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001f. schedule	Home Phone Number. [partial] (1 page)	01/13/1999	P6/b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Jeff Shesol
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FOLDER TITLE:

Detroit Economic Club 1/8/99 Detroit Economic Club - Background 1/8/99 [1]

2006-0467-F
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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Latest Jobs Report Indicates That the Current Expansion Has Achieved Record Length

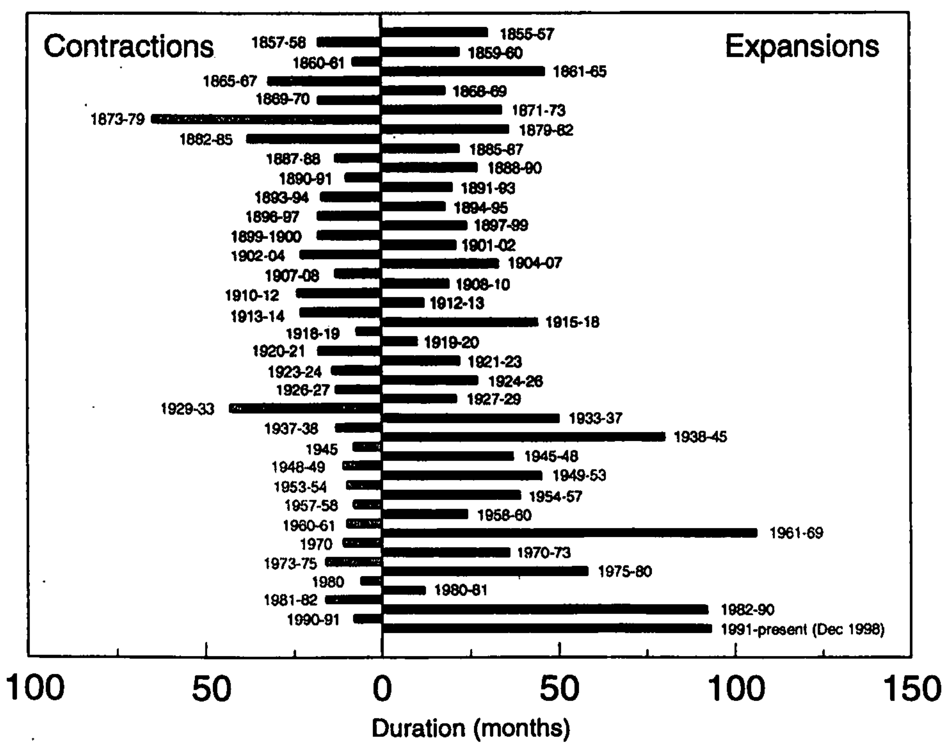
A Report by the
Council of Economic Advisers
January 8, 1998

Today's strong jobs report makes it highly likely that December will be rung up as the 93rd month of the current economic expansion, making it the longest peacetime expansion on record.

- The longest previous peacetime expansion ran 92 months, from December 1982 to July 1990.

- When wartime expansions are included, the current expansion is the second longest on record; the expansion from March 1961 to December 1969 lasted 106 months (Chart 1).

Chart 1: Duration of Business Cycles since 1855



The Dating of Business Cycles

All signs indicate that the current economic expansion has continued into 1999, but its precise length will not be known until some time after it has ended.

- The dating of business cycles is not an official U.S. government function. Instead, once it has become clear that the economy has reversed direction, the Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) meets to determine the turning point for historical and statistical purposes. For example, the July 1990 business cycle peak was announced April 25, 1991 and the March 1991 trough was announced December 22, 1992.

- A popular recession indicator is two consecutive quarters of decline in real GDP, but the NBER does not use this approach. Rather, a recession is a recurring period of decline in total output, income, employment, and trade, usually lasting from 6 months to a year.

The Policy Framework

According to NBER dating, the economy was out of the 1990-91 recession when President Clinton took office.

- But the recovery was weak and job growth appeared slow.

- And, of course, the recession had aggravated the problem of large budget deficits inherited from the 1980s.

The President put in place an economic strategy grounded in deficit reduction, investment, and opening markets abroad.

- In contrast to the previous two long expansions, which were marked by tax cuts and a stimulative fiscal policy, the President's program was based on the idea that reducing the Federal budget deficit would allow the Federal Reserve to ease monetary policy, which would bring down interest rates and stimulate private investment.

- This policy of fiscal discipline, together with an appropriately accommodative monetary policy by the Federal Reserve, produced a favorable climate for business investment and a strong investment-led recovery.

- While reducing overall Federal government spending as a share of GDP, the Administration has pushed for more spending in critical areas such as education and training, children, the environment, health care, and research and development.

- The United States has been successful in expanding its real exports by more than 8 percent per year since 1993, even though the trade deficit has widened dramatically as the growing U.S. economy has continued to attract imports while growth has slowed in other countries.

Achieving the Employment Act's Objectives

The Employment Act of 1946 established a policy framework in which the Federal government is responsible for stabilizing short-run economic fluctuations, promoting balanced and non-inflationary economic growth, and fostering low unemployment. The three longest expansions of the past century—including the current one—have occurred since the government was given an explicit mandate to stabilize economic fluctuations and promote economic growth.

Judged by the objectives of stabilization policy (inflation and unemployment), the current economic expansion is one of the most successful in the Nation's history.

- *Jobs*. The unemployment rate is the lowest it has been in 30 years and more Americans are working than ever before.

  - Between the March 1991 trough and December 1998, 18.6 million jobs have been created (more than 17 million of them since January 1993).

  - Employment is at an all-time high, with 13x million Americans (xx.y percent of the labor force) at work in December 1998, and only 4.y percent of the labor force unemployed.

  - Because the the unemployment rate at which rising inflation becomes a threat was higher in the early 1990s than it was in the 1960s, the unemployment rate could not come down quite as low in this expansion as it did in the 1960s (Chart 2). But with a responsible fiscal policy in place and favorable inflation and productivity developments, there was little pressure for interest rate hikes that could have choked off the expansion prematurely.

- *Inflation*. Three-quarters of the way through the eighth year of expansion, inflation (both core and total) remains tame even though the unemployment rate has been quite low for almost 2 years.

  - This situation stands in marked contrast to the sharply rising inflation experienced at the end of the 1960s expansion and the milder price acceleration seen at the end of the 1980s expansion (Chart 3).

Chart 2-~~x~~ The Unemployment Rate in Three Long Expansions

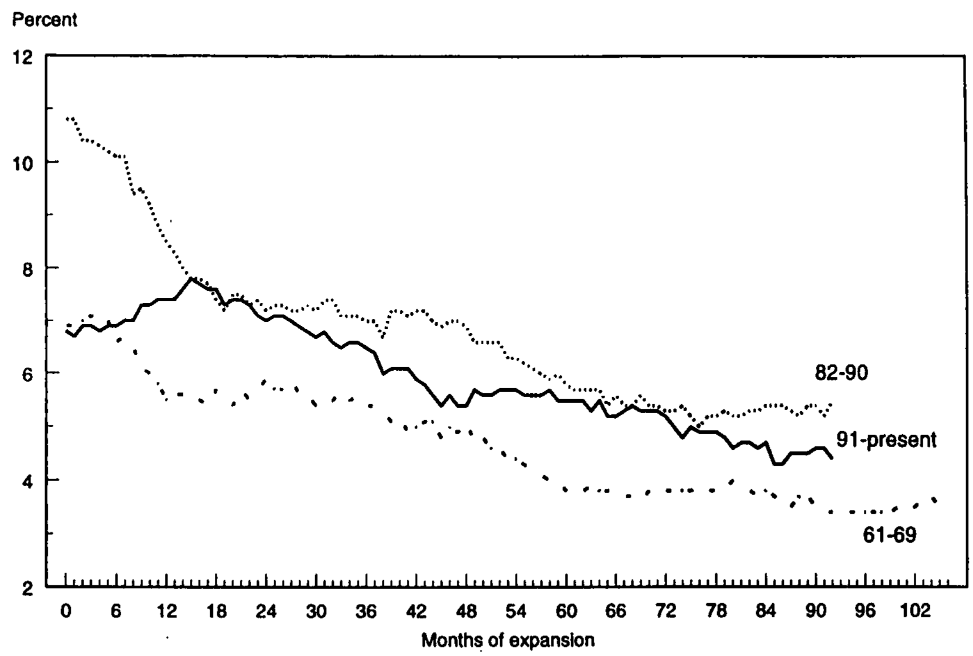
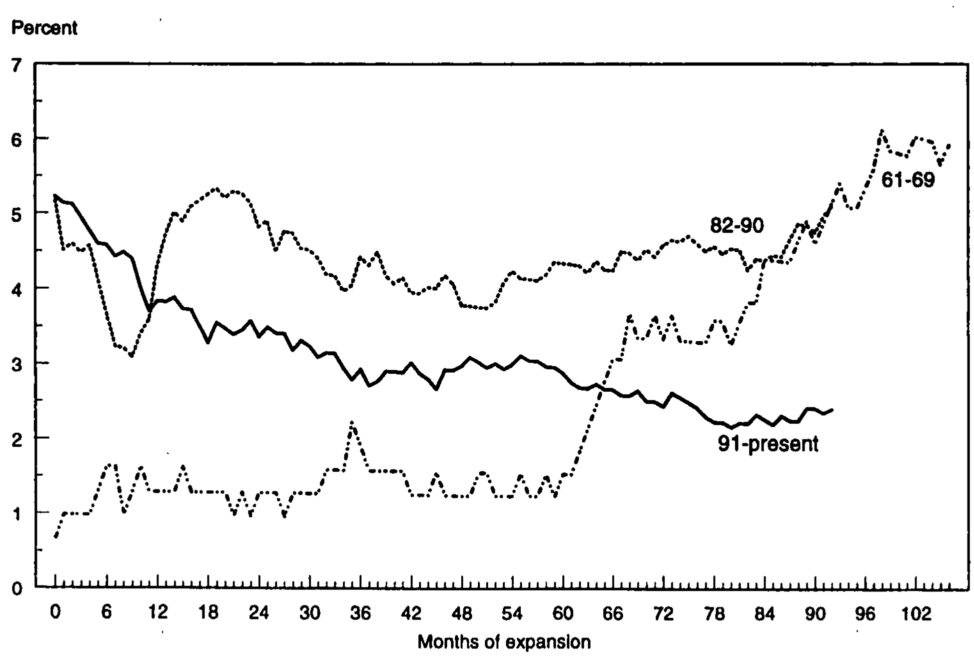


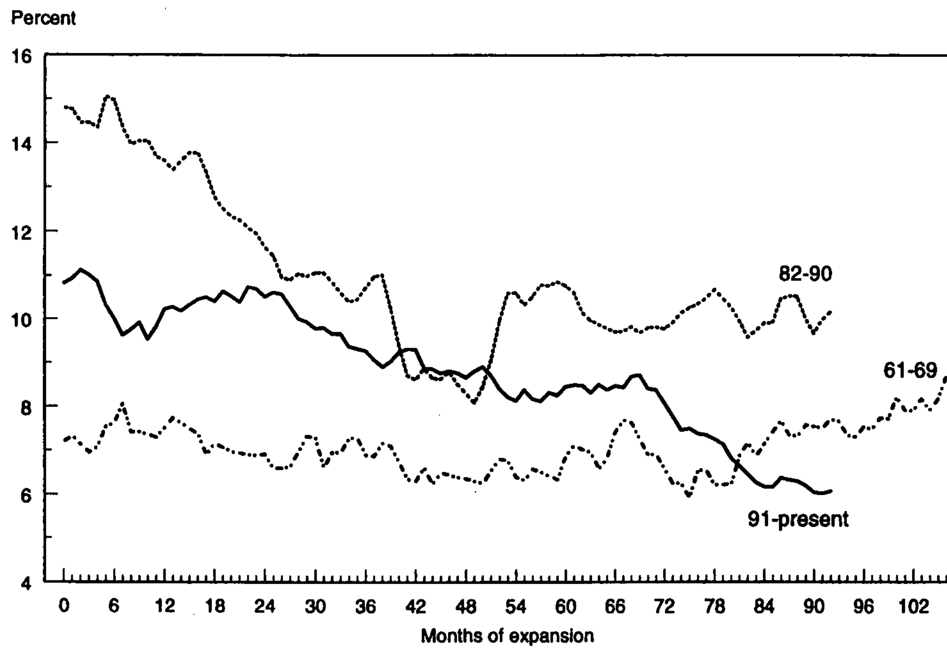
Chart 3 ~~x~~ ~~The~~ Core CPI Inflation in Three Long Expansions



- This good inflation performance has been aided by favorable conditions such as the continuing sharp decline in computer prices, a drop in oil prices, and downward pressure on traded goods prices due to weakness in the world economy.

- *A very low misery index.* The combination of low inflation and low unemployment in this expansion is comparable to the low "misery index" (the sum of the two) achieved in the late 1960s (Chart 4). This time, however, inflation is tame rather than rising.

Chart 4: The Misery Index in three long expansions



Real GDP has grown more slowly during this expansion than it did over the other two long expansions (Table 1), for understandable reasons.

- With slower growth in the working-age population and lower trend productivity growth since 1973, aggregate GDP could not have grown as fast as it did in the 1960s.

- The somewhat faster rate of growth during the 1980s expansion reflects how far below potential output the economy was in 1982 rather than a particularly strong underlying growth trend. Measured from the 1979 peak, output growth in the 1980s was about the same it was in the current expansion measured from the 1989 peak.

TABLE 1--*Economic Growth Indicators in Three Long Expansions*

	from trough	from previous peak
1961-69		
Real GDP	4.8	4.3
Population	1.5	1.5
Labor force	1.7	1.7
Non-farm productivity	3.0	2.8
1982-90		
Real GDP	3.7	2.6
Population	1.2	1.2
Labor force	1.6	1.6
Non-farm productivity	1.3	1.0
1991-present		
Real GDP	3.0	2.6
Population	1.0	1.0
Labor force	1.2	1.1
Non-farm productivity	1.5	1.4

- Productivity growth—which is what matters for real wages and a rising standard of living over the longer term—has continued to be relatively strong well into this expansion (rather than exhibiting the decline that often occurs late in expansions). However, the rate of productivity growth over this expansion remains well below that achieved prior to the productivity slowdown of the early 1970s.

An Investment-Led Recovery

The deficit reduction strategy underlying the current expansion has paid off in higher private investment.

- As the largest component of GDP, consumption was the largest contributor to growth in all three long expansions. However, the contribution of investment to growth in this expansion has been almost twice as great as it was in the other two long expansions, and the contribution of government spending has been substantially smaller (Chart 5).

- Business investment, especially in producers' durable equipment, has grown particularly rapidly on a sustained basis over this expansion (Chart 6)

- Net exports have subtracted from growth in this expansion. In contrast to the current account deficits of the 1980s, however, when both national saving and domestic investment were falling as a share of GDP over much of the period, the current account deficits of the 1990s reflect generally rising net national investment that is greater than generally rising. net national saving.

Chart ~~1~~ 5 **Contributions to Economic Growth in Three Long Expansions**

~~More than a third of the increase in real GDP came from investment in the current expansion.~~

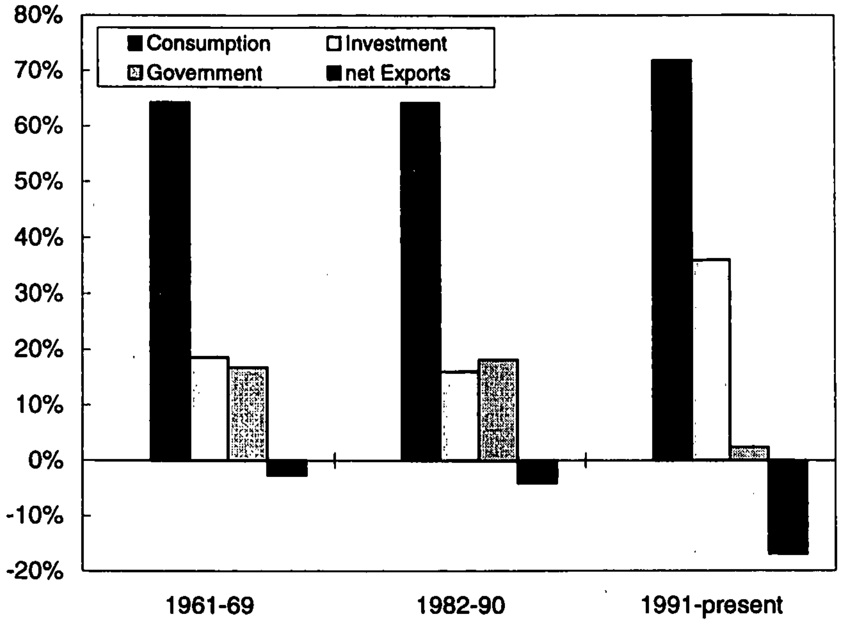
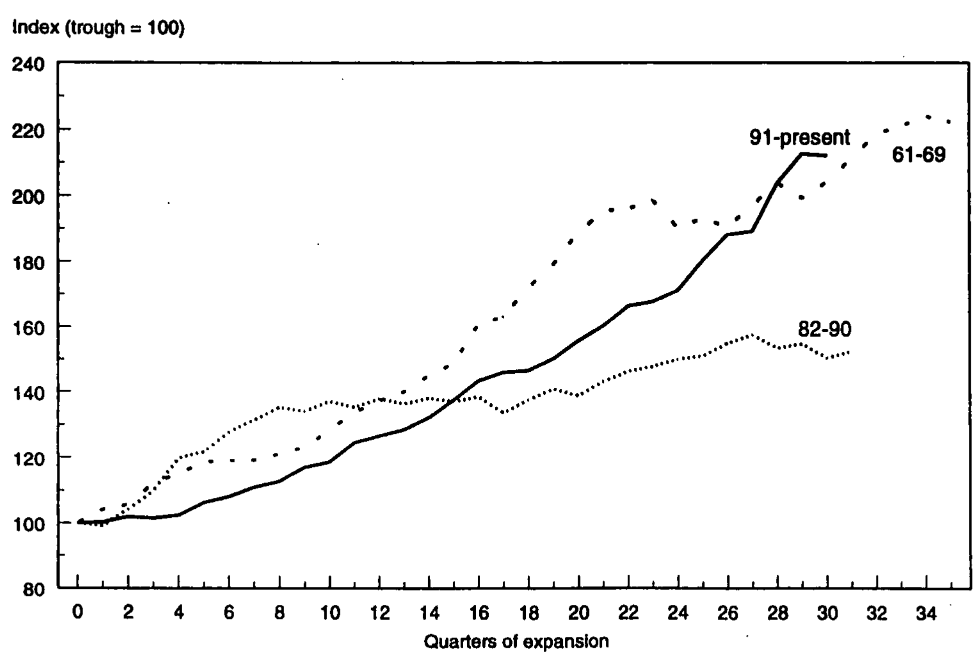


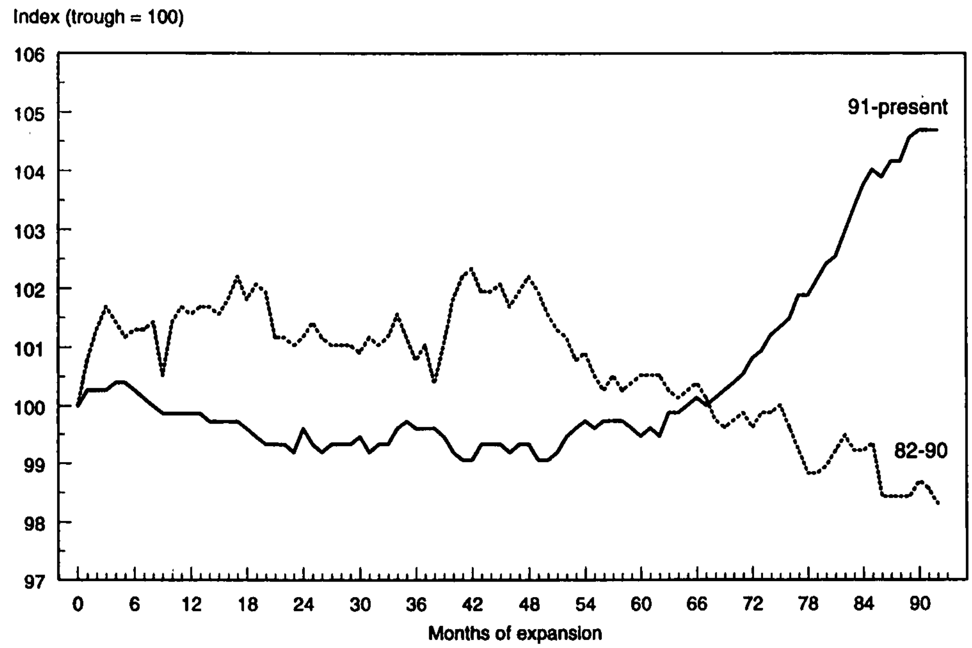
Chart ~~2~~ 6: **Nonresidential Producers' Durable Equipment** in three long expansions



Benefits of a Strong Labor Market

American workers, including groups that had fallen behind over the past two decades or so, have been major beneficiaries of the sustained tight labor market this expansion has produced.

Chart ~~Six~~ 7: Real Wages in Two Long Expansions



With strong increases in the past 2 to 3 years, real wages have grown more over the course of this expansion than they did in the 1980s expansion (Chart 7).

- Real hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers rose by 5.7 percent between January 1993 and November 1998.

- The widely documented long-term slide in the real wages of men (a drop of 11.5 percent in the median between 1979 and 1996) has been checked by increases of 1.7 percent in 1997 and 2.3 percent in the first 10 months of 1998, according to CEA calculations.

More people are finding work than ever before and they are finding it faster than they would in a less strong labor market.

- The average length of unemployment among workers searching for a job has declined to 14.X weeks. It was 18.8 weeks in 1994, the earliest year with comparable data.

- Almost three quarters of those who are unemployed have been unemployed for less than 15 weeks; only 14.5 percent were looking for work for more than 27 weeks.

Recent analyses suggest that the employment relationship is strong.

- *Job displacement.* Job losses due to layoffs, plant closures, and the like has declined substantially since the 1993-95 period, and among those who have been displaced, the share that have found new work has increased. These reemployed workers still typically earn less on the new job than at the job they lost, but these wage losses are the smallest on record.

- *Job tenure.* The popular assertion that secure lifetime jobs have disappeared is overstated. In 1996, a substantial 27 percent of male workers aged 45-64 had long-term jobs (20 or more years with the same employer), even though this fraction had fallen by seven percentage points between 1979 and 1996. Moreover, the fraction of similarly aged women holding long-term jobs actually *increased* during this period.

- *Discouraged workers.* The number of workers who are not employed and who have not looked for work in the past 4 weeks because they did not think they could find a job—has shrunk by one-third since 1994, the earliest year for which comparable data are available.

The strong labor market has also generated gains among groups whose labor market status had not improved in the past decades.

- The real wages of blacks and Hispanics have risen rapidly in the past 2 years. The inflation-adjusted increase in wages between 1996 and the first 10 months of 1998 was 5.8 percent for black men, 4.0 percent for Hispanic men, 6.2 percent for black women, and 2.6 percent for Hispanic women. Furthermore, the black and Hispanic unemployment rates are at long-time lows.

- Welfare reform, the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit, and the strong economy have caused the labor force participation among single women with children to increase to unprecedented levels.

- Employment among male high school dropouts, immigrants, and blacks and Hispanics has increased.

Conclusion

The economic policies of the past 6 years have nurtured and sustained what is now the longest peacetime expansion in the Nation's history. More Americans are working than ever before, the unemployment rate is the lowest it has been in a generation, and inflation remains tame. In addition, disadvantaged groups that have been left behind in the past are beginning to experience the benefits of a sustained tight labor market. Turmoil in world financial markets and a slowdown in world growth have tested the strength of this expansion, but the economy remains fundamentally strong. Moreover, evidence suggests that expansions do not die of old age. If we continue to pursue sound policies and enjoy good fortune, we can reasonably look forward to achieving the longest expansion ever next February.

Jonathan Orszag 01/06/99 05:02:26 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jeffrey A. Shesol/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Michigan: Then & Now

In August 1992, Michigan's unemployment rate was 8.8 percent. Today, it has been cut by more than half -- to just 3.6 percent.

In August 1992, the unemployment rate for the Detroit region was 8.8 percent. Today, it is just 2.8 percent. NOTE: This is not the central city unemployment rate -- it is the entire metropolitan region.

When I came here in August 1992, Michigan had lost 60,000 jobs in the previous two years. Since I took office, Michigan has added nearly 600,000 new jobs (589,200, to be precise). If you wanted a parallel to the first stat: over the past two years, Michigan has added 160,000 new jobs.

When I came here in August 1992, Michigan was losing construction jobs (13,000 over the previous two years). Since I took office, Michigan has added 58,400 new construction jobs.

When I came here in August 1992, Michigan had lost more than 90,000 manufacturing jobs in the previous six years. In the past six years, we have gain more than two-thirds of those jobs (66,000) back.

JS.

August 21, 1992

REMARKS BY GOVERNOR BILL CLINTON TO THE DETROIT ECONOMISTS CLUB

Detroit, Michigan

GOV. CLINTON: Thank you very much. Thank you very much. Governor Blanchard and distinguished members and guests of the Economic Club of Detroit, I really appreciate that introduction Jim gave me. After the going over I got last night, I need it. (Laughter.) But I'm always a little skeptical of those introductions where people talk about being born in a log cabin they built themselves. (Laughter.) Most of that stuff was way overrated, and those of us who experienced it were glad to escape it.

I am delighted to be here today. And I had looked forward to coming here for a long time. And I wanted to talk with you about my economic plans for the future. But of course now I also have to talk a little bit about what was said last night by my opponent in this election. I want to talk to you about what's really at stake in this election -- our nation's economic future -- and whether we can chart a new course in the world economy with an economic strategy that will create jobs and raise incomes. We have to make a choice to create a high-growth, smart-work, high-wage economy, or whether to continue to drift into a low-growth, hard-work, low-wage future.

That is the real issue.

As the rabbi said, the test of presidential character is whether we use the power of this office to help the American people realize their potential. The test of family values is not whether Al Gore and I love our wives and our children as much as George Bush and Dan Quayle do, but whether we get up every day worrying about your children and your future. (Applause.)

Today, as we gather here in the city which was once the manufacturing capital of the world, our economy is struggling and the American dream is in trouble. I come here to tell you forthrightly that I believe that manufacturing is an important part of America's future, that the auto and truck and high tech industries of Michigan are an important part of a national manufacturing and economic strategy that we must have, and that I am here to commit to work to strengthen our ability to grow and prosper.

Ten years ago, our nation had the highest wages in the world. Now we're 13th and falling. Last year, Germany and Japan had productivity growth rates that were three and four times our because they educate their people better, they invest more in their future, and they organize their economies for global competition while we don't. Here at home, people who have jobs are working harder for lower pay. The United States Census report documents that two thirds of the American working people are making lower wages today for longer work weeks than they had 10 years ago. People who don't have jobs are looking harder and harder to find fewer jobs. Middle class people are paying more for health care, housing, education and in taxes. And at the same time, poverty is exploding. There has been a stunning 50 percent increase in the percentage of our workforce, people who get up and go to work every day, who are in poverty. Ten percent of our country is on food stamps. Welfare and Medicaid rolls are growing at record rates. Just last week, we had the highest application increase for unemployment benefits in over a decade. And in spite of low interest rates, housing starts have dropped off. Our leaders and their old ideas have failed us.

In the last 12 years, they have quadrupled the national debt and reduced our public investment in the future. For too long, the politicians in Washington have forgotten the people who elected them, and nobody seems to be looking out for the country and for the people who have made it great. We desperately need a president who will take responsibility for getting this country moving again, provide the leadership to pull us all together, and challenge this nation to compete in the world and win again. A president who will leave behind the failed Republican experiment in trickle down economics on the one hand, but will not embrace the old Democratic theory of tax and spend and regulate on the other.

We have to move in a radically different direction. The old economic ideas of the last two decades did not produce growth, did not create upward mobility, and most important, didn't prepare millions and millions and millions of our people to compete and win in this global economy. And yet time and again in recent years, what have our leaders told us in the most critical moments of need?

Twelve years ago here in this city we heard a Republican candidate for President promise us he would cut taxes, raise defense spending and balance the budget all at the same time. He won and brought us a decade where our country was left mired in debt, our economy declined and inequality increased. The ten largest deficits in the history of the United States occurred during the last two presidents.

Four years ago we heard a candidate for President promise us in these four years 15 million jobs, a balanced budget, never to raise taxes, no matter what. He promised an environmental presidency, an education presidency and a kinder, gentler country. He won and since then we've had the slowest years of growth in 50 years, the slowest income growth, the slowest job growth in 50 years, the largest budget deficits in history, the highest middle class tax burden and the first decline in industrial production in the history of the United States. Now we can see that those promises were hollow and betrayed us.

Last night we heard that same candidate, desperate for reelection, promise another short-term capital gains cut for the wealthy, the fool's gold of an across-the-board tax cut in the face of a $400 billion deficit and a balanced budget amendment with no serious specific proposals to balance the budget. These promises, too, are false, and they, too, will betray us if we follow them. In the words of the man who started all this, "There they go again." (Applause.)

We've heard it all before, seen it all before, tried it all before. It's read my lips all over again, except this time we can read the record. (Applause.)

Mr. Bush said not long ago that he would do whatever it takes to get reelected. In his USA Today interview he was asked why he wanted to be president and he said, "Because I want it." Well, last night he proved that he wanted it and that he will keep his promise to do whatever it takes to get elected. No wonder Americans hate politics when year-in and year-out they hear politicians make promises that won't come true because they don't even mean them; campaign fantasies that win elections, but don't get nations moving again. Last night proves something else: George Bush is a lot more interested in beating me than helping you. (Laughter, applause.)

He couldn't say anything about his economic record so he just says anything to stay in power. Three years and seven months into the presidency he still has no agenda, no vision, no strategy, nothing to say about creating jobs in America. And in the last four years since he gave an acceptance speech without a plan but full of promises and gimmicks, we've lost a million manufacturing jobs, wages have fallen further behind our major competitors, and just this week, as I said, a record number of Americans filed for unemployment. Three times as many Americans have filed for bankruptcy as have gotten new jobs since the Bush administration began.

Again last night, there was no plan to create jobs or raise incomes, just more cynical "read my lips" promises. For the first time in American history, more people are working in government than in manufacturing, since this administration took office. Now we have more government bureaucrats the President deplores than the factory workers he ignores. Across the country, people are eager for real answers about how we can create new jobs and save existing jobs, but the promises Mr. Bush made last night are intended to only save one job: his. (Applause.)

In fact, the only new idea in his speech last night was to let people check a box on their IRS form to contribute a portion of their taxes to pay for the last 12 years of deficit or for someone else's capital gains cut. The President said last night this election is about trust. You bet it is. Four years ago, he said, "Read my lips", then signed the second-biggest tax increase in history.

Last night he said some things about my record that he knew when he said them were not true. Read the Wall Street Journal. Mr. Bush says I proposed the largest tax increase in history. The Journal told the truth. It's one-third the size of the one he already signed. Mr. Bush says I want to tax everybody with a job. The Journal told the truth.The richest 2 percent of Americans would be asked to pay their fair share, because their tax burdens went down in the 1980s. And there would be some modest tax relief to middle class Americans who are overburdened, especially those raising their children. Mr. Bush says I raised taxes in Arkansas 128 times in 12 years and he just raised them once. The Journal told the truth when it said that attack is inaccurate. By Mr. Bush's own standard, he's raised taxes 78 times in three years, and Arkansas still has the second-lowest state and local tax burden in the United States of America. How can you trust someone who's a Republican and won't even honor what the Wall Street Journal says is the truth? (Laughter and applause.)

He says my program is bad for the economy, but in Arkansas we have created manufacturing jobs at ten times the national average. And average income has increased to twice the national rate since 1984. In the last year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, we have led the nation in job growth. He talks about deficit reduction, but his own budget proposals in the last four budgets would actually have increased the deficit by one billion dollars over its present level, according to a study by the House Appropriations Committee. Well, I've balanced eleven budgets in a row and still kept the second-lowest tax burden in America.

I know you have to make tough decisions. I've had to cut spending twice since I've been running for president. He talks about education, but in Arkansas, we raised graduation rates from 35th to 18th in the country, the highest in the south; raised the college graduation rate from dead last to the national average; and rank fifth in the nation now in the percentage of our children with access to computers in schools.

I am a Democrat who believes in entrepreneurship, in encouraging investment, who understands and believes in market economics, who believes in individual choice and hates bureaucracy. We have a growth rate in manufacturing jobs that we're proud of. We have a tax burden that we're proud of. We also rank third in the nation in the percentage of our tax that we devote to education. We've moved 17,000 people from welfare to work. We've given citizens more choices in the public schools their children attend and in the long-term care facilities their parents have available to them. We started the state government's first state-government-wide quality management program to reduce bureaucracy and improve services.

On the question of trust, I ask you to remember that notwithstanding what was said last night and what has been clearly contradicted by the truth, one candidate for president was governor of one of the poorest states in the country and helped to move it forward; the other candidate stayed with trickle-down economics while American problems worsened. This election is about trust, and I hope you will look and see who can be trusted. (Applause.)

Last night, the President took credit for every victory which has occurred around the world since he has been president and refused to take responsibility for any problem which has developed here at home since he became president. (Applause.)

I agree with him about one thing. The choice in this election is clear. For 20 years, going across administrations, we have been losing ground in the productivity race in the world economy, but for the last 12, we have been in the grip of a failed economic theory. This election is about whether we'll do what it takes to compete and win in the global economy, whether we will rebuild America and invest in our people, whether we'll build a high-skill, high-wage, high-growth economy that offers opportunity and hope to all of our people.

We know what works: investing in people; challenging the private sector to organize in new ways; to increase productivity by putting business and labor, education and government on the same side; and making an intense commitment to be competitive in the global economy. I have issued a plan based on these fundamental principles. It's called "Putting People First," and it's been endorsed by six Nobel Prize-winning economists. It will create millions of jobs and cut the deficit by more than 50 percent in four years. In degree and scope, I believe it goes beyond what any presidential candidate has ever offered during an election season. It goes far beyond the little this president has done and far beyond the little he offered last night.

Not everyone in this room and certainly not everyone in our country could agree with everything that I say. But my philosophy starts with the values that built America for all of us: providing opportunity, taking responsibility, rewarding work, encouraging entrepreneurship, investing in people and products, not paper and perks. I reject brain-dead politics in both parties in Washington: the wrongheaded notion that prosperity will trickle down if we just make the rich even richer and get the government out of the way; and the old Democratic orthodoxy that there is a program for every problem and that we can tax and spend our way to prosperity.

Instead, I offer a new choice based on old values -- opportunity, individual responsibility, faith and family, and hard work. I don't believe in big government, but I do believe in an effective government that promotes jobs and growth and gives people more choices and better services and inspires more personal responsibility. I believe people on welfare ought to go to work, and I've been doing something about it in our state, where we've moved 17,000 people from welfare to work. And I have a plan to do even better, to end welfare as we know it and make it a second chance, not a way of life. Mr. Bush didn't mention this in his acceptance speech last night, even though case loads on welfare nationwide have grown five times faster in the last three and a half years than they did under Jimmy Carter or Ronald Reagan. I believe in the toughest possible child support enforcement. I want a national system of child support enforcement, because governments don't raise children, people do. And I think -- (applause).

I do believe that individuals should take responsibility for their own actions, and that includes the president of the United States. (Applause.) Of all the whoppers I heard last night, the biggest one wasn't even about me. It came at the end when Mr. Bush compared himself to Harry Truman. (Laughter.) Harry Truman had a sign on his desk in the Oval Office that said, "The buck stops here." If Mr. Bush had a similar sign on his desk it would say, "Don't blame me, I'm just the president. The buck stops somewhere else." (Applause.)

The funny thing is I've gone further than Mr. Bush in spelling out what I would do to change Congress, even though he spent almost all his time blaming Congress. Some time ago, I called for a 25 percent cut in aggregate congressional and White House staffs, an end to perks and privileges and pay raises while the pay of American workers is going down, a line item veto of the sort that's helped me to balance 12 budgets in a row, a limiting of the influence of PACs, cutting spending in congressional campaigns, opening the air waves to honest debate so incumbents don't have an automatic ticket to reelection. But it will not matter who is sent to Congress if we don't put in a leader in the White House who will take responsibility for fashioning the direction this country must take. (Applause.)

More than any other Democrat in this election cycle, I have tried to be honest in my criticisms of Congress as an institution even when it affected members of my party, but let's be honest about the present log jam. Congress passed an economic growth package, fashioned largely by a pro-business Democrat, Senator Lloyd Bentsen from Texas, that included strong incentives for new investment in plant and equipment and revitalizing the commercial real estate industry, getting small businesses off the ground, and Mr. Bush vetoed the package, even though it contained a lot of things he had asked for, for one simple reason: it asked the wealthiest Americans to pay their fair share, raising maximum rates on the upper two percent to 35 percent, while giving modest relief to the middle class, and that was the ground on which it was vetoed -- not because it didn't have incentives to get this economy going again.

We have got to have a president who will take responsibility for moving the economy, for putting Americans back to work. That's why I've offered a national economic strategy to put people to work, so that we can have an expanding economy of highways, jobs here in our country. At the core of my plan there are four principles. First, we don't need more trickle-down economics; instead, we need more incentives for productive, job-creating investment. Mr.Bush's economic priority, the top one, is just what it's always been, an across-the-board cut in short-term capital gains, a tax cut that gives a bigger benefit to millionaires -- about $100,000 -- but gives folks earning $50,000 a year or less an average of $30. More importantly, it's a tax cut not targeted to long-term investment and activities that actually create jobs and emphasize new technologies. It doesn't distinguish between building a business and buying a race horse. It's just like the past 12 years of windfall without economic growth for most Americans.

Please understand me. I want to create more millionaires, but I want to do it the old-fashioned way -- by investing in America and by having people reap a reward in return for their investment in American jobs and American goods and American services. (Applause.)

That's why I recommended that we go beyond what the Congress did last time and pass not a temporary but a permanent investment tax credit to encourage continuous reinvestment in new plant and productive equipment here at home so that we can always be competitive in the global economy. I also propose a 50 percent tax break for those who take risks in making five-year, long-term investments in new business enterprises; a permanent research and development tax credit to reward companies which invest in groundbreaking technologies, from high-definition TV to high-speed computing. I don't think we should subsidize the export of American jobs with tax breaks, and I favor getting rid of tax breaks for companies that shut down their plants here and move them overseas. (Applause.)

Again, I am not opposed -- I am not opposed to investment by American companies in other countries. I have sought the investment of foreign companies in my state. But I have also examined the tax codes of our competitors, and they don't subsidize foreign investment, they subsidize domestic investment. We do the reverse, and we should change policies and meet the competition. (Applause.)

I also favor closing the tax loophole that makes lobbying expenses deductible. And I do not believe that all executive compensation should be deductible without regard to the productivity of the enterprise. (Applause.)

For the last several years, too many executives have failed to follow theexample of the president of Delta, who recently rescinded his 21 percent pay increase because his company was losing money. I don't care how much anybody makes as long as it's related to the growth of jobs and incomes. But we shouldn't have another decade where executive compensation goes up at four times the rate of worker compensation and three times the rate of corporate profits. We ought to join hands and all go up or down together. If we do it, productivity and morale will increase in the workplace. (Applause.)

GOV. BLANCHARD: Please -- please excuse me. I want to -- please excuse me. We need a doctor at the exit to my right side. Someone I think has a medical roblem, an emergency. If there's a doctor in the house, please -- (aside) -- is it to that side? That side of the --

GOV. CLINTON: If there is somebody here who is an expert in internal medicine, it appears that it's an appendix problem. If there's a doctor who could go over here. (Pause.) Thank you. (Applause.)

The second thing we need to do is to invest in our own people and their education, their training, and their health -- to put our people first. Our economic future depends on our people's strengths and skills, their health and their hopes. If we're going to make America number one in the world economically as well as politically, we've got to put our people first for a change. I have a plan to invest in lifetime learning for every American, frompre-school, to college, to job training and retraining. We should fully fund the Head Start program and provide a pre-school opportunity for every child who needs it. (Applause.) As a father and a student of education, I know that a lot of life's work is done on children by the time they start school, and we have too many who are starting in unequal positions.

For young people who don't go on to college, we should provide, as our competitors all do, a two-year partnership between education, government, employers and employees in apprenticeship training so people can get good jobs not dead-end jobs, even if they don't have a college education. (Applause.)

We should open the doors to college education again to all of the people of this country. The cost of a college education is about the only essential that's gone up more rapidly than health care costs in the '80s.Under my plan, we would scrap the existing student loan program and substitute for it a national service trust fund, out of which any American could borrow the money to go to college, but they would have to pay it back, either as a small percentage of their income at tax time, so they couldn't beat the bill as so many do today, or even better, by giving two years of service to our nation here at home, rebuilding America. Just think of it. If every person from Michigan who got a college degree borrowed the money from the national service trust to get it and then worked for two years at a reduced rate, as a police officer, as a teacher, as a nurse, in a housing program, working to keep kids out of trouble and off drugs, we could solve half the problems of this country and educate a whole generation of Americans. It would be the best money we ever spent. (Applause.)

I have a plan with a modest amount of money to establish a partnership with the states to teach everybody with a job to read and give everybody with a job a chance to get a high school diploma or a GED in the next five years. (Applause.) That normally doesn't get thunderous applause, but it might be the cheapest, quickest thing we could do to raise per capita income and productivity in this country. (Applause.) My state only has 2.4 million people, but we spend as much money on adult education as our neighbors in Texas do next door, and we do it because we believe it will help us to increase productivity and earnings. And I do have a plan to give tax incentives or impose payments on businesses above a certain size, excluding small businesses, to retrain their workers. In the United States, as in all our competing nations, the average company spends 1 to 1.5 percent of payroll on retraining. The difference between the United States and Germany and Japan, where wages are growing more rapidly and productivity is growing more rapidly, is that in our country 70 percent of the expenditures are spent on the 10 percent of the employees at the top of the corporate ladder. Our competitors spread those expenditures up and down and constantly retrain the workforce.

At a time when you can never guarantee anyone a lifetime job, and people will change work eight times in a lifetime even if they stay with the same company, it is imperative that we have incentives to retrain the entire workforce on a regular basis to guarantee productivity and worker mobility. (Applause.)

Lastly on this issue, I have a plan to tackle the single greatest problem facing America's families, our businesses, and our government, rising health care costs. Entitlements now consume 43 percent of the federal budget, and the overwhelming culprit is exploding medical costs, now budgeted for the future at 11 to 12 percent a year, with an assumption that inflation will be under 5 percent. Unless we find a way to control medical bills and provide a basic system of affordable health care to all Americans, we are never going to restore the full health of the manufacturing economy, remove the biggest burden on small business, or get this government's deficit under control. Health care costs are responsible for 80 percent of the strikes in America today, not wages, health care disputes. Health care costs are adding well over a thousand dollars to automobiles. Health care costs have now gone for the average American family from $1,000 to $3,000 a year.

In 1980 we were spending $250 billion: this year we're spending $809 billion. If we don't do something about health care costs, they'll be over 17 percent of our GNP by the end of the decade. Today they're over 13 percent, 30 percent higher than our nearest competitor. And I tell you, my fellow Americans, that's one reason that the average German factory worker can make 20 percent more than the average American for a shorter work week: because they kept health costs under inflation for the last six years.

Contrary to the assertion that Mr. Bush made last night, I want to preserve what's best in the present system: your family's right to choose the doctors and hospitals and medical providers of your own choice. (Applause.) But if we're going to nurse this system back to health, we are going to have to make some tough decisions.

In America, only 84 cents of the insurance dollar goes to health care, 16 cents to administration and profit and paperwork. In Europe, it's 95 cents. One reason is there is a system to mandate broad-based community rating so insurance companies make money like grocery stores -- a little bit of money on a lot of people. Another reason is, there is a simple basic package of comprehensive benefits which must be offered either by private insurers or by the government so that you simplify paperwork and administrative burdens dramatically. The third thing we've got to do is to give people incentives to engage in managed care network, so that managed competition can work to reduce the cost of health care. Fourthly, we need to extend the availability of primary and preventivecare and health education in the inner cities and the rural areas of this country. We are wasting a fortune because we don't do it. (Applause.)

Paperwork and bureaucracy and regulation alone add $80 to $100 billion in unnecessary costs to this system. The average doctor spends over 30 percent of income on paperwork. The average hospital is hiring clerical workers at four times the rate of nurses. We can do better. Lest you think we can't, I cite not only the German example, but the state of Hawaii, which has community rating, primary health clinics, broad-based groups of health care providers, and which charges 50 percent less for health insurance than the American average. We can do it if we have the will to do it. (Applause.)

The third principle is that we have to invest today in the foundations of tomorrow. I was criticized last night for wanting to invest 220 billion new dollars over the next four years. My opponent didn't point out that I also called for $140 billion of spending cuts over the next four years. We need to increase real investment of your tax dollars by $50 billion a year because all our competitors are doing more. Nine nations now spend a higher percentage of their income on kindergarten through twelfth grade education than we do. Virtually every country in the world with an advanced economy spends a much higher percentage of their income on infrastructure, on transportation and communications than we do, and we have got to compete. We've got to rebuild our railroads, our highways, our bridges, invest in a national information network to link every library,and every laboratory, and every classroom, and every company, and every home by the year 2015. Wouldn't it be nice, when our kids come home, if they could have computers that link them up to the Library of Congress, not just to a video game? (Applause.)

We need to take every last dollar by which we reduce defense and reinvest it in an American economy for the 21st century, creating high-speed rail networks, creating new environmental technologies, investing in new technologies that will permit us to retrain workers who do lose their jobs for even better jobs in the future, not leave them out in the cold just because they won the Cold War. (Applause.) Every dollar by which we reduce research and development in the military should be reinvested in civilian research and development, and we should have similar partnerships in new high-technology opportunities in the private sector and the commercial sector that we have had for years in the military sector. We've had a national economic strategy for high-tech growth in military weaponry because we didn't want it produced overseas, and we have led the world. We need to do the same thing in the new technologies of the 21st century. (Applause.)

Fourth and finally, I propose a national economic strategy based on building America's team, bringing together business and labor, government and education to compete and win. Mr. Bush sits at the head of a government that is the only advanced industrial nation in the world -- the only one -- which doesn't stand up for its businesses and workers and jobs with a national economic strategy.I don't believe in government picking winners and losers, but our government should do what it takes to help American businesses and workers become winners in the world economic competition. It isn't any accident that 28 percent of the Japanese work force and 32 percent of the German work force are in manufacturing, and we are all the way down to 16 now in the United States. I want to promote American industry again, and I don't think there is a real choice to be made between trade and jobs if we have the right kind of trade policy. We need both. I am not a protectionist, but I don't want to be a pushover. I want us to be able to expand trade, I want us to expand our trade and investment with Mexico, I want a big market, and we may need it for defensive purposes as Europe gives signals of becoming more protectionist. But I know that we have to be fair to our workers, to our environment, and to our future. We can do both if we are committed to growth through expanded trade and fair trade, and if we realize that no nation on earth has free trade.

When rules are fair and markets are open, American companies can compete and win. I want to use the powers of the presidency to make those rules fair. I think we should pass a sharper and stronger so-called Super 301 trade bill so that if other countries refuse to play by our rules, we can play by theirs. (Applause.)

I think our foreign policy should be focused much more on international economic policy, and I think we need an Economic Security Council, similar to the National Security Council, with responsibility for coordinating our economic policy. Maybe if we had had such a focus in the recent example, the Treasury Secretary, Mr. Brady, would not have given the Japanese a $300 million windfall by reclassifying multipurpose vehicles as cars instead of trucks. (Applause.)

As much as I believe in expanded trade, I can't and I shouldn't protect companies which won't organize to compete and win. But we shouldn't sit back and let companies that are increasing productivity at astonishing rates get clobbered in world markets because of unfair practices and a president who won't stand up. With a national economic strategy, we won't have to choose between clean air and clean water and good jobs. Mr. Bush's friends in Houston said that clean air and clean water are incompatible with a growing economy. I disagree with that. It reminded me of something a fellow from around here, Walter Ruether (sp), used to say, "They may be looking at the future through their rear-view mirrors."(Laughter, applause.)

The fact is there is a growing market here in America and all across the world for equipment and services that conserve energy and clean air and water and preserve the planet. The market for environmental technology and services is already over $200 billion a year. Developing nations will likely install --listen to this -- a trillion dollars worth of this type of gear just in the developing nations in the next 15 years. That's why the Germans and the Japanese came to the Earth Summit at Rio hawking their wares, doing their bestto sell environmental technology all over the world, while the United States said we couldn't meet any of the targets that they can meet. That may be why foreign companies now have 70 percent of the American market for environmental technology. All those defense workers should have been put to work doing that, starting back in the mid-'80s when we began to make these defense cuts, and we'd be in better shape today if that had happened. (Applause.)

Let me say, finally, I don't have all the answers. I'm not a dogmatic person, but I am passionate about seeing this country fulfill its God-given capacities. Every day, I wake up and worry about the people who can't educate their children or pay their medical bills or the businesses that are doing fine, but they're being crushed by the crazy elements in our system, or about manufacturers that are increasing productivity at 4 percent a year and still can't make a go of it. I worry about that. And I remember that the genius and greatness of America is that at crucial times in our history, we have always been able to reinvent ourselves.

Sixty years ago, in the midst of a greater crisis, Franklin Roosevelt said this. "This country needs, and unless I mistake its temper, this country demands bold, persistent experimentation. It is common sense to take a method and try it, and if it fails, admit it frankly and try another. But, above all, try something." President Roosevelt defined the ultimate test of economic leadership in an exciting and dynamic time, the willingness to take bold action to improve the lives of the people you serve. Six decades later, this administration's worst failure is not the devastating recession that has occurred on Mr. Bush's watch. It is that we have had this recession and he has done nothing but watch. He has failed to meet the standard -- (applause) -- he has failed to meet the standard he himself set the day he took office to use the power of the presidency to help people.

As Roger Johnson, the chairman of Western Digital Corporation and aRepublican supporter of mine, said on national television ten days ago, "I think we've got some serious problems in our country, we have had them for some time. President Bush has had over 3-1/2 years to address them and just hasn't shown the leadership to take us out of them. He spent a good bit of that 3-1/2 years telling us there wasn't a recession -- as recently as a few weeks ago. Then we found out there was a recession."

I offer a vision of millions of jobs and thousands of new companies and dozens of new industries; a vision of economic growth that starts by investing in our people, their health, their education, and their skills; and a vision ofpresidential leadership that challenges every student and every worker and every business person to do their best so that we can compete and win again in the world marketplace of the 21st century. Together, if we put our people first, we can fulfill the historic obligation of Americans to always be prepared to recreate the strength of the American community and to reaffirm our belief that tomorrow can be better than today. We do not have a person to waste, and as my wife never tires of saying, life is not a dress rehearsal. We are letting too many opportunities and too many lives and too many futures go. We must have the courage in this election to change course.

Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

GOV. CLINTON: Thank you. Now I think we're supposed to take a few questions.

GOV. BLANCHARD: I've got them right here.

GOV. CLINTON: Governor?

GOV. BLANCHARD: Yes. We have an enormous number of questions here, and Jerry Warren (sp) mentions we'll only have time for three or four. Let me start out with the first one. What is your position on the North American Free Trade Agreement?

GOV. CLINTON: Well, I am reviewing the proposed agreement now, and carefully, as I think I should. In principle, I think we would be better off with the right kind of agreement with Mexico. If we have no agreement, we will continue tohave manufacturing jobs go on a fast track to Mexico because too many manufacturers believe the only way to make money is through having lower wages, and because some people actually want to be closer to the market there.

What we need to do is to make sure that this agreement takes proper account, as we were promised it would, of labor standards, of actual environmental investments, and provides for real opportunities for retraining and repositioning the workers who may be disadvantaged by it. If we had the right kind of agreement, we could begin to integrate the American and the Mexican economies in a way that would benefit both sides and raise wages and increase jobs in America. But it has to be the right kind of agreement. I'm reviewing it carefully, and when I have a definitive opinion I will say so. It's a very long and complex document, it was negotiated over a long period of time, and I think we have to go through it and check it all off. But in principle I'm for it, I just want to make sure -- I'm worried that this administration was more interested in liberalizing financial services than in protecting labor standards and the environment, and I want to make sure that the right things have been done.

(Applause.)

GOV. BLANCHARD: What is your position on the CAFE standards, the Corporate Average Fuel Economy? Do you believe you understand the implications of higher standards for the auto industry, and do you understand the competitive effectsof the CAFE program?

GOV. CLINTON: Well, as I said in April, on April the 22nd when I gave an environmental speech in Philadelphia, I support the goal of the proposed Bryan bill, which is 40 miles a gallon. But I also have reviewed the National Academy of Sciences study, the Office of Technology Assessment report. There is an indication that the technologies may be in the pipeline that those standards can be achieved. There are other indications that they may not be. I want toobserve two things.

Number one, I think we should be very flexible about imposing standards on the overall fleet as opposed to different sized vehicles. I think Americans can compete in cars that are the same size as those which foreign cars -- which are being produced by foreign firms, whether they're small- or medium-sized firms. And I am flexible about that, and I think the American government should be. I still think we ought to have a goal to try to keep increasing those standards because that reduces fuel use in America, cleans up the environment, and moves us forward. But I think there are ways to do that: retiring old cars, being -- having separate goals for different sized cars, giving incentives of different kinds to achieve higher fuel standards. So I want to stick with what I said. I think it is a good goal, and I think we have to continue to raise mileage standards, but I don't think it's fair to impose a burden on an American fleet that has bigger cars in it than foreign competitors do, and I certainly don't think that you can ask anybody to do anything that'stechnologically impossible.

In terms of the cost, again I would say that America ought to have a healthy investment tax credit to make sure that manufacturers can afford to make whatever costs are required of anything like this, and that would give us a relative competitive advantage over our opponents in other countries if they had to make the same sort of changes.

So I'm looking forward to discussing this. I strongly believe we have to raise the mileage standards. But I have never said that I didn't think there were more than one way to do it or that we shouldn't be flexible in the way we approach it. I thought that the goal was a good goal. That's what I said in April, and that's what I still believe. (Applause.)

GOV. BLANCHARD: Based on economic forecasts of future employment growth, most of the new jobs created in the next ten years will come from small- and medium-sized companies. How would your administration help this market segment become globally competitive?

GOV. CLINTON: I think small- and medium-sized companies need access to development capital, which is why I favor the venture capitalist proposal for a long-term capital gains tax. I think they need access to banking capital, which is why I'm very concerned that there are too places in the United States today where there has been an overreaction of government regulators to the problems in the S&L crisis, so they're not making loans to good people in their own neighborhoods. These financial institutions did not go broke loaning money to their neighbors. And I think we need to emphasize that. I think something has got to be done to help small businesses cope with the strangling costs of workmen's compensation and health care, and the two are closely related. And finally, I think the United States government has to do what I know the Germans do a very good job of, which is helping small- and medium-sized businesses to pool their resources to engage in exporting, which I would very much like to do.So, those are some of the things that I would try to do for the small business community. (Applause.)

GOV. BLANCHARD: One last brief question. I guess the schedule requires you to go. Given the fact that 70 percent of the high school graduates do not go on to college, how can we better prepare these future workers for the highly technical manufacturing jobs of the 21st century?

GOV. CLINTON: Well, the actual figures is 70 percent of the high school graduates don't finish college. About 55 percent of our high school graduates actually go on to college, but most of them do not finish four-year colleges. So, what we should do, in my judgment, is to organize on a state-by-state basis, working with the employer groups, and maybe in regions within states, four-year training and education programs. We need to break down the wall between what is considered academic education and what is vocational education. The two things are blurred today. And we need to start in our high schools all over America in the junior year giving people who aren't going to go on to four-year colleges the beginnings of apprenticeship training and then continuing that for two years afterwards in community college and vocational institutions and on the job. We could organize that flexibly state by state, region by region, with the federal government providing the framework, the adequate tax incentives, and some educational investments. It would be the best money we ever spent. We are the only advanced country that just forgets about the 50 percent of the kids who don't go to college or the 70 percent who don't finish with four-year college degrees. And that would do more in the long run, I think, to upgrade the skills of the American workforce and our competitive position than nearly anything else we could do in education.

Thank you very much for your time. Thank you. (Applause.)

Jonathan Orszag 01/05/99 10:47:06 PM

Record Type: Record

To: June Shih/WHO/EOP, Jeffrey A. Shesol/WHO/EOP

cc: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP
Subject: Per Begala for Detroit Speech

Begala gave me a list of stats -- some of which he wants in the Detroit speech.... take what you want (or can use):

PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS. Since President Clinton and Vice President Gore took office, the private sector of the economy has added 16.0 million new jobs -- with over 2.5 million jobs added in the past year. Under President Clinton and Vice President Gore, 93 percent of the 17.3 million new jobs have been in the private sector -- that's the highest percentage since Warren G. Harding was President in the early 1920s.

FEDERAL WORKFORCE: Federal workforce cut by 316,000 [CHECK]

SMALL BUSINESS CREATION: A record number of new small businesses in each of the past six years.

POVERTY:

Poverty Rate Fell To 13.3 Percent in 1997 -- Down from 15.1 Percent in 1993. In 1997, the poverty rate dropped to 13.3 percent from 13.7 percent the year before. Since President Clinton signed his Economic Plan into law, the poverty rate has declined from 15.1 percent in 1993 to 13.3 percent last year. That means that there are 3.7 million fewer people in poverty today than in 1993. (In 1997, the poverty threshold was $16,400 for a family of four.)

The African-American Poverty Rate Down To Its Lowest Level on Record. While the African-American poverty rate is still far above the poverty rate for whites, it declined from 28.4 percent in 1996 to 26.5 percent in 1997 -- that's its lowest level recorded since data were first collected in 1959. Since 1993, the African-American poverty rate has dropped from 33.1 percent to 26.5 percent -- that's the largest four-year drop in African-American poverty in more than a quarter century (1967-1971).

WELFARE:

5.7 Million People Are Off Welfare Today -- a more than 40% decrease from 1992 and the largest decline in the welfare rolls in history. Between 1996 and 1998, the number of people who were on welfare in one year and working in the next year increased 28% to 1.5 million people. The President signed the landmark welfare reform law to require work, impose time limits, and dramatically expand child care spending.

FAMILY INCOME:

Typical Family Income Up $3,517 Since 1993. Since President Clinton's Economic Plan passed in 1993, median family income has increased from $41,051 in 1993 to $44,568 in 1997 -- that's a $3,517 increase in income, adjusted for inflation. From 1988 to 1992, median family income *fell* $1,835, adjusted for inflation.

# of Tech Jobs -- JOSH: I SENT THIS TO YOU FOR SOTU

# of Trade-Related Jobs -- I NEED TO WORK ON THIS ONE

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATS: EXPANDING CRITICAL INVESTMENTS BRICK-BY-BRICK

- **Expanded EITC For 15 Million Low-Income Working Families.** President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan provided tax cuts to 15 million hard-pressed working families by expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). The average family with two kids who received the EITC received a tax cut of $1,026.

  - ***EITC Has Helped Reduce Poverty.*** In 1997, the EITC lifted 4.3 million people out of poverty -- that's 2.2 million more people than were lifted out of poverty by the EITC in 1993. And the Council of Economic Advisers has concluded that about half of the decline in the child poverty rate over the past three years is attributable to the recent expansion of the EITC.

  - ***Full-time Minimum Wage Worker Is More Than $3,000 Better Off.*** Because of the expanded EITC and the higher minimum wage, a full-time minimum wage worker is more than $3,000 better off today than when President Clinton took office. This means that single parents working full-time with two kids can now raise their family out of poverty.

- **$24 Billion for Children's Health Initiative To Help Insure Up To 5 Million More Children.** During the balanced budget negotiations, President Clinton and Congressional Democrats insisted on increasing the investment for children's health by 50 percent -- from $16 billion to $24 billion. Because of the President's leadership, the budget contained the largest children's health care budget increase since Medicaid was created in 1965.

- **Expanded Head Start By Two Thirds -- Nearly $2 Billion Higher Per Year.** Since 1993, President Clinton and Congressional Democrats have expanded Head Start by 68 percent, from $2.8 billion in FY93 to $4.7 billion in FY98. The program now serves about 850,000 children. The evidence shows that Head Start increases test scores and improves performance for white and Hispanic children.

- **Increased WIC -- $1 Billion Higher.** Under President Clinton, participation in WIC has expanded by 1.7 million -- from 5.7 million in 1993 to 7.4 million women, infants, and children in 1998, with funding rising from $2.9 billion to $3.9 billion. The President's budget proposes $4.1 billion in WIC funding to serve 7.5 million women, infants, and children in 1999, fulfilling his goal of full participation in WIC. Research shows that every $1 increase in the prenatal care portion of the WIC program cuts between $1.77 and $3.90 in medical expenses in the first 60 days following childbirth.

- **Dislocated Worker Funding.** President Clinton have more than doubled funding for dislocated workers, from $517 million in FY93 to $1,401 million in FY99. The program will assist about 666,000 workers.

- **Technology Literacy Challenge Fund.** President Clinton created a new program to connect every school and classroom to the Internet. In FY98, the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund received $425 million -- more than double its level in FY97, when the program was created. The FY99 budget proposes $475 million for this program.

- **Pell Grants.** President Clinton and Congressional Democrats have increased the Pell Grant maximum grant amount from $2,470 in FY96 to $3,000 in 1998. The FY99 budget proposes $249 million more for Pell Grants, which would help increase the maximum by another $100 to $3,100 -- the highest ever. This would reach 3.9 million low- and middle-income undergraduates. If the President's budget were enacted, the maximum grant would be 25-percent higher than in 1996.

- **National Institutes of Health.** Between 1993 and 1998, NIH funding increased by $2.4 billion. The FY99 budget increases funding for NIH by $1.2 billion, bringing it to $14.8 billion. That means that NIH funding would be $3.6 billion higher than in 1993, or 32 percent.

- **125 Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities.** The Clinton Administration has announced 106 EZs and ECs – 11 urban and rural EZs and 95 ECs. The EZ/EC effort has generated more than $4 billion of new private-sector investment in community development activities. The President has also signed into law a second round of EZs -- 15 new urban and 5 new rural zones -- which will include tax incentives, small business expensing, and private activity bonds. The President's FY99 budget calls for an additional $150 million per year to provide needed flexible funding for the new EZs.

- **Created the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI).** Through grants, loans, and equity investments, the Treasury Department's CDFI Fund is helping to create a network of community development financial institutions in distressed areas across the United States. This year, the CDFI Fund's budget was increased to $80 million. The President's FY99 budget calls for $125 million for CDFI fund -- a 56-percent increase over FY98.

- **Low-Income Housing Tax Credit.** In 1993, President Clinton fulfilled his promise to permanently extend the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, spurring the private development of low-income housing and helping to build

75,000-90,000 housing units each year. President Clinton now proposes to expand the credit by 40 percent. Over the next five years, this will mean an additional 150,000-180,000 quality affordable rental units.

- **Welfare-to-Work Housing Vouchers.** The President's FY99 budget includes $283 million for 50,000 new Section 8 vouchers exclusively for people who need housing assistance to make the transition from welfare to employment. Families could use these new vouchers to move closer to a new job or to reduce long and cumbersome commuting patterns.

- **$3 Billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Initiative.** The Clinton Administration fought and secured for a $3 billion welfare-to-work jobs initiative, as part of the Balanced Budget Act. The Administration provided these grants directly to both cities and states for allocating additional resources to help long-term, hard-to-serve welfare recipients find and keep jobs.

- **A Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit.** The Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit, enacted in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act, provides a credit equal to 35 percent of the first $10,000 in wages in the first year of employment, and 50 percent of the first $10,000 in wages in the second year, to encourage the hiring and retention of long-term welfare recipients. This credit complements the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC), which expands eligible businesses to include those who hire young adults living in Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. Employers may claim a credit of up to $2,400 for the first year of wages for eight groups of job seekers. The President's FY99 budget extends these two important tax credits into the year 2000.

Jonathan Orszag 01/06/99 02:30:57 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jeffrey A. Shesol/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Here you go... for now (will get Detroit stuff soon).

Charts in CEA report
1) other exp, infl ↑
here, infl ↓
*2) Govt invest as component of GDP expansion — here, it's 0%
unlike before, fueled not by govt but by priv sector
not expand econ by govt; keeping smarter tgtd. invest

THEN & NOW FOR AMERICA: thennow.80

INVESTMENTS: invest.80 (Needs a few updates)

SHARING PROSPERITY WIDELY:

The Combination of Deficit Reduction to Boost Private-Sector Investment and Increased Public-Sector Investments Has Produced What Goldman Sachs Has Called "The Best Economic Environment Ever." And this sustained economic growth is helping to raise the living standards of those at the bottom of the income distribution and bring the most disadvantaged Americans into the workforce:

Typical Family Income Up $3,517 Since 1993. Since President Clinton's Economic Plan passed in 1993, median family income has increased from $41,051 in 1993 to $44,568 in 1997 -- that's a $3,517 increase in income, adjusted for inflation. From 1988 to 1992, median family income *fell* $1,835, adjusted for inflation.

Fastest Real Wage Growth in More Than Two Decades. Last month, average hourly earnings increased 0.2 percent. Over the past year, average hourly earnings have risen 3.7 percent -- that's more than twice the rate of inflation. After adjusting for inflation, wages have increased at about a 2.5 percent pace in the past 12 months -- that's the fastest real wage growth in more than two decades.

All Income Groups Have Seen Incomes Rise Since 1993. Since 1993, every income group -- from the most well-off to the poorest -- experienced a real increase in their income, with the poorest 20 percent of American families experiencing the biggest percentage increase (11.5 percent).

Income Growth: 1993-1997	
Bottom 20%	11.5%
Second 20%	8.7%

Middle 20%	8.3%
Fourth 20%	7.1%
Top 20%	8.9%

Source: Census Bureau

After Rising Sharply for 20 Years, Inequality Has Stabilized. After rising for nearly 20 years, income inequality has not changed significantly over the past four years. Since 1993, every income group -- from the most well-off to the poorest -- experienced a real increase in their income.

Biggest Gains For Workers At Bottom of Wage Distribution. The real wages of low-wage male workers have shown sharp increases in the past few years, in contrast to the period from 1979 to 1993, when they declined by 14.7 percent. Among low-wage women, the decline was 15.8 percent over this period. Since 1996, men in the bottom decile have increased their earnings by 5.7 percent after inflation, while women have gained 6.1 percent -- that's the biggest increase for workers at the 10th percentile on record (data were first collected in 1979).

Record-Low Unemployment for African Americans and Hispanics. Under President Clinton and Vice President Gore, the African-American unemployment rate has fallen from 14.1 percent to 8.7 percent -- one of its lowest levels on record (data first collected in 1972). And the Hispanic unemployment rate has dropped from 11.3 percent to 7.0 percent -- also one of its lowest levels ever. But we still have more work to do, since these unemployment rates are well above the national average.

Under President Clinton, The Typical African-American Household's Income Is Up $3,354. The median income of African-American households rose 4.3 percent (or $1,029) last year. And since 1993, the median income of African-American households has increased from $21,696 to $25,050 -- that's $3,354 or a 15-percent increase, adjusted for inflation, between 1993 and 1997.

Income of Typical Hispanic Household Up $2,553 in Past Two Years. In 1997, the income of the median Hispanic household, adjusted for inflation, increased from $25,477 in 1996 to $26,628 in 1997 -- that's an increase of $1,151 or 4.5 percent. Over the past two years, the income of the typical Hispanic household has risen $2,553 -- or nearly 11 percent -- the largest two-year increase in Hispanic income on record.

Poverty Rate Fell To 13.3 Percent in 1997 -- Down from 15.1 Percent in 1993. In 1997, the poverty rate dropped to 13.3 percent from 13.7 percent the year before. Since President Clinton signed his Economic Plan into law, the poverty rate has declined from 15.1 percent in 1993 to 13.3 percent last year. That means that there are 3.7 million fewer people in poverty today than in 1993. (In 1997, the poverty threshold was $16,400 for a family of four.)

The African-American Poverty Rate Down To Its Lowest Level on Record. While the African-American poverty rate is still far above the poverty rate for whites, it declined from 28.4 percent in 1996 to 26.5 percent in 1997 -- that's its lowest level recorded since data were first collected in 1959. Since 1993, the African-American poverty rate has dropped from 33.1 percent to 26.5 percent -- that's the largest four-year drop in African-American poverty in more than a quarter century (1967-1971).

4.3 Million People Lifted Out of Poverty By EITC -- Double The Number in 1993. In 1993, President Clinton expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit, providing a tax cut for low-income working families. In 1997, the EITC lifted 4.3 million people out of poverty -- that's double the number of people lifted out of poverty by the EITC in 1993. In 1997, the EITC lifted 2.2 million children, 1.1 million African-Americans, and nearly 1.2 million Hispanics out of poverty.

Helps Move People From Welfare to Work. Keeping the unemployment rate low and job growth high is also essential if we are to move current welfare recipients into the work force. Early, indirect evidence here is encouraging: employment and labor force participation rates among single women who maintain families -- about two-thirds of whom have children under 18 -- have increased in the past few years. This is probably in part the result of recent welfare reform: the greatest acceleration in employment rates has occurred among those single women most likely to be affected by welfare reform, namely, those with young children. Nevertheless, it is obvious that fostering an economy in which job opportunities are plentiful plays a crucial part in aiding the transition from welfare to work.

Jason H. Schechter
01/07/99 07:51:11 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:
Subject: Text of a Letter: Steel Report

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release January 7, 1999

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

January 7, 1999

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Mr. President:)

I am transmitting the attached *Report to Congress on a Comprehensive Plan for Responding to the Increase in Steel Imports* in response to the request from the Congress described in section 111 of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277 of October 21, 1998).

As the global financial crisis has unfolded, it has touched the lives of many Americans. I am very concerned about the surge in low-priced steel imports into the United States and its impact on our companies, workers, and communities. Our steel industry and workers have taken difficult and commendable steps over the past 2 decades to make America's steel industry a world class competitor.

Our goal in this comprehensive action plan is clear: we seek to ensure that competitive American steel companies and steel workers have the opportunity to compete fairly and that they not be asked to bear an unfair share of the burden of a global financial crisis they did not create. The plan outlined in this report details our actions to vigorously and expeditiously enforce our own trade laws, engage major steel exporting and importing countries to enforce fair trade and fairly share the import burden, work with the IMF and our foreign partners to address the financial crisis that has contributed to the current surge of steel imports, and provide American steel communities, workers, and companies with the resources they need to adjust to the forces of globalization.

I will continue to make clear my deep personal concern about the steel situation, as I have done in recent statements. I will continue to engage leaders of Japan, Russia, the Republic of Korea, and the nations of Europe with the goal of ensuring that they follow fair trading practices, fairly share the burden of absorbing additional steel imports, and respect established international rules, including prohibitions on subsidization.

The solution to the financial crisis and the crisis facing our steel industry is not for us, or for any other nation, to go backward or turn inward. The solution is, instead, for America to continue to lead the world in stemming the current financial crisis and creating an open, rules-based trading system. At this critical juncture, it is essential that all nations remain committed to open markets.

more

(OVER)

Open and fair trade is absolutely essential for both global economic recovery and continued U.S. prosperity. It is essential that all nations respect international trade rules to ensure that the trading system commands the confidence of the American people. Maintaining strong trade laws and vigorous enforcement will continue to be a critical element of my trade policy, just as I will continue to lead efforts to open markets around the world.

My Administration will continue to monitor developments in the steel industry and to consult with representatives of steel-producing and -consuming industries and labor, Members of Congress, and our trading partners, and we will consider additional actions as circumstances warrant. We will continue to work closely with Members of Congress in ensuring an effective response to this serious matter.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

30-30-30

Message Sent To:

Q&A

- Environment
- Mergers and Consolidation
- Steel Report
- Trade
- Social Security

ENVIRONMENT
January 8, 1998

<u>Environmental Justice</u>

Q: **Mayor Archer has been very vocal in saying that EPA's policies on environmental justice are a threat to redeveloping our cities. Do you support that policy?**

A: One of my Administration's highest priorities has been to bring new investment, development, and jobs to low-income, minority, and other economically distressed communities. Our success is visible throughout Detroit, through initiatives ranging from empowerment zones to brownfields redevelopment efforts. EPA has been a partner in this effort, because environmental protection is an essential component of economic development. Redevelopment must take into account the special public health threats and related concerns about environmental justice that distressed communities have raised. I support EPA's efforts to do that.

Q: **Do you endorse the recent EPA guidance that has raised some concerns in Detroit?**

A: I am aware of the strong concerns raised about the most recent EPA guidance on environmental justice. At my request, Administrator Browner came to Detroit and is working closely with Mayor Archer to understand and address the concerns he and others have raised. EPA also has convened a Federal advisory committee that includes many critics of the policy --including Michigan's Director of Environmental Quality, Russ Harding --to propose revisions to the guidance this year. I am confident that with Mayor Archer's help and the input of the advisory committee, we will address the concerns that have been raised and strengthen our effort to bring both jobs and a cleaner environment to our distressed communities.

Q: **The current EPA guidance nearly cost us the new Select Steel mill near Flint --an area already hard-hit by job losses. Why not withdraw the guidance?**

A: As you know, EPA dismissed the Title VI challenge to the Select Steel permit in October, under the very guidance that has been the subject of debate. This decision ensures that the Select Steel plant will proceed, and makes clear that our environmental justice policies are not an obstacle to economic development. We see no reason to withdraw the guidance, but we do hope that EPA will further improve its approach when the advisory committee completes its work.

[**Background:** EPA's environmental justice program was directed by a guidance document that was never sent to the White House for review, and was never reviewed outside of EPA. As a result, it was not received favorably, and there was a nationwide outcry against the policy. The

Federal advisor committee noted above was created in response to the outcry. Mayor Archer and other critics were active in the committee, which should issue a report within the next few months. The Vice President has been caught between the environmentalists and other supporters of the environmental justice policy and those who believe that it has strangled economic growth.]

PM-Ozone Guidelines

Q: The administration's guidelines on ozone and particulate matter have been very controversial here? Are you sure that it's the right approach

A: Two summers ago, we issued guidelines to help protect the air for our children and for future generations.

Although the standards were tight, we plan to implement the standards in as cost-effective and least burdensome manner as is possible. This issue will be addressed over time in a series of actions. We expect that by implementing the standards in a flexible and reasonable manner, we can achieve a balance and protect our health and that of our children in a manner that has the least economic impact.

For example, in October, 1997, EPA issued a new strategy that allows for the reduction of nitrogen oxides (a major contributor to smog) in 22 states. The strategy was developed to take advantage of the most cost-effective reductions, by focusing on power plants. Such reductions can be achieved for as little as $1,700 a ton, whereas similar reductions from cars could cost close to $3,100 a ton. The strategy did not mandate which facilities must achieve the reductions, but left flexibility to the states. We expect that EPA will continue to take cost-effectiveness into account as it continues in the implementation of its ozone/pm strategy.

[**Background:** There has been significant local opposition to the Ozone/PM rules in Michigan. Russ Harding, the Director of the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality has criticized that lack of science supporting the rules and their cost. George Wolff of General Motors, Chairman of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee has questioned the scientific support for the rules. Both houses of the state legislature have passed resolutions opposing the rules. Mayor Archer has criticized the rules because of their expense and their hindrance of economic development within the city.

Michigan is at the heart of this issue. Michigan is one of the states that emits a significant amount of pollutants from power plants, and it also produces cars that are responsible for a large amount of pollution. This is admittedly a difficult issue in Michigan because of the effect it will have on the state, but because of the important benefits of reducing such pollution, we must keep working on it and taking reasonable and cost-effective steps to reduce pollution.]

New Emissions Standards

Q: New emissions and fuel standards could be very expensive. Are you prepared to go ahead with those standards?

A: Those new emission standards and the limits on sulfur in gasoline are the subject of EPA rulemakings that are still in progress. EPA is currently drafting rules which it anticipates publishing in the near future.

We recognize that there is significant concern about the EPA's forthcoming proposal. We understand, however, that Administrator Browner is meeting with the car companies and the oil companies to discuss a range of possibilities -- both with respect to the tailpipe standards and the fuel standards -- and expect that EPA will issue practical and workable standards.

Once EPA finishes drafting the rules they will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for an Executive Order review. There will then be opportunity for further input.

[**Background:** In July, 1997, EPA published stringent new Ozone/Particulate Matter standards to help achieve cleaner air. Tailpipe emissions are a major contributor this pollution -- responsible for about one third of the total emissions. In order to help meet the new tight standards, states want EPA to issue tight tailpipe emission standards. By law, EPA's new standards may not take effect until 2004, but EPA is in the process of developing the proposed regulations. It plans to issue final regulations by the end of 1999. These regulations are the most important and controversial regulations that EPA has drafted since the Ozone/PM rules in the summer of 1997.

EPA plans shortly to submit to OMB/OIRA for review the new tailpipe emission standards, which will cover passenger vehicles and light trucks, including SUVs and minivans beginning 2004. At the same time, EPA will propose reduced limits for sulfur in gasoline. (Last May, EPA published a staff report that concluded that it would be difficult for vehicles to meet the new NOx standards without limiting further sulfur content in gasoline.)

Petroleum refiners and the car companies disagree as to the appropriate level of stringency of sulfur limits in gasoline. The car companies state that they cannot meet the tailpipe standards without a very low sulfur gas. The oil companies and EPA estimate that the standards under consideration by EPA will raise the price of gas production by between 2.5 and 8 cents a gallon.]

MERGERS AND CONSOLIDATION
January 8, 1998

Q: **Does the White House have a view on the recent wave of mergers, particularly in the auto industry? Do you think that there's something troubling about all these recent mergers?**

A: We are very limited in what we can say about ongoing reviews of particular mergers or consolidation in an industry.

In general though, if mergers or consolidation protect competition, enhance efficiency so that consumers benefit from lower prices and higher quality, and help our businesses become more competitive, then they are a welcome development and a part of American tradition. If, however, they stifle competition to the detriment of consumers and communities, then they are problematic.

Our economy is tremendously dynamic, the most competitive in the world, and we will do everything we can to maintain that leadership role. That's why I have asked my economic team to study and report on the consolidation we have seen this year so that we can gain a deeper, more comprehensive understanding of what is happening in the economy. We need to make sure that we are preserving competition and consumer protections as our companies become more globally competitive.

Q: **Was this review prompted by any particular merger?**

A: Not at all.

Q: **Will the report recommend any legislative changes?**

A: It is to soon to tell, but it is highly unlikely that they will recommend changes to the antitrust laws per se.

STEEL REPORT
January 8, 1998

Q: What are you doing to help the steel industry?

A: Just yesterday, I sent an action plan to Congress outlining my comprehensive action plan to respond to the increase in steel imports into the United States.

I am deeply concerned about the recent surge in low-priced steel imports and its impact on America's steel industry and the workers, families and communities that depend on it. There is no more important challenge than to ensure the strength of the U.S. economy and to minimize the impact of the global financial crisis on all Americans.

lead-in

Free and fair rules-based trade is essential for both global economic recovery and for U.S. prosperity. We are committed to providing a comprehensive response to the steel import situation. The report I outlined yesterday takes concrete steps to address the import surge: forceful steps with our trading partners to end unfair trade practices; strong enforcement of our laws against unfair trade practices, new tax incentives and assistance to help steelworkers, ~~the industry and their~~ communities; and a comprehensive effort to restore global growth.

We will continue to monitor developments and consult with industry and labor representatives, ~~members of~~ Congress, as well as our trading partners, and will take additional action as circumstances warrant.

Q: Is the U.S. Government seeking an agreement with Russia to limit steel exports to the United States?

I am firmly committed to strong enforcement of our trade laws, and we have raised our concerns about unfair steel trade with Russia's leadership.

There is currently an ongoing antidumping investigation on hot-rolled steel imports from Russia. Our trade laws allow us to negotiate agreements -- suspension agreements -- that limit imports of products covered by pending dumping cases with non-market economies, such as Russia. In some circumstances, such suspension agreements can be the best and most effective way to enforce our law.

So, the Commerce Department is exploring whether a possible suspension agreement could provide early, effective, relief from the surge of Russian steel imports consistent with statutory requirements. My administration is also working with Russia and the IMF to stabilize the Russian economy, promote market reforms and help Russia move toward economic growth.

Q: What have you done to limit imports from Japan?

A: Japan has been a key focus of our efforts, since Japan has been the single largest contributor to the current pressures faced by the American steel industry, alone accounting for almost half of the entire U.S. import surge. When I was in Tokyo last year, I expressed strong concern about the extraordinary increase in Japan's steel exports to the United States and its impact on our market. We also made clear that we need fair, rules-based trade, full enforcement of trade commitments and greater market opening. At the same time, Japan must move quickly to adopt and implement effective economic stimulus and reform measures.

We have told the Japanese government that we expect Japan's exports to return to appropriate pre-crisis levels. The Japanese government has indicated to us that Japanese steel exports would return close to 1997 levels in 1999. Therefore, my Administration's Steel Task Force will monitor steel imports from Japan on a monthly basis. We are ready to take appropriate WTO-consistent actions under our trade laws to ensure that imports from Japan return to pre-crisis levels, including, if necessary, self-initiated actions under Section 201 and our antidumping laws.

TRADE
January 8, 1998

Q: The Asia crisis has had a severe impact on American manufacturing. What are you doing about it?

A: **Global turmoil is having an impact on America.** As I warned in last year's State of the Union, there is no doubt that the Asian crisis is having an impact on our economy. For while our economy continues to grow and create new opportunity, we know that the shocks abroad can reverberate in important sectors of our own economy. The steel industry has been overwhelmed by imports at fire-sale prices, and Boeing has announced that it will lay workers off because Asian airlines can't pay for the planes they've ordered.

That's why we are working to contain the crisis. And that's why, for more than a year now, we have worked so hard to limit the spread of the financial contagion, reverse conditions in Asia, and restore economic growth around the world. Our efforts are yielding positive results.

- Countries around the world are cutting interest rates to spur global growth.
- Working with Congress, we have strengthened the International Monetary Fund.
- The leaders of the world's major economies have agreed to create a precautionary line of credit to help countries with sound economic policies ward off the global crisis before it reaches their shores.
- Together with Japan we have launched an initiative to help relieve crushing debt burdens in Asia and revive the private sector there.
- In countries like South Korea and Thailand there are signs of progress as reforms take hold. And our efforts will continue.
- Brazil's President Cardoso is pushing hard to implement an ambitious economic agenda -- and we encourage Brazil to follow through.

We simply must continue to lead the world in restoring growth and in building a strong finance and trade system for the 21st Century.

Critical that Japan take swift action to restore growth. Japan, the world's second largest economy, and by far the largest in Asia, faces the most important task of all. The health of Asia's economy ultimately depends upon Japan. That's why it must spur economic growth, open and deregulate its economy, and take immediate steps to strengthen its financial system.

Q: Will the President push for fast track next year?

A: When Congress returns next year, we should do the hard work of building a bipartisan coalition for traditional negotiating authority so that we can build on our successful record of expanding markets for American goods, services, and agricultural exports.

I hope that we can restore fast track authority this year, and we will consult with Congress on the best way to build bipartisan support for its passage.

Congress should also advance our international economic leadership next session by passing the Africa trade bill, and paying our arrears to the UN.

SOCIAL SECURITY
January 8, 1998

Q: Are you considering creating individual retirement account that would function like a 401(K) and supplement Social Security. Is that true?

A: At the same time that we conduct our review of Social Security, we are also looking at ways to increase savings among lower- and moderate-income families.

No one should assume that consideration of various ways to increase savings and expand pensions is automatically related to whatever Social Security reforms we are considering.

Q: But are you discussing retirement accounts?

A: We have spent considerable time studying all of the options that could form the elements of a comprehensive plan to save Social Security. I will continue to work with my economic team and consult with Congress on what could make up a plan that meets the principles I have laid out and receive bipartisan support.

Q: Republicans say they are planning to cut taxes by $500 billion over the next 10 years and that non-Social Security surpluses could fund that kind of a tax cut. Will you consider that type of tax cut?

A: My position is perfectly clear. First things first. We should reserve the entire surplus until we have saved Social Security. Thanks to that kind of discipline, we are now expecting to see two years of budget surplus in a row for the first time in 40 years. But we face long-term financial challenges, and we can't go out and spend the surplus today. We have to plan for the future.

Q: Have you decided that some form of privatization is critical to saving Social Security?

A: What I have said in meetings with Congress and with my economic team is that we ought to look for ways to get higher returns into Social Security. What the mechanism is for doing that, obviously, remains a controversial issue, but there is a growing consensus that we do need the type of investment options that would bring higher returns to Social Security.

<u>State of the Union</u>

Q: Will you put forward a plan in the State of the Union address this year?

A: The State of the Union speech is clearly an important vehicle for addressing crucial issues facing the country.

I hope to use the opportunity provided by the State of the Union in whatever is the most effective way for advancing the debate on Social Security.

Individual Accounts

Q: Will you support a plan that includes individual accounts?

A: I will examine any proposal in the context of comprehensive reform that is consistent with my five principles. Rather than ruling in or out specific elements, we should consider whether a comprehensive package meets his principles.

The Budget Surplus

Q: The surpluses seem to be growing very quickly. Could we use them to solve the long-range solvency problem facing Social Security?

A: When I took office, the budget deficit was projected to grow to $357 billion in the most recent fiscal year. Because of the 1993 and 1997 deficit reduction plans and the hard work of the American people, the balance sheet has improved by $427 billion -- so that we had a surplus of $70 billion in 1998. And this week, we announced that next year's surplus should be at least $76 billion.

With $1.5 trillion in surpluses projected over the next 10 years, we have put our fiscal house in order. That means that we are in better shape to fix our generational deficit.

The projected surpluses provide another possible mechanism to prefund the Social Security system. Our fiscal discipline has opened up new possibilities and opportunities for Social Security reform. We must "save Social Security first" -- preserving the budget surpluses until we know what role they should play in reform.

MEMBERS ATTENDING AUTO SHOW AND ECONOMIC CLUB SPEECH:
Rep. John Dingell and Mrs. Debbie Dingell
Rep. John Conyers and John Conyers III (son)
Rep. David Bonior
Rep. Sander Levin
Rep. James Barcia and Mrs. Vicki Barcia
Rep. Bart Stupak and Mrs. Laurie Stupak
Rep. Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick
Rep. Debbie Stabenow

MEMBERS MOTORCADING TO SOLIDARITY HOUSE:
Rep. John Dingell and Mrs. Debbie Dingell
Rep. John Conyers and John Conyers III (son)
Rep. David Bonior
Rep. Sander Levin
Rep. James Barcia and Mrs. Vicki Barcia
Rep. Bart Stupak and Mrs. Laurie Stupak
Rep. Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick
Rep. Debbie Stabenow

MEMBERS ATTENDING RADIO ADDRESS:
Rep. John Dingell and Mrs. Debbie Dingell
Rep. John Conyers and John Conyers III (son)
Rep. David Bonior
Rep. Sander Levin
Rep. James Barcia and Mrs. Vicki Barcia
Rep. Bart Stupak and Mrs. Laurie Stupak
Rep. Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick
Rep. Debbie Stabenow

MEMBERS MOTORCADING FROM SOLIDARITY HOUSE TO DETROIT AIRPORT:
Rep. Bart Stupak and Mrs. Laurie Stupak

NO MEMBERS ARE TRAVELING ON AIR FORCE ONE FROM DETROIT TO ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE

Message Sent To: ____________________

Jeff
FY1
Jon

Laura A. Graham
01/07/99 07:44:57 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: update - detroit

--------------------- Forwarded by Laura A. Graham/WHO/EOP on 01/07/99 07:46 PM ---------------------------

Patrice L. Stanley 01/06/99 05:18:33 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Laura A. Graham/WHO/EOP

cc: Orson C. Porter/WHO/EOP, Elisa Millsap/WHO/EOP

Subject: update - detroit

Re Greeters:

Accept
St. Atty General Jennifer Granholm
Mayor Dennis Archer
Wayne Co. Executive Edward McNamara
Rep. Kwame Kilpatrick

Regret
Governor John Engler

LM; will call back
Lt. Gov. Dick Posthumus LM
Secy of State Candice Miller LM
City Council President Gil Hill LM

re Taping:

Accept
St. Atty General Jennifer Granholm
Rep. Kwame Kilpatrick
Mayor Dennis Archer

Do you have a list of the electeds seated near the President during his speech? These folks said they thought they would be but "weren't sure." Thanks.

St. Atty General Jennifer Granholm	also at head table at Speech
Secy of State Candice Miller	At head table at Speech
Rep. Kwame Kilpatrick	(seated with Rep. Kilpatrick)

Laura A. Graham
01/07/99 08:18:41 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP

cc:
Subject: Participants

search for CEO names for the Auto Companies that will be on the dais at the Economic Club speech.

-------------------- Forwarded by Laura A. Graham/WHO/EOP on 01/07/99 08:16 PM --------------------------

Jackson T. Dunn
01/07/99 08:03:24 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Laura A. Graham/WHO/EOP

cc:
Subject: Participants

Here is the most up to date list of participants in the auto show:

The following individuals will tour each exhibit with the President:

Dennis Archer	Mayor, City of Detroit
Edward McNamara	Wayne County Executive
Steve Yokich	President, United Auto Workers
TBD	Chair, North American International Auto Show
TBD	Executive, North American International Auto Show
John Conyers	US Representative
Mr. John Conyers III	Son of Representative Conyers
Carolyn Kilpatrick	US Representative
Sander Levin	US Representative
James Barcia	US Representative
Bart Stupak	US Representative
Ms. Laurie Stupak	Spouse of Representative Stupak
Ms. Vicki Barcia	Spouse of Representative Barcia
Debbie Stabenow	US Representative
David Bonior	US Representative
John Dingell	US Representative
Ms. Debbie Dingell	Spouse of Representative Dingell

The following individuals will greet the President at the **DaimlerChrysler** exhibit:

Bob Eaton	Co-Chairman of the Board
Jurgen Schrempp	Co-Chairman of the Board
Bernard Robertson	Senior Vice President
Rob Liberatore	Vice President, Government Relations

The following individuals will greet the President at the **General Motors** exhibit:

Jack Smith	Chairman of the Board & CEO
Rick Wagoner	President and Chief Operating Officer
Gary Cowger	Vice President and Group Executive
George Peeples	Senior Vice President, Government Relations

The following individuals will greet the President at the **Ford Motor Company** exhibit:

Bill Ford, Jr	Chairman of the Board
Jacques Nasser	President and CEO
Peter Pestillo	Vice Chairman & Chief of Staff
Janet Mullins	Vice President, Government Relations

Laura A. Graham
01/07/99 07:43:41 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP

cc:
Subject: Members of Congress in Detroit with the President

--------------------- Forwarded by Laura A. Graham/WHO/EOP on 01/07/99 07:44 PM ---------------------------

Elisa Millsap
01/07/99 06:47:21 PM
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Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:
Subject: Members of Congress in Detroit with the President

MEMBERS TRAVELING ON AIR FORCE ONE FROM ANDREWS AFB TO DETROIT:

Rep. John Dingell and Mrs. Debbie Dingell
Rep. John Conyers and John Conyers III (son)
Rep. David Bonior
Rep. Sander Levin
Rep. James Barcia
Rep. Bart Stupak and Mrs. Laurie Stupak
Rep. Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick
Rep. Debbie Stabenow

MEMBERS MOTORCADING FROM DETROIT AIRPORT TO COBO CONFERENCE CENTER:

Rep. John Dingell and Mrs. Debbie Dingell
Rep. John Conyers and John Conyers III (son)
Rep. David Bonior
Rep. Sander Levin
Rep. Bart Stupak and Mrs. Laurie Stupak
Rep. Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick
Rep. Debbie Stabenow

Note: Rep. James Barcia will meet us at Cobo Conference Center.

MEMBERS ATTENDING AUTO SHOW AND ECONOMIC CLUB SPEECH:
Rep. John Dingell and Mrs. Debbie Dingell
Rep. John Conyers and John Conyers III (son)
Rep. David Bonior
Rep. Sander Levin
Rep. James Barcia and Mrs. Vicki Barcia
Rep. Bart Stupak and Mrs. Laurie Stupak
Rep. Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick
Rep. Debbie Stabenow

MEMBERS MOTORCADING TO SOLIDARITY HOUSE:
Rep. John Dingell and Mrs. Debbie Dingell
Rep. John Conyers and John Conyers III (son)
Rep. David Bonior
Rep. Sander Levin
Rep. James Barcia and Mrs. Vicki Barcia
Rep. Bart Stupak and Mrs. Laurie Stupak
Rep. Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick
Rep. Debbie Stabenow

MEMBERS ATTENDING RADIO ADDRESS:
Rep. John Dingell and Mrs. Debbie Dingell
Rep. John Conyers and John Conyers III (son)
Rep. David Bonior
Rep. Sander Levin
Rep. James Barcia and Mrs. Vicki Barcia
Rep. Bart Stupak and Mrs. Laurie Stupak
Rep. Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick
Rep. Debbie Stabenow

MEMBERS MOTORCADING FROM SOLIDARITY HOUSE TO DETROIT AIRPORT:
Rep. Bart Stupak and Mrs. Laurie Stupak

NO MEMBERS ARE TRAVELING ON AIR FORCE ONE FROM DETROIT TO ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE

Message Sent To: ____________________

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. schedule	Home Phone Number. Cell Phone Number. [partial] (1 page)	01/08/1999	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Jeff Shesol
OA/Box Number: 19944

FOLDER TITLE:

Detroit Economic Club 1/8/99 Detroit Economic Club - Background 1/8/99 [1]

2006-0467-F
vz214

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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

Jol - SW.

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1999

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:	STEPHANIE STREETT	
	HOME:	P6/(b)(6)
	OFFICE:	202-456-2823
	WHCA PAGER:	4824
PRESS DESK:	ANNE EDWARDS	
	HOME:	P6/(b)(6)
	OFFICE:	202-456-2921
	WHCA PAGER:	4208
TRIP COORDINATOR:	LAURA GRAHAM	
	HOME:	P6/(b)(6)
	OFFICE:	202-456-2349
	WHCA PAGER:	4809
ADVANCE LEAD:	MITCHELL SCHWARTZ	
	STAFF OFFICE:	44-220
	CELL PHONE:	P6/(b)(6)
	WHCA PAGER:	5775

[001a]

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Mostly cloudy, becoming cloudy with a wintry mix by early evening. Winds west to southwest at 6 to 12 knots. Low 27 to 32. High 36 to 41.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Mostly cloudy with light snow. Winds east to northeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 19 to 24. High 28 to 33.

Schedule of the President
for
Friday, January 8, 1999
Draft Schedule

7:00	am	**THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [Flight Time: 10 minutes]
7:10	am	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base
7:25	am	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Detroit Metro Airport [Flight Time: 1 hour, 20 minutes]
8:45	am	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Detroit Metro Airport Greeters: Attorney General Jennifer Granholm Mayor Dennis Archer Wayne County Executive Edward McNamara Representative Kwame Kilpatrick
9:00	am	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Detroit, Michigan Airport via motorcade en route Cobo Conference Center [Drive Time: approximatley 35 minutes]
9:35	am	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Cobo Conference Center Greeters:

9:40 am- 10:40 am		**DROP-BY INTERNATIONAL AUTO SHOW** EXHIBITION HALL Cobo Conference Center Staff Contact: Gene Sperling Event Coordinator: Laura Graham **CLOSED PRESS/POOL PRESS**

- **The President**, accompanied by Auto Show Representative TBD, Steve Yokich, President, United Auto Workers, and Elected Officials TBD and their spouses, tours three exhibits.
  CLOSED PRESS

  Note: **The President will be greeted by a CEO TBD and a Worker TBD at each exhibit.**

- Upon conclusion of the tour, the **President** pauses for two photographs with United Auto Workers members and elected officials.
  POOL PRESS

10:45 am- 11:15 am		**MEET AND GREET WITH LEADERSHIP** ROOM 154 Cobo Conference Center Staff Contact: Gene Sperling Event Coordinator: Laura Graham **CLOSED PRESS**

Note: **There will approximately 30 guests in attendance.**

11:15 am- 11:20 am		**POLICE AND DRIVER PHOTOGRAPHS** ROOM 154
11:25 am- 12:15 pm		**LUNCH/SPEECH PREPARATION** ROOM 153/ROOM 154
12:20 pm		**THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to Grand Ballroom

12:30 pm- 1:45 pm		**ADDRESS TO THE ECONOMIC CLUB OF DETROIT** GRAND BALLROOM Cobo Conference Center Remarks: Michael Waldman, Jeff Shesol Staff Contact: Gene Sperling Event Coordinator: Laura Graham **OPEN PRESS**

Note: There will be approximately 1800 people in attendance.

- William Halling, President, Economic Club of Detroit, makes brief remarks and introduces Mayor Dennis Archer.
- Mayor Dennis Archer makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and opens the floor for questions.
- **The President** answers two questions.
- Upon conclusion of questions, **the President** works a ropeline and departs.

1:55 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Cobo Conference Center via motorcade en route Solidarity House [drive time: 10 minutes]
2:05 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Solidarity House
2:10 pm- 3:00 pm	**BRIEFING AND TAPE RADIO ADDRESS** AUDITORIUM Solidarity House Remarks: June Shih Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Megan Moloney

Note: There will be 200 guests in attendance.

3:05 pm- 4:05 pm	**MEET AND GREET** SCANDINAVIAN ROOM Solidarity House Staff Contact: Gene Sperling Event Coordinator: Laura Graham **CLOSED PRESS**
4:10 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Solidarity House via motorcade en route Detroit Metro Airport [Drive time: approximately 40 minutes]

4:50	pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Detroit Metro Airport
5:05	pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Detroit MetroAirport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base [Flight time: 1 hour, 10 minutes]
6:15	pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Bse
6:30	pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route The White House [Flight time: 10 minutes]
6:40	pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON	THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, DC

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. schedule	Home Phone Number. [partial] (1 page)	01/09/1999	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Jeff Shesol
OA/Box Number: 19944

FOLDER TITLE:

Detroit Economic Club 1/8/99 Detroit Economic Club - Background 1/8/99 [1]

2006-0467-F
vz214

RESTRICTION CODES

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1999

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:	STEPHANIE STREETT	
	HOME:	P6/(b)(6) [001b]
	OFFICE:	202-456-2823
	WHCA PAGER:	4824
WEATHER:	WASHINGTON, D.C.	

Schedule of the President
for
Saturday, January 9, 1999
Draft Schedule

DAY AND EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON	THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, DC

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001c. schedule	Home Phone Number. [partial] (1 page)	01/10/1999	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Jeff Shesol
OA/Box Number: 19944

FOLDER TITLE:

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2006-0467-F
vz214

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1999

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:	STEPHANIE STREETT		
	HOME:	P6/(b)(6)	[001c]
	OFFICE:	202-456-2823	
	WHCA PAGER:	4824	

WEATHER: WASHINGTON, D.C.

Schedule of the President
for
Sunday, January 10, 1999
Draft Schedule

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON	THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, DC

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001d. schedule	Home Phone Number. [partial] (1 page)	01/11/1999	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Jeff Shesol
OA/Box Number: 19944

FOLDER TITLE:

Detroit Economic Club 1/8/99 Detroit Economic Club - Background 1/8/99 [1]

2006-0467-F
vz214

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1999

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:	STEPHANIE STREETT		
	HOME:	P6/(b)(6)	
	OFFICE:	202-456-2823	
	WHCA PAGER:	4824	[001d]
PRESS DESK:	ANNE EDWARDS		
	HOME:	P6/(b)(6)	
	OFFICE:	202-456-2921	
	WHCA PAGER:	4208	
WEATHER:	WASHINGTON, D.C.		

Schedule of the President
for
Monday, January 11, 1999
Draft Schedule

8:30 am- 8:45 am		**MEETING** MAP ROOM Staff Contact: John Podesta
8:45 am- 9:15 am		**BRIEFING FOR THE ARGENTINIAN STATE VISIT** MAP ROOM Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:15 am- 9:25 am		**BRIEFING FOR THE ARGENTINIAN STATE VISIT** MAP ROOM Staff Contact: Capricia Marshall
9:25 am		**THE PRESIDENT** and the First Lady proceed to the Diplomatic Reception Room
9:30 am- 10:30 am		**STATE ARRIVAL CEREMONY FOR PRESIDENT CARLOS SAUL MENEM OF ARGENTINIA** SOUTH LAWN Remarks: David Halperin Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Capricia Marshall Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz **POOL PRESS**

-- **The President and the First Lady are announced to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."**

-- **President Carlos Saul Menem and Miss Zulema Maria Eva Menem arrive and are introduced to the President and the First Lady by Chief of Protocol Mel French.**

-- **The President and the First Lady introduce President Carlos Saul Menem and Miss Zulema Maria Eva Menem to the Vice President and Mrs. Gore, Secretary of State Madeline Albright, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Hugh Shelton and Mrs. Shelton.**

-- **The President escorts President Carlos Saul Menem onto the reviewing stand.**

-- ***The National Anthem of Argentina* is performed, accompanied by a twenty-one-gun-salute.**

- *The National Anthem of the United States* is performed.

- The Commander of Troops steps forward and **the President** escorts President Carlos Saul Menem from the reviewing stand (via front steps) to join the Commander of Troops.

- President Carlos Saul Menem, accompanied by **the President** and the Commander of Troops, reviews the troops.

- Following the review, **the President** escorts President Carlos Saul Menem to the reviewing stand to view the Musical Troop in Review.

- The Commander of Troops concludes the Honors.

- **The President** makes remarks.
  Interpretation: Consecutive

- President Carlos Saul Menem makes remarks.
  Interpretation: Consecutive

- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President** and President Carlos Saul Menem face the troops as the Commander of Troops indicates the conclusion of the arrival ceremony.

- **The President** and the First Lady escort President Carlos Saul Menem and Miss Zulema Maria Eva Menem to the Diplomatic Reception Room.

- **The President** and the First Lady escort President Carlos Saul Menem and Miss Zulema Maria Eva Menem to the Blue Room to sign the Official Guest Book.

- **The President**, the First Lady, President Carlos Saul Menem and Miss Zulema Maria Eva Menem form a receiving line in front of the Grand Staircase in the Grand Foyer and receive guests.

Note: The receiving line will flow from North to South.

10:30 am **THE PRESIDENT** escorts President Carlos Saul Menem to the West Wing

Note: The First Lady will escort Miss Zulema Maria Eva Menem to the Yellow Oval Room for coffee.

10:35 am- 11:05 am	**RESTRICTED MEETING WITH PRESIDENT CARLOS SAUL MENEM OF ARGENTINA** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger **OFFICIAL PHOTO/STILLS AT THE TOP**

– The meeting begins.

– Upon conclusion of the meeting, the President escorts President Carlos Saul Menem to the Cabinet Room.

11:10 am- 11:50 am	**EXPANDED MEETING WITH PRESIDENT CARLOS SAUL MENEM OF ARGENTINA** CABINET ROOM Staff Contact: Samuel Berger Interpretation: Simultaneous **CLOSED PRESS**

– The President and President Carlos Saul Menem enter Cabinet Room and proceed to their seats at the table.

– The meeting begins.

– **The President** escorts President Carlos Saul Menem through the Oval Office and bids him farewell.

12:00 pm- 12:10 pm	**MEETING** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
12:15 pm- 2:15 pm	**STATE OF THE UNION PREPARATION** OVAL OFFICE
2:15 pm- 6:15 pm	**PHONE AND OFFICE TIME** OVAL OFFICE
6:15 pm- 7:15 pm	**DOWN TIME**

Note: State Dinner guests are scheduled to arrive by 7:00 pm.

7:15 pm- 10:30 pm

STATE DINNER FOR PRESIDENT CARLOS SAUL MENEM OF ARGENTINA
STATE FLOOR
Remarks: Ted Widmer
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
POOL PRESS (Photos, receiving line, remarks, entertainment)
OPEN PRESS (Arrival)

Note: The State Dinner is a black tie affair.

-- **The President** and the First Lady depart the living quarters via elevator and proceed to the North Portico.

7:15 pm -- President Carlos Saul Menem and Miss Zulema Maria Eva Menem arrive the North Portico and pause for a photograph with **the President** and the First Lady.
OPEN PRESS

-- **The President**, the First Lady, President Carlos Saul Menem and Miss Zulema Maria Eva Menem proceed to the Yellow Oval Room via elevator.

7:45 pm -- The Color Guard proceeds to the Yellow Oval Room, requests permission from **the President** to secure the Colors, and proceeds down the Grand Staircase.

7:50 pm -- **The President**, the First Lady, President Carlos Saul Menem and Miss Zulema Maria Eva Menem are announced to Honors as they proceed down the Grand Staircase.

-- **The President**, the First Lady, President Carlos Saul Menem and Mrs. Arango pose for an official photograph (at the base of the stairs).
EXPANDED POOL PRESS

-- **The President**, the First Lady, President Carlos Saul Menem and Mrs. Arango proceed to the Blue Room for a brief hold.

-- **The President**, the First Lady, President Carlos Saul Menem and Miss Zulema Maria Eva Menem receive guests in Cross Hall.
EXPANDED POOL PRESS

Note: The receiving line will move from West to East.

-- Upon the conclusion of the receiving line, **the President**, the First Lady, President Carlos Saul Menem and Miss Zulema Maria Eva Menem proceed to the Blue Room for a brief hold.

	--	**The President**, the First Lady, President Carlos Saul Menem and Miss Zulema Maria Eva Menem are announced into the East Room and proceed to their tables.
8:45 pm	--	**The President** proceeds to the Eagle Lectern and makes remarks. **EXPANDED POOL PRESS**
	--	President Carlos Saul Menem makes remarks. **EXPANDED POOL PRESS**
8:55 pm	--	Dinner is served.
10:15 pm	--	Entertainment begins. **EXPANDED POOL PRESS**
	--	Upon conclusion of entertainment, **the President** thanks performers and makes brief remarks.
	--	President Carlos Saul Menem has the option of making brief remarks.
	--	**The President** and the First Lady escort President Carlos Saul Menem and Miss Zulema Maria Eva Menem to the North Portico and bid farewell.
11:00 pm	--	**The President** and the First Lady proceed to the State Dining Room for the first dance.
TBD	--	**The President** and the First Lady depart State Dining Room for Private Residence.

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

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OA/Box Number: 19944

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1999

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:	STEPHANIE STREETT	
	HOME:	P6/(b)(6)
	OFFICE:	202-456-2823
	WHCA PAGER:	4824
PRESS DESK:	ANNE EDWARDS	
	HOME:	P6/(b)(6)
	OFFICE:	202-456-2921
	WHCA PAGER:	4208
WEATHER:	WASHINGTON, D.C.	

[001e]

Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, January 12, 1999
Draft Schedule

DOWN UNTIL 11:00 AM

11:00 am- 11:15 am		**MEETING** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Podesta
11:15 am- 11:40 am		**BRIEFING** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact:
11:40 am		**THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to Room 450, Old Executive Office Building
11:45 am- 12:30 pm		**LIVABILITY EVENT** ROOM 450 Old Executive Office Building Remarks: Staff Contact: Event Coordinator: **OPEN PRESS**
12:45 pm- 1:00 pm		**BRIEFING** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
1:00 pm- 1:15 pm		**BRIEFING** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
1:15 pm- 1:25 pm		**MEETING** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
1:30 pm- 3:30 pm		**PHONE AND OFFICE TIME** OVAL OFFICE

3:30 pm- 3:35 pm	**BRIEFING** ROOSEVELT ROOM Staff Contact: Brenda Anders
3:30 pm- 4:00 pm	**VIDEO TAPINGS** ROOSEVELT ROOM Staff Contact: Brenda Anders
4:00 pm- 5:00 pm	**EDUCATION MEETING** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Bruce Reed
5:00 pm- 6:30 pm	**STATE OF THE UNION PREPARATION** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Michael Waldman

EVENING OFF

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

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001f. schedule	Home Phone Number. [partial] (1 page)	01/13/1999	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

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Speechwriting
Jeff Shesol
OA/Box Number: 19944

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P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1999

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:	STEPHANIE STREETT	
	HOME:	P6/(b)(6)
	OFFICE:	202-456-2823
	WHCA PAGER:	4824
PRESS DESK:	ANNE EDWARDS	
	HOME:	P6/(b)(6)
	OFFICE:	202-456-2921
	WHCA PAGER:	4208
WEATHER:	WASHINGTON, D.C.	

[001f]

Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, January 13, 1999
Draft Schedule

9:00 am- 9:15 am		**MEETING** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Podesta
9:15 am- 9:30 am		**MEETING** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:30 am- 9:45 am		**MEETING** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
9:50 am- 10:00 am		**MEETING** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
10:00 am- 12:00 pm		**STATE OF THE UNION PREPARATION** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Michael Waldman
12:00 pm- 12:15 pm		**BRIEFING** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Karen Tramontano
12:15 pm- 1:00 pm		**MEETING WITH LABOR LEADERS** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Karen Tramontano
1:10 pm		**THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to Map Room
1:15 pm- 1:45 pm		**BRIEFING** MAP ROOM Staff Contact:

1:45	pm-	**DISABILITY EVENT**
2:45	pm	EAST ROOM Remarks: Staff Contact: Event Coordinator: **PRESS TBD**
2:45	pm-	**PHONE AND OFFICE TIME**
5:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE
5:30	pm-	**BRIEFING**
5:45	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
5:45	pm-	**CABINET MEETING**
6:45	pm	CABINET ROOM Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr. **PRESS TBD**
7:00	pm-	**HOLD 1 HOUR**
8:00	pm	

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON	THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, DC

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001g. schedule	Home Phone Number. [partial] (1 page)	01/14/1999	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Jeff Shesol
OA/Box Number: 19944

FOLDER TITLE:

Detroit Economic Club 1/8/99 Detroit Economic Club - Background 1/8/99 [1]

2006-0467-F
vz214

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1999

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:	STEPHANIE STREETT	
	HOME:	P6/(b)(6)
	OFFICE:	202-456-2823
	WHCA PAGER:	4824
PRESS DESK:	ANNE EDWARDS	
	HOME:	P6/(b)(6)
	OFFICE:	202-456-2921
	WHCA PAGER:	4208
EVENT COORDINATOR:	AVIVA STEINBERG	
	HOME:	P6/(b)(6)
	OFFICE:	202-456-2920
	WHCA PAGER:	4022
WEATHER:	WASHINGTON, D.C.	

[001g]

Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, January 14, 1999
Draft Schedule

DOWN UNTIL 12:00 PM

12:00	pm-	**MEETING**
12:15	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: John Podesta
12:15	pm-	**BRIEFING**
12:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
12:30	pm-	**BRIEFING**
12:45	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
12:50	pm-	**MEETING**
1:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
1:00	pm-	**LUNCH WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT**
2:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE
2:00	pm-	**BRIEFING**
2:25	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
2:30	pm-	**CRIME EVENT**
3:15	pm	ROOSEVELT ROOM (T) Remarks: Staff Contact: Bruce Reed Event Coordinator: **PRESS TBD**
3:30	pm-	**STATE OF THE UNION PREPARATION**
5:00	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste, Michael Waldman

5:00 pm- 6:15 pm		**PHONE AND OFFICE TIME** OVAL OFFICE
6:15	pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs The White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 15 minutes]
6:30	pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base
6:45	pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route John F. Kennedy International Airport [flight time: tbd]
7:40	pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives John F. Kennedy International Airport
7:55	pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs John F. Kennedy International Airport via Marine One en route Wall Street Landing Zone [flight time: 15 minutes]
8:10	pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Wall Street Landing Zone
8:20	pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Wall Street Landing Zone via motorcade en route New York Stock Exchange [drive time: 10 minutes]
8:30	pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives New York Stock Exchange
8:35 pm- 9:00 pm		**PHOTO RECEIVING LINE** ROOM TBD New York Stock Exchange Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Minyon Moore Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg **CLOSED PRESS**
9:10 pm- 9:50 pm		**WALL STREET PROJECT GALA RECEPTION** ROOM TBD New York Stock Exchange Remarks: Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Minyon Moore Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg **PRESS TBD** **Note: The attire for this event is black tie.**
10:00	pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs New York Stock Exchange via motorcade en

	route Waldorf Astoria Hotel [drive time: 10 minutes]
10:10 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Waldorf Astoria Hotel
BC RON	**WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL** **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**
HRC RON	**THE WHITE HOUSE** **WASHINGTON, DC**