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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule of the President, Final [partial] (4 pages)	2/8/94	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)
002. speech	Political Speech (6 pages)	3/14/92	Personal Misfile

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[HRC Background File] Tuesday, March 22 [1994] [2]

2014-0483-S
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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]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

File

ALAN REUTHER
Legislative Director

UNITED AUTOMOBILE,
AEROSPACE &
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WORKERS OF AMERICA (UAW)

1757 N STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
(202) 828-8500

UAW Legislative Department
Alan Reuther, Director

Congressional Legislative Alert

December 9, 1993

Greetings:

This fall President Clinton unveiled a comprehensive plan for national health care reform. His proposal was introduced in the House and Senate on November 20th; the bill numbers are H.R. 3600 in the House and S. 1757 in the Senate.

Congress has already held extensive hearings on the Clinton health care plan. House and Senate committees will begin to markup this legislation in early 1994. The Administration and Democratic Congressional leaders hope to have the full House and Senate take up the health care reform legislation before the August recess next year.

The UAW and the rest of the labor movement are strongly supporting the Clinton health care plan. It contains many of the key principles which we have long advocated.

Not surprisingly, a variety of special interest groups, including small business organizations, drug companies, private health insurance companies, and the AMA, are already mobilizing against the Clinton plan. They are spending millions of dollars to preserve the status quo.

Opponents of genuine health care reform are coalescing around two alternative proposals which have been introduced in Congress: (1) the proposed Managed Competition Act of 1993 (H.R. 3222; S. 1579), sponsored by Rep. Cooper (D-Tenn.) and Sen. Breaux (D-La.); and (2) the proposed Health Equity and Access Reform Today bill (S. 1770; H.R. 3704), sponsored by Sen. Chafee (R-R.I.) and Rep. Thomas (R-Calif.).

These two alternatives would not provide genuine health care reform. Unlike the Clinton health care plan, they would <u>not</u>:

* provide universal health insurance coverage;
* guarantee comprehensive health care benefits;
* impose tough cost containment through an enforceable budget;
* establish a level playing field among employers, by requiring all employers to contribute to the cost of health care;
* address the problem of financing retiree health care benefits; or
* retain the tax free status of health care benefits.

In order to counteract the pressure from opponents of genuine health care reform, it is critically important that we send a loud, clear message to Members of Congress. We need to urge them to support President Clinton's plan, and to oppose the Cooper-Breaux and Chafee-Thomas bills. We need to stress that the Clinton health care plan contains all of the principles listed above which are essential for genuine health care reform, whereas the Cooper-Breaux and Chafee-Thomas bills do not satisfy any of these principles.

Please take the time to contact your Representative and Senators. The address for Representatives is:

The Honorable ______________
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

You can write to Senators at :

The Honorable ______________
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

To call your Representative and Senators, simply dial the Capitol switchboard at (202) 224-3121 and ask for their offices.

Representatives and Senators will be back in their districts and states until Congress reconvenes on January 25, 1994. This is an ideal time to contact them about health care reform. If possible, arrange meetings with them in their district and state offices. You can also write or call them at these local offices.

It is especially important that we generate grass roots pressure on those Members of Congress who sit on the Congressional committees that have jurisdiction over major portions of the health care reform legislation. Attached are lists of the Members who serve on these key House and Senate committees. Please be sure to contact these Members.

For your information, attached is a Fact Sheet which describes in more detail the shortcomings of the Cooper-Breaux and Chafee-Thomas bills, as well as a Fact Sheet setting forth the reasons why the UAW supports the Clinton health care plan.

Thanks in advance for your help on this critically important issue. With best wishes for the holidays.

Fraternally,

Alan Reuther

Alan Reuther
Legislative Director

AR:car
opeiu494
(C131)

UAW Legislative
FACT SHEET

International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America-UAW

UAW Legislative Department
Alan Reuther, Director

1757 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
TELEPHONE: (202) 828-8500
FAX: (202) 293-3457

UAW SUPPORTS THE CLINTON HEALTH CARE REFORM PROPOSAL

The UAW strongly supports President Clinton's health care reform proposal. We believe it would address the serious problems facing our health care system in a manner which would be good for workers, employers and the entire country.

The Clinton health care proposal contains a number of basic principles which the UAW has long supported. Specifically, it would:

* guarantee comprehensive health care benefits to all Americans, regardless of income, health or employment status, where they reside, age, or other factors;

* contain escalating health care costs through enforceable budgets;

* establish a level playing field between employers by requiring all companies to contribute to the cost of health care for their workers;

* require health care plans to abide by community rating in setting the premiums for health insurance coverage, so employers and individuals are not penalized because of factors such as age or health status.

* assure coverage for early retirees, while addressing the competitive problems associated with financing health care benefits for this vulnerable group;

* limit the premiums, copayments and deductibles which families may be required to pay for health care;

* preserve the tax free status of most health care benefits;

* assist senior citizens by adding prescription drug coverage to Medicare and by establishing a new long term care program to provide home and community based care for disabled individuals;

* improve the quality of care by disseminating information on health outcomes and by expanding the choice of physicians and other health care providers available to many Americans;

* replace our current fragmented health care system with a more unified structure under which most families and employers would obtain coverage through regional "health alliances"; this would reduce administrative waste, help to preserve the principle of community rating and prevent the development of a two-tier health care system that would undermine the care provided to working families;

* move towards our long term goal of establishing a single payer national health care plan by allowing the states to adopt single payer systems.

Thanks to the leadership of President Clinton, we now have an historic opportunity to achieve the UAW's long held goal of a comprehensive national health care program. But to reach this goal, we are first going to have to fight a long, hard battle in Congress.

Already the private insurance carriers, AMA, drug companies and other special interests are mobilizing to defend the status quo. They are spending millions of dollars to spread misleading information about the Clinton proposal and to influence Members of Congress.

To combat this campaign, it is imperative that the UAW and the rest of the labor movement mount a full court press to mobilize public opinion in support of the Clinton health care plan. We need to generate strong grass roots pressure on Members of Congress to back the President's proposal.

Please take the time to contact your Senators and Representative on this vitally important issue. Let them know that now is the time for Congress to enact comprehensive national health care reform. Urge them to support the principles described above which are contained in the Clinton health care plan. Tell them to oppose any proposals which would not guarantee universal coverage, contain escalating health care costs or improve the quality of care.

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UAW Legislative
FACT SHEET

International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America-UAW

UAW Legislative Department
Alan Reuther, Director

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FAX: (202) 293-3457

COOPER-BREAUX
CHAFEE-THOMAS
THE WRONG PRESCRIPTIONS

Opponents of genuine health care reform are coalescing around two proposals which have been introduced in Congress. Rep. Cooper (D-Tenn.) and Sen. Breaux (D-La.) have introduced the proposed Managed Competition Act of 1993 (H.R. 3222; S. 1579). And Sen. Chafee (R-R.I.) and Rep. Thomas (R-Calif.) have introduced the proposed Health Equity and Access Reform Today bill (S. 1770; H.R. 3704).

Neither of these proposals would solve the serious problems facing our health care system. Instead, they represent thinly disguised attempts to preserve the status quo and to protect powerful special interest groups that oppose genuine reform. Working men and women would be big losers under the Cooper-Breaux and Chafee-Thomas bills.

I. Universal Coverage

Neither Cooper-Breaux nor Chafee-Thomas would guarantee health insurance coverage for all Americans. Under both of these proposals, millions of Americans still would be left without health insurance coverage.

The Cooper-Breaux bill claims that it would provide universal "access" to health care (that is, the right to buy health insurance policies). But it would not guarantee that all individuals would be able to afford and would actually be "covered" by health insurance.

The Chafee-Thomas bill would eventually require all individuals to obtain health insurance coverage. But this would not happen until after the year 2000, and then only if sufficient funds are found to pay for subsidies for low income persons.

The fact is, Cooper-Breaux and Chafee-Thomas would not require employers to contribute to the cost of health insurance coverage. And they would only provide limited subsidies for the poor. Thus, millions of workers would be left having to foot all or most of the cost themselves. As a result, health insurance coverage would still be unaffordable for millions of working Americans.

In contrast, the Clinton health care plan guarantees that all Americans will have health insurance coverage by 1998. This coverage will be guaranteed regardless of income, health or employment status, age, or other factors.

2. Comprehensive Benefits

Neither Cooper-Breaux nor Chafee- Thomas would provide comprehensive health care benefits. In fact, both of these proposals fail to spell out exactly what benefits individuals would be entitled to; this is left to be decided later by a government commission.

Thus, Cooper-Breaux and Chafee-Thomas really promise a "pig-in-the-poke". There is no assurance that the standard federal benefit package would include many important benefits, such as prescription drugs, mental health, long term care and other essential services. Even worse, it is likely that these proposals would require individuals to pay significant copayments and deductibles for covered services.

In contrast, the Clinton health care plan would guarantee all Americans a comprehensive range of health care benefits. These benefits are specifically spelled out in the Clinton plan.

3. Cost Containment

Neither Cooper-Breaux nor Chafee-Thomas would establish tough mechanisms to control escalating health care costs. In particular, both of these proposals fail to contain any enforceable budget to limit overall spending on health care. As a result, there is no guarantee that health care costs will be brought under control. The health care industry would still have a "blank check" to drive up costs and continue to eat up an ever expanding portion of the resources of families, businesses, and state and federal governments.

Both of these proposals also fail to achieve significant administrative savings because they would allow the existing multitude of private insurance carriers to continue to operate. Studies have indicated that insurance companies spend 36.4 cents for administration, marketing and overhead expenses for every dollar paid in claims (compared to only 2.1 cents under Medicare).

These two proposals claim they will hold down health care costs by relying on the growth of managed care networks. But the available evidence indicates that managed care systems do not have a significant, permanent downward impact on health care costs. Instead, they have generally provided one-time savings, with health costs continuing on their upward trend after the initial savings were realized. Moreover, managed care networks currently do not exist in all parts of the country. It is doubtful they could be established quickly in rural areas. Thus, managed care is not a panacea for controlling rising health care costs.

In contrast, the Clinton health plan would establish an enforceable budget to limit the growth of health care costs. It also would sharply reduce administrative costs by having most Americans receive their health insurance coverage through regional purchasing cooperatives.

4. Quality

Quality of care will suffer under the Cooper-Breaux and Chafee-Thomas bills. They would push individuals into managed care networks that drastically limit the choice of health care providers. Furthermore, under the guise of reforming the malpractice laws, these proposals would severely restrict the ability of injured patients to recover damages from health care providers.

In contrast, the Clinton plan would improve the choice of providers available to most Americans. Instead of being limited to a single health care plan offered by their employer, most Americans would be able to choose between a variety of plans that are available in their region, including fee-for-service plans, as well as HMOs and PPOs. Also, there would not be any limits on the ability of injured patients to recover damages under the Clinton plan.

5. Tax-Preferred Status of Health Care Benefits

The Cooper-Breaux and Chafee-Thomas bills would undermine the tax preferred status of health care benefits. Cooper-Breaux would limit employer deductions for the cost of health care benefits to the cheapest plan in each region. And the Chafee-Thomas bill would require workers to pay taxes on the value of any health care benefits provided by their employer which exceed the average cost of the lowest priced one-half of health care plans in their region. Both of these proposals would be a disaster for workers and their families.

The Chafee proposal would result in a significant tax increase for millions of middle class Americans. The higher taxes could amount to hundreds of dollars per year for many families.

Both proposals would penalize employers and workers that have comprehensive health care packages. This would provide a strong inducement for employers to cut back on health care benefits and to increase copayments and deductibles. This would result in a dramatic shift of health care costs from employers to workers and their families.

In contrast, the Clinton plan preserves the tax free status of most health care benefits. There would not be any significant tax increase for most Americans. And there would not be pressure on employers to cut back on benefits or to increase cost sharing.

6. Level Playing Field

Neither Cooper-Breaux nor Chafee-Thomas would establish a level playing field among all employers. These proposals would not require all employers to contribute to the cost of health care. Thus, businesses that do provide coverage to workers would still be subject to unfair competition from those companies that do not. This will continue to place tremendous pressure on employers to cut back on health insurance coverage in order to remain "competitive".

In addition, both of these proposals allow companies to circumvent the principle of community rating by continuing to provide coverage on their own. Thus, companies that happen to have lower costs because they have a younger, healthier workforce will still have a competitive advantage over employers that have higher costs because their workforce is older or less healthy. This will also put pressure on employers to cut back on health insurance coverage.

Finally, these proposals do not do anything to address the problem of assuring coverage for early retirees and financing this coverage in an equitable manner. Those companies which have a large number of early retirees will still be at a competitive disadvantage with firms that have few retirees. Again, this will put pressure on employers to cut back on coverage for early retirees.

In contrast, the Clinton plan establishes a level playing field between all employers. All companies would be required to contribute to the cost of health care. Community rating would be required for most health care plans. And coverage for early retirees would be financed in an equitable manner by having the federal government subsidize 80 percent of the cost of coverage for these vulnerable persons.

Conclusion

The Copper-Breaux and Chafee-Thomas bills do not represent genuine health care reform. They would not provide universal coverage or comprehensive benefits. They would not impose tough cost containment. They would undermine choice of providers and quality of care. They would undermine the tax preferred status of health care benefits. And they would not establish a level playing field among employers.

The Clinton plan would accomplish all of these essential points. It does represent genuine health care reform.

AR:car
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(C132)

House Education and Labor Committee

Phone: 202-225-4527 — Room: 2181 RHOB

Democrats (24)**
William Ford, 13th-MI, ***Chair****
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George Miller, 7th-CA
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Dale Kildee, 9th-MI
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Thomas Sawyer, 14th-OH
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Timothy Roemer, 3rd-IN
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Gene Green, 29th-TX
Lynn Woolsey, 6th-CA
Carlos Romero-Barcelo, Res. Comm.-PR
Ron Klink, 4th-PA
Karan English, 6th-AZ
Ted Strickland, 6th-OH
Ron de Lugo, Del.-VI
Eni Faleomavaega, Del.-A.S.
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Marge Roukema, 5th-NJ
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Richard Armey, 26th-TX
Harris Fawell, 13th-IL
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House Energy and Commerce Committee

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Phone: 202-225-3625 — Room: 1102 LHOB

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Phone: 202-224-4515 — Room: SD-205

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Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee

Phone: 202-224-5375 — Room: SD-428

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01338556   2097082XX   STATUS: Active entry
TITLE: Feminism in the Labor Movement: Women & the United Auto Workers, 1935-1975
AUTHOR: Gabin, Nancy F.
PUBLISHER: Cornell U Pr PUBLICATION DATE: 10/1990 (901001)
NO. OF PAGES: 272p.
BINDING: Trade - $36.00x; pap. - $13.95x
ISBN: 0-8014-2435-6; 0-8014-9725-6
VOLUME(S): N/A; N/A
ORDER NO.: N/A; N/A
IMPRINT: N/A; N/A

SOME CITES TO ARTICLES

2/3/2 (Item 1 from file: 15)
00810219 DIALOG FILE 15 ABI/INFORM 94-59611
Feminism in the Labor Movement: Women and the United Auto Workers, 1935-1975
Baron, Ava
Industrial & Labor Relations Review v47n2 PP: 350-351 Jan 1994
ISSN: 0019-7939 JRNL CODE: ILR
AVAILABILITY: Fulltext online. Photocopy available from ABI/INFORM 966.00
WORD COUNT: 820

2/3/3 (Item 2 from file: 15)
00760378 DIALOG FILE 15 ABI/INFORM 94-09770
United Auto Workers
Bieber, Owen
Quality Progress v26n9 PP: 61-62 Sep 1993
ISSN: 0033-524X JRNL CODE: QPR
AVAILABILITY: Photocopy available from ABI/INFORM 6224.00

2/3/4 (Item 3 from file: 15)
00261070 DIALOG FILE 15 ABI/INFORM 85-01503
Mazda's Bold Embrace of the United Auto Workers
Hampton, William J.
Business Week n2873 (Industrial/Technlogy Edition) PP: 40 Dec 17, 1984
ISSN: 0007-7135 JRNL CODE: BWE
AVAILABILITY: Photocopy available from ABI/INFORM 36.00

2/3/7 (Item 1 from file: 148)
14887390 DIALOG File 148: TRADE & INDUSTRY INDEX
TITLE: Auto settlement reached at General Motors. (contract settlement with United Auto Workers)
JOURNAL: The New York Times
VOL: v143 PG: p 41(L) col 1; 1 col in EDITION: Sat
PUB DATE: March 5, 1994

2/3/8 (Item 2 from file: 148)
14882748 DIALOG File 148: TRADE & INDUSTRY INDEX
TITLE: GM, UA reach agreement to avert strike. (General Motors Co., United Auto Workers)
JOURNAL: Los Angeles Times
VOL: v113 PG: pD2 col 1; 1 col in EDITION: Thu
PUB DATE: March 3, 1994

2/3/9 (Item 3 from file: 148)
14882547 DIALOG File 148: TRADE & INDUSTRY INDEX
TITLE: Giant sucking sound may be Owen gasping. (Owen Bieber, president of the United Auto Workers)
AUTHOR: Sorge, Marjorie
JOURNAL: Ward's Auto World
VOL: v29 ISSUE: n12 PG: p51(1)
PUB DATE: Dec, 1993

3/3/1 (Item 1 from file: 148)

07731981 DIALOG File 148: TRADE & INDUSTRY INDEX
TITLE: UAW gets the clause that refreshes, 1948. (United Auto Workers) (Centennial Journal: 100 Years in Business)
JOURNAL: The Wall Street Journal
PG: pB1(W) pB1(E) col 5; 4 col in EDITION: Tue
PUB DATE: July 11, 1989

04006016 DIALOG File 148: TRADE & INDUSTRY INDEX
FULL TEXT RECORD
TITLE: United Auto Workers plan 50th anniversary celebration.
JOURNAL: PR Newswire
PG: LA18
PUB DATE: Nov 1, 1985
AVAILABILITY: FULL TEXT Online LINE COUNT: 00035 WORD COUNT: 388
SUBFILE: BUS Business, General
SOURCE FILE: NW File 649
NAMED PERSON: Bieber, Owen--public relations
DESCRIPTORS: United Automobile Workers--History; Labor unions--History; automobile industry workers--History
FULL TEXT:

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1 /PRNewswire/ -- United Auto Workers President Owen Bieber will meet with Los Angeles-area UAW leadership and membership Monday, Nov. 4, and Tuesday, Nov. 5, as part of a yearlong series of trips across the country designed to spark enhusiasm for the UAW's 50th anniversary celebration and to strengthen communications with the union's among than 1 million members.

"Today, more than ever before in 50-year history, leaders like myself need to intensify our dialogue with the members," Bieber said. "We need to talk with them about where we are headed as a movement, and to listen to their concerns and wishes for the next 50 years."

Los Angeles is one stop in a series of trips throughout 1985 and 1986 in which Bieber will be meeting with local leadership and membership in every area of the nation. He has set aside several days each month during the UAW's 50th anniversary yer for visits to plants, offices, local union halls and other gatherings to discuss the union's history of achievement and its goals for the future.

While in the Los Angeles area Monday, Nov. 4, Bieber will be available to reporters at a 4:15 p.m. news conference at the UAW Region 6 headquarters, 5150 East Gage Ave. in Bell.

Highlights of Bieber's visit include:

Monday, Nov. 4

-- 8:30 a.m. Norris Industries plant, UAW Local 509

Plant tour

-- 1:30 p.m. Alcoa Aluminum Co., UAW Local 808

Plant tour

-- 4:15 p.m. News conference at UAW Region 6 Headquarters,

5150 East Gage Ave., Bell

Tuesday, Nov. 5

-- 8:30 a.m. B-1 Bomber-B division plant, UAW Local 887

Plant tour

-- 1:45 p.m. Rockwell Autonetics, UAW Local 887

Plant tour

"The theme of our 50th anniversary is 'We Make Our Own History,'" Bieber said. "I want to talk with people in our union about how we have collectively influenced the course of events over the years, and how we set a course for an even better world for the future."

UAW Region 6 Director Bruce Lee, who is based in Los Angeles, will accompany Bieber on the visit.

The 50th anniversary of UAW's chartering by the American Federation of Labor occurred Aug. 26. Special 50th anniversary events are going on throughout 1985 and will continue up to the union's triennial convention June 1-6, 1986, in Anaheim.

/CONTACT: Reg McGhee of UAW, 313-926-5291/

Melanie

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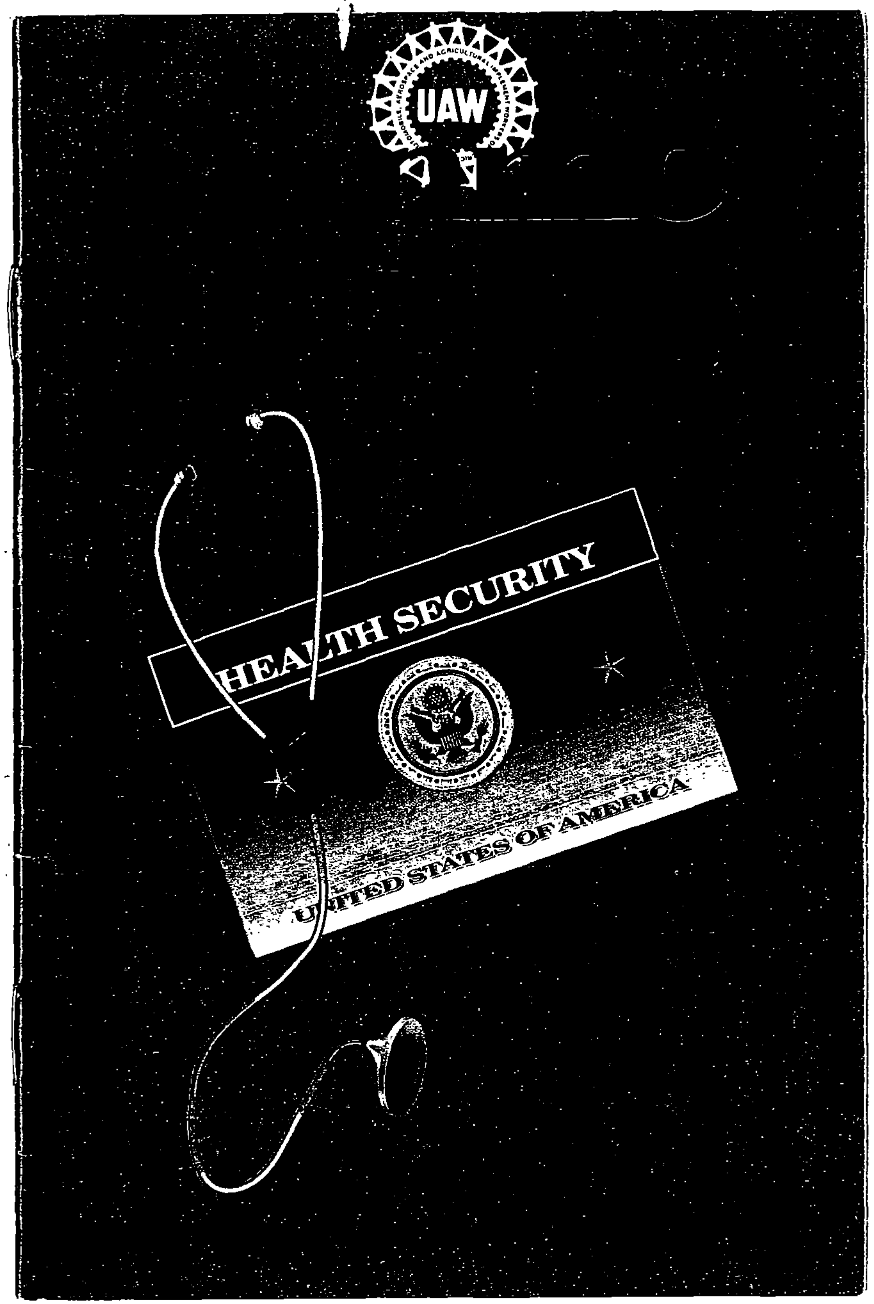
Ask Ammo

If you have any questions about health care reform, write UAW Ammo, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit, MI, 48214.



NEWS FROM THE UAW®

Remarks Of UAW President Owen Bieber
National CAP Conference
Washington, D.C.
March 20, 1994

Thank you, Joe.

And thanks to all of you for that warm welcome. And, thanks for being here.

Fellow officers, members of the IEB, staff, delegates to our 1994 National CAP Conference and guests, despite your memories of how much trouble it took to get here last year -- you decided to take the risk again.

I think you are going to find that it was worth it.

You know, brothers and sisters, each year this conference grows larger and more exciting. For 1994, we have escalated the excitement by two additions to our normal agenda.

The first is a pro-S.55 rally on Tuesday afternoon at the Capitol. On top of that, I am extremely proud to announce that the First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton will be with us on Tuesday evening.

A button I saw the other day said, "Give em health, Hillary." Well, that's what she's coming here for and I am looking forward to her remarks.

Let me start this evening by putting the last year in some perspective.

You know it may have been cold when we were here last year, but when we left Washington -- we were hot.

A lot got done as a result.

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT
8000 E. JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT, MI 48214

FRANK JOYCE
DIRECTOR
313•926•5291

For one thing, we put up a hell of a fight on NAFTA and I want you know that I appreciate your efforts on that issue. We were a force to be reckoned with and everybody knows it.

If there is one thing that we know in this room, brothers and sisters, it's that this Union has never backed away from the tough fights.

Because we haven't ducked the tough ones we haven't won every battle, but we have made a difference -- a big difference.

So, as we get ready to struggle with the tough problems of today and tomorrow, let's not lose sight of what was accomplished, just over the last year.

The Family and Medical Leave Act ... the Motor-Voter Bill ... and the Brady Bill ... are now law -- and the country is better off as a result.

Federal workers finally have the right to participate fully in the democratic process. That's good, too.

President Clinton lifted Ronald Reagan's ban on the rehiring of the PATCO strikers. Is that good news? You bet.

And we have a new National Labor Relations Board headed by Bill Gould -- a staunch defender of the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

Beyond all that, this Union has continued to play a vital role in helping define the terms of the debate about the future of good jobs in a global economy. Indeed, it's striking how many of the issues discussed at the G-7 jobs summit in Detroit are issues that our Union raised years ago.

To say the least, we in the UAW are no strangers to the challenges of adapting to new technologies and profound structural change -- in fact, we've been in the eye of the hurricane of change.

And we proved that again in the agreements we negotiated with the Big 3 last fall. In those agreements, we not only protected our members. We further strengthened America's single most important industry.

The proof is that the auto industry is once again leading the economic recovery. It's leading the recovery in our national pride as well.

Perhaps more important in the long run -- we also continued a process of managing tremendous change in a constructive manner. That, I am confident, will serve as a model in the years ahead.

And that, my friends, brings me to the question of what is before us now.

As I think about where this great Union finds itself on this first day of spring in 1994 after a long, hard winter I realize this: For all the change we have seen ... for all the battles we have fought and won ... for all the hope and joy and prosperity we have brought to the lives of millions ... for all the justice we have brought to this great democracy -- our biggest challenges are still ahead of us.

I say that, brothers and sisters, not to demoralize anyone. I feel good, both about what we have accomplished and what remains to be done. I say it because as we go about our work here in Washington this week and when we get back home, it is valuable, I think, to understand the big picture.

As the 20th century nears its end, we find ourselves in a dramatically different situation than we have known for most of our lives. Think about this for a moment.

One of the defining political and economic struggles of my generation and of most of the 20th century -- that is, the conflict between communism and capitalism -- is virtually over.

As we all know, capitalism prevailed.

In the aftermath of that extraordinary development -- like it or not -- a new, post-cold war, global economic order is being formed.

In the 1930's, this Union was a major player on the stage of history when a new industrial order was being created in America. We were there again when fascism threatened the world in the 1940's ... and yet again in the struggle of minorities and women to take their rightful place in society in the 60's and 70's. And when the American auto industry had to be saved from itself in the 80's and 90's -- there we were again.

Now, we must -- one more time -- find our bearings in a time of profound shifts and changes.

As we look at today's challenge, let us imagine ourselves as some kind of social astronauts, looking down from space at the planet earth.

What we see is that the shape of capitalism itself has changed.

Transnational corporations -- those that operate all over the world -- more than ever dominate the economy of the entire planet.

While we once primarily paid attention to whether General Motors was going to put a plant in Georgia or Louisiana -- it's now also very important what they will do in Bulgaria or China or Mexico. And when it comes to Alabama or South Carolina or Kentucky -- it's what European or Japanese-based companies do in our country that also demands our attention.

Think about this: In the 1960's we fought for free and fair elections in Mississippi. Next month this Union will proudly send observers to ensure fairness in another set of elections that we helped bring about. Where? In South Africa.

It truly is a smaller and smaller world all the time.

It's a tough world, too. That's not just my opinion.

Last week the Wall Street Journal in a front page article said, and I quote:

"By weakening unions and failing to adjust the minimum wage for inflation, the U.S. has allowed the wages of those at the bottom to fall. The result is companies that are more globally competitive, but also a widening gap between rich and poor and an uncomfortably large number of workers living in or near poverty."

Is that surprising? Nope.

As we all know from experience, the transnational companies that dominate the global economy are loyal first and foremost to sales and profits -- not to nations or people.

They operate with huge resources at their disposal. We are reminded of that every time a company like Sony gets involved in a mega-merger with Columbia to the music made by billions and billions of dollars changing hands and changing countries.

Furthermore, new technology and other factors give the global corporations more mobility than they have ever enjoyed.

On top of all that, the corporate monopoly of communications -- by the likes of Sony and General Electric -- carries with it unprecedented power to control and define even the information that is available to us.

When you add it all up, the simple fact is that modern corporations are operating today with fewer restraints, moral or economic, than at any time in the history of the world. Never before has so much economic might been concentrated in the hands of so few. Never before, therefore, has our role as counterweight to corporate power been more important.

That is now the defining reality of our time. It pushes and pulls at all that we do here this week and beyond.

This new world is the one into which this year's UAW Youth for Justice honorees will step as they enter adulthood.

As you may recall, last year we set out to recognize the good work done by young people in our UAW regions. This year, we have done the same thing. Let us now acknowledge the twelve future leaders who are with us here this evening.

Let's give them a warm UAW welcome.

And will all of you delegates please take the time this week to meet and talk with them. I am confident that you will find the experience rewarding.

Having spent a few minutes looking at the world from a global perspective, let me share with you an eloquent close-up view.

It comes from one of our Youth For Justice honorees, Terry Troyer of Middlebury, Indiana.

He wrote, and I am quoting now:

"I have seen the unfairness in the world around me. I see children on our own streets who don't have proper clothes to wear. They don't have a bed of their own to sleep in. And this is in America! I've read about people who had to go on strike because the company they work for had taken their health insurance away and cut their hourly pay -- just to watch permanent replacement workers cross their picket lines. All of this because of decisions that were made on some hill in Washington, D.C."

Well, to Terry and to all of you and to those who make those decisions on that hill in Washington, D.C., I say we are here this week to speak for those children without clothes to wear or a bed to sleep in ... those workers without health insurance ... and those strikers fighting for a basic right that should not even be in question here or anywhere else on this planet.

We are here to say that we have no intention of letting the new economic order be built all around us without speaking with passion and power for what we believe.

Where do we start? The answer is obvious.

Brothers and sisters, is there anything more basic to economic democracy than the right to bargain collectively and to go on strike free of the fear of losing your job?

Hell no, there isn't.

So that is where we must start.

We have been promised by Senator Mitchell that, within a few short weeks, the issue of striker replacement will come up for a vote in the Senate.

As you know we have brave union brothers and sisters at Caterpillar ... at Champion Parts Rebuilders ... at M.C. Aerospace in Lake Orion, Michigan, and at other employers who have come up against the new global economic order at its worst. They have faced the problem of replacement workers head on.

For their sake alone, we must go all out on this issue.

That is why we will all go to the Hill on Tuesday for a two o'clock rally.

With the exception of the outcome of health care, no other issue will have so powerful an impact on the quality of our collective bargaining or our prospects for political action in the years to come.

Let none of you leave Washington without having made every effort to impress on all with whom we meet our deep support for the right to strike, free of the fear of losing your job.

And let no one forget our commitment on this issue when you get back home.

For damn sure, let no one forget that for us to break a Republican filibuster we must force cloture. That means that states like Arkansas ... Oklahoma ... South Carolina ... Georgia ... Minnesota and Rhode Island are extremely important. Our members in those states must work exceptionally hard to persuade their Senators to support a vote in the Senate on S.55.

In that same spirit, we are going to keep up the fight for broad labor law reform.

We have testified at the public meetings of the Dunlop Commission. We have communicated directly with commission members. We will stay fully involved with the Dunlop Commission process.

Brothers and sisters -- from Mexico to Malaysia, from South Carolina to South Africa, we will and we must fight harder than ever for labor rights. For all the reasons I've discussed, we have no other choice.

We have no choice when it comes to health care either.

Has any organization fought longer or harder on this issue than we have? Hell no, they haven't.

Brothers and sisters, this is the year that the dream of national health care either becomes a reality ... or a very long night of tossing and turning and regretting what might have been. The battle lines are now very clear. Some kind of health care legislation is going to be enacted.

We have, of course, long supported a Canadian-style, single-payer health care plan. It is apparent, however, that such a national plan cannot be enacted in this phase of the health care reform process. It didn't happen in Canada all at once and it won't happen that way here, either.

Now I am well aware that the pundits are saying President Clinton's plan won't pass, either. They point to national polls showing that public support for the President's plan has dropped over the last several months.

Well, there's no mystery as to why that happened. The fat cat defenders of the health care status quo spent millions and millions to distort the issue and confuse the American people -- that's why.

Here's what I mean. A recent Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll showed that the public opposed the Clinton plan by a 45 percent to 38 percent margin.

But get this. When people were read the key provisions of the plan, a solid 76 percent responded favorably.

The message couldn't be clearer. Just as Bill and Hillary have done themselves, we've got to take on those "Harry and Louise" ads and do what it takes to set the record straight.

Brothers and sisters, because President Clinton's plan upholds the basic principles we believe in: universal coverage ... employer mandated participation ... cost containment ... coverage for early retirees ... the right of states to set up single payer programs ... and would be essentially tax-free to workers -- we support the President's plan and support it enthusiastically.

And make no mistake about it -- if any of the "band-aid" plans become law -- every health care benefit we have fought for and won over the years will be at risk.

The Cooper plan and others like it don't just fall short of the degree of reform needed. They are worse than the status quo.

They will guarantee that employers will continue to take away health care coverage from those who have it now.

They will lock into cement for another generation and more the nasty situation that those who have good health care coverage pay more and more and more out of their own pocket.

And while millions pay more and more ... millions of their neighbors and friends and family will still go to work every day with no insurance or not enough insurance.

Is that morally acceptable? You're damn right it's not.

It's not economically acceptable either. The simple fact is that we will get eaten alive in the global economy if we let every advanced country but ours take better care of their people at dramatically lower cost.

America cannot afford phony health care reform. It's that simple. So hear this loud and clear. We are pulling out all the stops on this issue.

My friends, our fight for decent health care for every American goes hand-in-hand with our fight for safer, healthier workplaces.

It's only common sense that one way to reduce health care costs is to reduce the number of work-related injuries and illnesses.

Consider this:

8,500 workers were killed on the job just in 1992. That's approximately one worker every hour of every day.

3.3 million workers suffer disabling injuries on the job every year. That is over nine-thousand injuries every day.

We can't begin to put a price tag on the pain and suffering endured by these workers and their families.

But we do know that the National Safety Council estimates that work-related accidents and death cost 116 billion dollars just in 1992.

Occupational illness costs billions more.

Fortunately, some members of Congress have both the compassion and common sense to take on this issue -- our good friends, Bill Ford, Howard Metzenbaum, and Ted Kennedy are leading this fight.

Their bill -- the Comprehensive OSHA Reform Act -- is the most ambitious effort to protect the health and safety of working men and women of the last twenty years. It has the full support of President Clinton and Labor Secretary Reich and we are going to support it with all our might.

My friends, while some people are injured and made ill at the workplace, far too many Americans still have no workplace at all.

Last year, U.S. employers announced plans to slash 600,000 jobs. That's 600,000 jobs eliminated in the midst of an economic recovery.

If there is an end in sight to the corporate downsizing trend -- I don't see it. Do you?

An economist in England put it well recently when he said corporations today have "anorexia." They get thinner and thinner ... but they don't get any healthier.

Having worked all of our lives to create greater opportunity for our kids and grandkids, are we now going to accept greater joblessness?

You're damn right weÆre not.

Neither are we about to turn our backs on the millions of our fellow workers, union and non-union alike, whose lives have been turned upside down by the forces of corporate downsizing, defense cuts, and unfair trade. We're going to fight to make sure that they receive the education and training they need to start new careers and the income support they need in the meantime.

We will fight, therefore, to strengthen President Clinton's proposal to assist dislocated workers, the Reemployment Act of 1994.

We are also going to continue the battle to revitalize America's aerospace industry. The aerospace business has been staggered by a one-two punch: defense cuts and unfair, heavily subsidized competition from Europe and Asia.

In our meetings on Capitol Hill this week, we need to drive home this message: America's technological edge in aerospace -- and the high-skill, high-wage jobs this industry provides -- are far too important to our nation's future to let slip away.

On a positive note, I can tell you that President Clinton very clearly recognizes the strategic importance of our domestic aerospace industry.

That is a very welcome change from the last two administrations.

The President demonstrated his concern when he fought successfully for the contract with the Saudis for six billion dollars in aircraft business. That order is going to keep a lot of our members at work and a lot of other people, too.

My theme tonight, as I trust I've made clear, is the challenge of finding our bearings in the new global post-cold war economy. Nowhere is this challenge more difficult, or more urgent, than in our defense industries. Cutbacks in the Pentagon's budget have translated directly into lay-off notices for highly skilled production workers, engineers, and scientists from California to New England.

As you know, our Union was among the first voices calling for a comprehensive strategy for the conversion of defense industries to commercial purposes. Our early and persistent efforts are starting to make a difference.

But there is a tremendous amount of work still ahead of us. We need to bang the drums here in Washington, and in states and communities whose economies are tied to defense-related industries.

Last year, for example, Region 9A held a conference on defense conversion that brought together union activists and peace activists from throughout New England.

In South Bend, Indiana, members of UAW Local 5 are at the center of efforts to market the Hummer. You all know what that is. It's a civilian version of the Humvee of Desert Storm fame that can go just about anywhere -- whether there is a road or not.

Actually, my friends, if we keep letting our roads and bridges deteriorate -- the only way to get around will be in a Hummer.

That might be good news for our members in South Bend.

But there would be hell to pay in all the other places we make more conventional vehicles.

Investing in our infrastructure is money well spent -- that's true whether it is in maintaining I-80, the interstate that ties the east coast to the west coast, or whether it is in developing the high tech information superhighway that takes us from here to the future.

Sustaining and building infrastructure is an important part of what government does. And if government was not here to do that job -- we would have to invent it all over again.

Speaking of inventing government -- as I'm sure you have all noticed, the political landscape is still full of Beavis and Butthead politicians like Rudolph Guliani in New York City, John Engler in Michigan and Pete Wilson in California.

Why do I call them that?

Because -- along with their talk show buddies like Rush Limbaugh -- they've done more to tear down respect for government in America than Beavis and Butthead could ever do -- that's why.

I am sick and tired of hearing their call to privatize, privatize, privatize. If it were up to that gang, they would sell the White House and Mount Rushmore to Disneyland for theme parks.

Their real goal is to destroy government. Why? Not for any noble purpose -- that's for sure.

Rather, it's so that their business buddies can take the taxpayers' money for private profit, instead of letting dedicated public servants do the work that needs to be done for the public good.

That's what we know and we are not afraid to keep on saying so.

Neither are we going to stop saying that we must have trade policies that advance the economic and social well-being of workers everywhere.

That means we must be as vigorous in monitoring and documenting the effects of NAFTA as we were in fighting it.

As part of labor's on-going effort to assure that trade policies advance the interests of workers all over the world, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has announced an agreement with the leaders of the labor movement in Chile. It provides that the labor movement in Chile and the United States will oppose any free trade agreement that does not advance the interests of workers in both countries.

In the new global economy, we must build as never before on the international labor solidarity we have practiced for years.

Speaking of trade issues, we all know that throughout the Reagan-Bush years, no serious effort was made to correct our trade problems with Japan.

I applaud, therefore, President Clinton's clear-eyed, tough-minded approach to U.S.-Japan trade relations -- in particular, his insistence on results, not promises, from the Japanese government.

You know, brothers and sisters, speaking of the difference between the 12 years of Reagan and Bush and Bill Clinton's 14 months, I want you and everyone else to know that I am glad that Bill Clinton is the President of the United States.

It's no secret that we have disagreed with the President on an issue here and there. But I have walked the floors of factories from Shreveport to Detroit with Bill Clinton ... I have met with him from Little Rock to Detroit to the White House. I am confident that Bill Clinton understands the problems facing working people in this country and is working hard to solve them.

And let us not forget for one minute who it is that does not care any more about the problems of workers than they care about a dead fly.

You guessed it -- I'm talking about that gridlock crew headed up by Bob Dole and Newt Gingrich and their cohorts.

You know, I've paid pretty close attention to Congress over the years.

If there has ever been a time when the minority party was more devoted to preventing anything positive from being accomplished than this gang of Republicans -- I don't know when it would have been.

But let's not kid ourselves -- the Democratic losses in the governors' races in New Jersey and Virginia, and the special election to fill the vacant Senate seat in Texas, demonstrates that we have our work cut out for us in this yearÆs elections.

Let me remind you that the party that controls the White House typically loses 15 seats in the House in the first mid-term elections after a new President is elected.

In the Senate, our goal of adding to the Democratic majority is obviously made all the harder by the retirements of Don Riegle, Howard Metzenbaum, and George Mitchell. Frankly, we're going to have a tough fight just to maintain the Democratic majority.

I cannot emphasize enough the simple truth that we can't afford to take a single seat in the House or the Senate for granted this year.

Although our focus at our National CAP Conference is on the Congress, I would be remiss if I didn't stress to each and every one of you the critical importance of this year's gubernatorial and state legislative races as well.

Most of you here have been around long enough to know that there's no secret about what we need to do. It will take hard work -- and a lot of it -- to bring us victory in November. So let's begin tonight.

There is another kind of election that concerns us on a daily basis. I am referring, of course, to elections for union representation. For reasons I've already discussed, the organizing environment remains tough.

Well, tough times produce tough workers and I would like you all to join me now in recognizing some very special guests who are with us for this conference.

Since 1991, a growing number of workers at Federal Express have stood up to the resources of that huge company. They have courageously said that they absolutely, positively want to have the UAW representing them at their workplaces. We look forward to having them join the UAW family. They have had a long and difficult struggle and we want them to know they have the full support of this great Union.

Would the Fed-Ex workers please stand and be recognized.

In that same spirit of solidarity, I want all who hear my voice tonight to know that I expect you to join Bill Casstevens and me and Caterpillar workers from all over the world at the Peoria Civic Center on May 7, 1994.

The heroic men and women of Caterpillar are fighting every single day on the front lines of the fight for dignity, equity and security for workers everywhere. They deserve our complete support and on May 7, in Peoria, we will again show them that they have it.

Brothers and sisters, 200 some years ago the founders of this great country had to wrestle with a very big question after the British monarchy had been defeated in the war that won our independence.

The question was, how should power be balanced and distributed in a world that now had democracy on its agenda?

In the wake of the post-cold war, global economy, it is now our destiny to address a 20th century version of those same questions.

We, too, can look to Madison and Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin for the answer. Their genius was to create a Constitution under which power was dispersed.

Had they not done so -- I doubt seriously that the Berlin Wall would have fallen at all two hundred years later.

My point here, brothers and sisters, is not to give a civics lesson.

My purpose is simply to remind us all that our freedom and our prosperity comes ultimately from just one thing. It is that economic and political power is available not just to the elite but to ordinary people.

As trade unionists, that is where we fit in.

From America to Poland, from South Korea to South Africa, we are an instrument that provides that power.

Every day in a million different ways, we deliver the social and economic justice that enriches and stabilizes the world in which we live. It isn't easy. But it is rewarding.

Again and again, we have had to overcome incredible odds to fulfill our mission. How do we do it?

Terry Troyer, the young man I spoke of earlier, found out how we do it.

Earlier, I shared Terry's indignation at the injustice he saw all around him.

Listen now to the hope Terry gained as he went on a voyage of discovery and I am quoting now from his essay:

"I went to a union party once. I thought it was strange how people would call each other brother and sister. There was a sense of respect and love there and I began to be amazed at their sincerity. When one person has a problem, they all rally around to try to solve that problem. It was like a big family. There were no strangers ... even though some people had never even met.

"I found a feeling of power inside of myself," Terry Troyer wrote.

Brothers and sisters -- if Terry Troyer can find that power at age 18 -- we can all reach inside of ourselves to re-discover that power in the days and weeks to come.

Thank you and let's get to work.

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1994
FINAL

tba — **JOG**

9:10 am — **THE PRESIDENT** departs Remington Suite Hotel via motorcade en route General Motors North American Truck Platforms Shreveport Assembly Plant
[drive time: 20 minutes]

9:30 am — **THE PRESIDENT** arrives General Motors North American Truck Platforms Shreveport Assembly Plant

9:45 am-
10:45 am — **HEALTH CARE EVENT**
CHASSIS DOCK
General Motors North American Truck Platforms Shreveport Assembly Plant
Shreveport, LA
Remarks: Bob Boorstin
Staff Contact: Julia Moffett
OPEN PRESS

-- **The President** walks through plant to event site

-- Guy Briggs, Vice President, General Motors, makes welcoming remarks

-- Steve Yokich, Vice President, United Auto Workers, makes remarks

-- Owen Bieber, President, United Auto Workers, makes remarks

-- Jack Smith, CEO, General Motors, makes remarks

-- **The President** makes remarks, works ropeline, and departs

332-1121

10:45 am — **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to holding room

10:50 am-
11:05 am — **MAKEUP**
PRESIDENTIAL HOLDING ROOM
General Motors North American Truck Platforms Shreveport Assembly Plant
Staff Contact: Jeff Eller

11:05 am- 11:20 am		**BRIEFING** for interview PRESIDENTIAL HOLDING ROOM General Motors North American Truck Platforms Shreveport Assembly Plant Staff Contact: Jeff Eller
11:30 am- 12:00 pm		**INTERVIEW** with Detroit regional media BAYOU ROOM General Motors North American Truck Platforms Shreveport Assembly Plant Staff Contact: Jeff Eller
12:00 pm- 12:10 pm		**MEET AND GREET** BAYOU ROOM General Motors North American Truck Platforms Shreveport Assembly Plant Staff Contact: Jeff Eller Attendees: Richard Stone, Publisher, *The Shreveport Times* Judy Christie, Editor, *The Shreveport Times* Frank May, Editorial Page Editor, *The Shreveport Times*
12:15 pm		**THE PRESIDENT** departs General Motors North American Truck Platforms Shreveport Assembly Plant via motorcade en route Barksdale Air Force Base [drive time: 30 minutes]
12:45 pm		**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Barksdale Air Force Base
1:00 pm	CST	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Barksdale Air Force Base via Air Force 1 en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 2 hours, 15 minutes]
4:15 pm	EST	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base
4:25 pm		**THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine 1 en route White House [flight time: 10 minutes]
4:35 pm		**THE PRESIDENT** arrives White House
5:30 pm- 5:40 pm		**BRIEFING** for meeting OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Tony Lake

5:40 pm- 6:00 pm	**MEETING** with Ambassador Kiuchi, special envoy of Prime Minister Hosokawa of Japan OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Tony Lake **CLOSED PRESS**
6:20 pm- 6:30 pm	**BRIEFING** for meeting OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Pat Griffin
6:30 pm- 7:30 pm	**CONGRESSIONAL CRIME MEETING** CABINET ROOM Staff Contact: Pat Griffin **WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY**
BC AND HRC RON	**WHITE HOUSE**

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Tuesday, February 8, 1994

Shreveport, Louisiana

Health Care Event

-- Event Memo	TAB A
-- Pena Memo on General Motors Plant	TAB B
-- Remarks	TAB C
Interview with Detroit Press	TAB D
Meeting with *Shreveport Times*	TAB E

Louisiana Background

-- Louisiana Political Briefing	TAB F
-- Memo on Louisiana Healthcare	TAB G
-- Memo on Healthcare in Shreveport, LA	TAB H
-- NEC Memo on Economic Issues	TAB I
-- CEA Talking Points on Louisiana Economy	TAB J
-- Shreveport Local Issues	TAB K

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001. schedule	Schedule of the President, Final [partial] (4 pages)	2/8/94	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1994
FINAL

tba — **JOG**

NOTE TO STAFF:	**Baggage call upon departure outside hotel rooms.**

9:10 am — **THE PRESIDENT** departs Remington Suite Hotel via motorcade en route General Motors North American Truck Platforms Shreveport Assembly Plant
[drive time: 20 minutes]

(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

001

(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

001

9:30 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives General Motors North American Truck Platforms Shreveport Assembly Plant
[SEE SITE DIAGRAM TAB N]

Greeters:
Dave Michels Plant Manager
Guy Briggs, Vice President, General Motors
Dick O'Brien, Vice President, General Motors
Dave Harmon, Personnel Director, General Motors
Owen Bieber, President, United Auto Workers
Steve Yokich, Vice President, United Auto Workers
Dennis Keys, Shop Chairman, Local UAW
Dave Hollis, President, Local UAW

NOTE TO STAFF:	**Staff should proceed directly to staff viewing area.**

9:45 am-
10:45 am

HEALTH CARE EVENT
CHASSIS DOCK
General Motors North American Truck Platforms Shreveport Assembly Plant
Shreveport, LA
Remarks: Bob Boorstin
Staff Contact: Julia Moffett
OPEN PRESS
[SEE SITE DIAGRAM TAB O]

- **The President** walks through plant to event site
- Guy Briggs, Vice President, General Motors, makes welcoming remarks
- Steve Yokich, Vice President, United Auto Workers, makes remarks
- Owen Bieber, President, United Auto Workers, makes remarks
- Jack Smith, CEO, General Motors, makes remarks

	– The President makes remarks, works ropeline, and departs
10:45 am	**THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to holding room
10:50 am- 11:05 am	**MAKEUP** PRESIDENTIAL HOLDING ROOM General Motors North American Truck Platforms Shreveport Assembly Plant Staff Contact: Jeff Eller [SEE SITE DIAGRAM TAB P]
11:05 am- 11:20 am	**BRIEFING** for interview PRESIDENTIAL HOLDING ROOM General Motors North American Truck Platforms Shreveport Assembly Plant Staff Contact: Jeff Eller [SEE SITE DIAGRAM TAB P]
11:30 am- 12:00 pm	**INTERVIEW** with Detroit regional media BAYOU ROOM General Motors North American Truck Platforms Shreveport Assembly Plant Staff Contact: Jeff Eller [SEE SITE DIAGRAM TAB P]
12:00 pm- 12:10 pm	**MEET AND GREET** BAYOU ROOM General Motors North American Truck Platforms Shreveport Assembly Plant Staff Contact: Jeff Eller [SEE SITE DIAGRAM TAB P] Attendees: Richard Stone, Publisher, *The Shreveport Times* Judy Christie, Editor, *The Shreveport Times* Frank May, Editorial Page Editor, *The Shreveport Times*
12:15 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs General Motors North American Truck Platforms Shreveport Assembly Plant via motorcade en route Barksdale Air Force Base [drive time: 30 minutes]

[redacted]

(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

001

12:45 pm		**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Barksdale Air Force Base
1:00 pm	CST	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Barksdale Air Force Base via Air Force 1 en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 2 hours, 15 minutes]
4:15 pm	EST	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base
4:25 pm		**THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine 1 en route White House [flight time: 10 minutes]

[redacted]

(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

001

4:35 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives White House
6:20 pm- 6:30 pm	**BRIEFING** for meeting OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Pat Griffin
6:30 pm- 7:30 pm	**CONGRESSIONAL CRIME MEETING** CABINET ROOM Staff Contact: Pat Griffin **WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY**
BC AND HRC RON	**WHITE HOUSE**

MAR 18 '94 19:48 LBC SHERATON - WASHINGTON, D.C. P.1

LANCASTER BUSINESS CENTERS, INC.

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FAX

Fax to number: 456-6244

Attention: NICOLE RADNER

Date: 3-18-94

From: FRANK JOYCE

Number of pages: 4 PAGES TO FOLLOW

Additional comments:

Please call Julie at 328-2000 x 5919 if you have any problems with this transmission.

Lancaster Business Centers, Inc.
in
The Sheraton Washington Hotel
2660 Woodley Road, NW
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Fax 202 / 234.0016

1994 CAP CONFERENCE AGENDA

TENTATIVE AGENDA

Saturday, March 19

2 to 5 p.m. — Registration

Sunday, March 20

11 a.m. to 6 p.m. — Registration

7:00 p.m. — First Plenary Session

Keynote Address — President Owen Bieber

Immediately Following Keynote — Afterglow

Monday, March 21

9 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. — Second Plenary Session

9 a.m. — Senator Dianne Feinstein

PANEL
9:30 - 10:30 a.m. — Julie Sochalski
David Tittsworth
Kenneth Thorpe

10:45 a.m. — Workshops

12 Noon to 1:30 p.m. — Lunch

1:30 p.m. — Workshops

5:00 p.m. — Adjournment

6:00 to 8:00 p.m. — Officers & Regional Director's Congressional Reception

8:00 p.m. — Regional Events

UAW BACKGROUND

The International Union, UAW, with approximately 1.1 million active and retired members, is one of the largest labor unions in the United States. The UAW has 1,164 local unions and negotiates 2,100 contracts with over 1,544 employers in 38 states, Puerto Rico and Ontario, Canada. Approximately 15 percent of its members are women.

The union was founded on August 26, 1935, in Detroit, Michigan. Current membership is drawn largely from workers employed in the manufacture or assembly of automobiles, heavy trucks, automotive parts, aircraft, defense and aerospace products, agricultural implements, construction and heavy equipment, electronics, household appliances and allied metalworking trades.

In addition, the union represents over 100,000 public and private sector office, technical, professional and maintenance workers in colleges and universities, the financial and insurance industry, hospitals, libraries, legal services and state, county and local governments.

The union is governed by a Constitution, subject to amendment at triennial conventions. Members elect local union officers by secret ballot in their local unions, and International officers are chosen by elected delegates to the International convention every three years. International officers are the President, Secretary-Treasurer and four Vice Presidents.

The union's national and international activities are carried out by the International Executive Board which is comprised of the six International officers and 13 regional directors who are elected by delegates from each region at the triennial convention.

UAW headquarters is located at Solidarity House in Detroit, Michigan. Major departments of the union include: GM, Ford, Chrysler, Agricultural Implement, Aerospace, Independent Parts and Suppliers, Women's, Civil Rights, Community Action Program (CAP), Organizing, Technical, Office and Professional (TOP), Transnationals and Joint Ventures, Legal, Health & Safety, Social Security, Research, Education, Retired Workers, Skilled Trades and Public Relations and Publications.

The UAW also has a national legislative office in Washington, D.C. From that office representatives of the union play an active role in the nation's political process through regular contact with Congress and many governmental departments and agencies, and public interest organizations.

In addition, the Washington office staff serves as regular liaison with the AFL-CIO and international trade union organizations. The UAW is affiliated with the AFL-CIO and the International Metalworkers Federation (IMF), and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

The current top officers are: Owen Bieber, President; Bill Casstevens, Secretary-Treasurer; and four Vice-Presidents: Carolyn Forrest, Ernest Lofton, Stan Marshall, and Stephen P. Yokich. The official name of the union is International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW.

Tuesday, March 22

8:30 a.m. to 12 Noon ———————— **Third Plenary Session**

8:30 a.m. ———————— **Kweisi Mfume**

9 a.m. ———————— **Hon. Jay Rockefeller**

9:45 a.m. ———————— **Marcy Kaptur**

11:15 a.m. ———————— **Harris Wofford**

11:45 a.m. ———————— **David Bonior**

PANEL
10:15 - 11:15 a.m. ———————— **Cong. Gene Green**
Cong. Corrine Brown
Cong. Sherrod Brown
Cong. Walter Tucker

Noon ———————— **Lunch**

Afternoon ———————— **Regional Hill Visits**

5:45 to 6:45 ———————— **Cocktail Reception**

7 p.m. ———————— **UAW CAP Dinner**

7:15 to 7:45 p.m. ———————— **Health Care Address**
Hillary Rodham Clinton

Wednesday, March 23

7:30 a.m. ———————— **Continental Breakfast**

Cancelled

8 a.m. ———————— ~~**Task Force Reports**~~

8:30 a.m. ———————— **4th Plenary Session**

8:30 a.m. ———————— **Cong. Dick Gephardt**

8:30 a.m. ———————— **Senator Jim Sasser**

9:00 a.m. ———————— **Cong. Charlie Rangel**

PANEL
9:30 - 10:30 a.m. —————— **Frank Greer**
Celinda Lake
HalBruno

10:30 a.m. —————— **Cong. Robert Torricelli**

11:00 a.m. —————— **Cong. Alan Wheat**

11:30 a.m. ——————

Jeff Faux is pending

12 Noon —————— **Adjournment**

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INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA—UAW

OWEN F. BIEBER, PRESIDENT BILL CASSTEVENS, SECRETARY-TREASURER

VICE PRESIDENTS

CAROLYN FORREST • ERNEST LOFTON • STAN MARSHALL • STEPHEN P. YOKICH

IN REPLY REFER TO
1757 N STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
TELEPHONE: (202) 828-8500
FAX (202) 293-3457
TELEX 710-822-1941

March 21, 1994

Ms. Liz Bowyer
c/o First Lady
Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ms. Bowyer:

We are delighted that the First Lady will be joining us on Tuesday, March 22 and speaking with our delegates (approximately 1600) who are attending the UAW Political Legislative Conference.

As you requested I have attached several documents which have been put together for the conference for your information. We would like to point out in preparing Mrs. Clinton's remarks that the UAW represents workers in parts plants as well as public sector workers. One-half of the membership of the UAW is the Big Three auto companies. However, there is a significant membership which includes agricultural and implement companies.

Our President, Owen Bieber, Executive Board Members and delegates look forwarding to hearing Mrs. Cliinton's remarks and having her present during our conference activities. Please let us know if we can be of any further assistance. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Carol A. Ridner

Carol A. Ridner

opeiu494
Attachments

Firsts
Pro S.55 rally on the Hill

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1994

HEALTH CARE SPEECH TO WORKERS AT THE GM/NORTH AMERICAN TRUCK PLATFORMS SHREVEPORT ASSEMBLY PLANT

DATE:	**Tuesday, February 8, 1994**
LOCATION:	**Shreveport, Louisiana**
TIME:	**9:30-11:00 am**
FROM:	**Julia Moffett**

I. PURPOSE

Your speech today addresses why your health care plan is good for America's business and workers. While UAW employees are very well-insured, they understand how important the need for health care security is. They directly feel the impact of skyrocketing health care costs on their benefits and competitiveness in the world marketplace, and understand the impact insurance control currently has on our system and will continue to have if reform does not take place. They understand that all Americans stand to gain from a workable solution to the nation's health care crisis that offers the security of coverage for everyone.

II. BACKGROUND

The Shreveport Assembly Plant

This GM/North American Truck Assembly plant produces the Chevrolet S-Series and GMC Truck Sonoma regular and extended cab compact pickup trucks. The plant produces approximately 800 units a day on two shifts. Current employment at the plant is 2,589 (2,375 are hourly and 214 are salaried). Employment has been steady throughout this plant's history, with no lay-offs. This series of trucks currently produced at this plant is extremely popular and important in GM's overall truck product line. GM was Number One in truck sales in 1993, out selling all other truck competitiors.

GM/UAW and healthcare

Together, GM and UAW have negotiated extremely good health care benefits for their employees, making them one of the best insured groups in the country. Their plan offers the triple option of an HMO, PPO or fee-for-service care to all its employees, with almost even use of all three. Families are included in the coverage. Pre-existing conditions are not to be considered. There are no lifetime limits. In the event of a lay-off, coverage can stay with you for up to two years.

There are few groups which have so strongly vocalized the importance of health insurance for themselves and their families. The largest number of labor-management disputes have been over health care benefits. UAW employees agree that they have sacrificed other benefits such as lower pensions or less child care in order to protect their health benefits.

The employees are personally connected to the urgent need for health care reform because of both the morality issue--they feel everyone has a right to coverage, but also due to the competition issue. Health care represents the single fastest-growing element in the production of the motor vehicle with $1,100 of the cost of every vehicle going to cover health care costs, compared to $500 in Japan. As health care costs continue to skyrocket, employees will feel more and more of the burden, either in stagnant wages or reduced benefits. Currently, 28%, over $11 billion, of the health care costs paid by manufacturing companies are are result of cost-shifting due to the uninsured dependents of employees, uninsured workers and nonworkers, and undercompensated care. Lastly, the early retiree issue is one of great importance as GM currently has a ratio of 1:1 active employees to retirees. They feel as if productivity and the ability to compete are no longer dependent on quality or innovation, but rather on who has lower health care costs.

Satellite
The President and CEO of General Motors, Jack Smith, will be introducing you via satellite from the GM Tech Center in Detroit. This is not intended to be interactive, but rather to include him due to a scheduling conflict and also to give the event a strong national angle. The event will be downlinked by the GM Satellite Network to over 500 locations, 180 of which are plants. Included is the GM plant in Baltimore, MD which you were unable to visit last month.

Support
Both the UAW and GM issued very strong statements of support immediately following your health care address in September, 1993. Additionally, GM issued a statement following the recent Business Roundtable (BRT) vote stating, "General Motors does not support the BRT's decision to support the Cooper bill as a starting point in the health care debate. We believe it is more appropriate to work for a broad consensus around a workable plan."

III. PARTICIPANTS

Audience
The audience is comprised of approximately 1500 employees from this plant.

GM and UAW VIPS:
Owen Bieber, President, United Auto Workers
Guy Briggs, Vice President, General Motors
David Michels, Shreveport Assembly Plant Manager
Jack Smith (via satellite), President and CEO, General Motors
Steve Yokich, Vice President, United Auto Workers

Elected Officials:
Lt. Governor Melinda Schwegman
Senator John Breaux
Senator Bennett Johnston
Representative Cleo Fields (D-4; Shreveport)
Representative James Hayes (D-7)
Representative William Jefferson (D-2)
Mrs. Jim McCrery (R-5)

IV. PRESS PLAN

The event is open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

* Upon arrival, you will hold in the car while the pool prepositions.

* You will then proceed inside where you will be greeted by: **David Michels** (Plant Manager), **Owen Bieber** (President, UAW), **Steve Yokich** (VP, UAW), **Guy Briggs** (VP, GM), **Senator Breaux**, **Senator Johnston**, **Rep. Hayes**, **Rep. Fields**, **Rep. Jefferson**, and **Lt. Gov. Melinda Schwegman.**

* You will proceed down the assembly line (not in operation) with **David Michels**, **Owen Bieber**, **Steve Yokich**, and **Guy Briggs.** (The elected officials will be escorted to their seats).

* You arrive at the stage area and hold while you, Mr. Bieber, Mr Yokich and Mr. Briggs are announced offstage.

* You proceed onto the stage together for the following introductory program:

    - **Guy Briggs** welcomes and introduces Steve Yokich
    - **Steve Yokich** introduces Owen Bieber
    - **Owen Bieber** introduces Jack Smith and they depart the stage
    - **Jack Smith** introduces you **(via satellite)**
    - **You deliver remarks**

* Following your remarks, you may work the rope line upon departure.

* You will then exit the floor and proceed to hold for make-up and briefing time preceding your roundtable interview with Detroit press.

VI. REMARKS

Speech is attached.

THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

94 FEB 4 P1:58

February 3, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FEDERICO PEÑA Federico Peña

SUBJECT: VISIT TO SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA GENERAL MOTORS PLANT

The General Motors plant in Shreveport, LA that you will be visiting was recently closed, due to a recall of the trucks produced at the plant. With the problem having been corrected, the plant is again operating.

This plant assembles Chevrolet S-10 and GMC Truck Sonoma compact pickup trucks. In early January, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) within DOT performed a routine safety test on the 1994 S-10 that resulted in leakage from the fuel lines. The problem was traced to a defective part - the fuel filler pipe assembly - not manufactured by GM. After being notified of the problem by NHTSA , GM suspended production of the trucks at its two plants (Shreveport and Linden, NJ) on January 19. The defect in the part was corrected, and the plants re-opened a day later.

A total of 120,000 vehicles are affected by the voluntary recall by GM; 53,000 had already been sold, and 67,000 were at dealers. GM is notifying all owners of the problem, and will fix the defect at no cost to the customer. To the best of our knowledge, no incidents relating to the defect occurred with vehicles that had been sold.

On a separate matter, you should be aware that the Department of Transportation is continuing its investigation of the GM C\K pickup truck. It is not related to the situation at the Shreveport plant, but could be raised as an issue. I recommend that you avoid any discussion of this investigation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1994

INTERVIEW WITH THE DETROIT MEDIA

Date: February 8, 1994
Location: General Motors Plant
Shreveport, LA
Time: 11:30 am - 12:00 pm
From: Kim Hopper
Office of Media Affairs

I. PURPOSE

You will meet with reporters from the Detroit market to discuss the benefits of your Health Security Act to business and labor.

II. BACKGROUND

This is the first time you have been interviewed exclusively by the Detroit press since taking office. The reporters cover either labor or health care issues for the market's key print, radio and television stations.

STATE AND LOCAL ISSUES UPDATE

G-7 JOBS CONFERENCE: It was announced by the White House Saturday that the G-7 Jobs Conference will take place in Detroit on March 14 and 15. Finance, labor and economic ministers from the participating nations are invited to travel to Michigan to address the issues of job creation in a rapidly changing global economy.

State and local leaders are excited about the opportunity to host the Conference and are working with the Administration to determine a suitable venue. The city and state deal daily with the realities of international cmpetition, and finding new ways to generate jobs and growth.

WELFARE REFORM: Governor John Engler outlined his proposals for state welfare reform -- To Strengthen Michigan Families in 1994 -- at the National Press Club in Washington Thursday. His plan, elements of which were first implemented in October 1992, contains 27 new initiatives. The Administration has given high marks to the Engler plan, which is consistent with many of Clinton Task Force proposals.

Engler urged Congress to cut federal rules and regulations and give states the flexibility improve their own system. He told the group that Michigan's 'state contract' program has helped more than 50,000 parents get jobs and that more reform is on the way.

Michigan Department of Social Services Director Gerald Miller added that components of the Michigan plan that help recipients get jobs and cuts state costs could be in place as early as June. Miller, who has worked closely with the Clinton Task Force, expects that the Michigan system will be a model for other states.

The Michigan plan: proposes a two-year limit on benefits for recipients not taking part in work, education, or training programs; gives working welfare recipients cash for food stamps to increase responsibility; loosens eligibility standards regarding shared child custody; creates more incentives for finding work. Since October 1992, earned income for welfare recipients has risen steadily. Over-all nearly 25% of all recipients have an earned income.

HEALTH CARE/WELFARE REFORM: Engler also announced that the state is seeking a federal waiver so that it can offer buy-ins to the Michigan Medicaid program.

Extending the sale of Medicaid coverage to low-income families, beyond the one-year period currently given people since finding a job, Engler said would encourage more people on welfare to seek employment. The buy-ins coincide with Michigan's "Healthy Kids" initiative that begins this spring. "Healthy Kids" extends health care coverage to 80,000 Michigan children living below the poverty rate.

AUTO INDUSTRY (sales/benefits/recall):

** General Motors Corp. recently announced that it expects sales of U.S. and Canadian-made cars to Mexico to increase to 15,000 this year and to double to 30,000 by 1996 as a result of NAFTA's passage. According to President and CEO John Smith, GM shipped only 1,700 cars from the U.S. to Mexico in 1993. Smith also expects GM to have a major presence in China and Mexico, countries whose markets will double in size before the end of the decade.

** The Three Big Automakers report selling 102,000 more cars and trucks last month than in January 1993, underscoring the rebound of the American auto industry.

** A federal judge in Detroit ruled on Wednesday that approximately 50,000 early retirees from GM Corps. are entitled to free lifetime medical benefits, despite the GM's effort to require them to pay for health care. GM had offered employees free health care coverage for life as a means of encouraging early retirement in the 1970s and 1980s.

U.S. District Judge John Feikens ruled that GM violated the agreement when it began introducing a deductible and payments and fees that could mean out-of-pocket expenses of as much as $3,000 a year. GM's overall costs for health care rose from $735 million annually in 1975 to $3.2 billion in 1992. Provisions in the Clinton health care plan would cover health care costs for the majority of retired workers between 55 and 65 years, potentially saving General Motors millions of dollars a year. It was reported that the decision could serve as a warning to companies that try to renege on promises made to lure employees into early retirement.

** Chrysler Corp. announced Friday the recall of all 1,300 of the Doge and Plymouth Neons sold since the new compact model was first shipped to car dealers last months. The recall was ordered after problems in the car's computer were discovered. Production of the car was stopped in Illinois and dealers were instructed to stop deliveries.

SCHOOL FINANCE/REFORM:

Governor Engler's proposed overhaul of school financing and other school-related reforms was a major story in Michigan throughout January. The Michigan Education Association, the state's largest teachers union, has been furious with Engler for his property tax cut and reform proposals. The Governor backs eliminating "agency shops" in public schools and has proposed that non-union teachers be permitted to negotiate directly with schools rather than being covered by the union's contracts.

Background: During his 1990 campaign, Angler promised to cut state property taxes, which provide about 2/3 of the funding for the state's public schools. Angler had hoped, however, to replace the revenue with an increase in the sales tax and Angler placed an initiative for higher sales taxes, "Proposal A", on the June ballot. "Proposal A" was defeated 54% - 46%.

Despite the loss, Angler proposed the largest property taxes cut in state's history (60 - 65%). Democratic legislators backed the proposal. The Michigan's education system now faces a $6.3 billion funding shortfall. An income tax increase is now on the table as a possible funding mechanism.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Jeff Eller, Director of Media Affairs
Reporter, WXYZ-TV
Reporter, WDIV-TV
Carol Stevens, Detroit News (Health Care Reporter)
Reporter, Detroit Free Press
Reporter, WWJ Radio

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed to press outside the Detroit market.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

11:00 am	Health Care Event Concludes Proceed to Holding Room
11 - 11:25 am	Briefing and Makeup
11:25 am	Proceed to Interview Site
11:30 - Noon	Interview with Detroit Reporters

VI. REMARKS

None provided. You can open with brief introductory remarks or take questions.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1994

MEETING WITH SHREVEPORT TIMES

Date: February 8, 1994
Location: General Motors Plant
Shreveport, LA
Time: 12:00 - 12:15 pm
From: Kim Hopper
Office of Media Affairs

I. PURPOSE

You will meet briefly with the Publisher, Editor and Editorial Page Editor of The Times. The purpose of this event is to extend a greeting to the leadership of Shreveport's top newspaper -- one that has been generally supportive of your programs and policies.

II. BACKGROUND

The Times endorsed your campaign for President, the first time the paper supported a Democrat since Franklin Roosevelt. In an adjacent op-ed, Editorial Page Editor Frank May wrote that the editorial reflects the paper's commitment to responding to the community's priority concerns: jobs, education, health care.

The Times has consistently covered White House events and developments. They sent a reporter to Washington as part of Louisiana "Media Day" during the budget battle and have closely covered the health care reform plan.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Jeff Eller, Director of Media Affairs
Richard Stone, The Times President and Publisher
Judy Christie, The Times Editor
Frank May, The Times Editorial Page Editor

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed to press other than participants.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Noon	Proceed to Meeting Room
Noon - 12:15	Meet and Greet with The Times (This is not a formal interview)

VI. REMARKS

None provided.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Reta J. Lewis, Special Assistant to the President for Political Affairs

RE: Louisiana Political Briefing

1992 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

	Louisiana	Shreveport
Clinton	46.4%	36.0%
Bush	40.9%	48.0%
Perot	11.8%	14.0%

POLITICAL OVERVIEW

Louisiana came closer than any other southern state to voting for Michael Dukakis in 1988 and ended up casting the highest percentage for the Clinton/Gore ticket of any southern state outside of Arkansas and Tennessee.

The state of Louisiana has three natural political divides. One divide is between Cajuns and north Louisiana Baptists; another divide is based on race, and a third divide is by income. With wide economic disparities, Louisiana's low- and high-income white voters have traditionally voted very differently. For example, during the highly sensationalized 1991 gubernatorial campaign, David Duke received over 60 percent of the vote from low- to mid-income whites, while African Americans and high-income whites voted for Edwards.

As you are aware, Louisiana has a unique primary system, in which candidates of all parties run in a single primary. Any candidate who receives 50 percent of the vote is elected. Otherwise, the top two finishers, regardless of party affiliation, will be forced into a runoff.

STATE POLITICS

Governor Edwards. Democratic Governor Edwin Edwards, who was elected in a hotly contested 1991 election, is currently receiving low approval ratings from Louisiana's residents. Edwards' reputation with the media as a gambler and womanizer were re-confirmed when he and a 27-year old companion were spotted gambling in Las Vegas shortly after his 1991 gubernatorial victory. A recall effort was mounted against him in 1992, but failed to produce the number of required signatures.

During his current term as governor, Edwards has persuaded the state legislature to approve casino gambling in New Orleans, a move which has alienated many business and community leaders in the city. Facing a significant budget shortfall in 1993, Edwards announced cuts in higher education, and proposed a change in the New Orleans fiscal system in which residential real estate would go virtually untaxed--balanced by an increase in the sales tax to 9 percent. However, the legislature did not approve the governor's proposed fiscal plan.

1995 Gubernatorial Race. Although Edwards has not indicated whether or not he will seek re-election in 1995, several potential challengers have already begun campaigning for the governship. The most widely discussed GOP candidates include former Governor Buddy Roemer and Secretary of State Fox McKeithen. Other potential GOP challengers include former state Representative David Duke and East Baton Rouge Parish District Attorney Doug Moreau. Democratic State Treasurer Mary Landrieu has announced that she will be a candidate, and former Democratic Commissioner of Administration Dennis Stine is considering a bid.

A Loyola University poll conducted in December, 1993 for The Baton Rouge Advocate indicates that only 23 percent of Louisiana voters would like to see Edwards returned to office in 1995. Almost 67 percent of voters polled said that they would not like to see Edward re-elected, while 10 percent of voters declined to answer. Only 32 percent of voters polled had a favorable response ("excellent" or "good") for Edwards' job performance while 65 percent had a negative response ("not so good" or "poor"). State Treasurer Landrieu received a 48 percent positive approval rating statewide while Secretary of State McKeithen claims a 36 percent approval rating.

When given a list of potential candidates and asked "which one would you vote for," the results of the Loyola University poll were as follows:

David Duke	05%
Edwin Edwards	**20%**
Mary Landrieu	16%
Fox McKeithen	05%
Doug Moreau	02%
Buddy Roemer	**26%**
Dennis Stine	02%

Ed Renwick, pollster for The Baton Rouge Advocate, stated that the December poll leans toward a repeat of the 1987 elections, with a runoff election between Roemer and Edwards. Renwick noted that both men have fewer supporters today than they did in 1987, when Roemer received 33 percent of the vote and Edwards 28 percent.

A Southern Media and Opinion Research poll conducted in November, 1993 tested Governor Edwards in hypothetical match-ups with Roemer, McKeithen, Landrieu with the following results:

Edwards	19.9 %	Landrieu	56.6 %	Undecided	23.6 %
Edwards	27.1 %	Roemer	50.1 %	Undecided	22.7 %
Edwards	22.3 %	McKeithen	46.4 %	Undecided	31.3 %

According to the November poll, only 30 percent of black voters and 5 percent of white voters said they would vote to re-elect Edwards. The poll was conducted after a major news story about Edwards' four children seeking contracts with riverboat casino operators got statewide attention in the press.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

There are 30 Democrats and six Republicans in the State Senate. The State House is comprised of 87 Democrats, 16 Republicans and one Independent. Samuel B. Nunez, Jr. (D) is the President of the Senate and John A. Alario, Jr. (D) is the Speaker of the House.

Note: Only 32 percent of those polled by Loyola University in December have a positive opinion of the state Legislature. Of the voters polled, 51 percent said political corruption is a "extremely serious" problem in Louisiana.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Louisiana has seven members in the U.S. House of Representatives, four Democrats and three Republicans. Both U.S. Senators are Democrats.

Senator John Breaux has served since 1987 and easily won re-election in 1992. He was an active backer and fundraiser for your campaign and has exerted pressure on the Administration to enact more moderate policies. Breaux voted in favor of the NAFTA.

Senator J. Bennett Johnston has served since 1973 and was re-elected in 1990--in a surprisingly close race against Republican David Duke (54 percent to 44 percent). Johnston voted in favor of the NAFTA.

Rep. William Jefferson (D)
*Rep. Cleo Fields (D)
Rep. James A. Hayes (D)
Rep. Jim McCrery (R)
Rep. Richard H. Baker (R)

*Voted against the passage of the NAFTA.

OTHER NEWS ITEMS

Louisiana Polling on the Clinton Administration. A poll conducted by The Times in January of this year indicates that an overwhelming majority (approximately 78 percent) of Louisiana voters feel that you are doing a fair job or better. Only 11 percent of those polled felt you are doing a "poor" job.

In a poll conducted by The Baton Rouge Advocate in December of 1992, voters were asked, "What kind of job do you think Bill Clinton will do as President?" Your job rating was 10 points higher than former President Bush's rating in Louisiana when he began his presidency in 1989. Then-President Bush received a 60 percent approval rating overall, with the majority of support coming from the white electorate. Louisiana's black voters were reluctant to rate Bush negatively, but one-fifth of them said they would not make a prediction about his performance in office. By contrast, most of Louisiana's black voters formed a positive opinion about you, with 83 percent of those polled expecting you to do an "excellent" or "good" job in office. White voters gave you a positive rating of 51 percent. According to The Advocate poll, your overall positive rating ("excellent" or "good") was about 70 percent.

Louisiana Ruling on Redistricting. A three-judge federal panel ruled on December 28, 1993 that the state's congressional districts must be re-drawn. The panel did not invalidate the 1992 congressional elections, but ruled that the districts must be re-drawn prior to the 1994 elections. The panel ruled that "the plan in general, and [LA 04] in particular, are the product of racial gerrymandering and are not narrowly tailored to further any compelling governmental interest." The two black majority districts are represented by William Jefferson (D-02) and Cleo Fields (D-04). The fourth congressional district has become infamous for it's Z-shape, which runs over 600 miles from north of Shreveport all the way to the Mississippi River. If the panel's decision stands, it will affect the re-election prospects of at least half the Louisiana delegation in the House.

Campaign Finance Ruling. Louisiana's campaign finance laws limit individuals to a $5,000 contribution for a single candidate for statewide office. Political action committees with large memberships can give no more than $10,000 to an individual candidate. However, the state's campaign finance laws allow individuals to contribute up to $100,000 every four years to organized campaign committees that are not directed by individual candidates.

Billy Rimes, a former deputy chief of staff in the Roemer Administration, has been cleared by the State Board of Ethics for Elected Officials to form such a campaign committee. "Friends of Buddy Roemer," will be a campaign finance supervisory committee established to benefit possible gubernatorial candidate Buddy Roemer. Under Louisiana law, Rimes'

Billy Rimes, a former deputy chief of staff in the Roemer Administration, has been cleared by the State Board of Ethics for Elected Officials to form such a campaign committee. "Friends of Buddy Roemer," will be a campaign finance supervisory committee established to benefit possible gubernatorial candidate Buddy Roemer. Under Louisiana law, Rimes' committee cannot be used as a subsidiary of a future Roemer campaign committee. The state's validation of "Friends of Buddy Roemer" has been a highly controversial subject of debate in the Louisiana press.

The New Orleans Casino Deal. Last summer the Louisiana legislature approved Governor Edward's plan to license the world's largest land-based casino in downtown New Orleans. The plan and the financing of the plan have been highly criticized by the media and local interest groups. The main controversy surrounding the casino deal is based on the ownership of the casino. The city of New Orleans gave the Hemmeter group out of Hawaii a lease to the Rivergate convention center, which is the only authorized site for the casino. The state casino board chose the Harrah's-Jazzville group to operate the casino.

Governor Edwards negotiated a compromise with the two groups, as well as a 10-member group of New Orleans investors. The Edwards compromise is based on several factors, including joint ownership of the casino by the three interests; a $125 million "gift" to the state by the groups, as well as a percentage of the casino take; the demolishment of the Rivergate center for the new casino site; the renovation of the city's Municipal Auditorium for a temporary casino; and an additional $15 million for the City of New Orleans from the development groups.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: John Hart, Deputy Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs

DATE: February 8, 1994

SUBJECT: Louisiana Health Care Reform and the Health Security Act

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I. Summary and Background

Louisiana is one of the least receptive states to health care refomr. It has one of the highest uninsured rates in the country -- one quarter of the state's population is uninsured. A large portion of the state's rural population, which accounts for 10% of the total population, is severely underserved, especially in the Delta region.

Louisiana has taken an incremental approach to health care reform, and no comprehensive reform has been enacted. However, a commission has been set up to study access and cost containment. Although the commission proposed significant reforms in 1993, including an employer mandate and an expansion of Medicaid managed care, neither were enacted. Louisiana has recently formed a rural health authority to oversee and improve the state's rural health care delivery system. Louisiana has a Medicaid managed care program in designated rural parishes. Louisiana is unique in that it is the only state that has a statewide, state-administered system of public acute care hospitals to provide care for the uninsured.

The Health Care Crisis in Louisiana:

- **Louisiana is the second worst state in the nation for the number of registered nurses and ninth worst in the nation for the percentage of population with a primary care physician.**
- **Since 1991, the percentage of the population that is uninsured has risen 5% -- from 20.5% to 25.7%.**
- **Louisiana ranks 2nd in the nation for the percent of population that is underserved -- 32.1%.**
- **The syphilis rate in the state is 400% higher than the national average.**

- **The average annual growth in expenditures for hospital care, physician services, and prescription drug purchases in retail outlets from 1980 to 1991 rose 10.7%.**
- **Between 1980 and 1993, total health payments per family increased 242% -- from $2,504 to $8,554.**
- **Without reform, total health payments per family will increase 503% -- from $2,504 in 1980 to $15,090 in 2000.**
- **Louisiana ranks 8th in the country for per capita health expenditures -- in 1980 they were $948; in 1993, $3,458; and in 2000, $6,924.**

II. Health Care Reform in Louisiana

A. Current Health Reform Climate

Louisiana officials have stated that they will refuse to implement the administration's order that the states begin funding abortions for poor women who are victims of rape or incest. Officials have stated that the payments would violate state law. Medicaid-funded abortions are only allowed if the mother's life is in danger.

Comprehensive reform is impeded by two issues of great concern in the state: disproportionate share payments and the depravity in the Delta region.

1. Disproportionate Share Payments

Louisiana has the fourth highest disproportionate share rate in the country. Federal funding increased by more than $2.5 billion during the last six years because of DSH payments to public hospitals. Medicaid costs have grown from $1 billion to $4.5 billion in the past five years. Federal matching funds for Medicaid in Louisiana account for about $500 million in profit for the state because the state may keep the revenue from DSH that exceeds the state public hospital's budget. This money is put towards its payment of Medicaid.

As disproportionate share rates are reduced under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, Louisiana will be forced to create new revenue to support their system. Louisiana is looking towards a $250 million deficit in FY 1995, and a $600 million deficit in FY 1996, due in large part from the reduction in disproportionate share payments.

Since the state has 10 public hospitals, without disproportionate share funding, the state may not have enough money to support the hospitals or Medicaid, as mentioned above. There is concern that if the public hospitals are forced to compete with private hospitals, they will have to overhaul their system. The state is contemplating costly improvements to the hospitals to make them competitive or consolidation to top research and educational facilities.

While the state is receptive to national reform, funding for their own health care efforts is of utmost importance in the short term.

A meeting has been set up for February 23, 1994 with Larry Levitt and Joni Wall to discuss this issue.

2. The Delta Region
Louisiana has the highest rate in the nation for: unemployment, rural poverty 37%, minority poverty 52%, low birth weight babies, births to teen mothers, the rate of syphilis, and the percent of the population which is underserved 33.4%. The conditions in the Delta region, where 37% of residents live in destitution, contributes heavily to these statistics.

A tri-state (Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi) consortium has been formed to share resources, attract medical professionals, assist community health centers, and strategize how to obtain funding. The Delta Economic Development Project Conference, in December, rural health and reform and rural economic development in the region. President Clinton chaired a Lower Mississippi Delta Conference in 1988, the result of which is apparent today.

B. Key Figures in Reform

The Insurance Commissioner Jim Brown and Governor Edwin Edwards have dominated Louisiana health care reform debate. Senator Sam Nunez, President of the Louisiana Senate and a participant in ACIR, is a strong supporter of the President and the Health Security Act. The State Secretary of Health and Hospitals, Rose Forrest, has been designated by the Governor to take the initiative in developing reform for the state. The former chief of the state health department under Republican Gov. Dave Treen, Roger Guissinger, now head of the Louisiana Health Care Campaign, has also backed the Clinton plan. Senator Charles Jones has been instrumental in the Delta Pilot Economic Development Project that has been examining economic development and rural health care initiatives for the region.

C. Louisiana and the Health Security Act

A poll from mid-November showed that 21.4% believe they will fare better under the Clinton plan, 20.3%, the same, and 38%, worse. Only 15.7% said they were more likely to buy new insurance because of the Clinton plan, and 58.4% said they were less likely to buy insurance. Northern Louisiana had the highest percent, 23.6%, that thought they would be better off under the plan.

Louisiana stands to greatly benefit from the increased funding for rural health under the Health Security Act. Where state efforts have failed -- providing universal coverage through employer mandate and creating a state-wide managed care competition system -- the Health Security Act will provide the necessary support. Reforms that are underway in the state, such as the Health Insuring Organization and the rural clinic system, will receive increased funding under the Health Security Act.

Dr. Aaron Shirley, a member of the White House Task Force, has recommended that Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi form a single rural alliance for the Delta region. This consolidation would allow for joint planning, high visibility and priority, streamlined administration, and strong negotiating power with providers and health plans.

III. Key Elements of Reform

A. LA Health

LA Health is a basic benefit plan for low income residents, passed in the 1993 legislative session. Under the program, the state will ask private companies to offer bare bones policies at $75 a month for adults and $35 for children. The Department of Insurance and a legislative oversight council are developing the details of the plan. Other states, such as Georgia, Kentucky, North Dakota have similar programs, but they have not been as effective as expected.

B. Louisiana Health Care Commission

The Louisiana Health Care Commission was created in the 1992 legislative session to make proposals to the Insurance Commissioner for legislation for the 1993 session.

In March of 1992, Governor Edwards and Insurance Commissioner Brown proposed a package to protect consumers and keep health care costs down. The package did not include an employer mandate, although the Commission had recommended this measure.

Reforms proposed include:

- Requirement of all employers to provide insurance for their employees

- Expansion of Medicaid eligibility and coverage to all below poverty level and creation of Health Insurance Organization to be a public managed care insurance program
- State government designs a low-cost insurance plan and private companies would bid for the exclusive rights to sell the plan (within a managed care system)

Reforms that were proposed and passed the legislature

- Guaranteed renewal to all under 65
- Portability
- Extension of former employee benefits
- Billing Standardization
- Prohibition of "market tying"
- Restrictions on reference by providers to providers in which they have a financial interest
- Prohibition of insurance carriers who stop writing policies in Louisiana from reentering for five years
- Extension of the Louisiana Health Care Commission
- Modified community rating

The Commission has been extended to 1995, and will produce a final report on access and cost containment for the 1995 legislature.

C. **Proposed Health Insurance Organization**

Under the Commission's proposal, a Health Insuring Organization (HIO), an alliance, would be created to expand Medicaid and increase access to care. Although HIO was converted to a study resolution by the legislature to await national reform, HIO has been described by the state as a mini-model of the Clinton plan.

HIO was planned to cover approximately 500,000 through managed competition. The HIO would receive a single capitated rate under Medicaid to provide benefits. The program is funded by the additional profit that is expected to be generated through an emphasis on preventive care.

D. **CommunityCare**

CommunityCare is a managed care program administered by Medicaid of Louisiana. The program provides recipients in designated parishes with a physician, a federally qualified health center, or a rural clinic as the recipients primary care physician. The program serves to retain and attract doctors to rural practice, lower travel costs for patients, support rural hospitals, and free space in urban hospitals.

E. **Rural Health Care Authority, (RHCA)**
In the 1993 legislative session, Senator Charles Jones (D), introduced and passed legislation requiring the Department of Health and Hospitals to establish the Rural Health Care Authority. The RHCA will establish primary health clinics in each rural parish currently without one and increase the number of primary care physicians serving those parishes. The program's implementation is contingent on federal funding.

F. **Louisiana Health Care Authority, (LHCA)**
LHCA was created by legislation in 1989 and recreated in 1991. LHCA is charged with running the state's charity hospital system -- **Louisiana is the only state that utilizes a statewide and state-administered system of acute care hospitals to provide both medical education and health care for the uninsured.** LHCA operates ten acute care hospitals and one medical school. Several of the hospitals are on the verge of losing their accreditation, and the state is unclear as to whether they should be augmented or allowed to close because they are not sure what national reform will hold. As mentioned above, the reduction in disproportionate share funding will have a devastating affect on the funds available for Medicaid. It is these 11 hospitals that accrue a large enough surplus from disproportionate share payments to fund the state's Medicaid program.

G. **State Employers Benefit Group**
Louisiana has a State Employer Benefit Group similar to a group purchasing cooperative. However, the group is currently having problems neutralizing health costs and must find a way to balance claims costs with premium payment.

H. **Federal Programs in Louisiana**
The Louisiana Department of Insurance received a $134,000 HCFA grant to fund the **Senior Health Insurance Information Program** which will train volunteers to provide insurance information, counseling, and assistance to Medicare beneficiaries.

I. **Non-Emergency Medical Transportation Program**
The transportation program, funded by the Department of Health and Hospitals has grown from about $6 million to $66 million from 1983 to 1993. The program, intended to transport the indigent, has been fraught with abuse.

J. **24-Hour Coverage**
The state has instituted a pilot project to study how worker's compensation can be better managed by monitoring the medical, hospital, and remedial care

required by worker's compensation, while providing injured workers with a continuum of cost effective care through the employer's major health benefit plan.

V. Status of Waiver Requests

A. Current Requests

On October 29, 1993, Louisiana requested waiver modification to change effective dates. This request is pending at HCFA; the 90th day is January 27, 1994.

On August 27, 1993, Louisiana requested a renewal of its waiver to provide personal care, respite, substitute family care, resident habilitation, and emergency respiratory systems to mentally retarded/developmentally disabled. The waiver is pending at HCFA; the 90th day is November 25, 1993.

On May 28, 1993, Louisiana requested the continuation of its current Freedom of Choice waiver on emergency medical transportation. On July 30, 1993, a request for additional information was issued. The 90 day clock was stopped. HHS is awaiting the state's response.

VI. Statistics

Rank of Louisiana
2nd -- Percent of population underserved -- 32.1%
3rd -- Population uninsured -- 20.7% in 1991 **25.7% in 1993**
4th -- Medicaid expenditures as a percent od total state expenditures -- 23.2%
8th -- Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births -- 10.5
15th -- Population covered by Medicaid -- 11.6%
18th -- Medicaid payments per recipient -- $3,530
28th -- Population enrolled in HMOs -- 7.3%

Demographics
4,252,000 -- State Population (1991)
23.6% -- Below Poverty (1990)
31.9% -- Rural Population (1990)
8,000,000 -- Tri- state Delta population (1993)

Health Insurance Coverage (1991)
11.6% -- Covered by Medicaid
12.5% -- Covered by Medicare
64.5% -- Covered by Private Payers
20.7% -- Uninsured, 1991
25.7% -- Uninsured, 1993

Nonelderly Population with Selected Sources of Health Insurance
56.6% -- With Employer Coverage
8.5% -- With other Private Insurance

65.0% -- Total Population with Private Insurance

Public Health System
$145,900,000 -- PHS public health expenditures (FY1992)
$128,029,000 -- State public health expenditures (FY1989)
$2,280,000 -- Local public health expenditures (FY1989)
10 -- Community and Migrant Health Centers

Underserved Populations
32.1% -- Population Underserved
9.6% -- Population Underserved by primary care MDs
5.2% -- National average of underserved by primary care MDs
4.4% -- Population Underserved by dentists
2.9% -- National average of underserved by dentists

Health Indicators
10.5 -- Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births (1991)
58.0% -- Two year olds appropriately immunized (1989)
75.0% -- Prenatal care started in first trimester (1991)
400% -- Higher syphilis rate than the rest of the nation in the Delta Region

Managed Care
9 -- HMOs (1992) Most in Baton Rouge, Shreveport, and New Orleans
7.3% -- Percent of population enrolled in HMOs (1992)
11 -- Operational PPOs (1990)

Medicaid
702,000 -- Medicaid recipients
$2,479,000,000 -- Medicaid payments (1992)
$3,530 -- Medicaid payment per recipient (1992)
23.2% -- Percent of Medicaid expenditures of state expenditures (1992)
73.71 -- FY 1993 FMAP

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: **John Hart, Deputy Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs**

DATE: **February 8, 1994**

SUBJECT: **Shreveport, Louisiana Health Care**

I. Summary and Background

Shreveport is located in Caddo Parish, across from Bossier Parish on the Red River. It has a population of about 178,000, with industry that was once mainly oil and is now moving towards high tech manufacturing. Bossier Parish, under the Primary Care Access Plan of 1993, has been designated as a priority parish for primary care expansion.

Shreveport is home to 3 major hospitals, Louisiana State University Medical Center, Willis-Knighton, and Schumpert, and at least three other smaller hospitals. The Louisiana State University Medical Center is one of the larger hospitals, which is not part of the charity hospital system operated by the Health Care Authority, but under the Department of Education. The only public health complex is located in Shreveport, the Caddo Parish Health Unit, where a regional Tuberculosis, regional children's special needs, regional Sexually Transmitted Disease, a soon to be opened regional HIV, and a regional Environmental Health department are all located.

Some of the major health care problems in Shreveport include the high rate of teen pregnancy, the lack of sex education, lack of prenatal care, and a high infant mortality rate. Located in the Bible Belt, progress seems unlikely. Like other urban areas, low income residents in Shreveport have limited access to care.

Shots for Tots
While Louisiana has a good rate for immunization for children, the age group from 0-4 was severely lacking -- a 57% non-compliance. Two major hospitals and the Junior League in Shreveport have donated funds for two mobil units to reach the children. In the six months since the program started, 10% to 15% more children have been immunized.

II. Statistics

- Caddo Parish is 40.1% African American and 59.0% White. Bossier Parish is 20.2% African American and 77.9% White.
- The infant mortality rate in Caddo is 12.8 per 1000 live births, compared to 11.4 in Louisiana and 10.0 in the US.
- Infant mortality among the African American population is 17.5 per 1000 live births, compared to 7.7 White.
- The fertility rate for African American women aged 15 to 17 in Caddo was 9.7%, and for Whites, 2.9% -- nationwide, 8% for African Americans and 2.8% for Whites.
- Syphilis is slightly lower in Caddo than Louisiana, infecting 221 people per 100,000 in the African American community, and even lower in Bossier, 150 per 100,000.

contact: Mr. Bill Goins, State Office of Public Health in Shreveport
(318) 676-7489

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Paul Deegan
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background Information for Visit to Louisiana

This memorandum presents background information about current conditions and issues in Louisiana. It addresses issues of major concern in the state.

I. PRESSING ISSUES IN LOUISIANA

- *Importance of GM Plant* -- GM's Shreveport Assembly Plant currently employs 2,600 people. The plant produces the Chevrolet S-Series and GMC Truck Sonoma regular and extended cab compact pickup trucks. The plant purchased $69 million worth of goods and services from 176 Louisiana Suppliers in 1992. (Source: General Motors)

Quick Facts on Shreveport Assembly Plant:

1993 Production	128,000 trucks
Current Employment	2,589 (2,375 Hourly and 214 Salaried Employees)
Plant Size	440 acres total area (2.1 million square feet enclosed)
1993 Annual Payroll	$116 million
United Way Contributions	$152,300
1993 Worldwide Exports	260 trucks

- *Biomedical Research Institute* -- On February 11, this new medical research institute in Shreveport will open. The institute is part of the community's efforts to diversify the regional economy by moving forward with the beginnings of a biotechnology industry. This $48 million project is being funded by a number of sources, including: U.S. Department of Energy, the State of Louisiana, and Louisiana State University. Research at the institute is expected to lead to advances in treatments and diagnostics related to cardiovascular disease, molecular biology and neurobiology (Source: Senator Bennett Johnston's Office).

- *Red River Waterway Project* -- The FY95 Budget contains $35.782 million for construction of the Red River Waterway (includes follow-up funding for construction of Locks 4 and 5. This Army Corps of Engineers project will make the Red River navigable from Shreveport to Alexandria. The FY95 Budget also contains $8.1 million for operations and maintenance. (Source: OMB)

- *Technology Reinvestment Project (TRP)* -- On October 22, November 24, and December 3, you announced a number of TRP award selections. Participants in Louisiana:

Participant	**City**	**Focus Area**	**Total Project Size***
Martin Marietta	New Orleans	Hybrid Technology	$22,200,000
LSU	Baton Rouge	Tech. Development	$10,400,000
Edison Chouest Offshore	Galliano	Propeller Propulsion	$9,800,000
LA Dept. of Eco. Dvlpmnt.	Baton Rouge	Mfg. Networks	$1,800,000

* Federal share to be negotiated. All of the above are partners in larger projects.

- *NAFTA* -- Louisiana's exports to Mexico reached over $750,000,000 in 1992 -- a 100% increase from 1987. (Source: USTR)

Louisiana's Exports to Mexico, 1987-1992 -- Thousand $ (Source: DoC)

	1987	1992	% Change
Total Exports to Mexico	**377,000**	**753,000**	**100%**
Agriculture - Crops	164,000	397,000	142%
Chemical Products	113,000	104,000	-8.1%
Food Products	10,000	80,000	666%
Refined Petroleum Products	19,000	59,000	210%
Indus. Machinery & Computers	12,000	32,000	166%
Paper Products	6,400	21,000	230%

- *Manufacturing Base Grew* -- According to DoC, employment in manufacturing rose from 181,000 (9.3% of total employment) in 1989 to 191,000 (9.$% of total employment) in 1992 -- a gain of 10,000 jobs.

Net gain in total employment in manufacturing (Louisiana, 1989-1992):

- machinery and computer equipment	+2,400 jobs
- fabricated metal products	+1,700 jobs
- petroleum and coal products	+1,000 jobs

- *Base Closure* -- As a result of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission's recommendations, Louisiana will gain over 900 military and civilian jobs.

Facility	Military	Civilian
Barksdale AFB	+780 jobs	+10 jobs
NAS, New Orleans	+120 jobs	+ 0 jobs

- *Construction Industry Coming Back* -- Permit authorized new residential construction has been on the increase every year since 1989 -- rising from 6116 units in 1989 to 9750 units in 1992. According to DoC, employment in construction also increased during the same period -- rising from 108,000 (5.6% of total employment) in 1989 to 124,500 (6.1% of total employment) in 1992.

- *Federal Reserve on the Sixth District (Atlanta)* -- Sixth District contacts reported that growth in economic activity in the Southeast accelerated moderately in December and early January. Merchants were generally pleased with holiday sales, especially for durable goods. Casinos and riverboat gambling continue to stimulate tourist activity in Mississippi and now in Louisiana." (Source: Federal Reserve, 1/19/94)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

February 4, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KIMBERLY O'NEILL Kimberly O'Neill

SUBJECT: Louisiana Economic Facts

The combination of the national recessions in the early 1980s and the subsequent sharp decline in oil prices created rough times for the Louisiana economy. Only in the last three years has the State economy begun to show signs of improvement.

- Nonfarm payroll employment in Louisiana outperformed the rest of the Nation from 1970 until 1981. Hit hard by the recession, however, employment in Louisiana fell for 5 out of 6 years from 1982 to 1987 (Chart 1). **Over the past three years, employment in the State has again been strong, increasing 5.7 percent, while that in the Nation has been virtually stagnant. Despite this recent rebound, however, employment in Louisiana is still below its 1981 levels.**

- Unemployment in Louisiana climbed above 10 percent in the second quarter of 1982, and remained in double digits (for all but one quarter) through the fourth quarter of 1988 (Chart 2). **In December 1993, the unemployment rate in Louisiana was 7.1 percent, while that in the Nation was 6.4 percent.**

- **Living standards in Louisiana are well below the national average.** Per capital disposable personal income in Louisiana ($15,874 in 1992) was 79 percent of the U.S. average in 1992, ranking 45th in the Nation (Chart 3).

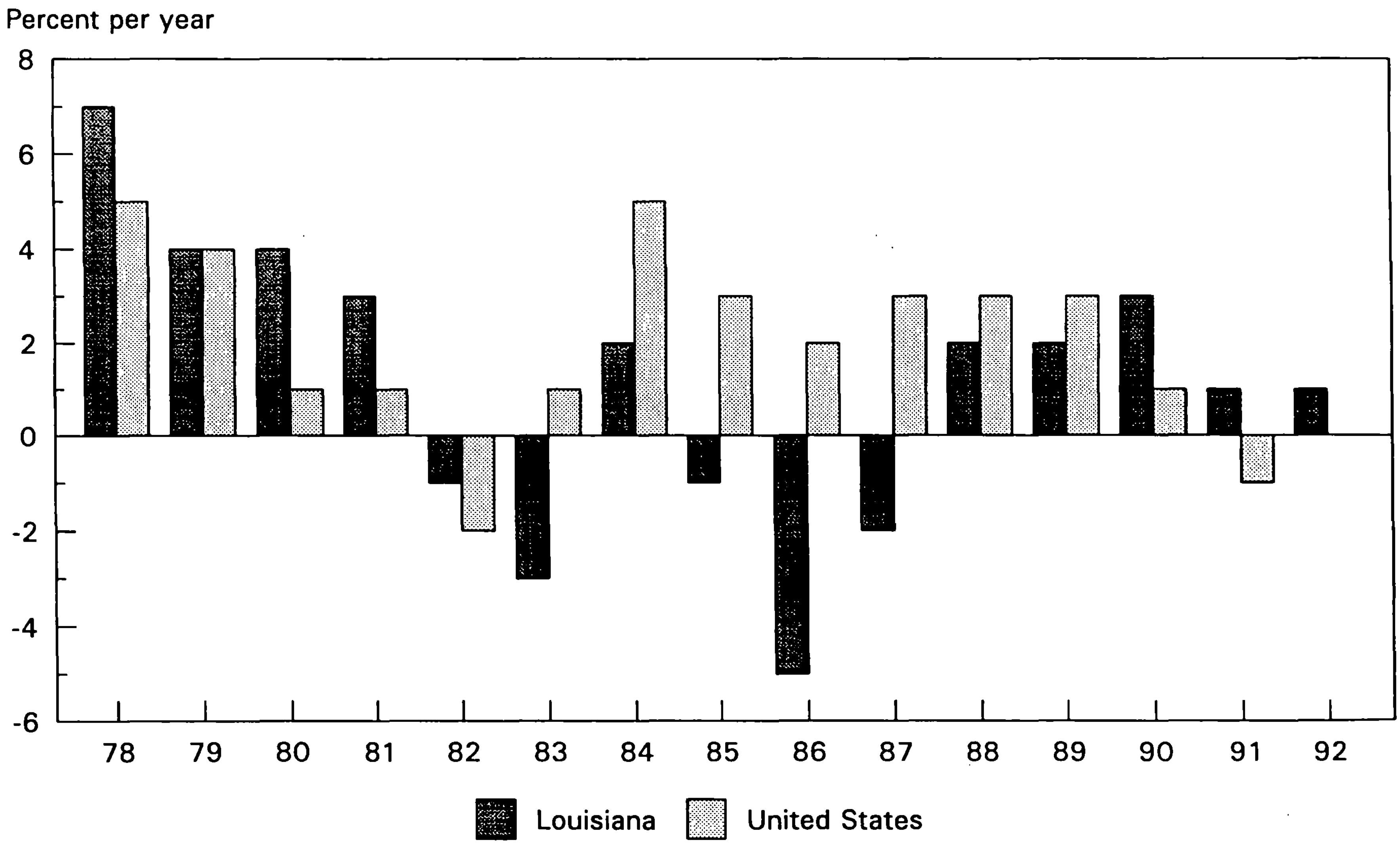
- The Louisiana economy is heavily dependent on its natural resources, in particular the oil and natural gas industries. Sulphur and salt mining, and fishing for shrimp and oysters are also important resource-based industries. Other major sectors include construction, transportation and utilities, and the manufacture of chemical products.

Attachments

Louisiana and the United States

Growth in Nonfarm Payroll Employment

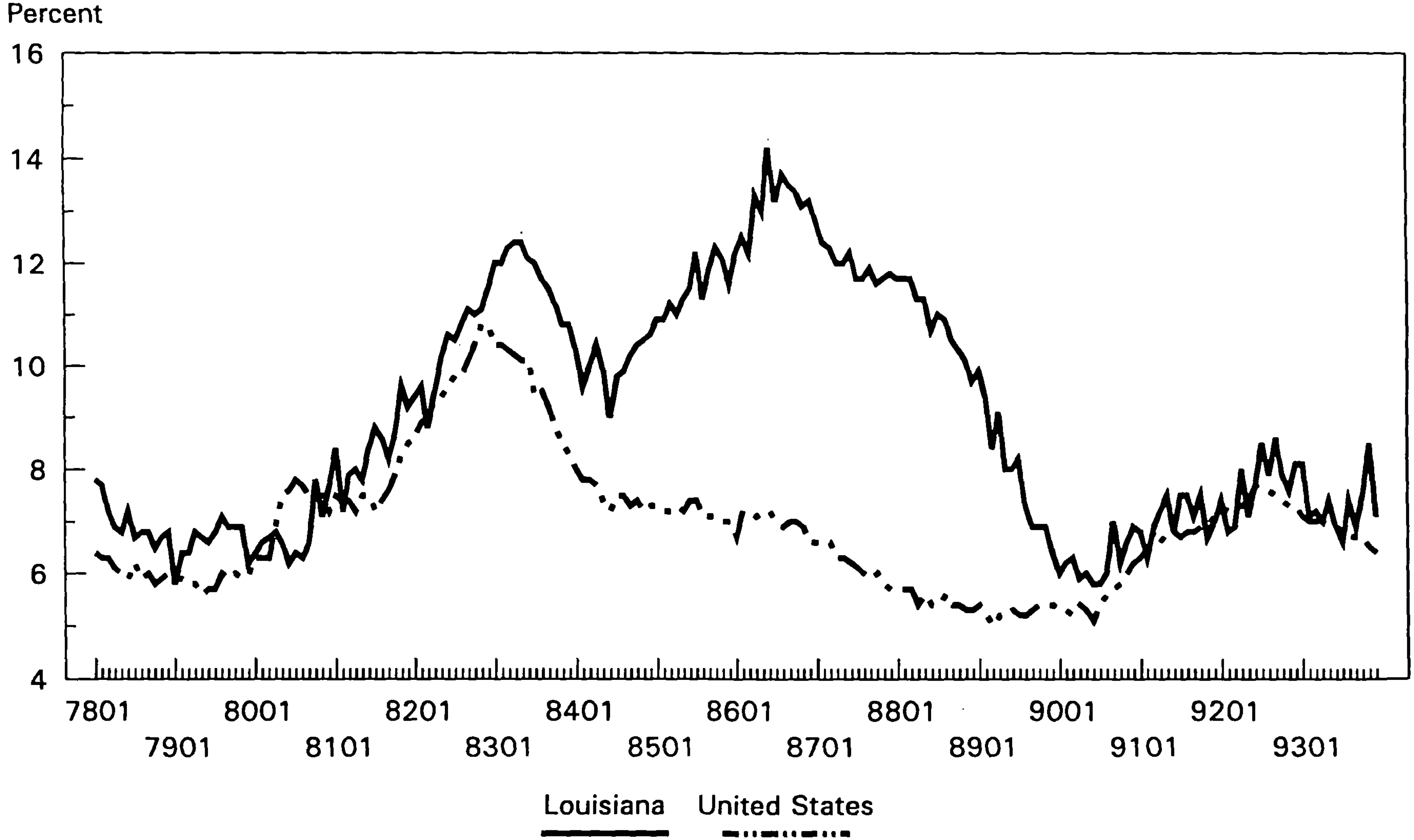
1978 - 1992



Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.
Source: Department of Labor.

Louisiana and the United States

Unemployment Rates
Monthly, 1978 - 1994

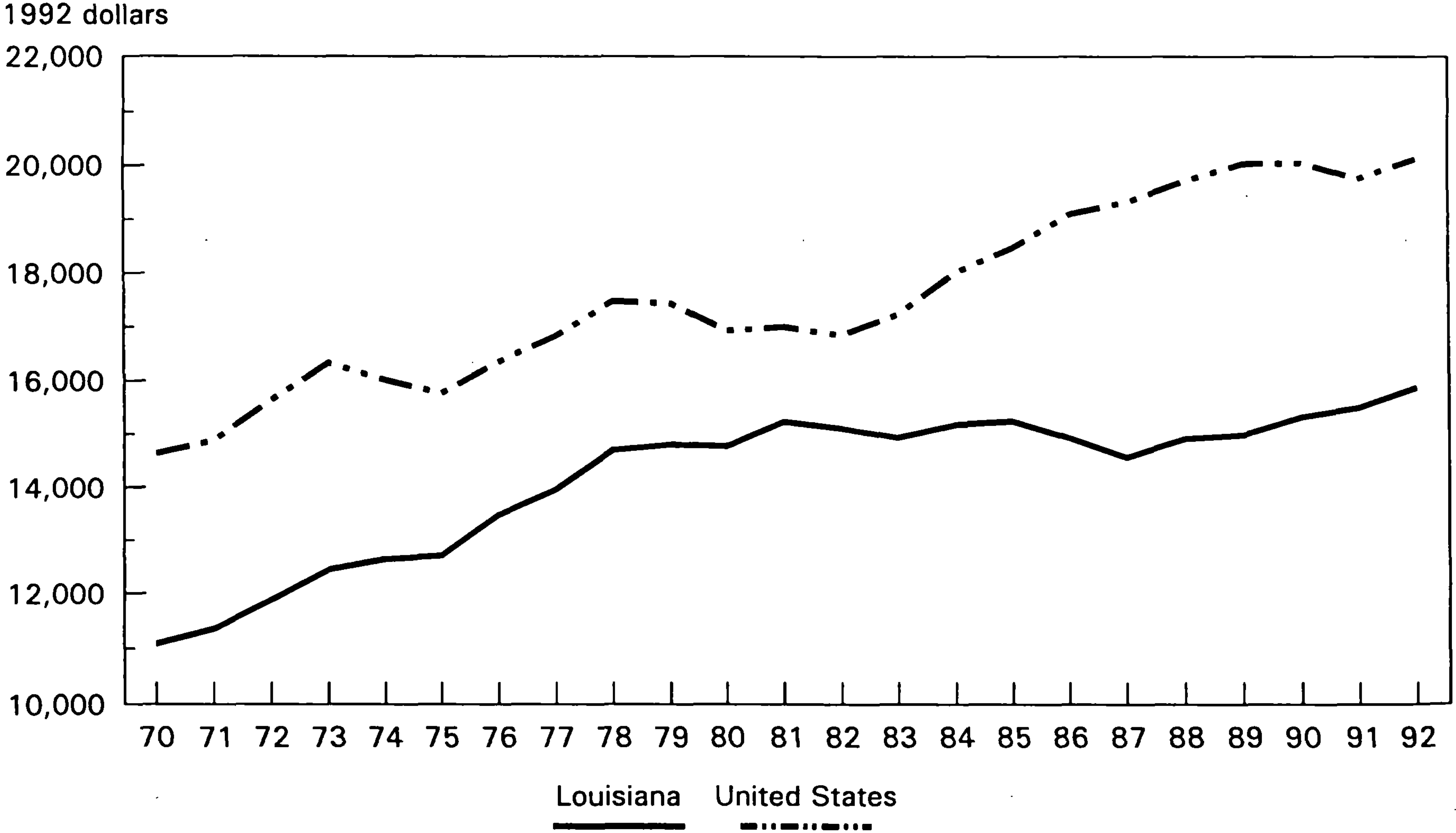


Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.
Source: Department of Labor.

Louisiana and the United States

Real Per Capita Personal Income

1970 - 1992



Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.
Sources: Dept. of Commerce and Dept. of Labor.
Note: Both series deflated by CPI-U for all U.S.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Ann Walker, Paul Meyer

Subject: Local Issues Briefing: Shreveport, Louisiana

Demographics

City Population:	199,000
Ethnic Breakdown	
White	54%
African American	44%
Hispanic	1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1%

CRIME

According to a new study of state crime rankings released by the Morgan Quinto Corporation, Louisiana is the most dangerous state in America. The state leads the nation with a murder rate of 17.4 per 100,000 and in the number of prison inmates, 478 per 100,000.

In an effort to curb youth crime, Shreveport Police Chief Steve Prator has proposed criminal penalties for the parents of school truants. Under the proposal, parents would face up to 60 days in jail and a $500 fine if their children violate city truancy laws. Prator also recommended a daytime curfew to keep suspended or expelled students from the street during school hours.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Riverboat Gambling

Shreveport's first riverboat casino is scheduled to open April 15 on the banks of the Red River. Two more casinos will also open this spring. These casinos will employ 3,000 people and invest $165 million into the community and are expected to attract up to 1 million visitors in the first year. The local governments in Shreveport and Bossier expect to take in more than $7 million in new revenue.

Caddo-Bossier Port

In addition to riverboat gambling, Shreveport-Bossier's economic development hinges on its plan to become one of the largest inland ports in the U.S. A new Caddo-Bossier Port scheduled to open by the end of the year will include a rail spur, three wharves and a transit building. By the end of the decade, a total of $70 million will have been spent on additional wharves, warehouses, and loading equipment. Last April, voters in Caddo and Bossier parishes overwhelming approved a property tax hike to raise $47.37 million for port operation over the next 25 years.

Football Stadium

Shreveport plans to upgrade Independence Stadium in hopes of bringing the Canadian Football League to the city. The cost of upgrading the stadium is $11 million dollars over a five year period. Governor Edwards has pledged $2.5 million in state money to attract a CFL team. The city will ask voters to approve a bond issue next year to finance the balance of the project.

LSU-Shreveport - Louisiana Tech Merger

A recently-released report on the economic development of Northwest Louisiana recommends a merger of Louisiana Tech and LSU-Shreveport and forging strong partnerships among LSU Medical Center, the Biomedical Research Foundation, Bossier Community College, Southern University and Centenary College, as the most important step in creating secure, high-paying jobs in the region.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Carville-St. Gabriel

The State of Louisiana has refused an appeal by Supplemental Fuels Inc. to build a hazardous waste treatment plant in the mostly black residential community of Carville-St. Gabriel, south of Baton Rouge. Governor Edwards said questions about alleged racism were a factor in the decision, calling environmental racism a growing concern. The denial was based on a State Supreme Court ruling in the 1980's that hazardous waste companies must seek alternatives to locating near residential areas. Ten other chemical plant are located near these Mississippi River communities, an area known as "Cancer Alley".

Claiborne Parish

The EPA is objecting to plans by the nuclear Regulatory Commission and Louisiana Energy Services to build a uranium enrichment plant in northwest Louisiana's Claiborne Parish. EPA's regional administrator questioned whether Louisiana Energy had considered alternatives to its site in the middle of two African-American communities. The facility will enrich uranium for use in nuclear power plants. Louisiana Energy Services is a partnership between a European uranium enrichment consortium and U.S. electric utilities.

Administration and Congressional Response

The administration is preparing an executive order requiring federal agencies to look at environmental justice issues as they make policy decisions. In December, the Vice President promised it would be signed by the President soon. In addition, EPA regulations being drafted would press state agencies to consider the environmental impact of high concentrations of industries or "multiple contaminant loading" -- in deciding whether to grant operating licenses to companies seeking to locate plants in minority communities.

Several bills have been introduced in Congress that address this issue, and hearings have been held. Some bills would simply collect race and emission data, others would correlate income and race to pollution data throughout the United States, ranking the top 100 areas with possible caps on emissions to follow. Still other bills would actually affect siting and permitting decisions. In addition, both the House and Senate versions of the EPA Cabinet bill have environmental justice sections, and the reorganization of the EPA Enforcement Office is expected to increase EPA's focus on environmental justice -- in particular, targeted enforcement for industries near poor, minority areas.

HEALTH CARE

A study of public hospitals by Health Care Investment Analysis found Louisiana State University Medical Center in Shreveport to be the most profitable public hospital in the country. Last year, the hospital received no money from the state. The hospital makes up much of its money by aggressively enrolling its patients in Medicaid and getting third party payers to pay their hospital bills. As a result, the hospital has been able to provide high cost, high tech services and retain appropriate staff levels that most public hospitals cannot afford.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. speech	Political Speech (6 pages)	3/14/92	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

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FOLDER TITLE:

[HRC Background File] Tuesday, March 22 [1994] [2]

2014-0483-S
sb405

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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b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
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]

3/22

Travel Weekly

December 23, 1993

SECTION: Vol. 52 ; No. 101 ; Pg. 20; ISSN: 0041-2082

LENGTH: 295 words

HEADLINE: Dutch to commemorate 400th anniversary of tulip's arrival; Selling Europe; Brief Article

BODY:

AMSTERDAN, Netherlands -- This country is about to mark the 400th aniversaryof the arrival of its icon -- the tulio -- to its shores.

The Netherlands Board of Tourism (NBT), in conjunction with theInternational Flower Bulb Center of Holland, has prepared a host of indoor horticultural exhibitions for January and February.

Flower parades and tulip shows will also be on tap throughout theNetherlands to mark the occasion.

The exhibitions, which will include examples of Dutch hybrids, are designedto appeal to serious gardeners and casual tourists alike.

The tulip, which was first cultivated in Turkey around 1,000 A.D., playede amajor role in Dutch history. It caused a market crash in 1637 that was as devasting as its 1929 counterpart would be in U.S.

The crisis, which is referred to as Tulipmania today, resulted fromastronomical prices asked for tulip bulbs -- $ 1,500 for one bulb -- followed by overcultivation and financial ruin for thousands of Dutch businesses.

The tulip survived, however, and today more than 3 billion are producedannually.

More than 2 billion are exported around the worlds.

The first events of the upcoming celebration, called Tulio 400, include thefollowing exhibitions:

* Egmounds Bloemenzee in Egmond Binnen, Jan. 26 to 31.

* Driebanflora in Venhuizen, Jan. 26 to 31.

* Westerkoggeflora in De Goorn, Feb. 2 to 6.

* Lenteweedle in Obdam, Feb. 4 to 6.

* Eilandspolderflora in Graft-De Rijp, Feb. 10 to 13.

* Westfriese flora in Boverkarspel, Feb. 18 to 27.

* Lentetuin Breezand in Breezand, March 3 to 7. * Third Marneflora inUlrum, March 3 to 6.

* Tulpen Parade Keukenhof in Lisse, April 6 to 18.

* Corso Bollenstreek from Haarlem through Noordwijk, April 23.

GRAPHIC: Photograph

IAC-NUMBER: IAC 14657240

IAC-CLASS: Trade & Industry

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: February 24, 1994

THE PHOENIX GAZETTE

November 20, 1993 Saturday, Final

SECTION: TEMPO; Pg. D2

LENGTH: 554 words

HEADLINE: DUTCH CELEBRATE 400-YEAR-OLD LOVE AFFAIR WITH TULIPS

BYLINE: By James E. Walters

BODY:

The Dutch are staging a yearlong celebration called "Tulip 400" honoring the 400th anniversary of the tulip's introduction to their country.

Strange as it may seem these days, the Dutch apparently had never even seena tulip before botanist Carolus Clusius, on a crisp fall day in 1593, planted a handful of bulbs in a small garden at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands.

The act is considered by the Dutch as the birth of their flower bulb industry, the Netherlands Flower Bulb Information Center says. It expects about 270 million tulips to be planted just in the United States this fall.

Clusius had become familiar with the tulip in the mid-1500s when his friend,Ogier Ghiselain de Busbecq, the Austrian (Hapsburg) ambassador to Turkey's Ottoman Empire, brought back a collection of bulbs and seeds to Vienna, where Clusius was prefect of the imperial herb garden.

So Clusius had been experimenting with and cross-breeding tulips for manyyears before he took over at Leiden in 1593. His tulips quickly caught the national fancy and demand could not keep up with supply. Prices reached the modern-day equivalent of $44,000 per handful before "tulipmania" speculation crashed, bankrupting many.

But the practical Dutch also had seen there was money to be made in abusiness approach to tulips, even though top-quality bulbs today sell for about 50 cents.

More than 3,500 tulip hybrids and species are propagated in the Netherlands.The Royal Dutch Bulb Growers Association sets and enforces standards.

As part of this effort, a living museum of bulb flowers is maintained in thetown of Limmen as a gene pool for hybridizers. It is still possible to see there one of Clusius' original hybrids, Duc van Tol.

Many other tulips introduced between 1593 and 1750 still are readilyavailable from catalogs or garden centers. Sally Ferguson of the flower bulb information center lists them as:

--> Tulipa tarda, 1590s. Looking just as Mother Nature introduced her, thismultiflowering botanical tulip has chrome yellow petals edged in bright white. The stunning, star-shaped blossoms open late in the season on sturdy 6-inch stems.

--> Keizerkroon, 1750. With its distinctive, red-edged-in-yellow flowers andlovely scent, this old-timer has earned a spot among the all-time great garden tulips. A single, early tulip, 13 inches tall.

--> Rembrandt tulips, 1610. These are the famous mottled or broken-colortulips. The Rembrandt appellation stemmed from the abundance of tulips in famous Dutch paintings associated with the era, a period which became known as the Golden Age of Dutch painting. Curiously, tulips were not a prominent theme in Rembrandt's own work.

--> Viridiflora tulips, 1700. Green tulips! A novelty then and a noveltynow, these are lovely variants of the single late tulip category with feathered green markings and striations on petals of various hues.

While the tulip is commonly thought to have originated in Turkey, the Dutchthink it probably first appeared farther east in the steppes of western and central Asia, primarily Armenia, Persia and the Caucasus. The Turks were cultivating them as early as A.D. 1000.

While the first Dutch tulips came from Turkey, the Turks by the early 1700swere importing them from Holland.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: December 8, 1993

The Associated Press

October 29, 1993, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: UNDEFINED

LENGTH: 573 words

HEADLINE: The Gardener's Guide: Dutch Celebrating 400th Year of Tulips

BYLINE: By JAMES E. WALTERS

BODY:

The Dutch are staging a year-long celebration of the 400th anniversary of the tulip's introduction to their country, now the source for most flower bulbs.

Strange as it may seem these days, no Dutchman apparently had even seen a tulip before botanist Carolus Clusius, on a crisp fall day in 1593, planted a handful of bulbs in a small garden at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands.

The act is considered by the Dutch as the birthdate of their flower bulb business, says the Netherlands Flower Bulb Information Center. It expects about 270 million tulips to be planted in the United States alone this fall.

Clusius had become familiar with the tulip in the mid-1500s when his friend, Ogier Ghiselain de Busbecq, the Austrian (Hapsburg) ambassador to Turkey's Ottoman Empire, brought back a collection of bulbs and seeds to Vienna, where Clusius was prefect of the Imperial Herb Garden.

So Clusius had been experimenting with and cross-breeding tulips for many years before he took over at Leiden in 1593. His tulips quickly caught the national fancy and demand could not keep up with supply. Prices reached the modern-day equivalent of $ 44,000 per handful before the "Tulipmania" speculation crashed, bankrupting many.

But the practical Dutch had also seen there was money to be made in a business approach to tulips, even though top-quality bulbs today sell for around 50 cents. They can be planted until the ground freezes hard.

Currently more than 3,500 tulip hybrids and species are propagated in the Netherlands, which is described as the source of all Dutch-sold bulbs. The Royal Dutch Bulb Growers Association sets and enforces standards.

As part of this effort, a living museum of bulb flowers is maintained in the town of Limmen as a gene pool for hybridizers. It is still possible to see there one of Clusius's original hybrids, Duc van Tol.

Many other tulips introduced in Holland between 1593 and 1750 still are readily available from catalogs or garden centers. Sally Ferguson of the flower bulb information center lists them as:

- "Tulipa tarda, 1950s. Looking just as Mother Nature introduced her, this multi-flowering botanical tulip has chrome yellow petals edged in bright white. The stunning, star-shaped blossoms open late in the season on sturdy 6-inch stems."

- "Keizerkroon, 1750. With its distinctive, red-edged-in-yellow flowers and lovely scent, this old timer has earned a spot among the all-time great garden tulips. A single, early tulip, 13 inches tall."

- "Rembrandt tulips, 1610. These are the famous mottled or broken-color tulips. The Rembrandt appellation stemmed from the abundance of tulips in famous Dutch Master paintings associated with the era, a period which became known as the Golden Age of Dutch painting. Curiously, tulips were not a prominent theme in Rembrandt's own work."

- "Viridiflora tulips, 1700. Green tulips! A novelty then and a novelty now, these are lovely variants of the single late tulip category with feathered green markings and striations on petals of various hues."

While the tulip is commonly thought to have originated in Turkey, the Dutch think it probably first appeared farther east in the steppes of western and central Asia, primarily Armenia, Persia and the Caucasus. The Turks were cultivating them as early as 1000 A.D.

While the first Dutch tulips came from Turkey, the Turks by the early 1700s were importing them from Holland.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: October 29, 1993

Flower & Garden Magazine

October, 1993

SECTION: Vol. 37 ; No. 5 ; Pg. 14; ISSN: 0891-9534

LENGTH: 1042 words

HEADLINE: Celebrating species tulips: the 400th anniversary of the tulip's arrival in the Netherlands is a fine occasion to get to know these little bulbs; includes list of ten species and sources for buying tulips

BYLINE: Ross, Marty

BODY:

In 1592, the Great Botanist Charles de l'Ecluse (known as Carolus Clusius)left Frankfurt for Holland to accept a position as professor of botany in Leiden, in an area that has come to be known as Holland's bulb district. Four hundred years ago, in the autumn of 1593, he planted bulbs at the university's Botanical Garden. These were the first tulips planted in the sandy Dutch soil, where an enormous bulb industry now produces more than 2 billion tulips a year.

Among the tulips Clusius planted were wild botanical specimens, or speciestulips. Although they are still available to gardeners today, species tulips are less well-known than their modern offspring, the sunny, reliable hybrid tulips.

Species tulips occur naturally around the world: in the Mediterraneanregion, China and on the steppes of Russia. Most of them flower early in the spring, before the big hybrid varieties. They are small and delicate, usually less than 8 inches tall. In American gardens they naturalize well, returning year after year and even multiplying to form fine colonies of cheery bloom.

More than 150 species tulips have been recorded. The selection availablecommercially is limited, but it is quite choice. They usually go by their Latin names: Tulipa acuminata, T. eichleri, T. linifolia, T. saxatilis. Most gardeners drop the generic Tulipa and call them by their specific names. Some also have widely used common names: a tulip named in honor of Clusius, T. clusiana, is often called the lady tulip.

The flowers of species tulips can be creamy white, pale lavender, yellow andscarlet, sometimes in combination or striped. T. acuminata has twisted, wispy petals of yellow and red. Some species produce clusters of flowers that resemble stars. Many are fragrant. Planted in clumps, they are quite showy, and brighten up the front of a spring border.

The word tulip is said to be derived from the Persian word for turban. Alltulip bulbs also wear "tunics," brown papery jackets. Species tulip bulbs from cold areas usually have a woollike insulating layer within the tunic, and some, such as T. sylvestris, sport a tufted tip. The bulbs are small compared to hybrid tulips, some no larger than summer's first strawberry.

American gardeners have planted species tulips since colonial times. ThomasJefferson included T. clusiana and T. sylvestris (known as the wood tulip) at

Monticello. In 1936, garden writer Louise Beebe Wilder described a renewed interest in species tulips, "calling us from the beaten track to little winding paths into the unknown."

Plant species tulips in early fall. Although they are small, they should sita good 6 inches deep in well-drained soil rich in organic matter. They prefer sun (most are from climates with very pronounced dry seasons), but good drainage is the first concern. Once established, they require little care, but top dressing with bulb fertilizer in fall helps replenish necessary nutrients.

Buy firm bulbs, labeled topsize. As with any plant, the bulbs should comefrom a reputable source, and should be commercially propagated, not gathered in the wild.

The long-lasting flowers of species tulips combine well with the smallerdaffodils and with early spring flowers such as wind anemones and crocus. Many gardeners plant species tulips under trees and among peonies. They look especially pretty in old-fashioned parterre or knot gardens. They are less soldierly than the magnificent hybrids, and less suited to planting in ranks. The flowers have greater impact and grace in clumps of half a dozen or more. Species tulips are not expensive, so you can reasonably start with at least 10 of a kind.

In the past, gardeners were advised to lift species tulips every year,digging them in late spring and re-planting in the fall. It is easy to understand why this practice has fallen out of favor. Choose their spots carefully and plant them well, and lifting them should not be necessary. The bulbs should bloom vigorously for many years, but if they do not, then move them to another spot in the garden. Patience will be rewarded.

Clusius would be astounded by some of the stately hybrid tulips availabletoday, towering on 20-inch stems, but the botanical tulips are unchanged from his day, and he would know them all by name.

TEN SPECIES TULIPS TO TRY

Species tulips generally bloom earlier than other tulips, although some waituntil late in the tulip season to show their colors. The first season after planting, they will bloom a little later than usual. Garden centers may sell species tulips in the fall, but the greatest selection is through mail-order bulb specialists. Plant the bulbs close together, with just an inch or two between them, when the soil temperature is about 60 degrees -- in September for northern zones and as late as December for gardens in the South.

Tulipa acuminata -- Sometimes called the horned or fireflame tulip becauseof its wispy red and yellow petals, which give it an exotic, spidery look. Not for traditionalists. A tall species and late-season bloomer.

T. batalinii -- Fragrant, buff-yellow flowers. Varieties within this speciesinclude Bright Gem,' Apricot Jewel' and Red Jewel.' The buds are pointed, like a wizard's cap with soft edges. Early flowering.

T. clusiana -- Sometimes called the lady tulip or peppermint stick. Astriking flower with pointed petals, creamy white with red stripes. Two attractive varieties chrysantha and Cynthia' have yellow petals with the characteristics red stripes.

T. marjolettii -- This long-stemmed species tulip is a sweet, butteryyellow, tinged with crimson. The stems are not as strong as those of the hybrid tulips, and clumps of marjolettii have a blowsy appearance that adds immeasurably to their charm. Fragrant.

T. praestans -- Produces stunning clusters of flowers. The variety vanTuberger' has pure red flowers, without even a black center. Praestans Unicum,' Zwanenburg' and Fuselier' are gracious midseason bloomers.

T. pulchella -- A small, early bloomer that looks wonderful among brightyellow crocus. The variety Persian Pearl' is a rich and exotic purple. Plant in a place protected against winter's last blast.

T. saxatilis -- Usually has several pale lilac, fragrant flowers per stem.Spreads readily and likes to bake in hot summer sun. Hardy even in deep South gardens.

T. sylvestris -- Deep yellow flowers, sometimes several, on graceful,slightly lazy stems. This is the wood tulip, well-loved for its fragrance. It is striking in combination with Muscari latifolium, and should naturalize in the South.

T. tarda -- One of the most commonly available species. Cheerful clusters offive or six white star-shaped flowers have a bright, spreading yellow eye at the center. A good naturalizer for all but extreme climates. A showy late bloomer.

T. turkestanica -- Similar in appearance to T. tarda, but flowers earlier.Fragrant.

GRAPHIC: Photograph

IAC-NUMBER: IAC 14651243

IAC-CLASS: Magazine

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: January 31, 1994

Business Wire

December 10, 1993, Friday

DISTRIBUTION: Feature Editors/Travel & Tourism Writers

LENGTH: 381 words

HEADLINE: Special events in '94 commemorate 400 years of Dutch tulipmania

DATELINE: NEW YORK

BODY:

To celebrate the 400th anniversary of the tulip, the bloom that's virtually synonymous with Holland, a score of special events and exhibitions are planned throughout the Netherlands in 1994.

The cultivation of the tulip in Holland dates back to 1593, when the herbalist Carolus Clusius planted bulbs imported from Turkey in the Hortus Botanicus (Botanical Garden) in Leiden. Thanks to Holland's favorable soil and climate, a new industry was born. During Holland's Golden Age (the 17th century), growing new varieties was so lucrative that speculators began to dominate the bulb trade. Tulipmania reached its peak around 1630, when a mere three tulip bulbs cost the same as a canal house.

Nowadays Holland exports 6.5 billion bulbs worldwide, a business that generates more than $500 million a year. Americans alone will plant more than 280 million Dutch tulips this fall. And every spring, approximately 1.5 million tourists from all over the world visit the blooming bulb fields in Holland.

Next year that number of visitors is expected to grow because of the "Tulip 400" anniversary events. The Frans Hals Museum in Haarlem will present a Tulipmania exhibition from March 24 to May 23, 1994. Exceptional varieties as well as decorative objects and botanical paintings from the 17th century will be on display.

The New Church in Amsterdam will host a major Tulip exhibition from Oct. 7 to Nov. 6, 1994. The exhibition will focus on the role tulips played over the years in Dutch and Islamic art.

The Delft Blue factory in Delft will exhibit a special tulip vase collection from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1994. Tulips are the only flowers for which a special vase was designed.

From May 7 through July 31, 1994, the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam will mount a specially curated exhibition of floral paintings and drawings.

And from March 24 to May 23, 1994, the Keukenhof, Holland's largest bulb garden, will display works by painters Claude Monet and Jan Toorop, both of whom used tulips to grand effect in their works.

For more information on "Tulip 400" events, contact the Netherlands Board of Tourism office at 312/819-0300 in Chicago.

CONTACT: Netherlands Board of Tourism, New York
Eline van Bon, 212/370-7360, ext. 18

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: December 11, 1993

BARBIS INTERNATIONAL
Public Affairs/Communications

3/22

March 12, 1994

Ms. Patti Solis
Special Assistant to the President and
Director of Scheduling for the First Lady
Office of the First Lady
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Patti:

This will confirm the First Lady's acceptance to the tulip-naming ceremony in her honor at 11:00 a.m., Tuesday, March 22, at the Royal Netherlands Embassy Residence, 2347 S Street, N.W. We are delighted and look forward to a beautiful and joyful event.

On the telephone we discussed the various media coverage possibilities and you indicated that you would call me back with any media guidelines. May I offer some public relations advice for your discussions?

Though I have been representing the Royal Netherlands Embassy in arranging for the "Hillary Clifton Tulip," I offer these personal and professional recommendations -- as a Clinton supporter, Democrat, activist in several women's organizations, former Vice President of Hill and Knowlton in Washington, D.C. (ten years), and a new female business entrepreneur specializing in public affairs and communications.

There has been considerable media interest in the Tulip 400 Celebration already -- Willard Scott of NBC's "Today" expects to do a segment on tulips; ABC's "Good Morning America" is considering on site coverage (which could include the tulip-naming ceremony with Mrs. Clinton); THE WASHINGTON POST Home section is planning a cover spread with photos and an interview with the Ambassador which could nicely include Mrs. Clinton's participation. We can actively promote additional coverage if approved.

I strongly recommend using this opportunity to generate favorable media coverage of Mrs. Clinton in her role as First Lady cementing people-to-people relations with foreign friends and demonstrating business as usual. There should be no reason to respond to reporters' questions on subjects other than tulips. We can set ground rules with the media who are invited to the Ambassador's residence. Please let me know how the First Lady's Office wants to handle media coverage.

As mentioned, through March 15 I can be reached at 410/745-2312 or leave a message at 301/229-8282. I will be happy to do anything possible to assist Mrs. Clinton personally now or in the future.

Sincerely,

Pat

Patricia Q. Barbis

cc. Ms. Melanne Verveer

Washington, D.C., February 28, 1994

Dear Mrs Clinton,

I was delighted to talk with you last Friday at Molly Raiser's residence and am very happy that you have agreed to allow a new variety of Dutch tulip to be named after you. My country has a tradition of recognizing important leaders and influential persons by naming new varieties of tulips after them, and it will be a very special honor to name a new variety the "Hillary Rodham Clinton" tulip.

I would like to present you with this new "Hillary Rodham Clinton" variety at a ceremony at the Netherlands Residence on March 21st or 22nd. 1994 marks the 400th anniversary of tulips in the Netherlands, and my country is celebrating the tulip's birthday with many special tulip events throughout the year. Because of the close ties between our countries, I am hosting an American installment of the Tulip 400 celebrations on March 21st and 22nd at my Residence. I believe that this is an ideal time to announce the new "Hillary Rodham Clinton" variety, especially since the Residence will be decorated with thousands of tulips from the Netherlands in celebration of this event.

I know that you maintain a very active schedule and will accomodate you in every possible way. I could make the presentation at a quiet morning ceremony, at an afternoon ceremony, or in the evening just before or during my official reception which starts at 6:30pm on both the 21st and 22nd. I would therefore be most grateful if you could find a moment that fits with your schedule. As the event is fast approaching, I have asked a member of my staff to get in touch with your assistants later this week.

I look forward to presenting you with your tulip namesake.

Yours sincerely

Adriaan Jacobovits

Adriaan Jacobovits de Szeged
Ambassador of the Netherlands

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

03/18/94 13:53 ☎202 537 5124 PRESS SECTION 001

ROYAL NETHERLANDS EMBASSY
Press and Cultural Section
4200 Linnean Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008
Facsimile (202)537-5124
Telephone (202)244-5300

FACSIMILE

Intended for:	Ms Julie Hopper
Telefax:	456-2317
Sent from:	Frans Hulsman, Press Department
Pages (including cover):	4
Date:	March 18, 1994
Subject:	A Celebration of Tulips

Please find attached a copy of the proposed tulip-christening ceremony for the First Lady. Please advise me as soon as possible if this is appropriate.

I will await your phone call this afternoon so we can finalize our other arrangements.

I can be reached at 244-5300.

USC
225-6311

MEMORANDUM

Date: March 16, 1994

Subject: Visit of the First Lady to the Netherlands Residence

Tuesday, March 22, 1994;

11.00 a.m. Arrival of Mrs. Clinton and her staff at the Dutch Residence, 2347 S Street.
greeted by Ambassador and Mrs. Adriaan Jacobovits de Szeged.

Entrance through the Hall, up the stairway into the drawing room.
(The writing and filming Press will be in place from 10.45 at the far end of the drawing room)

11.03 Ambassador Jacobovits introduces the First Lady to Mr. Arnold Parzer, Agricultural Counselor; Mr. Hildebrandt van Eeden, President of the American Section of the Dutch Bulb Export Association and hybridizer of the "Hillary Clinton" tulip; Mr. Marcel Wolterinck, Flower Decorator and his assistant Mr. Jeroen Wolterink.

11.04 Mr.Hulsman, Press and Cultural Counselor of the Embassy, announces that a special ceremony--the tulip christening--will occur.

11.04 Short speech by Ambassador Jacobovits de Szeged.

proposed text:
"This year, we in the Netherlands along with flower lovers around the world, mark a very special occasion: the 400th "birthday" of the Dutch tulip.
It was exactly 400 years ago this spring- in 1594- that the very first tulips bloomed in our country, planted by the famed botanist Carolus Clusius at the University of Leiden botanical garden. From this time forth, the Dutch love affair with tulips has been legend ary. From Tulipmania to today, we are a country intrinsically linked with this most spectacular of springtime flowers. Today, as we gather here to participate in this national- indeed international-

Tulip 400 celebration, we honor a great friend of the Netherlands, and, I am told, a great lover of tulips.

On behalf of Her Majesty's government, the people of the Netherlands and the entire Dutch flower bulb industry, I say: It is our great pleasure to be with you today to honor the first Lady Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton with the formal christening of a new tulip in her name.

In christening Tulipa "Hillary Clinton," we continue a centuries-old Dutch tradition of celebrating the "birth" of each new flower accepted into the official lists of the The Royal General Bulb Growers Association of the Netherlands. What follows is the traditional ceremony that takes place in the Netherlands- with one major difference: today we will conduct it in English."

11.06 Dutch girl in national costume comes forward with the new tulip on a tray

11.06 The Ambassador presents the official declaration, reading the wording from the official certificate.

(Those present will be served a glass of champagne)

Dutch girl steps forward

11.08 The ambassador invites all in the group to raise their glasses, while Mrs Clinton gives the traditional three-point planting toast over her tulips:

11.08

_ may your planting each fall recall the need of foresight
_ may your long winter's sleep suggest patience
_ may your blooming each spring inspire joy and renewal

(The First Lady will read these phrases from a large-printed card)

Mrs. Clinton sprinkles champagne over her tulip, by dipping her fingers into her glass and gently shaking them over the tulips and says: "I christen thee Tulipa Hillary Clinton"

11.10 Ambassador Jacobovits raises his glass and invites all to join him in toasting: To Tulipa "Hillary Clinton"

The Ambassador then says "and now I would like to invite Mrs. Hillary Clinton and Mr. Van Eeden, to sign the official certificate registering this beautiful new tulip for all time with the Royal General Bulb Growers Association of the Netherlands." .

11.13 The Ambassador presents the First Lady with a bouquet of " Hillary Clinton" tulips

11.14 Ambassador and Mrs. Jacobovits invite the First Lady and her Staff to view the tulip arrangements in their Residence. Explanation by Mr. Wolterinck.