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April 15, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

RE: PRESIDENTIAL TRIP FILES

Today, Paul Richard of the Staff Secretary's Office transferred to ORM his copies of Briefing Books for Presidential Trips.

Date	City/State/Country
1993/04/30	New Orleans, Louisiana
1993/05/12	New York, New York
1993/05/10-11	Cleveland, Ohio / Chicago, Illinois
1993/05/17-18	Los Alamos, New Mexico / San Diego and Los Angeles, California
1993/07/6-14	Tokyo, Japan / Seoul, Korea / Honolulu, Hawaii
1993/08/16	Tulsa, Oklahoma
1993/08/13-15	Oakland, California / Denver and Vail, Colorado / Fayetteville, Arkansas
1993/09/10	Sunnyvale, California
1993/09/22-23	Tampa and St Petersburg, Florida
1993/10/28	Baltimore, Maryland / New York, New York
1993/10/29	Boston, Massachusetts
1993/11/18-20	Seattle, Washington
1993/11/20-21	San Francisco and Los Angeles, California
1993/12/04	West San Fernando Valley, California
1993/12/03	Albuquerque, New Mexico
1993/12/04	Los Angeles, California
1994/01/06	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1994/01/19	Burbank, California
1994/02/28	Chicago, Illinois / Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
1994/03/13-14	Detroit, Michigan / Boston, Massachusetts
1994/03/21	Hillsborough and Miami, Florida

**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
NEW ORLEANS**

Friday, April 30, 1993

Staff Copy

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1993

FINAL DRAFT

SCHEDULER:

JOSH KING

HOME: 202-328-7531

OFFICE: 202-456-7560

WHCA PAGER: 4450

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

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PRINCIPAL EVENTS:

- * Conversation on National Service - Benjamin Franklin High School, New Orleans, LA
- * Speech on Educational Opportunities - University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA

WEATHER:

Washington

Sunny and pleasant; maximum temperature 73 to 78; wind variable at 5 to 8 knots

New Orleans, LA

Partly to mostly cloudy with a slight chance of showers and thunderstorms during the evening hours; minimum temperature 56 to 61; maximum temperature 75 to 80; wind east to southeast at 8 to 15 knots

ADVANCE:**New Orleans, LA:**

Signal Switchboard	(504) 286-9045
Staff Room	(504) 522-4187
Staff Fax	(504) 522-4201 or (504) 522-4028
Staff Modem	(504) 522-4196
Paging Access	(504) 522-9056

NAME	ROLE	WHCA PAGER	CELL PHONE	SKYPAGE
Brian McPartlin	LEAD	4432	(202) 494-9814	883-5735
David Neslen	S -- Speech		(202) 494-9838	
Rebecca McKenzie	S -- Conversation on Nat'l Service		(202) 494-9902	
Sam Myers	P -- Lead	4430		
Paula Thomasson	P --		(202) 494-9755	
Nicole Elkon	P --			
Ben Austin	M --			

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1993
FINAL DRAFT**

NOTE TO STAFF: Staff vans will depart from West Executive Drive en route Andrews Air Force Base at 8:00 am for staff traveling to New Orleans, LA, with the President. Please be assembled and ready to leave by 7:50 am.
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tba		JOG
8:45 am		THE PRESIDENT proceeds to South Lawn
9:00 am		THE PRESIDENT works ropeline and departs White House via Marine 1 en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
9:10 am		THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
9:25 am	EDT	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force 1 en route Naval Air Station New Orleans, Belle Chasse, LA [flight time: 2 hours, 20 minutes]
10:45 am	CDT	THE PRESIDENT arrives Naval Air Station New Orleans, Belle Chasse, LA, and proceeds to motorcade Staff Contact: Reta Lewis OPEN PRESS
11:05 am		THE PRESIDENT departs Naval Air Station New Orleans, Belle Chasse, LA, via motorcade en route University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA [drive time: 25 minutes]
11:30 am		THE PRESIDENT arrives Benjamin Franklin High School and proceeds to hold
11:30 am- 11:40 am		THE PRESIDENT holds PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE Benjamin Franklin High School
11:40 am- 12:25 pm		INFORMAL CONVERSATION ON NATIONAL SERVICE COURTYARD or LIBRARY (rain site) Benjamin Franklin High School Staff Contact: Eli Segal EXPANDED POOL PRESS

12:30 pm	THE PRESIDENT departs via foot or motorcade en route Health and Physical Education Center, University of New Orleans [walk/drive time: 15 minutes]
12:45 pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Health and Physical Education Center, University of New Orleans and proceeds to Room 209
12:45 pm- 1:00 pm	SPEECH PREP ROOM 209 Health and Physical Education Center
1:10 pm- 2:00 pm	SPEECH ON EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION CENTER University of New Orleans Leon C. Simon Boulevard Remarks: Carolyn Curiel Staff Contact: Eli Segal OPEN PRESS
2:00 pm- 3:30 pm	POST-SPEECH ACTIVITIES HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION CENTER University of New Orleans
2:00 pm- 2:10 pm	Photo op with local police ROOM 209 CLOSED PRESS
2:15 pm- 2:45 pm	Reception ROOM 203 Health and Physical Education Center Staff Contact: Linda Moore CLOSED PRESS NOTE: THE PRESIDENT greets the 140 invited guests positioned in large semicircle. Guests depart as they are greeted.
2:45 pm- 3:00 pm	Interview Prep (if necessary) ROOM 209 Health and Physical Education Center Staff Contact: Jeff Eller
3:00 pm- 3:30 pm	Regional Print Interviews ROOM 207 Health and Physical Education Center Staff Contact: Jeff Eller CLOSED PRESS

3:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs University of New Orleans Health and Physical Education Center via motorcade en route New Orleans Naval Air Station
[drive time: 25 minutes]

4:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives New Orleans Naval Air Station

4:20 pm CDT **THE PRESIDENT** departs New Orleans Naval Air Station via Air Force 1 en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 2 hours, 10 minutes]

6:00 pm CDT / 7:00 EDT **PHONE CALL** to Connecticut 100 Days Event
AIR FORCE 1
Staff Contact: Rahm Emanuel
POOL PRESS

7:30 pm EDT **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

7:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine 1 en route White House
[flight time: 10 minutes]

8:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives White House

BC AND HRC RON **WHITE HOUSE**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 29, 1993

NATIONAL SERVICE ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

DATE: April 30, 1993
LOCATION: Benjamin Franklin Senior High
School on the UNO campus
TIME: 11:30 am
FROM: Julia Moffett

I. PURPOSE

You will be holding an informal roundtable discussion with 20 people from Benjamin Franklin High School as well as surrounding schools and service programs.

The roundtable discussion will provide you with an opportunity to seek input from a group of young people on issues of educational opportunity and community service. Each of the participants is involved in some aspect of service, many are enrolled in high school or college, and some have aspirations for higher education but are concerned about the financial barriers to their participation. You will learn about the variety of service activities which these young people are involved in and hear first hand their concerns about attending a college or university, staying there with rising tuition costs, and paying back their loans upon graduation.

After hearing about their service and concerns, you will lead a discussion about how your National Service initiative helps alleviate financial indebtedness, opens avenues to higher education and vocational training, and provides opportunities for people to serve their communities and the country.

II. BACKGROUND

Benjamin Franklin Senior High School is a city-wide, public school on the University of New Orleans campus. Founded in 1957 as a speciality school for Math and Science, the school continues to be a magnet school in which students must "test in" to be accepted. Since its founding, the school has now expanded its curriculum beyond Math and Science to include all components of traditional high school courses.

The school has approximately 800 students in grades 9-12. 70 percent are Caucasian, 20 percent are African-American and 10 percent are Asian-American. A large percentage of the students are considered to be special education gifted students. The students come from predominantly middle class

families. Close to 100 percent go to college, with a wide range of financing scenarios. You will find a large number of these students who will say that they are not going to the college of their choice because of cost as opposed to their pre-college academic performance.

The school's Key Club, National Honor Society and Beta Club require service as part of their membership. The service includes activities such as working at a radio station for the blind, working in soup kitchens and hospitals, providing services for the homeless and tutoring.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

20 students (see attached list)

20 people from Benjamin Franklin High School, University of New Orleans, Tulane University, Xavier University, Delta Service Corps, Vista, and Summerbridge will participate in the roundtable discussion.

The elected officials and other VIPs traveling with you may choose to accompany you to this event. They will not, however, play a participatory role in the discussion. Special seating will be provided for them outside the roundtable area.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Expanded pool. You will be lavaliered.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- * Upon arrival you will be met curbside by Dr. Thomas Tews, the principal of Benjamin Franklin High School. You will proceed to the holding room in the Library to be lavaliered and to allow the press to set up.
- * You and Dr. Tews will then proceed to the high school courtyard where the roundtable discussion will take place. You may greet the students on your way to center picnic table. Dr. Tews will give a very brief welcoming statement and will then proceed to the special VIP area so that you and the students can begin the discussion.
- * You will be seated on the center picnic table. After a brief opening, you may initiate the discussion by each participant to introduce themselves and tell the group a little about their experiences. You may offer feedback during this time or wait until everyone is done to continue the discussion.
- * Discussion (see attached suggested questions)

- * Dr. Tews will reenter the roundtable area to bring the discussion to a close and thank everyone for participating.
- * At the end of the discussion you will proceed by motorcade to the Univeristy of New Orleans' Health and Physical Education Center. All participants and VIPs will follow you there.

VI. REMARKS

Talking points/suggested questions attached.

IV. PARTICIPANTS:

Teach for America

1. Julie Mikuta

Julie is a Science Teacher at Booker T. Washington High School in New Orleans. She started a tutoring program while at Georgetown University, and has been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship.

2. Elzy Lindsey

Elzy is a 6th grade teacher at E.D. White in New Orleans. After serving as a paraprofessional in the Orleans Parish school system she decided to become a teacher. In her spare time she performs professionally in a band.

Delta Service Corps

3. Parris Moore-Brown

Serves in Louisiana doing drug awareness outreach to parents in public housing projects. Prior to the Corps she volunteered in a hospital, library, and as a health outreach worker. She has a brittle bone disorder. She plans to use her post-service benefit stipend to pay off student loans from when she attended Xavier University.

4. Fonda Greer

Serves in Mississippi as a team leader renovating a building to provide a half-way house for homeless who get a job. Plans to use post-service benefit to become a pediatrician. She is a senior at Tougaloo College. Excellent singer who performs before audiences.

5. Sutton Hamilton

Serves in Mississippi with the New Orleans Habitat for Humanity. Prior to the Delta Service Corps he served in the Teacher Corps teaching biology at Yazoo City High School. Plans to use his post-service benefit to pursue medical school.

6. Walter Cross

Serves in Arkansas as a team leader helping to plan projects and support the Corps members. He was a sergeant in the Air Force. Plans to further his education after his two ~~years~~ in the Corps with his post-service benefit.

7. Donielle Smith

Donielle is a senior majoring in sociology. Was involved in many types of volunteer work throughout her undergraduate education leading up to student coordinator of a mentoring project for at-risk 6-8 graders. She will become the full-time volunteer coordinator at Xavier upon graduations.

8. Omar Buckner

Omar is a senior majoring in sociology. Organized first Big Buddy program at Xavier matching students with community youth. Received the Tulane/Xavier/Loyola Martin Luther King Jr. Community Service Award.

University of New Orleans

9. Tanya Butler

Tanya wrote the President after his speech at Rutgers University expressing her interest in serving in the Summer of Service program. She volunteers at the Holy Redeemer Elementary School, tutors students and baby-sits children at no charge. She is very concerned about rising tuition costs and is dependent on loans to stay in school. Is very intrigued with the Presidents National Service program.

10. Anise Flowers

Anies attends the University of New Orleans from Arkansas on a Taylor Scholarship. Serves is the president of the Student Ambassador program whose members serve as host and hostess of the school. She has been actively involved as a volunteer including working in a local hospital with premature babies. **Anise has been identified to introduce the President at the University of New Orleans.**

11. Stuart Palermo

Stuart is an Eagle Scout, and is actively involved with Circle K, Kiwanis, and the March of Dimes.

VISTA

12. Shane Jennings

Shane is involved in implementing an educational program for at risk youth. The aim is to reduce the drop out rate. She comes from Mississippi and is a graduate of Boston College.

13. Laura Perlini

Laura is involved in recruiting and training community volunteers to provide one to one tutoring for illiterate adults. She is fluent in French and Italian which helps her in working with the Cajun community. She has been accepted into the Teacher Corps and comes from Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Franklin High School

14. Adam Hirsch

Adam is a youth leader in New Orleans Young Judaea and has worked as a summer camp counselor for three years. He is one of the founding officers of Franklin's Young Democrats and appeared on televised debates and worked as an active campaigner. He helped raise \$7,000 for a local soup kitchen.

15. Sarah Abbott

Sarah is very much involved in the Honor Society. She is the primary person responsible for communicating the organization's activities.

16. Denise Walia

Denise has been involved in leadership roles with Girl Scouts, Lieutenant Governor of the Hi Y State Mock legislature, and ran mock Presidential election debates. She was a member of the student delegation to the inaugural, and one of the pages at the State Electoral College.

Tulane

17. Louis Raymond Jason

Louis is a senior majoring in Bio-Chemistry pursuing medical school after graduation. Served as Vice-Chair of Campus Projects, including English as a Second Language and Peer Support Network. He is recipient of the Community Action Council of Tulane University Students Project of the Year Award. He is a strong supporter of national service programs which forgive student loans.

18. Jennie Angelina Minardi

Jennie is a junior Biology major. She participates in a service-learning course, "Democracy, Citizenship, and Responsibility." She is receiving financial aid and College Work Study. She is project coordinator for Reading is Fundamental.

Summerbridge

19. Vimla Sadhwani

Is a senior at Benjamin Franklin High School. She teaches middle school students from low income families during the summers in the New Orleans Summerbridge and volunteers in the Museum of Art. Works with Special Olympics, providing Thanksgiving dinner for the elderly, and collecting gifts for underprivileged children.

20. Michael Brox

Michael is a senior at Tulane University majoring in Philosophy. He teaches in Summerbridge and also serves as Dean of Students, overseeing counseling and parent conferences. He was the Vice-President of the Associated Student Body, and received the Rockefeller Brother Fund Scholarship.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR INFORMAL CONVERSATION

I want to thank all of you for joining me today to discuss some issues which are very important to each of you, and to me as well--education and community service.

Something I believe in strongly is that everyone in this country should have an opportunity to pursue an education.

As you all know, that is not easy to do these days. The costs are high and the demands are great.

Later today, I will be announcing my National Service legislation that proposes a program which will increase access to educational opportunities including higher education and vocational training. People will have the opportunity to pursue education and also perform service to their community and the nation through this program.

I know that each of you is involved in service activities and I am eager to hear more about them and to talk with you about the National Service legislation we are unveiling today.

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR INFORMAL CONVERSATION

What motivates you to pursue an education?

What are some of the barriers which prevent you, or make it difficult for you, to pursue an education?

Why are you involved in community service?

Tell me about some of the service activities you are currently involved in.

What have you learned through the service experience and how have you helped others?

Would it be helpful in your pursuit of education to have the opportunity to serve your community and receive a financial benefit in return?

What would you like to change about this country?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 29, 1993

NATIONAL SERVICE ADDRESS AT THE UNIVERISTY OF NEW ORLEANS

DATE: April 30, 1993
LOCATION: University of New Orleans
Health and Physical Education
Center
TIME: 1:00 pm
FROM: Julia Moffett

I. PURPOSE

You are going to the University of New Orleans (UNO) to deliver an address previewing your National Service initiative. The speech will detail the legislation which offers expanded educational opportunities in conjunction with national service opportunities. The actual legislation will be introduced early next week, and takes the form of two bills: The National Service Trust Act of 1993 and the Federal Student Loan Program Amendments of 1993. Although the legislation is formally in two pieces, you are using this opportunity to talk about them together.

II. BACKGROUND

The Chancellor of the University is Gregory O'Brien. You visited the University of New Orleans Lakefront Arena during the general election.

UNO was selected from the many colleges in New Orleans as the venue for this speech because it is a public university. UNO is a commuter college with over 20,000 credit and non-credit students. Known as "Louisiana's Comprehensive Urban University", the existence of the university and what it has to offer is largely due to innovative partnerships with the community which include an R & D park and the National Center for the Revitalization of Central Cities.

The average age of the student body is 27 years old. Fifty percent of the students are working part-time in order to finance their education.

The university has several internship programs in which students can earn academic credit for public service. In addition, many of the student organizations offer opportunities for community service. UNO was also one of the first of ten area co-signers of the Campus Compact.

Chancellor O'Brien is currently exploring additional service opportunities for the UNO student body.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Robert Styron
UNO Chancellor Gregory O'Brien

The Health and Physical Education Center has capacity for 2600 people. The tickets were distributed in the following way: 850, Benjamin Franklin Senior High School; 850, UNO; 200, DLC; 300, general public; 300, national service organizations; 100, political guests.

Robert Styron: Styron is Student Body President of the University of New Orleans.

Stage: There will be 200 students on stage behind you. The group is comprised of students from: UNO, Benjamin Franklin Senior High School, Delta Service Corps, Vista, Summer Bridge, Tulane, Xavier, and Teach for America.

Elected officials: See attached list.

VIPs: See attached list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press. Additionally, many of the VIPs will speak in support of the legislation to the press following the speech.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- * Upon arrival you will be greeted by UNO Chancellor, Gregory O'Brien, , and several students involved in service projects and student leadership at UNO.
- * You will then proceed to the holding room for speech preparation time. Lunch will be available at this time.
- * At the time of the speech, you, Chancellor O'Brien and Anise Flowers will proceed to the offstage area.
- * Chancellor O'Brien will deliver welcoming remarks followed by Anise Flowers who will introduce you as you are still in the offstage area.
- * After you introduction, you will proceed to the stage to deliver your remarks.

- * Following your address, you may work a ropeline before proceeding back to the holding room.
- * From the holding room, you will proceed to the reception followed by a series of interviews.

VI. REMARKS

Speech to be provided by speechwriters.

SPEECH ATTENDEES

Elected officials:

Senator John Breaux
Senator Bennett Johnston
Senator Harris Wofford
Representative Cleo Fields
Representative Bill Ford
Representative James Hayes
Representative William Jefferson
Representative Dave McCurdy
Representative Billy Tauzin
Fmr. Rep. Lindy Boggs

Governor Edwin Edwards
Mayor Sidney Barthelemy

Governor Bruce King
Senator Joseph Lieberman, DLC Vice Chair

VIPs:

General Colin Powell
Secretary Riley
Secretary Mike Espy, DLC Vice Chair
Deputy Secretary Kunin

Bob Skully, NAPO
Dewey Stokes, FOP
Ray McGrath, BPO
Ron DeLord, CLEAT
Sam Cabral, IUPA
Clarence Harmon, St. Louis Chief of Police
Bill Finney, St. Paul Chief of Police
Chip Warren, International Brotherhood of Police
Garland Webb, AFSCME
Nat LaCour, AFT
Michael Edwards, NEA
Alfred Whitehead, Firefighters

Dr. Norman Francis, Xavier University
Dr. Eamon Kelly, Tulane University
Kenneth Schwab, Centenary College
Betty Truxillo, Baton Rouge
Dr. Ione Eliooff, Delgado Community College
Dr. Sam Cook, Dillard University
Dr. Perry Rigby, Louisiana State University Medical Center
Rev. James Carter, Loyola University
Dr. Landrum Leavell, New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary
Msgr. Gregory Aymond, Notre Dame Seminary
Rev. Thomas Chambers, Our Lady of Holy Cross College
Georjean Crosley, Philips Junior College
Dr. Robert Gex, Southern University of New Orleans

Speech attendees con't:

Andy Kopplin, Louisiana Serve
Trudy Bell, Delta Service Corp
Jennifer Cumberbatch, Youth Action Corp
Representative, Teach for America
Jay Altman, Summerbridge Program
Penny White/Nedra Jasper, Xavier/Tulane Consortium
Ray Chambers, Westray Corporation
Noel Gould and Steve Green, Samsonite
Robert Howson, McDermott
James Moffett, Freeport McMoran
H. Leighton Steward, Louisiana Land and Exploration
Albert Bossier, Jr. Avondale Industries
Noel Parnell, Corporate Volunteer Council

Fran Butler, Older American Volunteer Program
Dwight Rasmussen, National Association of Senior Companions
Anne Smith, National Association of Foster Grandparents
Maureen Mulligan, National Association of Retired Senior Vols.
Mimi Mager, Friends of Vista
Gary Kowalczyk, ACTION
Tom Flemming, ACTION
Diana London, ACTION

Representatives from:
Young People for National Service
Campus Outreach Opportunity League
Rock the Vote
United States Students Association

**President of the United States
Address on National Service
University of New Orleans
April 30, 1993**

I'm happy to be here at the University of New Orleans, and just in time for the city's great Jazz Festival. Unfortunately, in my haste to get here today, I left my saxophone at the White House. That's okay; I'll blow a few horns here instead.

[further acknowledgements]

Although this 100th Day of our Administration marks a milestone for some in Washington, in many ways it's a day like the others we've spent since our Inauguration. For the past 99 days, we have worked relentlessly to address the pressing, long-ignored needs of our people. And we have brought to the Government something not seen in a very long time... an acknowledgement that bold action is needed and needed now to secure and enlarge America's future.

In 100 days, we've literally changed the direction in which America had been going for a generation... and taken it toward the new direction that Americans demanded in the election last November.

We've also started an unprecedented debate in Washington... a debate about big ideas to better lives across our nation, ideas that in many cases were shaped and nurtured by some of the people I see before me today... the members of the Democratic Leadership Council of which I am proud to be a part.

The D-L-C has done more, much more, than just talk about the problems in America; it has been the laboratory for experimentation and solutions. The D-L-C and its Progressive Policy Institute helped conceive many of the ideas that I've taken to Washington... from community policing to welfare reform to lifting people out of poverty by rewarding their work. They helped develop the legislation I'll be talking about today on National Service.

The D-L-C saw what escaped the leaders in Washington for more than a decade... that there was a middle ground between the Republican politics of abandonment and the Democratic preference for entitlement... and that was the higher ground of empowerment: it's helping people acquire the tools to help themselves.

In Washington, we don't always agree with one another. The debate over big ideas often gets mired in petty politics. But I know one thing, the ultimate direction that we take this nation must come from the American people. Democracy is a dialogue. But for too long, Washington wasn't listening.

It didn't feel the anguish of the middle class as it was squeezed by trickle-down economics. It didn't hear the creaking as the backbone of families was bowed by the stress of unemployment and crime. It didn't hear the sounds of 34-million Americans in despair because they have no health insurance.

But you listened, and I did too.

In the past 99 days, we've addressed the people's Number-One demand: We've attacked the deficit, increased investment and laid the groundwork for a more prosperous tomorrow.

Together, finally, we have begun the long overdue renovation of the economic house of America... a rebuilding that will be supported by the strong foundation of reform... reform of the campaign finance system, to take power away from special interests and put it back into the hands of the people... reform of government, to attack waste and make public officials better servants of the people... welfare reform to restore dignity to Americans who want jobs, not handouts... and health care reform, because it is the linchpin to getting our economy on track for long-term growth.

Now, on this, the 100th day of this Administration, we commit ourselves to build on the values that have made this nation without peer... those of opportunity, responsibility and community. Today, we propose applying those values to a revolution of opportunity, America's hard-pressed families.

As a first step, we're going to ease the terms of college loans... helping students from middle- and lower-income families to clear a major path to the American Dream, the path of higher education. In return, we will demand fiscal responsibility from these young people and offer them a chance to exercise civic responsibility. We will offer them an option of paying back their loans by serving their communities in a new program of National Service.

In a few days I will send to the Congress two bills containing our proposals to strengthen college opportunity and to establish the National Service. Together, they will revive America's commitment to community... and make affordable the cost of college tuition for every American.

It's no secret: Middle-class parents have borne the brunt of rising tuition... paying now about five percent of median family income just to put one child through a four-year, in-state, public college. It costs an average of \$5,243 a year for that education. That means families are depleting savings and many students are faced with cutting back to a part-time course-load or having to drop out. The middle class has gotten a bad deal and we want to fix it.

We propose a new way to finance college for the millions of students who seek loans every year. We call it an EXCEL account. With it, students can repay the loans with a percentage of future earnings.

For students driven by debt into careers with high pay and low satisfaction, this will be nothing less than liberating. A student torn between pursuing a career in teaching or corporate law, for example, can make a career choice based on what he or she wants to do... not on how much can make as an attorney to pay off a potentially ruinous college debt.

With an EXCEL account, even young doctors, fresh out of medical school, can use their new skills where they are most needed, in low-income areas, without undue worry about the high cost of their loans. And young entrepreneurs will have the freedom to try out dreams that might otherwise never make it off of the blackboard or out of the laboratory.

Under the current system, students faced with the crushing bill sometimes take the irresponsible route and default on their loans. That costs the taxpayers billions of dollars a year and adds to the deficit. With our plan, the payment can be made conveniently and automatically, as a regular deduction from paychecks.

In short, EXCEL will bolster educational opportunity for millions of financially stretched Americans.

But these EXCEL accounts are just the beginning. We hope they will help lead Americans to the kind of responsibility and sense of community encompassed in our program of National Service.

It was Thomas Jefferson who first told Americans, in essence, that the more you know, the more you owe. In his words: "A debt of service is due from every man to his country, proportioned to the bounties which nature and fortune have measured to him."

That statement reminds us of values that will never go out of fashion: that civic responsibility is good democracy, and that when you take something from our country, you must give something back to our country.

National Service is giving back in ways that benefit everyone. It will encourage young people to exercise their social conscience, civic pride and good citizenship.

With National Service... we will open a new world to a new generation, where higher learning goes hand-in-hand with the higher purpose of addressing our nation's unmet needs... educational, social and environmental... to secure the future we all share.

National Service will mark the start of a new era for America, in which every citizen can become an agent of change... armed with the knowledge and experience that a college education brings... and ready to transform the world we live in city by city, community by community, block by block.

Today I issue a call to National Service for Americans young and old; Democrats and Republicans; white and black, and all races that make up this great nation.

I call you to National Service... where together we can advance a tradition rooted in America's history: helping our people help themselves.

And with National Service we will rejoin citizens and communities, bonding each to the other with the glue of common purpose and patriotism.

We have many young people here today... students of this place of higher learning. In you, I see America's builders of tomorrow. And I say to you: as good as the education is here and at the other great institutions across this nation... the power of academic learning is incomplete unless everyone can share it.

Right now, our country needs your knowledge and your initiative. In community after community, there are needs that have been ignored and allowed to get worse, and you have it in your power to help fix them. So we will make it easier to serve.

One way is by making sure that the minimum wage of public service won't be a route to the poor house for someone with college loans. In addition to the loan reforms I talked about earlier, many of you will have another way to pay off college debt -- through National Service.

For each term of service, one year full-time, two years part-time... participants in National Service will receive money can be used toward past, present or future education costs, whether it be for college or job training.

You'll get a college education, and in addition, maybe the best experience in your life, and that's a pretty good investment.

Now, I've just talked a lot about students here, and they do play a large part in this plan, but they're not alone. National Service is for everyone.

Here in New Orleans, many of you already know what it means to make a difference in a community, because you've been doing just that in a model program called the Delta Service Corps. There's Lawrence Williams, a team leader in the Corps who has helped to restore housing for low-income residents with the local Habitat for Humanity chapter.

Jane Sullivan is another American in service. She is a retired public school teacher and a former Vista volunteer. In her role as a leader in the Delta Corps, she helps rural communities gain better access to health care, housing and other assistance. As a minister's wife, Jane has a long history of service.

Paris Moore-Brown is also a Corps team leader and she is with us here today. She worked with parents in public housing for drug awareness outreach, and now plans to work with the physically challenged. Paris says she has no tolerance for self-pity... and she lives what she preaches. She has not been slowed by what birth dealt her: a brittle bone disorder that left her, as an adult and by her own measure, "four-feet, two-and-a-quarter inches tall." I think we can all agree, she stands much taller than that.

We want to involve more people like Paris and Jane and Lawrence. I know many of you are out there, maybe already working in public service. And that's good.

Another part of our plan is to build on the National and Community Service Act of 1990 and the already flourishing national service programs of non-profit groups and the states. National Service will operate at the level Americans know best, at the grass-roots. Its programs will be locally driven because we trust communities to know what works.

We are encouraging Americans of all ages and from all walks of life to join in this mission. Young adults, we could use your help tutoring children, volunteering at hospitals, rebuilding neighborhoods... and serving as public safety officers. These officers can work with police officers, probation officers, judges and victim assistance workers to improve neighborhood safety.

Teen-agers, even if you're not old enough to drive a car, maybe you can help steer a youngster in the right direction by helping with homework after school.

Even a child can serve in programs that begin as early as kindergarten. It can never be too early to learn the values that make a good citizen. And for parents who want to serve, child care will be available.

We have **no** upper age limit in our plan for service because, very simply, our most experienced citizens have some of the best knowledge to share. We want to ensure their role by including existing programs like Foster Grandparents and Retired Senior Volunteers.

To be successful, National Service will need the broad-based support of all the American people: Parents and children... churches and synagogues... colleges and universities... all potential providers and beneficiaries of service.

In our vision of National Service, everyone is a partner... and that includes, in particular, America's businesses. We need business to contribute to this effort... matching Federal money in local programs, contributing at the national level... and helping to ensure that programs can get on their feet and in time, become independent of Government money.

This is what will set this legislation apart from past programs that rewarded service to country: It cuts out the Government bureaucracy... and believe me, no one will miss it.

As part of our plan, we will set up a corporation for National Service, and it will be run like a venture capital firm, not a big bureaucracy. And communities will have the flexibility to make their programs work without a load of Government regulations.

This year, we'll ask Congress for an appropriation to put 25-thousand Americans into service, unleashing their energies to make our country better. When our program is fully implemented, we hope to have 150,000 in service; about ten times the size of the Peace Corps at its full strength. I can't think of a sounder investment or a stronger commitment that we can make to our communities.

Since I first outlined this plan at Rutgers -- challenging Americans to service -- we've gotten an avalanche of mail in response to the call, thousands of letters.

In each one we've seen, the message comes through loud and clear: the cynics were wrong. Americans are hungry for a chance to serve their country and to reap the rewards of civic pride and education in the process.

In answering this call, our people are following a proud history. More than a century ago, President Lincoln signed the Homestead Act, and the frontier was settled by countless families who took up the challenge in exchange for 100 acres to call their own.

In the 1930's, President Roosevelt enlisted millions of young people to restore the environment through the Civilian Conservation Corps... and their wages saw them through the national nightmare of Depression. FDR gave others the chance to support themselves by building America in the Works Progress Administration.

The parents of the Baby Boom had the G-I Bill, which was one of the best investments the Government has ever made. For every dollar invested in education under the original law, the nation received at least five-dollars in benefits, and as much as 12-and a half-dollars.

A generation ago, America's youth saw suffering in Latin America, Asia and Africa, and it rushed to the challenge laid down by President Kennedy. In the process, the Peace Corps became America's greatest ambassador, building bridges of understanding to far-off cultures. Now, three decades later, the challenge begins anew... and the crusade starts at your door.

In closing, let me say that on this 100th Day, reviews of this Administration's early accomplishments are as plentiful as Louisiana crawfish.

In fact, we're just out of the starting blocks for a four-year marathon, but we've covered a lot of ground. Both Houses of Congress agreed to the budget plan in record time... a plan that will increase public and private investment and reduce the national deficit by more than 500-Billion dollars.

Interest rates have gone down to a 20-year low, which alone has brought on a rush of re-financings by homeowners... and that promises to pump \$100-Billion dollars back into the economy. A huge bonus will be the new jobs created as businesses find they're paying less to borrow.

By easing regulations and attacking the credit crunch, we've given small businesses a hand because they are generating most of the new jobs in this country. We have been fighting to put Americans to work, and we know there's a lot more work to do, but we're on our way.

Almost exactly one year ago, in the middle of the long campaign for the job I have now, I stood in front of many of the same people here today, for a meeting of the Democratic Leadership Conference here in New Orleans. And I said then to my fellow Americans: "I want you to think about what kind of citizens you're going to be... what kind of life you intend to live... what kind of community you are determined to create."

I still firmly hold to those values as a guiding light for our nation.

So let it be said on this 100th Day: This was the day the American people were empowered to renew their nation and their patriotism... called to action in the noblest of causes, the cause of their fellow citizens.

Thank you and God bless you all.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

APRIL 29, 1993

NATIONAL SERVICE RECEPTION

DATE: April 30, 1993
LOCATION: University of New Orleans
TIME: 2:15 pm
FROM: Reta J. Lewis

I. PURPOSE

You will meet and greet approximately 120 state and local elected officials, University of New Orleans representatives, DLC members and the Louisiana congressional delegation at a reception following your address at the University of New Orleans.

II. BACKGROUND

This reception will follow your address on the National Service legislation.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Attached list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- * Meet and Greet.
- * Photo opportunity.

VI. REMARKS

— None Required.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON
NEW ORLEANS RECEPTION**

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator John Breaux
Senator Bennett Johnston
Representative Cleo Fields
Representative Bill Ford
Representative James Hayes
Representative William Jefferson
Representative Dave McCurdy
Representative Billy Tauzin

LOUISIANA ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor Edwin Edwards
Lt. Governor Melinda Schwegmann
Attorney General Richard Ieyoub
State Treasurer Mary Landrieu
Mayor Sidney Barthelemy
Lambert Boisseire, Council Member
Jim Singleton, Council Member
Johnny Jackson, Council Member
Joe Giarrusso, Council Member
Dorothy Taylor, Council Member
Dennis Bagneris, State Senator
Diana Bajoie, State Senator
Marc Morial, State Senator
John Jonson, State Senator
Sherman Copelin, State Representative
David Armstrong, State Representative
Avery Alexander, State Representative
Arthur Morrell, State Representative
Paulette Irons, State Representative
Renee Pratt, State Representative
Ed Murray, State Representative
Mitch Landrieu, State Representative
Naomi White-Warren, State Representative
Troy Carter, State Representative
Jerry Fowler, Commissioner of Elections
Jim Brown, Commissioner of Insurance

Bob Odom, Commissioner of Agriculture

DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

*** ELECTED OFFICIALS ***

Senator Joseph Lieberman, DLC Vice Chair

Governor Bruce King, New Mexico

Governor Lawton Chiles, Florida

Representative Jill Long, DLC Vice Chair

Representative Steny Hoyer, Maryland

Representative James Bilbray, Nevada

Representative Bob Carr, Michigan

Representative Jerry Costello, Illinois

Representative Ronnie G. Flippo, Alabama

Representative William Orton, Utah

Representative David Price, North Carolina

Representative Bobby Rush, Illinois

Judge Terry Alarcon, Louisiana

*** ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS ***

Secretary Mike Espy, DLC Vice Chair

*** PPI TRUSTEES ***

Charles Johnson, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.

James & Jean Marie Kiss, New York, NY

Nancy Marsiglia, New Orleans, LA

Peter Mathias, Scarsdale, NY

Linda Peek, The Coca - Cola Company

Bill & Patricia Podlich, Newport Beach, CA

Barrie Wigmore, New York, NY

*** DLC CHAPTER LEADERS ***

Roger Bedford, Alabama DLC

Gene Conti, Office of Representative Price & North Carolina DLC

Tom Foley, Minnesota DLC

Randy Flood, Virginia DLC

Jim Gibson, Colorado DLC

Mike Gustafson, Montana DLC

Jim Hall, Office of Senator Harlan Mathews & Tennessee DLC

C.W. Harrison, Oklahoma DLC
Richard Helgason, New York DLC
Marc R. Pacheco, Massachusetts DLC
John B. Pound, New Mexico DLC
Lori Rankin, New Jersey DLC
Andrew P. Sundberg, Overseas DLC
James L. Thorne, District of Columbia DLC

*** STAFF ***

Al & Ginger From, Democratic Leadership Council
Will Marshall, Progressive Policy Institute
Steve Patterson, Office of Congressman Dave McCurdy
Norma Jane Sabiston, Office of Senator John Breaux
Robert Shapiro, Progressive Policy Institute
David Strauss, Office of Senator John Breaux
Andrea Mietus, DLC Administrative Director
Jan Alsobrook, Executive Assistant
Chuck Alstad, Commissioner, Director

MAYORS

Fred A. Ashy, Kinder, Louisiana
Melinda Baran, Hot Springs, Louisiana
Aaron F. Broussard, Kenner, Louisiana
Dudley R. Dixon, Westlake, Louisiana
Louise Gardner, Jefferson City, Missouri
Patrick J. Gibbs, Davenport, Iowa
W.R. "Bob" Holcomb, San Bernardino, California
Jan Laverty Jones, Las Vegas, Nevada
Evelyn Lord, Beaumont, Texas
Beverly McAnally, Romulus, Michigan
Grace M. Nichols, St. Charles, Missouri
Alex M. Olejko, Loraine, Ohio
Linsey Porter, Highland Park, Michigan
James B. Race, Flint, Michigan
Pete Sferrazza, Reno, Nevada
James Whelon, Atlantic City, New Jersey
Stephen K. Yamashiro, Hilo, Hawaii

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Jim Brady, Chair of LA Democratic Party, President of State Chairs Association

Karen Brady, Wife of Jim Brady

Kathy Vick, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee

Madalyn Schenk, New Orleans Metropolitan Director

Julie Schwarn Harris, Environmental Activist in Louisiana

Tom Keaty, Attorney, Louisiana Democratic Party, Contributor

Bob Keaty, Attorney, Louisiana Democratic Party, Contributor

Tan Bhatti, Clinton, Breaux, Louisiana Democratic Party Contributor

Wendell Gauthier, Attorney, Contributor

Tucker Melancon, Attorney, DNC National Committeeman

Nancy Marsiglia, DLC Trustee, State Finance Chair for Clinton/Gore

Russ Herman, Former President of American Trial Lawyers

Sybil Morial, Wife of Late Mayor Dutch Morial, Official at Xavier University

Anne Rice, Best Selling author

Daniel Becnel, Major Contributor to Clinton/Gore, Louisiana Democratic Party

Allen Borne, Major Contributor to Clinton/Gore, Louisiana Democratic Party

Dan Foley, Contributor to Clinton in primary and to Clinton/Gore

Buddy Leach, Former Congressman

Hal Kilshaw, Director of Clinton Primary Campaign in Louisiana

Dr. Arnold Lupin, Clinton/Gore Contributor

Dr. Jim Quillin, Early Clinton Supporter in Louisiana

Dr. Stuart Kutz, Early Clinton Supporter in Louisiana

Lewis Ungtesby, Contributor to Clinton

Steve Hicks, Clinton Key Contact

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Media Roundtable with Regional Print Reporters

Date: April 30, 1993
Time: 3:00pm - 3:45pm
Place: Room 207
New Orleans Health and
Physical Education Center
From: Jeff Eller
Office Of Media Affairs

I. PURPOSE

You will be conducting roundtable interviews with reporters from the Kansas City Star, Chicago Tribune, St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Atlanta Constitution to talk about the first 100 days, the status of the economy and the need to create jobs and a possible question on Bosnia.

II. BACKGROUND

Two of the seven reporters you will sit down with are political columnists Tom Baxter and Bill Tammeus. Bill Tammeus, columnist for the Kansas City Star, is also President of the National Society of Newspaper Columnists. His style is similar to a tamer, more "midwestern" Dave Barry. His columns are very tongue-in-cheek, and his style is to take direct quotes from politicians and twist them around his own sarcasm to make his point. While he definitely takes some swipes at you and the administration, he is not "unfriendly". He loves to make fun of much of what is ridiculous about Washington politics. For the most part, he has supported you and the new administration.

Although a political columnist for the Atlanta Constitution, Tom Baxter seems to view himself as a regional beat reporter. He writes as much about other southern states as he does about Georgia. He has criticized you for being unable to change the "anti-politician" attitude that he feels is very prevalent in the south. His column is quite different from Tammeus. Baxter's style is more critical in tone.

III. SCHEDULE

2:45pm - 3:00pm Briefing for Roundtable
Room 209
3:00pm - 3:45pm Media Roundtable
Room 207

IV. PRESS PLAN

Exclusive to participants

V. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Jeff Eller
Lorraine Voles
Kim Hopper
Tom Baxter - Atlanta Constitution
Bill Tammeus - Kansas City Star
Julia Malone - Cox Newspapers
Bob Adams - St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Jake Thompson - Kansas City Star
Mitch Lochin - Chicago Tribune
Carol Jouzitis - Chicago Tribune

VI. REMARKS

Please see state economic talking points from Bret Dickey.

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

April 29, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRET DICKEY *BWD*
SUBJECT: Talking Points on Selected State Economies

GEORGIA

- o Since the 1970s, the Georgia economy has been characterized by strong employment growth and relatively low levels of unemployment.
- o After falling in 1991, employment rebounded strongly last year, growing 1.5 percent compared with 0.1 percent in the nation. Georgia's February 1993 unemployment rate was 6.5 percent, compared with 7.0 percent for the nation.
- o Per capita personal income in Georgia in 1992 was 91 percent of the U.S. average, ranking 30th in the nation.
- o Key sectors in the Georgia economy include agriculture, transportation and public utilities, and manufacturing (textile products and wood and paper products).

ILLINOIS

- o Over the past decade, the Illinois economy has been growing more slowly than the nation as a whole.
- o Nonfarm payroll employment has declined in Illinois for the past two years. The state's unemployment rate was 8.4 percent in March 1993, the 4th highest rate in the country.
- o Per capita personal income in Illinois in 1992 was 9 percent above the U.S. average, ranking 7th in the nation.
- o Key sectors in the Illinois economy include finance, insurance and real estate, manufacturing (industrial machinery and food products), and agriculture.

KANSAS

- o After increasing slightly in 1991, nonfarm payroll employment in Kansas increased 1.8 percent in 1992. The state's

unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in February 1993. Only four states had lower rates.

- o Per capita personal income in Kansas in 1992 was 98 percent of the U.S. average, and 21st in the nation.
- o Key sectors in the Kansas economy include agriculture (it is the nation's leading producer of wheat), and manufacturing (aircraft, automobiles, and food products).

MISSOURI

- o After increasing slightly in 1991, nonfarm payroll employment in Missouri grew 2.6 percent in 1992. Missouri's unemployment rate was 6.1 percent in February 1993.
- o Per capita personal income in Missouri in 1992 was 95 percent of the U.S. average, and 23rd in the nation.
- o Key sectors in the Missouri economy include transportation and public utilities, manufacturing (automobiles and aerospace), and agriculture (soybeans). The Missouri economy is heavily dependent on defense-related spending.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 29, 1993

73 729 P6:55

TELEPHONE CALL

TO:

CT Democratic State Central Committee.
Congresswoman Barbara Kennelly, as
senior member of the committee, will
receive your call.
(203) 768-5315

DATE & TIME:

Friday, April 30, 1993
6:00 pm (Central)/7:00 pm (Eastern)

DURATION:

5 minutes

RECOMMENDED BY:

Rahm Emanuel

PURPOSE:

To join the Connecticut Democrats in
celebrating the achievements of your
first 100 Days as President.

BACKGROUND:

The Connecticut State Democratic Party
is holding a party honoring your first
"100 Days" in office. The event is
expected to attract over 300 people from
across the state.

The party is being held at the Museum of
American Political Life at the
University of Hartford. As you recall,
you attended a rally at the University
in October 1992. In honor of this
celebration, the Museum has designed an
exhibit depicting your first 100 days as
President.

The following people will be at the
event:

- o Bob Rose, State Finance Chair. Bob
organized the event, and he is serving
as Co-Chairman for the May 12th NY
Presidential Gala.
- o Congresswoman Barbara Kennelly
- o Congresswoman Rosa DeLauro
- o Ed Marcus, Democratic State Chairman
- o Attorney General Dick Blumenthal
- o Comptroller Bill Curry
- o Treasurer Joe Suggs
- o State Legislative Leadership

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Thank the guests for attending the party.
2. Acknowledge Bob Rose, in particular, for organizing the event, as well as any of the other honored guests that you wish.
3. Brief remarks regarding what you have accomplished in your first 100 Days, as well as the importance of grassroots involvement in the political process.
4. You should conclude by emphasizing how critical their continued support will be to achieving your goals as President.

CONTACT PERSON &
TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

Nyssa Tussing, DNC
DNC: (212) 350-6143
Pager: (800) SKY-PAGE pin #862-0049

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: Sylvia Mathews
FROM: Peter Yu
National Economic Council
SUBJECT: Background Information for Visit to Louisiana

This memorandum presents background information about current conditions and issues in Louisiana. It addresses (i) the economic situation in the State, (ii) issues of major concern in the New Orleans area and in the State more generally; and (iii) Administration programs that will facilitate Louisiana's economic development.

I. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN LOUISIANA

- The Louisiana economy is in a condition quite similar to that of the national economy. The March unemployment rate in the State was 7.2% (compared to 7.0% nationally). However, the State has seen very little job growth in the last year, with the only growth appearing in the service sector.
- While the urban areas are doing relatively well, many of the smaller towns and rural areas are suffering from double-digit unemployment.
- The State is in the midst of a heated budget battle: sizable tax increases and spending cuts have been threatened in order to balance the budget.

II. PRESSING ISSUES IN LOUISIANA

Despite the weak economy, more specific issues dominate the Louisiana agenda. These include:

- April 8 tornado -- This storm caused significant damage to Grand Isle (one of the barrier islands). The State has sought emergency status for individual assistance from FEMA, but has heard no word. (Unconfirmed reports indicate that FEMA will reject the request.) Grand Isle's Mayor, Andy Valence, has been pressing for a telephone

conversation with you--seeking federal funding for a potable water pipeline from the mainland.

- Red River Waterway -- The budget does not provide continued funding for this Army Corps of Engineers project. Senator Johnson opposed the last two Administrations when their budgets proposed similar revisions--this project is close to the Senator's heart.
- Base closings -- Louisiana was a **net winner** in the 1993 base closing recommendations. B-52s were relocated to Barksdale Air Force Base, creating about 1,000 new jobs. However, the 1991 round closure of **England AFB** is a matter of some controversy. The base is closed, but the federal paperwork transferring the base to local hands has been tied up for several months.
- Oil & gas issues -- The industry is, of course, not thrilled by the **BTU tax**. The Louisiana portion of the industry is increasingly composed of independents as the major producers have pulled back into Texas and Oklahoma. Moreover, many Louisiana industries--such as **aluminum, chemicals, and fertilizers**--are highly energy-intensive. Together these sectors of the state economy are quite skittish and criticize the BTU tax as a job-destroying scheme. To counterbalance this, the Louisiana delegation has been pressing for a \$5/barrel production credit for oil off the outer edges of the continental shelf. The environmental impact of such a credit is unclear.
- Maritime issues -- The maritime industry is active in and concerned about various maritime revitalization efforts, including an ongoing federal interagency group looking at maritime reform. The industry emphasizes that the Bush administration refused to fund maritime revitalization and fears that, although Secretary Pena is taking the lead on this issue, many of the players are Bush-era careerists. It is simply too early to determine an Administration position on these issues.
- NAFTA -- Both NAFTA and GATT are controversial in the region. Senator Breaux has objected to the **sugar provisions** in NAFTA, seeking increased protection for US producers. Both Senators are concerned about opening up Japan's market to the State's **rice crop**.

III. ADMINISTRATION POLICIES THAT WILL ASSIST LOUISIANA

As you may recall, Senator Breaux (with Senator Boren) were not wholly supportive of the stimulus package. Nonetheless it is worth noting that that package would have provided the State with:

- \$50 million in new CDBG funding;
- \$45 million in increased federal highway monies; and
- \$22 million in new water and wastewater loans and grants.

Many Administration policies will stimulate economic growth in the Louisiana economy.

- The **credit-crunch** initiative will provide much-needed relief to small businesses in the State, enabling many small businesses to explore export potential.
- The **community lending** initiative (as well as infrastructure spending) will provide needed assistance to smaller and rural communities.
- The FY 1994 investment package calls for increased federal expenditures in Louisiana, including:
 - \$40 million in increased federal highway monies;
 - \$20 million in new water and wastewater loans and grants;
 - \$42 million in HOME project funds;
 - \$5 million in urban transit grants.

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

April 29, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:  BRET DICKEY ~~BAD~~

SUBJECT: Talking Points on the Louisiana Economy

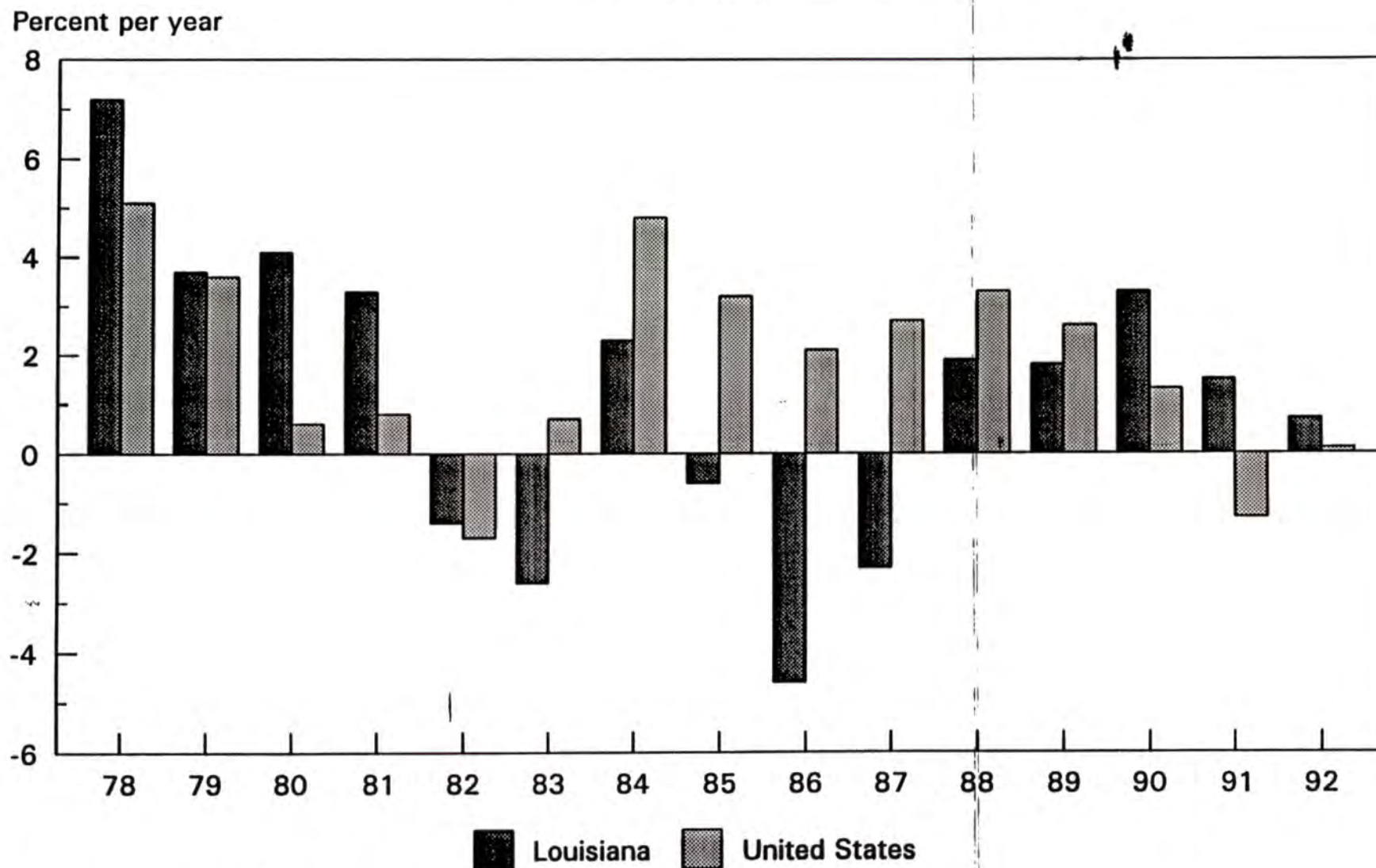
The combination of the national recessions in the early 1980s and the subsequent sharp decline in oil prices created rough times for the Louisiana economy. Only in the last three years has the state economy begun to show signs of improvement.

- o Nonfarm payroll employment in Louisiana outperformed the rest of the nation from 1970 until 1981. Hit hard by 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 strength, however, employment in Louisiana is still below its 1981 levels.
- o 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 February 1993, the Louisiana unemployment rate was 7.0 percent, exactly the national average.
- o Per capita disposable personal income in Louisiana (\$15,046 in 1991) was 79 percent of the U.S. average, ranking 45th in the nation. Since 1978, incomes in the state have grown only 0.6 percent per year (Chart 3).
- o 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.
- o The New Orleans economy centers around three main industries: petroleum, shipping (it is the nation's second largest port), and tourism. The construction and aerospace industries are also important. New Orleans' 1992 unemployment rate was 6.6 percent.

Attachments

Louisiana and the United States

Growth in Nonfarm Payroll Employment 1978 - 1992

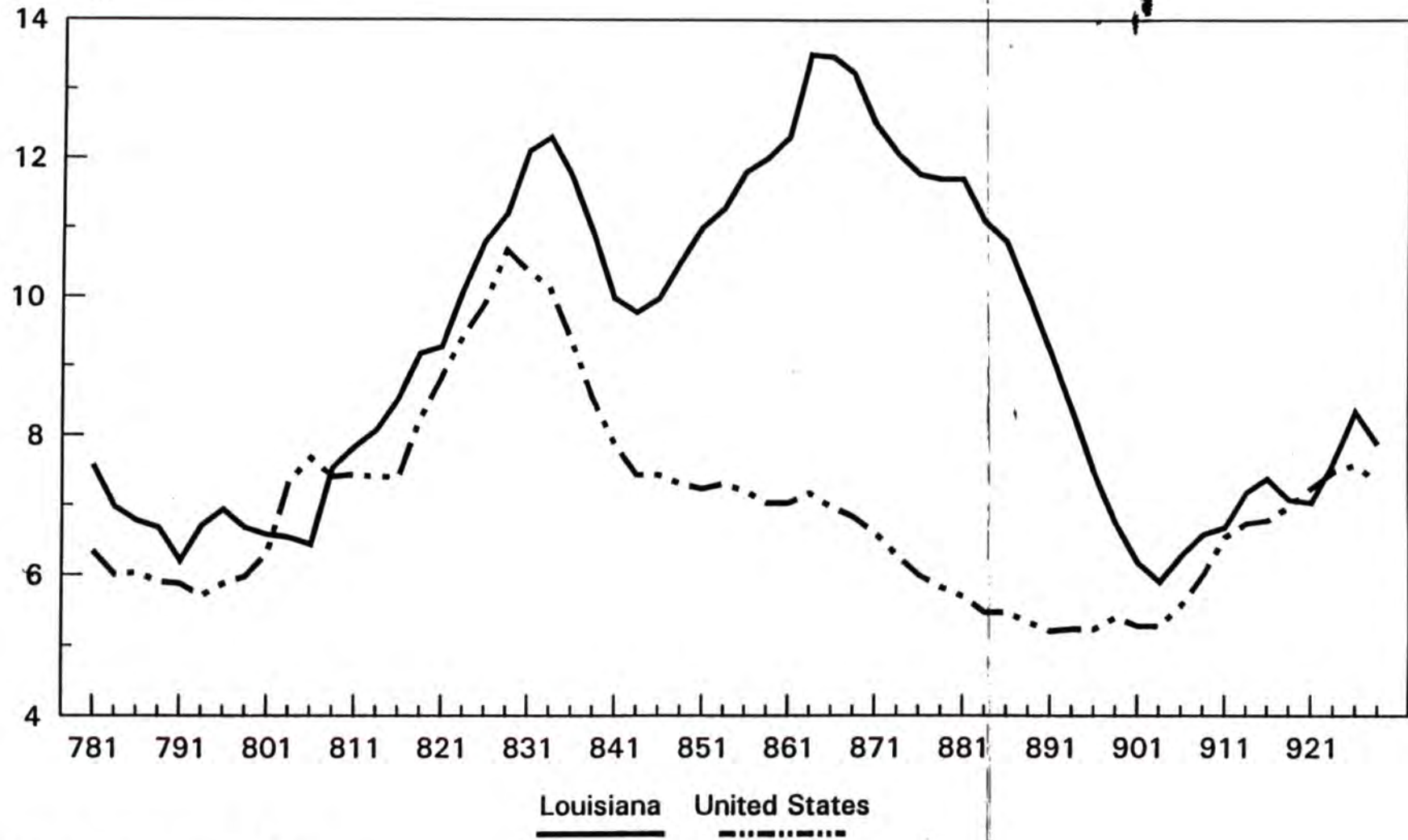


Source: Department of Labor.

Louisiana and the United States

Unemployment Rates
1978 - 1992

Percent

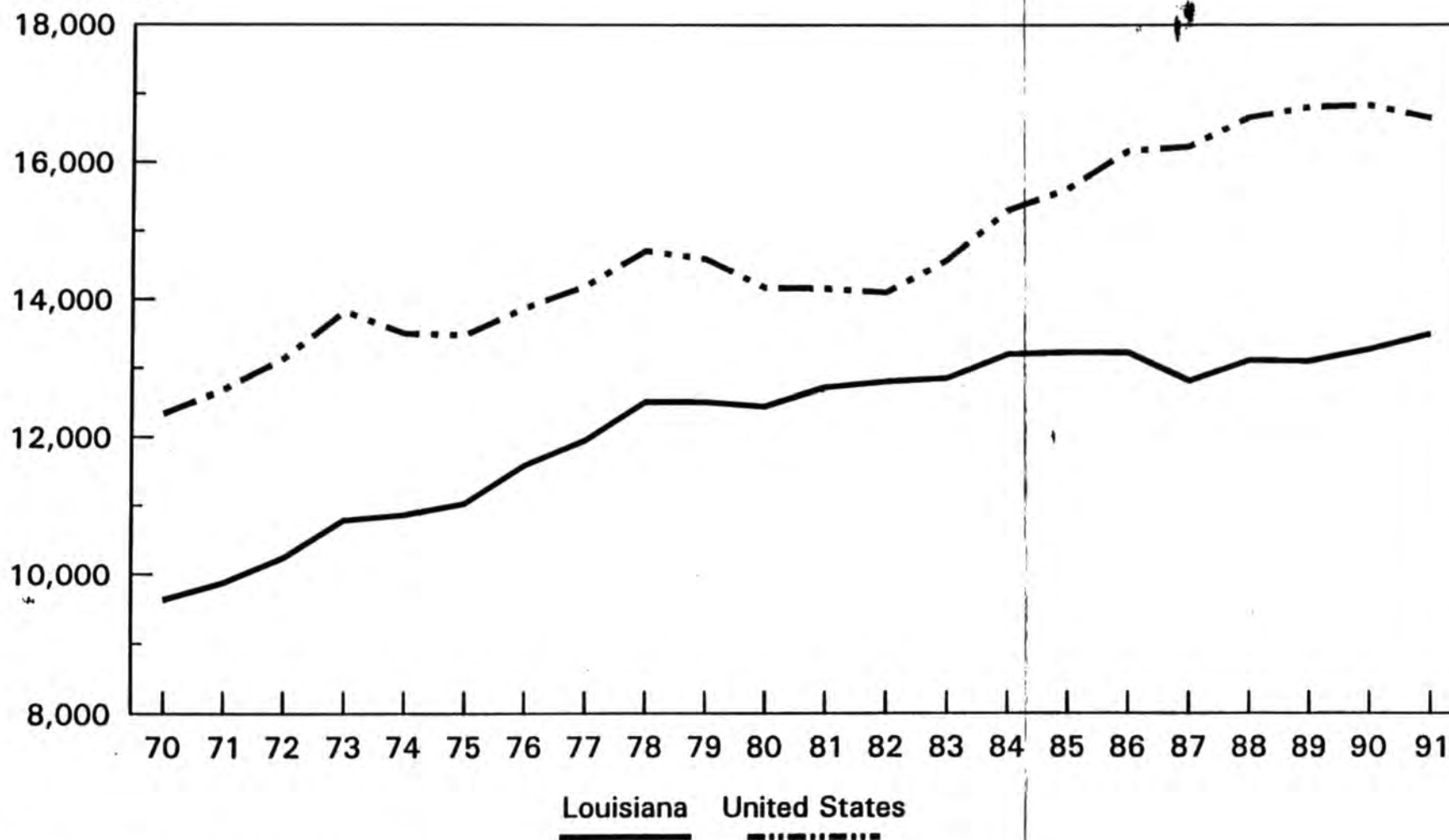


Source: Department of Labor.

Louisiana and the United States

Real Per Capita Disposable Personal Income
1970 - 1991

1991 dollars



Sources: Dept. of Commerce and Dept. of Labor.

Note: Both series deflated by CPI-U for all U.S.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

APRIL 30, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT CLINTON

FROM: Reta J. Lewis, Political Affairs

RE: Political Briefing - New Orleans, Louisiana

1992 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

	<u>Louisiana</u>	<u>New Orleans (Orleans Parish)</u>
Clinton	46.4%	67.7%
Bush	40.9%	25.3%
Perot	11.8%	5.1%

POLITICAL OVERVIEW

Governor Edwin Edwards, who was recently elected, is receiving low approval ratings from Louisiana's residents. Edwards is a strong supporter of casino gambling in New Orleans which has alienated many business and community leaders in the city. He is up for re-election in 1995 and Edwards has yet to decide whether he will seek re-election.

Mayor Sidney Barthelemy is completing his second term in office. However, he is receiving mixed reviews. Barthelemy strongly supports the idea of having a casino in the state and has been unable to solve the City's fiscal woes, which are hampering his future political prospects.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION NOTES

Louisiana has seven members in the U.S. House of Representatives, four Democrats and three Republicans. Both U.S. Senators are Democratic. Senator Breaux has served since 1987 and easily won re-election last fall. Breaux was not satisfied with the Administration's strategy on the Stimulus Bill. He is concerned we may be moving away from the "main stream" message, which he believes helped to secure your election.

Senator J. Bennett Johnston has served since 1973 and was re-elected in 1990. He traveled with the First Lady to Louisiana with Senator Breaux and Congressman Jefferson for a health care event. He is concerned about the completion of the Red River Waterway project (\$1.8 billion) in Louisiana which was not funded in the budget, and inland waterway user fees. He also has strong reservations about the energy tax.

Congressman William Jefferson, who represents the New Orleans area was Co-Chair of your Louisiana campaign and was re-elected last fall to a second term.

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. is President of the Senate. John A. Alario, Jr. is Speaker of the House.

ISSUES OF CONCERN

State's Fiscal Crunch. The State of Louisiana is facing a deficit ranging from \$400 million to \$600 million. The legislature met last year as delegates to a "Constitutional Convention" to develop solutions to the state's fiscal problems. They did not agree on any solution. Now the legislature has gathered for its regular session, and the picture still looks bleak for a solution to the state's financial problems. Higher education and health and hospitals--three areas in the budget that do not have dedicated revenues--are facing massive cuts in programs and services because of the budget crisis.

Gaming. Mayor Barthelemy and developer Hemmeter yesterday signed a lease authorizing Hemmeter to develop the country's largest casino in New Orleans. The Mayor believes that a casino will help to stimulate the economy as well as provide approximately 20,000 direct and indirect jobs. There is also talk of opening a temporary casino until construction of the permanent casino is completed.

This weekend approximately 40 mayors and city officials will be meeting in New Orleans Thursday, April 29th and Friday, April 30th to look at gaming as a way of helping cities to finance government services.

Crime. Crime is escalating in New Orleans. On Wednesday, April 28th, the 25 year-old-son of a popular anchorwoman was buried. Morris Smith, the son of TV reporter Andre Trevigne was shot Sunday morning. Murders in the city are up by 9.2 percent and rape is up 31.9 percent.

24th Annual Jazz & Heritage Festival. This weekend tens of thousands of people will gather in New Orleans for the annual Jazzfest.

New Orleans DLC Meeting. See separate memo prepared by Linda Moore.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 29, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Linda Moore

SUBJECT: DLC Retreat

As you know, the DLC is meeting in New Orleans this weekend. Similar to the Williamsburg, VA retreat that you attended as DLC Chairman in 1990, this meeting will be a small, informal working session open only to Trustees and Board members of the DLC and the PPI (who contribute \$10,000 or more annually), DLC elected officials at the Congressional and statewide levels and DLC chapter leaders. It will be held at the Intercontinental Hotel and will be closed to the press. They expect approximately 200 people.

The Retreat was planned to allow DLC-PPI members an opportunity to assess the organization's progress and plan for its future. Also, it will provide members with an opportunity to exchange ideas with representatives of the Administration in a small, off-the-record session.

Administration officials participating in the retreat include: Secretary Espy, Mack McLarty, Ira Magaziner, Bob Rubin and Elaine Kamarck. Stan Greenberg also will make a presentation. Craig Smith and I will be in attendance to handle the politics for the DNC and the White House.

The working session will begin Friday morning. Retreat participants will depart from the retreat site at noon and arrive en masse at the University of New Orleans. Fifty key DLC members and staff will attend the reception following the speech. The working session will resume in the afternoon and will be followed by a casual dinner at Mulate's. Saturday's session will adjourn at noon for an afternoon excursion to the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival.

The DLC is truly honored and very pleased to be part of the 100th day of your Administration and to be present at the unveiling of National Service, a plan pioneered by the group in 1988.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

APRIL 29, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN WALKER
PAUL ARONSOHN

RE: NEW ORLEANS ISSUES BRIEFING

LOCAL ECONOMY

New Orleans to be Site of World's Largest Casino

On April 15, the New Orleans City Council approved a 30-year lease with developer Christopher Hemmeter to build the world's largest casino on city-owned riverfront property -- a situation made possible by a 1992 law allowing for one land-based casino in New Orleans.

According to city officials, the agreement will result in \$2.42 billion in casino payments to the city over the next 30 years, and as such, it is expected to help alleviate some of the city's financial problems. Additionally, the agreement is that 80 percent of the casino's employees must be New Orleans' residents and 55 percent must be minorities.

Hemmeter will pay the city an initial \$30 million and at least \$12.5 million per year for rent. The Orleans Parish School Board will also receive \$2 million per year.

On April 25, the Louisiana Riverboat Gaming Commission approved the development of a 2,400-passenger riverboat casino, Queen of New Orleans, which will be opened in the summer of 1994.

SBA to Relocate Out of New Orleans

The SBA is scheduled to move out of New Orleans to Jefferson Parish -- against the wishes of many in New Orleans, including Rep. William Jefferson (D/New Orleans).

State Senator Marc Morial sent you a letter in December on this subject. It seems that for a moment the issue was thought to be satisfactorily resolved, but has since been reopened.

Due to the closure of IRS offices, GSA (under the Bush Administration) instructed SBA to relocate to the closed IRS offices in Jefferson Parish. This move would not only take 30 jobs out of New Orleans but would take SBA away from the small business owners it is intended to serve. There is no public transportation to the new location, and it is in an industrial park.

New Orleans May Face a Budget Deficit of \$24 Million

According to the Mayor's office, New Orleans may face a budget deficit of about \$24 million -- a deficit which must be eliminated by December 31.

CRIME

New Orleans is experiencing a surge in its crime rate this year, particularly with respect to murder (up 9.2 percent) and rape (up 31.9 percent).

EDUCATION

Public School System is Facing a Crisis

According to a report by a local School Board committee, the Orleans Parish public school system is facing serious physical problems. Fifty percent of the city's 120 schools are more than 50 years old (the national average is 28 percent); about half of the schools do not have air conditioning; about one-third of the schools have faulty fire alarms; and several have termite damage.

The *New Orleans Times-Picayune* ran an editorial on Monday, April 26, that said: "Undoubtedly, local public education is a system in fullscale crisis. It has no money for repairs or construction. Its budget is almost gone, and existing tax revenues provide only about \$500,000 a year for new projects."

SPORTS

Jim Finks, New Orleans Saints' President/General Manager, Hospitalized

Jim Finks, the President and General Manager of the New Orleans Saints, has been hospitalized since Monday, April 26, due to persistent respiratory trouble. Finks, 65, was admitted to the Southern Baptist Hospital for tests, and he is expected to remain there for another day or two.

PRISON DISTURBANCES

Tear Gas Used to End a Sit-In at Nearby Prison

On Monday, April 26, federal authorities used tear gas to end a 17-hour sit-in by prisoners at the Oakdale Detention Center, which is located 180 miles northwest

of New Orleans. The detention center is for foreign nationals awaiting deportation hearings. The sit-in, which initially involved 250 detainees from about 50 countries, was organized to protest the alleged suicide Sunday of a Jamaican 25-year-old detainee. Although the young man was found hanging in his cell, the detainees contend that he was murdered.

LOCAL CONTROVERSY

Re-erection of Controversial Monument Stirs Emotions

Controversy has been stirred by the re-erection of a 100-year-old monument commemorating a violent post-Civil War battle between the Reconstruction Administration of Ulysses S. Grant and several hundred white New Orleans' residents. The controversy surrounding the re-erection is due in part to David Duke's appearance at the rededication ceremonies in early March.

Originally erected in 1891, the monument served to honor the fighters of the White League, a militaristic group widely perceived as both racist and organized similar to the Klu Klux Klan. For many years, the monument had a plaque on it stating that the Presidential election of 1876, which effectively ended Reconstruction, "recognized white supremacy and gave us our state."

On April 16, the New Orleans City Council passed an ordinance establishing a process for removing such monuments or statues from public land and placing them in a museum.