Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Monday, May 10, 1993 [partial] (6 pages)	05/10/1993	b(7)(E)
002. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Tuesday, May 11, 1993 [partial] (3 pages)	05/11/1993	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Paul Richard
OA/Box Number: 2450

FOLDER TITLE:

[Briefing Books-Presidential Trip to Cleveland, Ohio and Chicago, Illinois, May 10-11, 1993]

2019-0846-S
rs3272

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]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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

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

File

THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
CLEVELAND, OHIO & CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Monday, May 10, 1993

through

Tuesday, May 11, 1993

Staff Copy

Table of Contents -- Cleveland Trip

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1993

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1993

SCHEDULER:	**STEPHANIE STREETT**	
	HOME:	**202-332-5651**
	OFFICE:	**202-456-2537**
	WHCA PAGER:	**4033**
PRESS DESK:	**ANNE EDWARDS**	
	HOME:	**301-565-3101**
	OFFICE:	**202-456-7560**
	WHCA PAGER:	**4208**

PRINCIPAL EVENTS:

* **Mall Walk and Brief Remarks** - Galleria Mall, Cleveland, OH
* **Address** - Cleveland City Club, Cleveland, OH
* **Interviews** - Sheraton Hotel, Cleveland, OH

as of 05/09/93 7:36pm

WEATHER:

Washington
Sunny and nice; minimum temperature 52 to 57; maximum temperature 75 to 80; wind variable at 5 knots

Cleveland, OH
Cloudy with rainshowers and isolated thunderstorms; minimum temperature 54 to 59; maximum temperature 75 to 80; wind southwest 10 to 18 knots

Chicago, IL
Mostly cloudy with a chance of rainshowers and isolated thunderstorms; minimum temperature 52 to 57; maximum temperature 71 to 76; wind southwest at 10 to 20 knots

ADVANCE:

Cleveland Staff Advance Office: (216) 623-1784
Cleveland Staff Hotel Number: (216) 771-7600

Event	Name	Role	Cell #	SKYPAGE
Cleveland, OH	Kathy Roth	Lead	(202) 494-9744	
	Tom Trapasso	Site		
	Paul Meyer	Site		
	Joe Keohane	Site		
	David Neslen	Press		
	Lisa Chaikin	Press		
	Jess Sarmiento	Press		
	Ashley Adams	Press		
	Graham Streett	Motorcade		
Chicago, IL	Steve Bachar	Lead	(202) 494-9774	883-5732
	Jan Kostner	Site		
	Rob Rosen	Site		
	Robert Wells	Press	(202) 494-9704	
	Julie Ann Bulbolz	Press		
	Josh Silverman	Press		
	Andrew Dunscomb	motorcade		
	Ashley Bell	RON		

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, MAY 10, 1993

NOTE TO STAFF:	**Baggage Call will be at 7:00 am at 89 1/2 OEOB. Staff vans will depart from West Executive Drive at 7:30 am.**

tba — **JOG**

8:00 am-
8:20 am — **PHONE CALL** to President Yeltsin
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
NOTE: Briefings will take place on Marine 1.

8:25 am — **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to South lawn for departure

8:40 am — **THE PRESIDENT** departs White House via Marine 1 en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

(b)(7)(e)

8:50 am — **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

9:00 am — **THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force 1 en route Hopkins International airport, Cleveland, OH
[flight time: 1 hour, 10 minutes]

as of 05/09/93 7:36pm

10:10 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Hopkins International airport, Cleveland, OH
[SEE DIAGRAM TAB A]

Greeters: Rep. Martin Hoke
Mike DeWine, Lieutenant Governor
Bob Taft, Secretary of State
Lee Fisher, Attorney General
Tom Ferguson, State Auditor
Mary Ellen Withrow, State Treasurer
Mayor White

10:25 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Hopkins International airport via motorcade en route Galleria Mall
[drive time: 20 minutes]

(b)(7)(e)

10:45 am	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Galleria Mall [SEE DIAGRAM TAB C] Greeters: Martin Cleary, President, Richland and David Jacobs Group (Galleria Owner); Keith Masters, General Manager NOTE: Staff and guests proceed directly to outdoor site; **THE PRESIDENT** and Mayor White proceed to mall walk.
10:50 am- 11:20 am	**WALKING TOUR OF SHOPS** with Mayor White GALLERIA MALL [SEE DIAGRAM TAB D] NOTE: **THE PRESIDENT** will meet and greet with shoppers in the mall and drop in on 3 or 4 shops. He will proceed through a more crowded area in the indoor food area for hand shaking. Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett **POOL PRESS**
11:20 am	**THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to Galleria Food Court seating area
11:30 am- 11:50 am	**REMARKS** GALLERIA FOOD COURT SEATING AREA [SEE DIAGRAM TAB E] Program: Rep. Louis Stokes makes brief remarks and introduces **THE PRESIDENT**; **THE PRESIDENT** makes remarks; **THE PRESIDENT** meets and greets along ropeline. Remarks: David Dreyer **EXPANDED POOL**
12:05 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Galleria Mall via motorcade en route Statler Tower Building [drive time: 10 minutes]

(b)(7)(e)

12:15 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Statler Tower Building and proceeds to holding room 127 Euclid Street, Cleveland, OH Greeters: Alan Davis, Executive Director of Cleveland City Club NOTE: VIPs proceed directly to ballroom.
12:15 pm- 12:25 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** holds MANAGER'S OFFICE
12:25 pm- 12:30 pm	**BRIEF PHOTO** BACKSTAGE AREA, CRYSTAL BALLROOM Participants: Howard Landau Scott Silverman, President of City Club

12:30 pm

ADDRESS
CRYSTAL BALLROOM, CLEVELAND CITY CLUB
[SEE DIAGRAM TAB F]
Program: **THE PRESIDENT** is introduced by Scott Silverman, President of City Club;
THE PRESIDENT makes remarks (25 - 30 minutes);
Q & A (15 - 20 minutes);
Remarks: David Kusnet
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
OPEN PRESS

1:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Cleveland City Club via motorcade en route Sheraton Hotel
[drive time: 10 minutes]

(b)(7)(e)

2:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Sheraton Hotel and proceeds to rooms 1133 and 1134

2:15 pm-
3:00 pm

MAKEUP AND INTERVIEWS
ROOMS 1102 and 1103
Staff Contact: Jeff Eller

3:00 pm-
5:30 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
ROOMS 1133 and 1134, SHERATON HOTEL

5:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Sheraton Hotel via motorcade en route Hopkins International airport, Cleveland, OH
[drive time: 25 minutes]

(b)(7)(e)

6:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Hopkins International airport, Cleveland, OH
Greeters: volunteers, motorcade drivers, etc...

6:25 pm EDT

THE PRESIDENT departs Hopkins International airport, Cleveland, OH, via Air Force 1 en route O'Hare International airport, Air Force Reserve Base, Chicago, IL
[flight time: 1 hour, 10 minutes]

6:35 pm	CDT	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives O'Hare International airport, Air Force Reserve Base, Chicago, IL [SEE DIAGRAM TAB G]

Greeters:
Chairman Rostenkowski
Mayor Daley
Governor Jim Edgar
Rolland Burris, Attorney General
Dawn Clark Netsch, Comptroller
Pat Quinn, State Treasurer
George Ryan, Secretary of State
Bob Kustra, Lieutenant Governor
Col. Peter Sullivan, Base Commander

6:50 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs O'Hare International airport, Air Force Reserve Base via motorcade en route hotel [drive time: 10 minutes]

(b)(7)(e)

7:00 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives loading dock entrance, Westin Hotel, Chicago, IL
BC AND STAFF RON	**WESTIN HOTEL, CHICAGO, IL**

as of 05/09/93 7:36pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1993

GREETING UPON ARRIVAL AT CLEVELAND'S HOPKINS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

DATE: May 10, 1993
LOCATION: Federal Express Ramp, Hopkins International Airport
TIME: upon arrival (approximately 10:05 a.m.)
From: Linda Moore, Political Affairs

I. PURPOSE

To give state constitutional officers the opportunity to greet you upon your arrival in Cleveland and welcome you to the state.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Lt. Governor Mike DeWine (R), Secretary of State Bob Taft (R), Attorney General Lee Fisher (D), State Treasurer Mary Ellen Withrow (D), State Auditor Tom Ferguson (D), Mayor Mike White (D) and Congressman Martin Hoke (R).

Note: DeWine and Taft were invited but not confirmed at press deadline for briefing book.

III. PRESS PLAN

The pool travelling on Air Force One and the local media will be allowed to shoot video and photos.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

* those mentioned above will greet you at the bottom of the stairs for Air Force One
* the Mayor will join you in your limo en route from the airport to the Galleria

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1993

Walking Tour of Shops

Date: May 10, 1993
Location: Galleria Mall, Cleveland, OH
Time: 10:45 am - 11:20 am
From: Stephanie Streett, Anne Walker

I. PURPOSE / BACKGROUND

This is a campaign style event in a shopping mall. You will have an opportunity to talk to "the people of Cleveland" in a one-on-one situation as you walk through the mall.

The Galleria Mall is referred to as the jewel of downtown Cleveland and is a popular lunch location for federal workers housed in neighboring office buildings. It is also only blocks from City Hall.

The Galleria's owner, Richland Jacobs, is a Republican and also owns the Cleveland Indians baseball team.

II. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Mayor White

III. PRESS PLAN

Pool Press

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Upon arrival at the Galleria Mall you will be greeted by Martin Cleary, President, Richland and David Jacobs Group (Galleria Owner); and Keith Masters, General Manager. You and Mayor White will proceed into the mall to meet and greet with shoppers and drop in on three or four shops. After the tour, you will proceed through a more crowded food area to meet and greet. After the meet and greet, you will proceed to the Galleria Food Court seating area to make brief remarks.

V. REMARKS

None

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1993

Brief Remarks

Date: May 10, 1993
Location: Galleria Mall Food Court seating area, Cleveland, OH
Time: 11:30 am - 12:05 pm
From: Stephanie Streett, Anne Walker

I. PURPOSE / BACKGROUND
This is not designed to be a "national news" event. The story of the day should be the City Club speech. Your remarks are an extension of the more personal type of economic conversations you will have with people in the mall. This sets the stage for your speech at the City Club.

II. PARTICIPANTS
The President
Rep. Louis Stokes

Other attendees:
Sen. Howard Metzenbaum
Rep. Eric Fingerhut
Rep. Martin Hoke
Mayor Mike White
Martin Cleary, President, Richland and David Jacobs Group (Galleria Owner)
Keith Masters, General Manager

III. PRESS PLAN
Expanded Pool Press

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS
You will proceed to the toast lectern, Rep. Louis Stokes will make brief remarks and introduce you, you will make brief remarks and meet and greet along a ropeline.

V. REMARKS
See attached.

Remarks of President William Jefferson Clinton
Galleria Address
May 10, 1993

Thank you Representative Lou Stokes for that warm introduction and for the leadership you provide Cleveland and the country in the Congress of the United States.

I also want to recognize two other hardworking Members of Congress with us today.

Senator Metzenbaum -- who has made the cause of working families the central mission of his work in the Congress.

And Congressman Eric Fingerhut -- a leader in the reform-minded Freshman Class in the new Congress; someone devoted to changing the system and restoring opportunity for the good people he represents.

I want to thank Mayor Michael White for the direction you provide this City, and the hope you give to the people of America. You demonstrate that cities can be renewed and the promise of urban America can be reclaimed.

May I also acknowledge Martin Cleary and Keith Masters, two committed entrepreneurs who made the Galleria come alive for me today?

I have come to Cleveland -- in the middle of the country, in the middle of the day -- to remind the people of the middle class that the battles we're fighting in Washington are being waged for you.

That's why I sought this office, not for the wonderful privilege of living in the White House but because I believed if we worked hard together and fought together we could make a difference in the history of our country and make a material change in the way people like you lived your lives.

No one said this was going to be easy. But I think that we have already fundamentally changed the direction of our country.

After eight years of endless debate and delay, we finally signed the Family and Medical Leave Act. We believe that families should never be forced to choose between a job and their responsibilities at home. And now that principle is enshrined in the laws of our land.

In record time, we passed a budget containing the core elements of our economic plan, with more than 200 specific spending cuts, amounting to over $500 billion in deficit reduction -- to relieve the burden of debt from the next generation and to return our government to the path of investing in our nation's future.

We are fighting to do what no generation has ever done -- to make dramatic reductions in the federal deficit even as we ask for resources to improve education, and provide training for our workers, incentives for our industries, and new investments in the roads and bridges we need to become competitive again.

We've accomplished significant reductions in interest rates. And we're untying the knots of regulatory red tape that brought us the credit crunch, and stopped people like you from getting loans and investment capital. Together these actions will put over $100 billion back into this economy -- so that you can invest more, save more, spend more, and we can grow this economy.

We're working on a welfare reform proposal to move people from dependence to independence. We're working to increase the Earned Income Tax Credit, to reward work and to tell people living in poverty that if they are responsible, we won't permit the tax system to push them back onto the welfare rolls, we want to keep them on payrolls.

With these proposals, we're determined to make a difference, and put jobs, growth and opportunity at the center of our agenda, because these ideas are at the center of people's lives.

We do these things even though the architects of decline and the defenders of the status quo are contesting us every step of the way.

We are fighting to end the tax deduction that 80,000 Washington lobbyists receive for making their cases before the Congress. And that means taking on every major special interest and virtually every major lobbyist in Washington. Corporations have a right to express their views to Congress, but I don't think they deserve a tax deduction for doing so.

We are fighting to ensure that the tax burden falls on those who can afford to pay, and not on the middle class. But the lobbyists are fighting to protect the powerful and push the burden onto those who can afford it the least.

We are fighting hard to reform our health care system. Soon we will put forward a plan to ensure health security for every American. And already, the special interests are clogging the Halls of Congress on behalf of clients who profit from the status quo.

And we are fighting to make it possible for every young person to go to college and to pay back their loans as a small portion of their income over time. And already, the banks and their allies are out in force, since they profit from the current system, seeking to frustrate our plans.

This is what always happens in Washington. Narrow interests exercising powerful influence try and stop reform because they profit from the status quo -- even if it means stopping health reform, preventing kids from affording college, halting deficit reduction, or obstructing job creating investment.

These are the battle lines: Between those of us fighting for the national interest and those fighting for the special interests. Between those of us who believe we need to change to make things better and those who want to preserve the status quo because they like things just they way they are. Between those of us who want to invest more productively and spend less wastefully and those who do not have the courage to change.

In the coming days, the United States Congress will be making the hard decisions on the budget, and health care, and the balance of our reform agenda. They will be asked to make good on our commitment to reduce the deficit by $500 billion, while still making the investments that will ensure Americans have good jobs, the finest schools, and the opportunities for success and growth that are our birthright.

That's why I need your help and your support. If we are going to turn this country around, we can no longer ask what's in it for me? We're going to have to say, what's in it for us? We must return to the ethic in this country where we all give something today, so that we can all earn and enjoy a better tomorrow.

No country in the world is better able to do the things we know must be done. Every generation of Americans has risen to meet the challenges of their day, and we must meet the challenges of our time. If we make these tough choices, if we remember our values, as I know we can and will, we will make these times the best in our lives and the best in our nation's history.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1993

Remarks

Date: May 10, 1993
Location: Cleveland City Club, Statler Tower Building, Crystal Ballroom, Cleveland, OH
Time: 12:15 pm - 1:50 pm
From: Stephanie Streett, Anne Walker

I. PURPOSE / BACKGROUND

You will deliver an economic speech to the members of Cleveland's City Club. This is your opportunity to reinforce the economic message of shared sacrifice and drive home the point that you represent the public interest against "special interest." The purpose of the speech should be to get back to the message you delivered in your address to the Joint Session of Congress.

You delivered a Family Values speech at the City Club last year on May 21, 1992. During the campaign the Cleveland Plain Dealer endorsed you -- the first time they endorsed a Democrat for President in over 25 years.

The City Club was founded in 1912 as a place where local issues could be debated and ideas discussed. The City Club holds the distinction of being the longest running uninterrupted program of free speech in the country.

The City Club is a non-partisan educational forum. Current membership is approximately 1,500 business people, elected officials and educators.

II. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Scott Silverman, President, Cleveland City Club
Alan Davis, Executive Director, Cleveland City Club
Howard Landau, Incoming President, Cleveland City Club

Other attendees:
Sen. Howard Metzenbaum
Rep. Louis Stokes
Rep. Eric Fingerhut
Rep. Martin Hoke
Mayor Mike White
Atty. General Lee Fisher

State Auditor Tom Ferguson
State Treasurer Mary Ellen Withrow
State Sen. Jeff Johnson
State Sen. Harry Meshel- State Party Chair
State Sen. Bob Boggs
State Sen. Ben Espy, Clinton/Gore Co-Chair
State Rep. Vern Sykes

State Rep. C.J. Prentess
Commissioner Mary O. Boyle, NACO Board of Director
Board of Commissioners Chair Tim Hagen, NACO member
Cuyahoga County Auditor Tim McCormack
Ms. Peggy Zone Fisher
Mr. Lee Howley, Clinton/Gore Fundraiser and supporter
Mayor Wallace Davis, East Cleveland
Mayor Beryl Rothschild, University Heights
Jerry Hultin
Reverend Otis Moss

III. PRESS PLAN
Open Press

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS
* Upon arrival you will be greeted by Alan Davis, Executive Director of the Cleveland City Club.

* You will proceed to hold briefly while pool press set up and VIPs are seated.

* Proceed to backstage area for a brief photo with Scott Silverman, President of the Cleveland City Club; and Howard Landau, Incoming President of the Cleveland City Club.

* Proceed to the stage. Scott Silverman will make brief remarks and introduce you, you will make 25-30 minute remarks (teleprompter available), and then take Q&A from the audience. Brief meet and greet, proceed to motorcade to depart for interviews and downtime at the Sheraton.

NOTE: Names of questioners are drawn out of a hat ahead of time, as this is City Club tradition. The questions will be asked at two room mikes controlled by moderators.

V. REMARKS
See attached.

The President of the United States
Cleveland City Club
May 10, 1993

This is the third time in three years that I have come to Cleveland to call for fundamental change in the politics and the policies of our country.

Two years ago, as chair of the Democratic Leadership Council, I said it was time to move beyond the politics of abandonment in the other party and the politics of entitlement in my own party.

I said then -- and I believe even more strongly today -- that America needs a new spirit of community that offers opportunity for all and demands responsibility from all.

One year ago, as a candidate for President, I addressed the Cleveland City Club. While our national leaders were paying rhetorical tribute to family values, I said it is time to value families. And the best family policy is a growing, entrepreneurial, high-skill, high-wage economy, with jobs and opportunity for all.

Today, because the American people voted for fundamental change, I come before you as President.

For 110 days, I've lived and worked in Washington, D.C. Our nation's capital is filled with monuments to great men and women in the history of our democracy. But, for too many years, Washington has produced more politics than progress for the people of this country.

That is why I am proud to be back here in Cleveland, where you produce steel and automobiles and biomedical technology -- real things with real value to people all across America and all over the world.

Here in the industrial heartland, I want to discuss the ideas that are at the heart of the debate about America's future. -- and I am here today to ask the American people to become part of this debate.

This debate must move beyond the Washington Beltway to the Industrial Belt, the Grain Belt, the Sun Belt, and, yes, to my own part of the country, the Bible Belt. For every citizen must become part of the great debate about America's future.

Here in the state that gave America the Wright Brothers and Thomas Edison, you understand that this is a time of change, for our country and for our world.

International competition, new technologies, soaring health care costs, and the savings in military spending made possible by the end of the Cold War -- all create new challenges for our economy and our people.

Here in America's heartland, you are stepping up to those challenges. But, while the world changed, Washington stood still.

For the past twelve years, Washington has shortchanged our future in two fundamental ways. First, they dramatically increased the government's debt, from $1 trillion to $4 trillion. Second, they neglected the investments that could have strengthened our economy and built our future, from education and training, to transportation and technology. After a dozen years of disinvestment, we've fallen short of our needs and fallen behind our competitors. And too many of our families have found that their hard work has not been rewarded with the opportunity and the security that they deserve.

Now, we are at a crucial moment.

Within the coming days, the Congress will decide on my plan for economic growth and fundamental change -- reducing the deficit, cutting wasteful spending, investing in our people, creating new jobs, and making the very wealthy bear their share of the tax burden.

Because my plan charts a bold new direction for change, it challenges entrenched interests. Lobbyists are lining the corridors of Congress, exerting their influence to preserve the status quo. That is why I ask the American people to make their voices heard. Make no mistake about it: Unless people all across America speak out loud and clear in an overwhelming demand for fundamental change, the status quo will prevail once again in Washington.

These are the battle lines: Between those of us fighting for the national interest -- and those fighting for the narrow interests. Between those of us who believe we need to change to make things better -- and those who want to preserve the status quo because they are comfortable keeping things just the way they are. Between those of us who want to invest more productively and spend less wastefully -- and those who do not have the courage to change.

This is the oldest conflict in our history -- the debate between those who shrink from the challenges of their times, and those who have the courage and confidence to understand that America's special destiny is to accomplish great things.

There are those in Washington who say our country cannot meet the challenge of our times: to reduce the deficit and increase investment at the same time. But these preachers of pessimism under-estimate what Americans can accomplish when we work together for a great purpose.

We can -- and we must -- cut the deficit and provide college opportunity for our young people. We can -- and we must -- cut the deficit and provide job training and retraining for our workers. We can -- and we must -- cut the deficit and put more police on our streets, protecting our communities. We can -- and we must -- cut the deficit and invest in new technologies that offer new opportunities for American business and American workers. We can -- and we must -- cut the deficit and help people move off the welfare rolls and onto payrolls.

I believe America is great enough to reduce the deficit and provide for the future. And those who say we cannot meet the challenge are those who shortchanged our future and ran up our debt.

Americans are a hopeful, hard-working people; impatient with inertia and dissatisfied with drift. I believe with all my heart and soul that the American people are ready to roll up their sleeves and get to work, meeting the challenges that this moment in history has presented us.

That is why our Administration has strived not only to bring a new direction to the economy but a new spirit to our country. It's the spirit that says, "We're all in this together" -- no more "every man for himself" and no more "something for nothing." From now on, everyone's going to be offered the opportunity to succeed -- and everyone's going to be challenged to contribute something in return.

We submitted to the Congress the blueprint of our budget -- a plan that makes more than 200 specific cuts, reduces the deficit by $500 billion over five years, and refocuses the priorities of government from consumption to investment. And both houses of Congress agreed to our plan in record time.

Our commitment to cut the deficit has boosted confidence from Wall Street to Main Street -- and it is changing your life for the better.

Mortgage rates have declined since Election Day, making homes more affordable, and, in past weeks, they have hit 20-year lows. And there's a wave of refinancings which will put over $100 billion back into the economy.

According to a bipartisan survey conducted by Peter Hart and by Bob Teeter, who chaired the Bush/Quayle campaign last year, 74% of all Americans believe home ownership is within reach for most young people -- compared to only 47% last year. The reason for this new confidence is quite simple: lower interest rates.

Businesses are also paying less to borrow, and that helps them make new investments and create new jobs. And the taxpayers are saving billions of dollars as the federal government rolls over debt at each auction.

Strengthened by our efforts to attack the credit crunch, we've liberated billions of dollars in capital. And this also means that farmers, small business people and homeowners have been able to refinance their loans. This means more jobs, more investment, more profits and more growth.

We're seeing the good things that happen when we take responsibility for decreasing the deficit and increasing investment.

Now, the Congress needs to keep moving forward by building on the budgetary blueprint they passed, cutting the spending we don't need, and making the investments we do need. That is why I ask Congress to join me in making tough choices that will promote a greater good.

After twelve years of the failed experiment of trickle-down economics, it is time for those best able to pay to bear their fair share of the tax burden. Of the tax increases I propose, 70% fall on the wealthiest 5% of all Americans. I ask Congress to reverse the trend of the past dozen years, when the wealthiest saw their taxes go down while their incomes went up, while most Americans saw their taxes go up, while their incomes stagnated.

And I ask Congress to join me in making real spending cuts. Many say they want spending cuts, but fail to acknowledge the fact that my budget contains over 200 specific cuts. And that includes cutting hospital reimbursements for Medicare and reducing the tax subsidy to the top 20% of Social Security recipients -- areas that, only months ago, the Washington pundits said were untouchable.

As President, I understand that change must start at the top. That is why my budget cuts start at the White House. I'm cutting the White House staff by 25%, getting rid of $10 million in payroll, perks, and privileges. And all across the executive branch, I'm cutting 100,000 positions by attrition, saving $9 billion.

I believe in public service. But I have requested that federal pay raises be frozen, and future pay raises be scaled back. We're asking a substantial sacrifice from our fine federal workforce, but we cannot ask the taxpayers to contribute more, until they see the Federal government doing more with less.

Coming from a rural state, I've always held the Rural Electrification Agency close to my heart. Decades ago, R.E.A. brought light -- and hope -- to millions of Americans. But now that America is almost 100% electrified, we don't have the same needs. That is why I recommend that we reduce interest subsidies to the R.E.A.

I ask Congress to join me in standing up to the 80,000 lobbyists in the Washington influence industry. Let's get rid of the deduction for corporate lobbying expenses, and save $700 million over four years. Corporations have every right to bring their views before the Congress -- but they shouldn't get a tax subsidy from ordinary citizens for it.

And, while I want to bring new hope and opportunity to our cities, I call for cutting urban programs that don't work. My plan calls for ending the designated project program in the Department of Housing and Urban development. That program spends over a hundred million dollars a year, without basic accountability to the taxpayers.

As important as it is to cut spending where it does no good, that's only half the battle. We must also increase investments that make us stronger, smarter and safer. Doing one without the other will not bring the change we seek. It would only be small change -- and the American people demand and deserve big, bold change.

And so our plan makes a clean break with the brain-dead policies of the Right and Left. We reject the trickle-down economics of the recent past -- and the tax-and-spend policies of the distant past.

Our plan provides that, even as we stop spending on things that don't work, we will start investing in things that do work. My goal is to focus on rewarding work, creating jobs, and securing and expanding the middle class. There is no organized interest group called "The Association for Securing and Expanding the Middle Class."

But that is my moral obligation and my solemn responsibility as your President.And I will work hard and fight hard every day to keep my commitment to you.

That is why I want to invest in ideas that work; ideas that honor and reward work; ideas that will make America work for people who work.

Encouraging private investment works. Private enterprise is the engine of our economy, and we need to get it running at full throttle.

With a new network of community development banks and $8.1 billion to make the dream of enterprise zones real, we will bring new hope and new jobs to communities all across America.

Excellence in education works.

In the global economy, how much you earn depends on how much you learn. Our plan will change our schools, not just by investing more money but by setting higher standards, encouraging reform, and offering a challenging curriculum and rigorous assessments of teaching and learning.

Job training works.

My plan contains the boldest national apprenticeship program our country has ever known -- so that high school graduates, who don't go on to college, will receive the skills and encouragement they need to find rewarding work. And my plan includes lifelong job training and retraining, so that workers who have been displaced by trade or technology or defense cuts can learn new skills and find new jobs.

Expanding college opportunity works.

I want to open the doors of college to every young man and woman who can do college work -- and I want to give young people the opportunity to pay for it through national service.

I am asking Congress to change the system of student loans so that young people can borrow the money directly and pay it back as a percentage of their future earnings. This will squeeze the excess profits out of the system and save the taxpayers $4.3 billion over five years. That is good for our young people, good for our families, and good for our country. And that is why so many banks and other powerful special interests who want to keep getting risk-free profits are lobbying Congress against my plan.

I ask Congress to stand with the young people who are our future, not the special interests who want to preserve the status quo. I want an America where merit -- not money -- gets you into college.

My plan helps the middle class by making student loans universally available without regard to income. And there will be powerful restraint against defaults. Because I believe opportunity and responsibility go hand-in-hand, we will not permit some to abuse the system at the expense of the great majority who need college opportunity.

I want an America that honors service. That is why I propose a national service program where tens of thousands of young people can pay for part of their college education or advanced job training by working as tutors for children, volunteers at hospitals, as public safety officers, or in countless other grassroots community efforts. With national service, we can educate tens of thousands of our young people, and build a better America, city by city, community by community, block by block, person by person.

It will be the best money we ever spent -- because we'll offer opportunity and demand responsibility.

Putting more police on the streets works.

Our plan will put tens of thousands more police officers on the street, in our cities and suburbs and towns. We need more police officers, not more crime.

And rewarding responsibility works.

There are those who want to continue the status quo, where millions of working people with families to support are condemned to lives of poverty -- and millions more are trapped in the welfare system.

Our plan rewards work by expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit. I want to make history and establish the principle: If you work 40 hours a week and you have a child at home, you will no longer live in poverty. The best welfare reform is rewarding hard work.

Later this year, we will offer a plan to end welfare as we know it. And no one wants to end the welfare system as much as those who are trapped in it.

I want to offer the people on welfare the education, the training, the child care, and the health care they need to get back on their feet. But, after two years, we'll say they must get back to work. We have to end welfare as a way of life and make it a path to dignity and independence.

Soon, I will offer a plan to cure the health care crisis, to make our government solvent, our families secure, and our industries competitive. We need fundamental change in a health care system that costs a third more than any other in the world, leaves 37 million people without coverage, and leaves the rest in fear that a serious illness will leave them bankrupt and changing jobs will leave them uninsured. Believe me: the special interests will line up against health care reform. But hard working American families have earned the right to health care they can count on -- and I will work as long as it takes and fight as hard as it takes to help them win the security and peace of mind that they need and deserve.

The budget plan I have offered, and the health care plan I am developing, are not the end but the beginning of the changes I seek. Ultimately, our economy will not be liberated to achieve growth unless our systems of governing and campaigning are also liberated to escape gridlock.

On Friday, I proposed a plan to reform political campaigning and Congressional lobbying, to make our system less responsive to privileged special interests and more responsive to the ordinary people our system is supposed to serve. Unless we fundamentally change the way we finance campaigns, everything else we seek to improve the lives of our people will be harder to achieve. Economic reform and political reform go hand-in-hand.

And I have asked Vice President Gore to present the findings of his performance review of the entire federal government, to make it more effective and less expensive. We're going to reinvent government by doing what the smartest private companies are doing: streamline our operations, eliminate wasteful levels of management, and empower our frontline workers.

Today, we stand at a moment when America can accomplish change that brings a better future and honors our oldest ideals. I ask you to join me in rejecting business as usual; and choosing the new direction that will generate more business, more jobs, and more opportunity for all our communities and all our people.

I ask our legislators, on both sides of the aisle, to act quickly and cooperatively in debating the changes we seek. I invite our friends in the Republican Party to debate our ideas and to offer alternatives. Let us seek solutions, not stalemate; let us confront problems, not people; and let us reason together and come to a decision without unreasonable delay.

If we act boldly, honestly, and immediately, we can give our country the change it deserves and demands. We can put the national interest over narrow interests; growth over gridlock; and the future over the status quo.

We can build a future where we leave our children a legacy of opportunity and not a mountain of debt; where our businesses and our workers can compete and win on the world markets; and where our communities are coming together, not coming apart. We can make the next century another American Century.

I can't do it alone. I need your help. If you stay informed and involved, vigilant and vocal, we can give the country we love the new direction it needs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

LOCAL INTERVIEWS WITH CLEVELAND, ST. LOUIS STATIONS AND KIDS

DATE:	MONDAY, MAY 10, 1993
LOCATION:	SHERATON CITY CENTER ROOMS 1102, 1103
TIME:	2:15 - 3:00 PM
FROM:	DAVE ANDERSON

I. PURPOSE

You will do three sets of one-on-ones: first a "four-on-one" with the four Cleveland anchors; second, a one-on-one with St. Louis' top station; third, a one-on-one with two kids from Columbia, MO.

II. BACKGROUND

A. CLEVELAND STATIONS

You will begin with a fifteen minute four-on-one with the three Cleveland affiliates' anchors: Denise Dufala of WJW; Roy Weissenger of WEWS; local legend Dick Feigler of WKYC; and Betty Halliburton of WUAB.

Denise Dufala of WJW (CBS) channel 8 has never met you, but she covered the Inauguration and did several stories on Faces of Hope participant Marie Costas-Webber of Cleveland. They were very nice pieces.

Roy Weissenger of WEWS (ABC) channel 5 interviewed you during the campaign and has interviewed all the recent Presidents from stints in Chicago, Miami, and now Cleveland. He is one of the anchors for their 5:00 show.

Dick Feigler of WKYC (NBC) channel 3 is a local legend. He has been with the station for 17 years, and is easily the best known and popular newsman in Cleveland. He anchors the station's 6:00 and 11:00 news and has won many awards. He is well-known for a commentary he delivers at the close of each show. He has interviewed Presidents Bush, Reagan and Carter and many other political and cultural figures.

Betty Halliburton of WUAB (FOX) channel 43 covered the campaign, but has never interviewed you in-person. She has been with the station for 2 years and is a Cleveland native.

B. ST. LOUIS ONE-ON-ONE

Your second interview is a seven-minute one-on-one with Karen Foss of KSDK (NBC) channel 5 of St. Louis. KSDK is the top station in the market and Karen is their top anchor. She's extremely popular, and the interview is likely to be friendly.

In addition to anchoring, Karen also has her own Barbara Walters-type show. For that reason, this interview will likely take on a more intimate style. She may ask about your relationship with Hillary, the strain of your job, Chelsea etc. The two St. Louis issues most likely to come up are McDonnell Douglas' scalebacks and the beer tax.

McDonnell Douglas has been hit with over 12,000 lost jobs the past few years, and recent procurement and performance **problems with the C-17** have cast more doubt about the company's future. The C-17 is a large cargo plane designed to fly long trips into the third world, and to land on short runways. The program has gone over budget, the plane's wings have buckled in test flights, and the Pentagon is now investigating a $1 billion transfer to McDonnell Douglas reportedly to help keep the company solvent. Secretary Aspin has been working with Congressman Conyers to investigate this. Aspin recently fired the General in charge of the project. (SEE ATTACHED)

A **beer tax**, according to Gene Sperling, is not even under consideration as part of the health care plan or anything else. Anheuser-Busch has reportedly placed several stories in the local press that claim that such a tax would sink the company. (SEE ATTACHED)

POLITICAL NOTES: A bow to **Congressman Gephardt** and his leadership on Finance Reform would be helpful; he is expected to take a beating over the House decision to leave PAC contributions alone on Campaign Finance. Also, St. Louis has just elected its first black Mayor -- **Mayor Freeman Bosley, Jr.**, whom you have met and appeared with several times.

C. INTERVIEW WITH KID FROM COLUMBIA, MO

Your final interview is an unusual one: you'll be interviewed for seven minutes by a pair of camera-toting sixth graders from Columbia, MO.

Sina Nazemi will interview you about what it's like to be President while his (shy) friend **Sam Bornhauser** does the camera work. Kids at Fairview Elementary School were asked by Sina and Sam to prepare questions they could ask you. You'll hear questions like "How's Chelsea?" or "What do you do for fun around the White House?" and one very specific question over whether you have hung a painting of a saxophone by Columbia artist Paul Jackson in the White House (the ushers office says that no such painting has been hung).

The two boys are part of Columbia Public Schools' Gifted Students Program that is working in conjunction with local NBC affiliate KOMU to teach kids the basics of television news. This is all part of the local schools "Partners in Education" program that pairs local schools from elementary to high with local businesses and allows students tours, work days, and training to give them real world on-the-job experience.

The gifted student program draws kids from all different schools once a week and is a partner with the local TV station. Sina and Sam both go to Fairview Elementary school, and are learning how to produce TV news pieces along with 20-30 classmates. They do all the interviews, editing and stand-ups for their pieces and the station will air these stories as part of "Kids Center 8."

The kids will be accompanied by **Stacey Woelfel** from station KOMU, and their teacher **Betsy Baker.**

Please note the attached articles the local papers have run on the kids upcoming interview with you. They're really nice.

A NOTE ON SINA: He is Iranian by birth, and he and his family have moved here. His dad has U.S. Citizenship and both he, his sister Sarah, and their mother, Badri have applied for it. His father Amad is an aerospace engineer for Boeing in Seattle and was in the second row for your speech there.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Jeff Eller
Jess Sarmiento
Ashley Adams
Denise Dufala - WJW Cleveland
Roy Weissenger - WEWS Cleveland
Dick Feigler - WKYC Cleveland
Betty Haliburton - WUAB Cleveland
Karen Foss - KSDK St. Louis
Sina Nazemi - kid interviewer
Sam Bornhauser - kid cameraman
Technical Personnel (8)

IV. SCHEDULE

2:15 - 2:30	Interviews with Cleveland anchors
2:35 - 2:45	Interview with Karen Foss of KSDK St. Louis
2:50 - 3:00	Interview with kids from Columbia, MO

V. PRESS PLAN

Exclusive to participants, though networks will probably end up using it as well.

VI. REMARKS

See attached articles and background.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dave Anderson

FROM: Bill Frymoyer (OF CONGRESSMAN GEPHARDT'S OFFICE)

RE.: Additional St. Louis Points

DATE: May 9, 1993

Airlines/Aerospace/St. Louis

Not only is St. Louis dependent on McDonnell Douglas for employment, but TWA another struggling firm operates its largest hub in St. Louis, employing almost 10,000 people in the area. Indeed 67 percent of the flights in and out of St. Louis are controlled by TWA, a company that has recently emerged from Chapter 11 bankruptcy. The airline industry as a whole lost $8 billion in the last three years, more money than total cumulative profits up to that point.

Thus the recommendations of the President's 90 day airline commission will be of crucial import to St. Louis. Hopefully recs can be made to address problems in the airline and aerospace industries. Mr. Gephardt will serve as an ex-officio member of the commission.

Articles on the C-17, Anheuser Busch and TWA follow. Please note the front page sensational nature of Busch article.

Thanks for calling today. If you have any more questions please call me at 202-225-3716 or 225-0100.

5/9/93
Columbia Missourian

Local sixth-graders to meet Clinton

By JAMES BENNETT
and PAUL BRACKE
Missourian staff writers

About a month ago, sixth-grader Sina Nazem decided he would like to interview the president.

"He just came to school with the letter and asked if he could have it typed up," said Betsy Baker, his teacher at Fairview Elementary School. She was encouraging, though she didn't think Nazem's request would get very far.

"I won't think that anymore," Baker said.

Nazem and his friend Sam Bornhauser are leaving for Cleveland today to meet President Clinton and ask him several burning questions on behalf of Columbia's young people.

"I was just happy and nervous and I didn't know what to do so I called my mom," Nazem said.

Barbara Savage, a teacher in Columbia's gifted education program, said she had a good feeling when Nazem showed her his letter. "When you're young, you think that all possibilities are yours," she said. "He thought 'why not? What can you lose? All they can do is say no.' "

Nazem's brainstorm came during a school project for KOMU-/Channel 8, in which students did news stories.

For a while there was only silence from the White House, and the duo did an alternate report on their school's use of money from recent coupon book sales.

After waiting several weeks, Nazem called Clinton's media adviser, Dave Anderson. Instead of "no," he gave them a shaky "maybe" and asked them to fax their requests again to Clinton and Vice President Al Gore.

"I guess we just got lucky," Bornhauser said. "We thought that if we got it, it would be a phone interview."

Of course the idea of sixth-graders conducting a face-to-face presidential interview was a little hard for some people to swallow.

"My step-dad was just like 'yeah right,' " Bornhauser said.

And the staff at the gifted education center had equal difficulties when the White House was on the line.

"You wouldn't expect that here in Columbia, Missouri," Baker said. "There should be trumpets or something."

KOMU, the Gifted Center's partner in education, is picking up the tab for the boys' visit with the president, but the station is being careful to let them make their own story.

Sam Bornhauser, left, and Sina Nazem will be traveling to Cleveland today to meet and interview President Clinton.

"I don't want to make it a mob scene so that the president's people feel like they were conned into a press conference with a local television station," said Stacey Woelfel, broadcast news director.

The boys' report will be aired as part of the KidCenter 8 series on May 17.

They spent Friday collecting a question from each of the 30 classes at their school.

"They're kid-related questions," Bornhauser said. The students have asked about a variety of issues including the environment and the educational system. "We're going to tell which class wrote it so they can get some recognition."

5/18/93
Columbia
Daily Tribune

Sixth-graders score interview with Clinton

Fairview journalists get scoop.

By GEORGE MAZURAK
of the Tribune's staff

While working on the second story of their fledgling journalism careers, Sina Nazemi and Sam Bornhauser have a scoop worthy of Tom Brokaw.

The young news hounds have an interview scheduled Monday in Cleveland with President Bill Clinton.

And when their eight-minute time slot with the world's most powerful man is over, Sina and Sam will return to their daily routine at Fairview Elementary School, where both are students in the sixth grade.

"I never thought we'd be able to talk to him" in person, said Sam, 12. "I thought we'd just do a phone interview.... We just got lucky."

Sina, 11, said he was "really amazed" when he learned yesterday in a phone call from Washington that the president had agreed to the interview.

"At first, I was put down by other kids, like 'Oh, yeah, and chickens are going to fly, too,'" Sina said. "But I thought, 'Well, if I'm starting with a dream, I've got to continue it.'"

Both lads participate in a Columbia Public Schools program for gifted students.

Each spring, the school district's Center for Gifted Education offers a collaborative class in television news production that shows students how to prepare their own stories with equipment loaned by KOMU-TV, Channel 8.

"We teach construction of television news stories," said KOMU news director Stacey Woelfel.

In this year's class, Woelfel said, the stories ranged from "serious topics, like a new grade-card system, to some lighter things, like the resurgence of comic books."

But the Clinton interview is big by any standard, Woelfel said.

Betsy Baker teaches the gifted class that includes Sina and Sam. She and Woelfel will accompany the boys to St. Louis tomorrow, where they will take a plane to Cleveland. The interview is scheduled the following day at a Cleveland hotel.

The young reporters said they intend to ply the president with "kid-related questions" related to education and the environment.

Baker said Sina walked into class one day with the draft of a letter that he wanted to have typewritten.

"It was, generally, 'Dear President Clinton: We'd like to interview you,'" Baker said. "I suggested they add something to grab their attention" that would make the boys' letter stand out from other requests.

Woelfel said he suggested the letter emphasize that the boys were in the sixth grade and that the story would be broadcast on Channel 8.

That's what Sina did.

"I wrote to President Clinton. I got no answer back. So I thought I might as well call."

A phone call put him in touch with a media affairs officer at the White House, who suggested Sina fax letters to both the president and vice president Al Gore, "because there's a really low chance of getting the president," Sina said.

"He doesn't know when things ought to be impossible," said Baker.

"I don't know what the odds are: one in a million?" pondered Fairview principal James Wells. "But after a few phone calls, the students faxed some stuff up there, and after that, it moved from one in a million to something that was possible."

April 22, 1993

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
White House
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear President Bill Clinton,

My name is Sina Nazemi. I am eleven years old. I go to the Gifted Education Center in Columbia, Missouri which is Partners in Education with KOMU-TV 8 (our local NBC channel). One of the classes I'm taking is called "Production Partners". In this class a group of KIDS (2-4 kids in each group) choose a story to do, find the person(s) to interview, conduct the interview, edit the interview and prepare all things necessary for it to go on the air. Then the finalized product goes on the air. My partner and I would love to do a feature on you with kids questions about you and some of your plans for the country. If you would accept our interview offer we would be very very delighted. We are willing to come to Washington D.C. or we would love to have you visit Columbia.

Sincerely yours,

Sina Nazemi

Sam Bornhauser

Sina Nazemi
2405 Park De Ville Place
Columbia, MO 65203
(314)445-0586
(314) 445-0928

or contact

Ms. Betsy Baker
Center for Gifted Education
918 Bernadette
Columbia, MO 65203
(314)886-2497

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRET DICKEY

SUBJECT: Economic Talking Points for Missouri Interviews

MISSOURI

Over the past two decades, Missouri's economy has grown more slowly than that of the nation. The state has fared slightly better than the nation during the last two years.

- o Since the 1970s, growth in non-agricultural employment in Missouri has averaged 1.5 percent per year while job growth in the nation has been 2.0 percent. In 1992, however, employment in Missouri grew 0.5 percent compared to 0.1 percent in the nation.

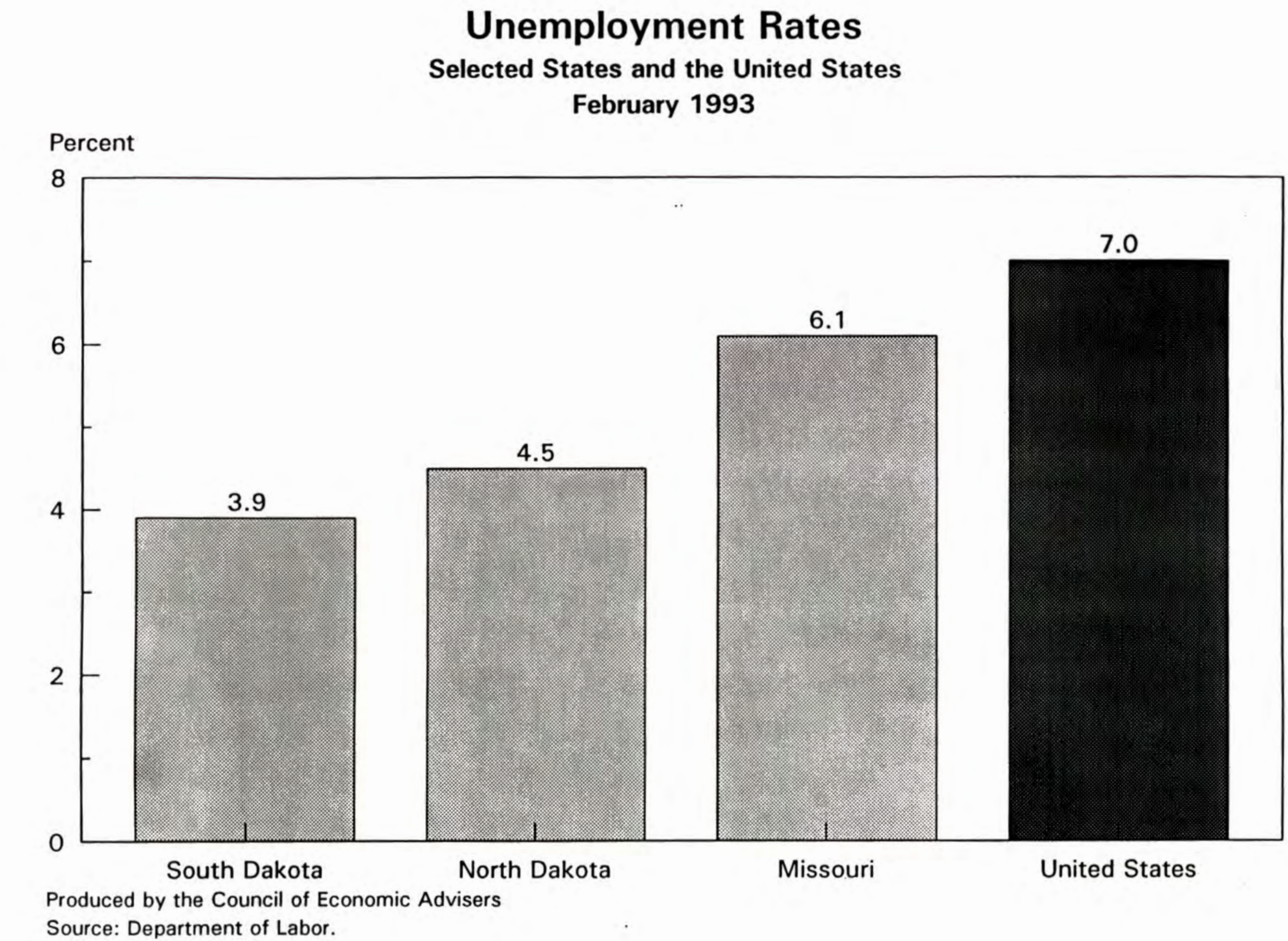
- o Throughout the 1980s, the unemployment rate in Missouri closely tracked that in the nation. Since the latest recession, however, Missouri has fared better-- the unemployment rate never climbed above 6.9 percent. In February 1993, the Missouri unemployment rate was 6.1 percent, compared with 7.0 percent in the nation (Chart 1).

- o Per capita personal income in Missouri ($18,835 in 1992) was 95 percent of the U.S. average and ranked 23rd in the nation (Chart 2).

- o Key sectors in the Missouri economy include manufacturing, agriculture, and transportation and communications.

  - Important manufactured goods include transportation equipment (airplanes and motor vehicles), food products, printing and publishing, leather products, and chemicals. Important farm products include hogs and pigs, cattle, soybeans, and dairy products.

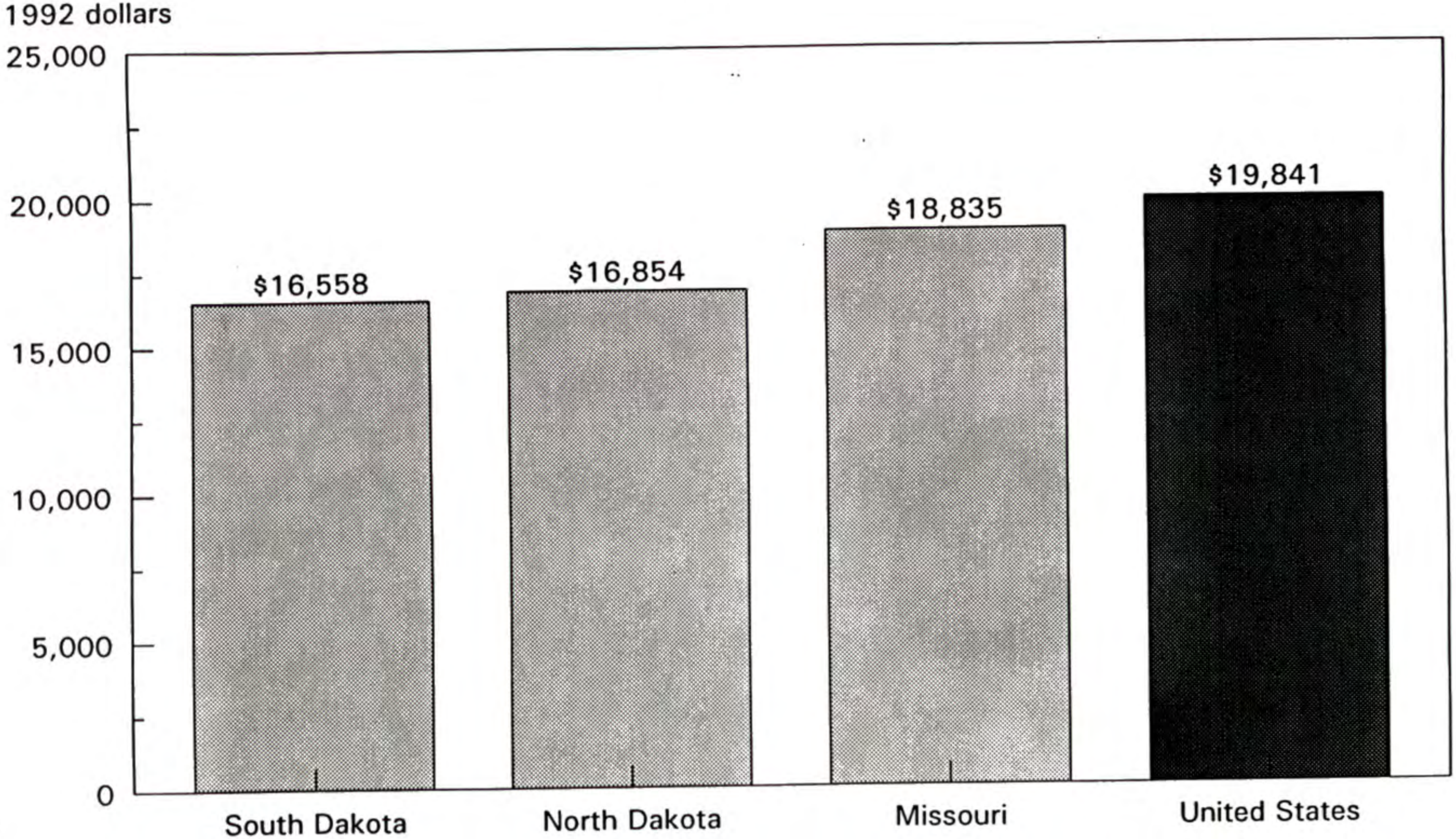
- o In 1992, the unemployment rate in the St. Louis metropolitan area was 6.2 percent, while that in Columbia was 3.1 percent.


Unemployment Rates
Selected States and the United States
February 1993
Percent
8
6
4
2
0
3.9
4.5
6.1
7.0
South Dakota
North Dakota
Missouri
United States
Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers
Source: Department of Labor.

Per Capita Personal Income

Selected States and the United States

1992



Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers

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

Note: Deflated by CPI-U for all U.S.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 7, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: Sylvia Mathews

FROM: Bonnie Deane

SUBJECT: Background Information for Visit to Cleveland

This memorandum presents background information about current conditions and issues in Cleveland, Ohio. It addresses (i) Economic situation in Cleveland; (ii) Issues of economic concern locally; (iii) Local reactions to national policy; (iv) Administration programs that will contribute to economic development.

I. Economic Situation in Cleveland

Cleveland's economy is now looking healthier after being hit by recession in the early eighties and a decade of structural decline in its large manufacturing sector.

- Cleveland's **Unemployment rate is near the national average**, having fallen to 6.6 percent in 1992. Real wages in Ohio are lower than the national average but rising.

- A business/government partnership, CLEVELAND TOMORROW, has worked jointly to cut $200 million in city spending, raise taxes and invest in downtown development projects. **Cleveland's approach to revitalization is similar in spirit to the President's Economic Plan.** Success was recently confirmed with an upgrade of the city's bond rating.

- Ohio, led by the Cleveland area, is **one of the top five exporting states**.

- Business and employment interests are dominated by traditional, big manufacturing companies in **Autos, Steel, Rubber, Oil** and other industries. Services, small manufacturing companies and **tourism** are targeted for growth.

- Many workers are **unionized and blue collar**. Over 50 percent of Clevelanders do not have a high school diploma.

II. Issues of Economic Concern Locally

- Several large Cleveland revitalization projects are in process or near fruition: e.g. the **Rock n' Roll Hall of Fame**, a baseball stadium and a theater district project. Cleveland wants to attract tourists.

- **Urban Housing** is *the* high priority, now that the city has stabilized its fiscal crisis.

III. Local Reactions to National Policy

- *BTU Tax* -- The BTU tax was a contentious issue during a recent visit by Leon Panetta and Senator Glenn. LTV, Cleveland Works and other steel producers bitterly oppose this measure.

- *NAFTA* -- The large union presence may negatively influence local response to NAFTA despite extensive trade relations with Canada. Reducing trade barriers with Mexico may reduce manufacturing employment, especially at plants dependent on the Big Three automakers.

- *Heathcare* -- Small and medium businesses have already formed a healthcare purchasing cooperative.

- *Defense Conversion* -- No base closing impact in Cleveland. There are however, major defense contractors in Cleveland such as Westinghouse and Loral.

- *Technology Initiative* -- Cleveland is very interested in the manufacturing technology assistance and research funding. Nationally recognized research programs based in Cleveland specialize in polymer research for the rubber and plastics industry.

IV. Administration Programs that Contribute to Ohio's Economic Development

Mayor White had spent a great deal of energy getting prepared to start up projects based on the **JOBS PACKAGE**. The filibuster stopped Ohio from receiving:

- $117 million in new CDBG funding;

- $99 million additional federal highway monies;

- $45 million increase in SBA Section 7(a) funds; and

- $31 million in new water and wastewater loans and grants.

Other Administration policies will assist in revitalizing manufacturing and rebuilding the infrastructure:

- The **credit-crunch initiative** will aid small and medium businesses that will generate jobs in Ohio.

- The **community lending initiative** will help Ohio, and Cleveland in particular, to rebuild its neighborhoods. It will build on Cleveland's recently forged bank/government partnerships for community investment.

- The FY 1994 **INVESTMENT PACKAGE** calls for increased federal expenditures in Ohio including:

  - $44 million new HOME project funds--doubles the 1993 level;

  - $89 million increase in the federal highway monies;

  - $17.3 million increase in urban transit grants ($5.2m in Cleveland);

  - $102 million increase in State Water Revolving Funds.

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

May 7, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRET DICKEY BWD

SUBJECT: Talking Points on the Ohio Economy

After being hit hard by the recessions in the early 1980s, the Ohio economy has been growing more slowly than that of the nation over the last decade.

- <u>Nonfarm payroll employment in Ohio grew 0.5 percent in 1992 compared to 0.1 percent in the nation as a whole.</u> This is only the third time since 1970 that job growth in Ohio was stronger than that in the U.S. (Chart 1).

- After peaking at over 14 percent in 1983, unemployment in Ohio has gradually fallen to levels near the U.S. average (Chart 2). <u>Ohio's unemployment rate was 6.5 percent in April 1993, compared to 7.0 percent in the U.S.</u>

- Due largely to its dependence on heavy industry, employment in Ohio declined sharply, for four consecutive years, in the recessions of the early 1980s. Per capita income, which had been near the U.S. average, dropped significantly (Chart 3).

  - <u>Per capita personal income in Ohio ($18,624 in 1992) was 94 percent of the U.S. average, 26th in U.S. state rankings.</u>

- The manufacturing sector makes up 22 percent of the Ohio economy. Key products include primary and fabricated metals, rubber and plastics, stone, clay and glass products, industrial machinery, and transportation equipment. Ohio is also an important coal mining region. Major farm products include soybeans, corn, dairy products, and hogs and pigs.

- The city of Cleveland is also dependent upon industry, particularly iron and steel, chemicals, automobile parts, rubber and plastics, and oil refining. Its location on Lake Erie makes it an important shipping center as well.

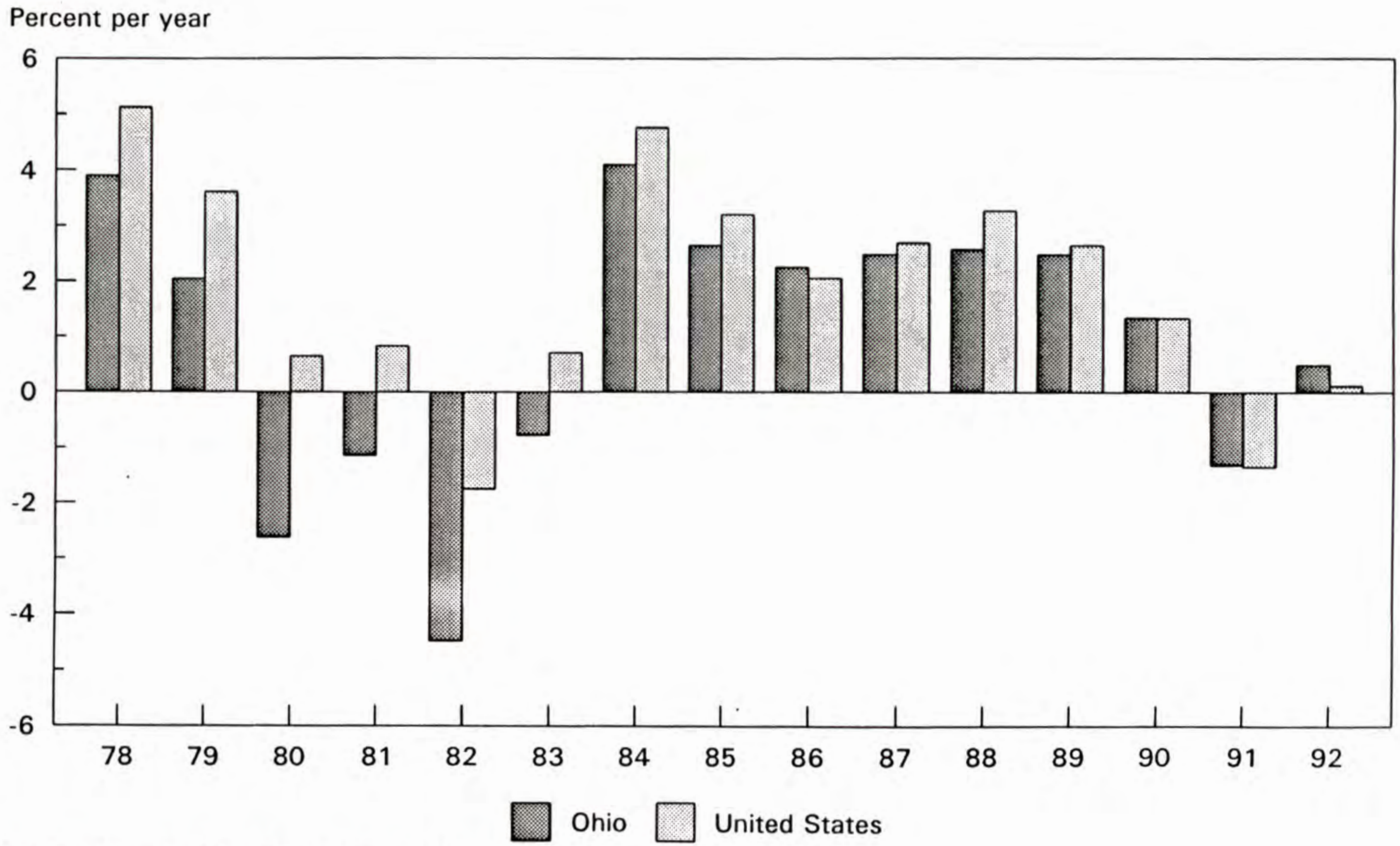
  - In 1992, Cleveland had an unemployment rate of 6.6 percent.

Attachments

Ohio and the United States

Growth in Nonfarm Payroll Employment

1978 - 1992

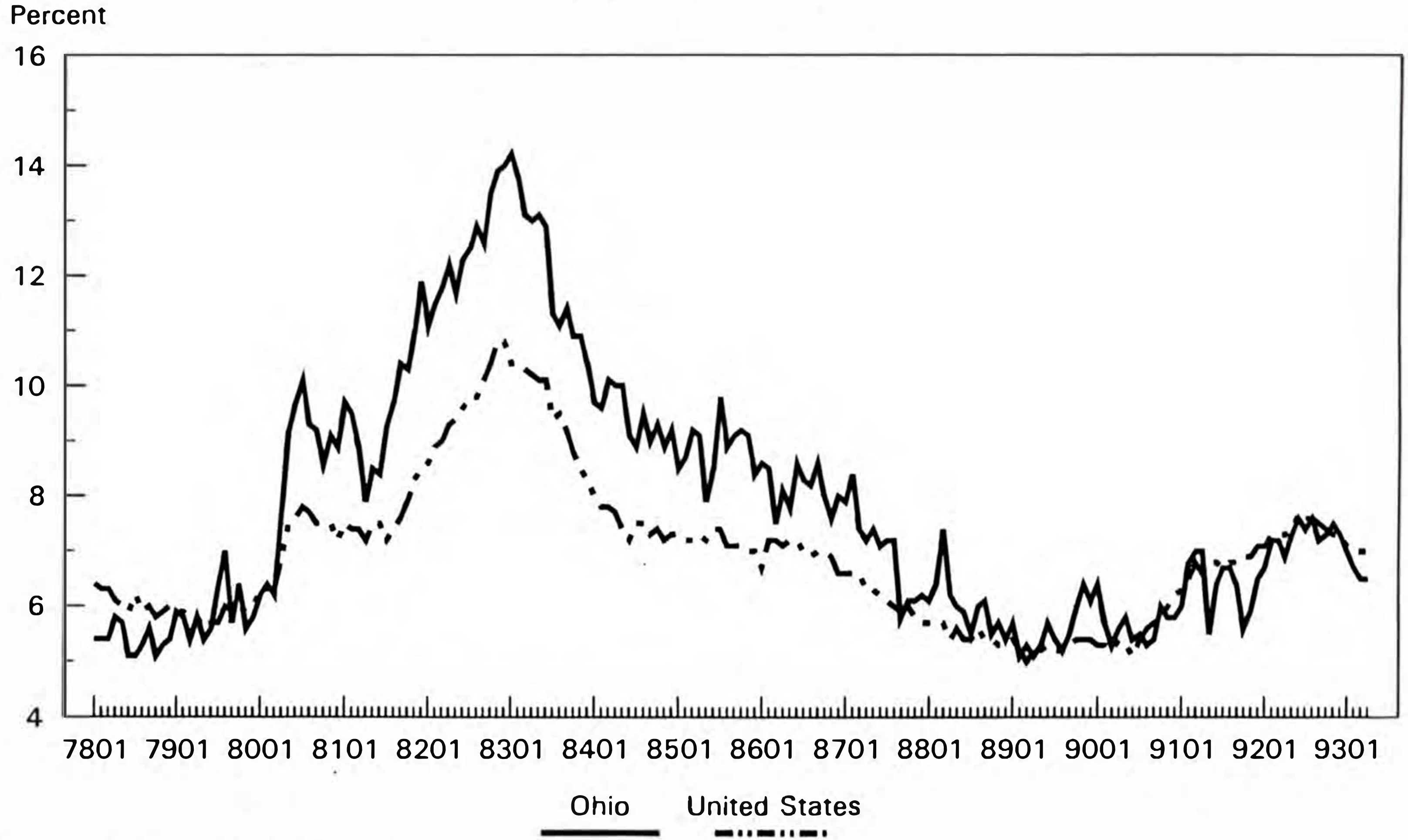


Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.
Source: Department of Labor.

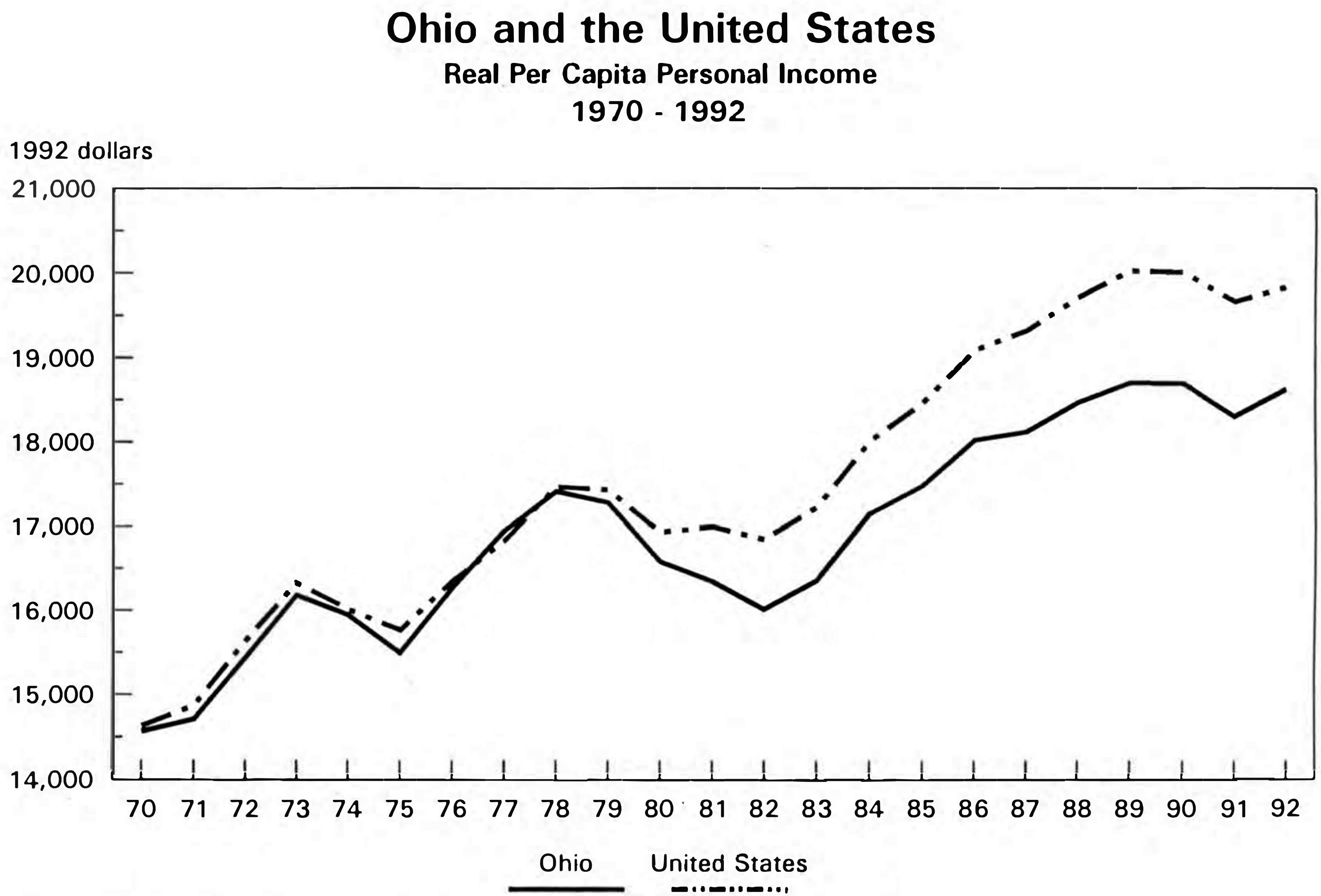
Ohio and the United States

Unemployment Rates

Monthly, 1978 - 1993



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



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

May 8, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Linda Moore, Political Affairs

RE: Ohio Politics

1992 ELECTION RESULTS

	Ohio	Cleveland
Clinton	40%	68%
Bush	39%	15%
Perot	21%	13%

Senator John Glenn (D) was reelected with 55% of the vote over Mike DeWine (R). All House incumbents won with the exception of Mary Rose Oakar (D), who lost to Martin Hoke (R-10), and Bob McEwen (R), who lost to Ted Strickland (D-6). Other new members of the House include: David Mann (D-01), Sherrod Brown (D-13), Deborah Pryce (R-15), and Eric Fingerhut (D-19).

RECENT CONTROVERSY OVER FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS

Mayor Mike White and Rep. Louis Stokes sharply criticized Senators Metzenbaum and Glenn on Thursday (5/7/93) for not consulting with Black leaders before nominating three lawyers for vacant federal judgeships. White and Stokes felt that Cuyahoga County Prosecutor Stephanie Jones Tubbs, an African American, should have received their nomination for one of the posts. The three recommended are: Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Judges Linda Ricker and Lesley Brooks Wells and a little-known Cleveland State University associate dean of law Solomon Oliver Jr., an African American. The article **(see attached)** said that you are expected to accept the nominations and send them to the Senate Judiciary Committee for confirmation. Mayor White went so far as to say that the nominations might have been made to help Joel Hyatt, Metzenbaum's son-in-law, who is lining up support for a run next year for Metzenbaum's Senate seat.

1994 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION

Governor George Voinovich (R) has said he will seek reelection although there are rumors he will run for the U.S. Senate. Democrats interested in running are State Treasurer Mary Ellen Withrow (Gore's State Chair in 1988) and State Senator Robert Burch. Former Governor Dick Celeste and Attorney General and Lee Fisher are undecided.

1993 MAYORAL ELECTION

Cleveland Mayor Mike White is up for reelection this year. He has no serious competition to date.

1994 SENATE ELECTION

Most people are saying that Senator Howard Metzenbaum (D) will not seek reelection. Joel Hyatt (Metzenbaum's son-in-law and consumer lawyer) seems to be the anointed successor. However, Senator Metzenbaum is unpredictable and should not be counted out. Former Governor Celeste could also make a run for the Senate if he decides to make a comeback and opts out of the Governor's race. Former Congressman Dennis Eckart may run although that is looking less likely since he has recently taken a job in Washington, DC. Republican Lt. Governor and 1992 Senate nominee Mike DeWine will run if Governor Voinovich runs for reelection. If Governor Voinovich seeks the Senate then DeWine will run for Governor.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator John Glenn (D)
Rep. David Mann (D-1st)
Rep. Ted Strickland (D-6th)
Rep. Louis Stokes (D-11th)
Rep. Thomas Sawyer (D-14th)
Rep. Douglas Applegate (D-18th)
Rep. Michael Oxley (R-4th)
Rep. David Hobson (R-7th)
Rep. Martin Hoke (R-10th)
Rep. Deborah Pryce (R-15th)
Rep. Rob Portman (R-2nd)

Senator Howard Metzenbaum (D)
Rep. Tony Hall (D-3rd)
Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-9th)
Rep. Sherrod Brown (D-13th)
Rep. James A. Traficant Jr. (D-17th)
Rep. Eric Fingerhut (D-19th)
Rep. Paul Gillmor (R-5th)
Rep. John A. Boehner (R-8th)
Rep. John R. Kasich (R-12th)
Rep. Ralph Regula (R-16th)

A special election was held on May 4th for the vacated Second Congressional District seat. Republican Rob Portman, a former Bush aide, defeated Democrat Lee Hornberger with 70% of the vote in this heavily Republican district.

ISSUES OF CONCERN

The proposed **WTI toxic waste incinerator** has been quite controversial. During the transition, Vice President Gore announced the administration would not approve the facility pending a full review. Pursuant to a lawsuit by Greenpeace, a local judge has issued a TRO. In February, EPA Administrator Browner announced she has recused herself from the issue because her husband's employer, Public Citizen, is helping to organize opposition to the facility. The project needs EPA approval to proceed. It spewed more than four times the allowable amount of mercury into the air during its March test burn.

STATE PARTY

The State Senator Harry Meshel has succeeded Eugene Branstool as State Party Chairman.

Mayor White blasts Ohio's senators

Says blacks should have been consulted on judgeships

By STEVE LUTTNER 5/8/93
PLAIN DEALER POLITICS WRITER

CLEVELAND

Mayor Michael R. White yesterday tipped Ohio's two U.S. senators for not consulting with black leaders before nominating three lawyers for vacant federal judgeships.

In a concurring statement, Rep. Louis Stokes, D-11, of Shaker Heights, said yesterday that Sens. John Glenn and Howard Metzenbaum should explain to the black community why they didn't choose Cuyahoga County Prosecutor Stephanie Tubbs Jones for one of the coveted posts.

"Both Sen. Glenn and Sen. Metzenbaum have been the beneficiaries of strong support from the black community," Stokes said in the statement. "In my opinion they have the obligation of explaining to that community their decision not to recommend the appointment of Stephanie Tubbs Jones as a federal district judge."

Jones had the support of Stokes and other black leaders in her quest to get one of the appointments.

White was much sharper in his comments: "It is the height of arrogance for these senators to make a decision without any consultation whatsoever with leaders in the black community," White said.

"Howard Metzenbaum and John Glenn can consult leaders in the black community when they are running for office, but they have no interest in consulting us when they make a major decision about the federal bench. It leaves a very bad taste in my mouth that this decision may have been motivated more by future political decisions than the need to put the very best on the court."

Metzenbaum and Glenn recommended that President Clinton fill the judgeships with Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Judges Linda Barker and Lesley Brooks Wells and a little-known Cleveland State University associate dean of law Solomon Oliver Jr.

Clinton is expected to accept the recommendations and send them to the Senate Judiciary Committee for confirmation.

"There are a lot of questions being raised about the thought process that has gone into these selections in general and specifically the selection of the African-American," White said.

SEE WHITE/8-A

White

FROM/1-A

"Attorney Oliver is a well-educated, well-thought-of individual. But clearly there are African-Americans in this community who have been extremely involved and are well-respected and have been involved in the practice of law at a higher level than this nominee."

Metzenbaum disputed White's comments in a statement last night. "It is inaccurate to say we did not consult with African-American leaders. We are proud of the nomination of Solomon Oliver Jr.," Metzenbaum said.

Nancy Coffey, Metzenbaum's spokeswoman, said Stokes had been consulted about the judgeships, even though White said yesterday that Stokes had not been. Coffey said she did not know if White was consulted.

Stokes refused to comment further after his statement was released.

A spokesman for Glenn could not be reached for comment.

White said he also supported Jones. "I think there were a number of people who deserved it, and the county prosecutor would have served admirably as a federal judge."

Jones could not be reached for comment yesterday.

White asserted during an interview that he and Stokes were not consulted by the senators.

"I don't take it personally that I wasn't consulted," White said. "It really should create a question in a lot of minds why these two senators could not give Congressman Stokes the kind of respect that his years in office and commitment to the Democratic Party demand. How do you not consult Congressman Stokes?"

White also said the choices might have been made to help Joel Hyatt, Metzenbaum's son-in-law, who is lining up support for a run next year for Metzenbaum's Senate seat.

White said rumors "have been circulating in Washington and Cleveland for a long time" that the judgeships would be given to people who were supportive of Hyatt.

"Where there's smoke, there's fire," White said.

THE PLAIN DEALER
Our 152nd Year

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Cleveland Plain Dealer May 9, 1993

Politics conquers merit — again

So flawed is the process that it almost guarantees mediocrity. When politics is the dominant consideration in selecting nominees for prestigious judgeships, the end result often falls far short of the high quality the public has a right to demand.

Yet we cannot help but conclude that politics, and little else, was at work last week when Sens. Howard M. Metzenbaum and John Glenn made their recommendations for filling three federal judgeships in the U.S. District Court here. These recommendations are expected to be routinely approved by President Bill Clinton, who will forward the names to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Barring unforeseen problems, the nominees most likely will be confirmed by the Senate.

The Metzenbaum/Glenn selections are Cleveland Marshall College of Law Associate Dean Solomon Oliver Jr., and Common Pleas Judges Linda Rocker and Lesley Brooks Wells. While none of the three have reputations as constitutional scholars, Rocker's recommendation is especially disturbing.

A lawyer for only a decade, Rocker was appointed to the bench by then-Gov. Richard F. Celeste in 1990 and retained by voters in that year's election. In the 1990 Cleveland Bar Association poll of judicial candidates — a significant, but far from defining, survey of local lawyers — Rocker fared poorly. She earned a "not recommended" rating from nearly 44% of the 1,235 lawyers polled.

Nevertheless, Rocker was clearly Metzenbaum's favorite, which is where the politics intrudes. A long-time supporter of Metzenbaum, Rocker and her husband hosted an April gathering in honor of Joel Hyatt, Metzenbaum's son-in-law who is running for the Senate seat Metzenbaum is expected to vacate in 1994.

Of the other two recommendations, Wells is regarded as an able jurist. Oliver is a popular law professor, but little else is known of him.

Perhaps all three will prove to be adequate choices. But it is clear that political considerations caused Metzenbaum and Glenn to pass over many other more qualified jurists and lawyers who would have brought impeccable reputations to the federal bench. Highly respected criminal defense lawyer Gerald Messerman was an applicant, as was Court of Appeals Judge Donald Nugent, who last year scored the highest in the Cleveland Bar's judicial poll.

Metzenbaum's record in the area of federal appointees leaves much to be desired. When Jimmy Carter was president, Metzenbaum and Glenn fought so bitterly over appointments for federal judgeships and U.S. district attorneys that the process was delayed for nearly a year while the two senators played politics.

And as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Metzenbaum last year was among the Democrats who scuttled the confirmation of 56 judicial nominations made by President George Bush when it became clear candidate Bill Clinton was about to end the Republicans' 12-year control of the presidency. The three Republican nominees who were not confirmed — former Common Pleas Judge James McMonagle, Lake County Common Pleas Court Judge James W. Jackson and Wooster lawyer J. Douglas Drushal — were all widely praised as excellent choices.

This is not to say that Republicans didn't consider politics in the judicial selection process. Nor did we expect Metzenbaum or Glenn to recommend their political enemies for such sought-after appointments. But it's apparent that picking the cream of the judicial crop wasn't their No. 1 priority.

And that's a shame.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Ann Walker and Mark Bernkopf

RE: Issues Briefing -- Cleveland

You were in Cleveland almost one year ago to the week. You gave your Family Values speech at the City Club and then went to a Family Life Education Program event at Calvary Presbyterian Church. You attended this event with Reverend Otis Moss of Olivet Institutional Church.

<u>Education</u>

School Superintendent Sammie Campbell Parrish has introduced the "Vision 21" education reform plan that focuses on the total performance of each child. "Vision 21" is backed by a coalition of private and public interests committed to excellence in Cleveland's school system.

"Vision 21" calls for development of special programs such as non-graded programs grouping students according to skill rather than grade level, and "Gardner" schools, where curriculum centers on individual student strengths.

This proposal would retain magnet schools but increase their enrollment. But the plan is opposed by many parents of magnet school students, because certain magnet school programs would change locations, which some feel disruptive.

Over half of Cleveland's public school students are minority and over half fall below the poverty line.

Lucasville Prison Riot Aftermath

Many maximum security convicts from Cleveland are sent to the Lucasville Penitentiary. During the uprising ten inmates and one guard died. Prison overcrowding and alternative correctional plans are being examined by Ohio lawmakers.

LAKEFRONT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - Downtown Economic Revitalization Efforts

Gateway Stadium and Arena

This project is politically sensitive, as Congressman Stokes and several state officials opposed the Gateway Stadium and Arena. The new baseball stadium at Gateway should be completed in time for the Cleveland Indians to play there in the 1994 baseball season. An adjoining Gateway arena, new home of the Cleveland Cavaliers basketball team, will be completed later next year.

The sports and entertainment facility will be located in downtown Cleveland. The combined Gateway Stadium and Arena project will cost $362 billion. It is to be funded by Gateway bonds, private investors, prepaid leases on luxury seating, and Cuyahoga County's 15-year luxury tax on alcohol and cigarette sales. The Gateway development area will include room for a potential hotel, office space, retail buildings and parking facilities.

Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum

The ground-breaking for this $84 million museum is scheduled for early June. Invitations have been extended to you to come and play the sax. Paul McCartney may attend the ground-breaking ceremony. Mayor White, Governor Voinovich and Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum Executive Director Michael Benz traveled around the country to pitch potential corporate sponsorships for the Hall of Fame and Museum.

Benz recently announced his resignation, saying the facility now needs a "trained museum director" to lead it through its construction and opening. He is credited with injecting the once-beleaguered project with a new energy that allowed it to develop a financing plan for construction costs. Both the Gateway Stadium and Arena and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum should enhance Cleveland's tourism appeal and tax base.

NOTE: Cleveland is one of 30 finalists chosen from among 151 applicants for the honor of "All-America City." Ten winners will be chosen on May 22. A major factor in Cleveland's selection is the city's work in forging private-public partnerships and corporate community involvement in Cleveland neighborhoods.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1993

GREETING UPON ARRIVAL AT O'HARE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

DATE: May 10, 1993
LOCATION: Air Force Reserve Ramp, O'Hare International Airport
TIME: upon arrival (approximately 7:00 p.m.)
From: Linda Moore, Political Affairs

I. PURPOSE

To give state constitutional officers the opportunity to greet you upon your arrival in Chicago and welcome you to the state.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Governor Jim Edgar (R), Lt. Governor Bob Kustra (R), Secretary of State George Ryan (R), Attorney General Roland Burris (D), State Treasurer Patrick Quinn (D), State Comptroller Dawn Clark Netsch (D), Mayor Richard Daley (D) and House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski (D).

Note: Participation of constitutional officers was expected but not confirmed at press deadline for briefing book.

III. PRESS PLAN

The pool travelling on Air Force One and the local media will be allowed to shoot video and photos.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

* those mentioned above will greet you at the bottom of the stairs for Air Force One
* the Mayor and Chairman Rostenkowski will join you in your limo en route from the airport to dinner site

Table of Contents -- Chicago Trip

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1993

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1993

SCHEDULER:	**STEPHANIE STREETT**	
	HOME:	**202-332-5651**
	OFFICE:	**202-456-2537**
	WHCA PAGER:	**4033**

PRESS DESK:	**ANNE EDWARDS**	
	HOME:	**301-565-3101**
	OFFICE:	**202-456-7560**
	WHCA PAGER:	**4208**

PRINCIPAL EVENTS:

- **Remarks** - Fenton High School, Bensonville, IL
- **Interviews** - Fenton High School, Bensonville, IL
- **Civil Rights Reception** - Hyatt Regency Hotel, Washington, DC

WEATHER:

Chicago, IL
tba

Washington, DC
Increasing cloudiness with a chance of rainshowers and isolated thunderstorms; minimum temperature 52 to 57; maximum temperature 75 to 80; wind west southwest at 10 to 15 knots

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Tuesday, May 11, 1993 [partial] (3 pages)	05/11/1993	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Paul Richard
OA/Box Number: 2450

FOLDER TITLE:

[Briefing Books-Presidential Trip to Cleveland, Ohio and Chicago, Illinois, May 10-11, 1993]

2019-0846-S
rs3272

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]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
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]

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1993

NOTE TO STAFF:	**Baggage call is at 8:45 am outside sleeping rooms.**

tba	**JOG**
9:00 am	**THE PRESIDENT** departs hotel via motorcade en route Fenton High School, Bensonville, IL [drive time: 15 minutes]
	(b)(7)(e)
9:15 am	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Fenton High School, Bensonville, IL [SEE DIAGRAM TAB H]
	Greeters: John Meredith, Superintendent of Schools Alf Logan, Principal Charlotte Sonnenfeld, Assistant Principal

9:30 am- 10:30 am	**REMARKS** LARGE GYM, FENTON HIGH SCHOOL 1000 West Green Street Bensonville, IL Program: Supenintendent John Meredith makes brief opening remarks and introduces Principal Alf Logan; Principal Alf Logan makes brief remarks and introduces Fenton High School student; Fenton High School student introduces **THE PRESIDENT**; **THE PRESIDENT** makes remarks; Q & A. with students; **THE PRESIDENT** meets and greets along ropeline. Remarks: Carolyn Curiel Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett **OPEN PRESS**
10:45 am- 11:30 pm	**MAKEUP AND INTERVIEWS** WRESTLING GYM Staff Contact: Jeff Eller
11:45 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Fenton High School via motorcade en route O'Hare airport, Chicago, IL. [drive time: 15 minutes]

(b)(7)(e)

12:00 pm		**THE PRESIDENT** arrives O'Hare airport, Chicago, IL Greeters: volunteers, motorcade drivers, etc...
12:20 pm	CDT	**THE PRESIDENT** departs O'Hare airport, Chicago, IL, via Air Force 1 en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 1 hour, 35 minutes]
2:55 pm	EDT	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base

(b)(7)(e)

3:05 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine 1 en route White House [flight time: 10 minutes]
3:15 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives White House
3:30 pm- 5:00 pm	**PHONE AND OFFICE TIME** OVAL OFFICE
5:00 pm- 6:00 pm	**MEETING** ROOSEVELT ROOM Staff Contact: Tony Lake
6:30 pm- 6:45 pm	**MEETING** OVAL OFFICE Contact: Stan Greenberg
7:15 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs White House via motorcade en route Hyatt Regency hotel [drive time: 15 minutes]
7:25 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Hyatt Regency hotel 400 New Jersey Avenue NW, Washington, DC
7:30 pm- 8:00 pm	**LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS** HYATT REGENCY HOTEL Remarks: Ricki Seidman Staff Contact: Alexis Herman **POOL PRESS**
8:05 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Hyatt Regency hotel via motorcade en route White House [drive time: 15 minutes]
8:20 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives White House
BC AND HRC RON	**WHITE HOUSE**

as of 05/09/93 7:44pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1993

Address

Date: May 11, 1993
Location: Large Gymnasium, Fenton High School, Bensonville, IL
Time: 9:30 am - 10:40 am
From: Stephanie Streett, Anne Walker

I. PURPOSE / BACKGROUND

You will deliver a speech that will elevate the Direct Student Loan issue to national level. It should your commitment to fight against special interest and position you strongly on the side of the public interest.

The school, Fenton High School, is located in Bensonville, Illinois. It is in Henry Hyde's district and Kevin O'Keefe graduated from here. The racial composition of the school is approximately 65% white, 10% hispanic and 25% African American.

There will also be high school seniors from neighboring schools in the audience.

Vice President Qualye visited this school the day before the November election.

II. PARTICIPANTS

The President
John Meredith, Superintendent of Schools
Alf Logan, Principal
Charlotte Sonnenfeld, Assistant Principal
Fenton High School student (A student will introduce the President)

Other attendees:
Sen. Paul Simon
Sen. Carol Moseley-Braun
Rep. Bobby Rush
Rep. William Lipinski
Rep. Luis Guttierrez
Rep. Cardis Collins
Rep. Sidney Yates
Rep. George Sangmeister
Mayor Richard Daley
Bill Daley

Atty. General Roland Burris
State Treasurer Pat Quinn
State Comptroller Dawn Clark Netsch
State Den. Emil Jones
State Rep. Mike Madigan
Commissioner John Stroger
Tom Hines, Cook County Assessor
Tom Lyons, Cook County Dem. Chair
Dick Phelan, Cook County Board President
Jim Wall, Clinton/Gore Co-Chair
Danny Davis, Clinton/Gore Co-Chair
Gary LaPaille, Dem. State Party Chair
Neil Hartigan, Former Atty. General
Regan Burke, Former Scheduler for Clinton Campaign (Primary)

Students from Fenton High School
Several Parents
Teachers from Fenton High School
Seniors from Holy Cross High School
Seniors from Lake Park High School
Seniors from Addison Trail High School
Seniors from York High School
Seniors from Willowbrook High School
Seniors from Elk Grove High School
Seniors from East Lydon High School
Seniors from West Lydon High School
Students from Wood Dale Jr. High
Students from Black Hawk Jr. High

III. PRESS PLAN
Open Press

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS
* Upon arrival you will be greeted by John Meredith, Superintendent of Schools; Alf Logan, Principal; Charlotte Sonnenfeld, Assistant Principal.

* You will proceed to hold briefly while pool sets up.

* Proceed to stage with John Meredith, Alf Logan, and Fenton High School student.

* John Meredith will make opening remarks and introduce Alf Logan, Alf Logan will make brief remarks and introduce the Fenton High School student, the Fenton High School student will introduce you. You will make remarks (teleprompter available).

* After your remarks you will take questions from the students seated in chairs on the floor. Students will ask questions beginning from you right. Two teachers will act as moderators by choosing the questioners, holding the wireless mike for them, and calling for the last question.

* After the last question, you will exit stage right and meet and greet along ropeline to the left.

* Following the meet and greet you will proceed to the Wrestling Gym for interviews.

V. REMARKS
See attached.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1993

INTERVIEWS WITH TV AND PRINT REPORTERS FROM THE DAKOTAS AND IOWA

DATE:	May 11, 1993
LOCATION:	Fenton High School Wrestling gym
TIME:	10:15am - 10:45am
FROM:	David Anderson Lisa Mortman

I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of these interviews is to help build support for your economic package in the Dakotas and in Iowa. This is the second time you have spoken to Dakota media (the first was a Radio conference call at Rutgers University) and the second time you met with David Yepsen.

II. BACKGROUND:

These interviews will be divided up into two fifteen minute "roundtables". The first set of interviews is with North Dakota and South Dakota television. There will be seven reporters interviewing you at once in a semi circle format. Next, you will be interviewed by print reporters from North and South Dakota, as well as David Yepsen of the Des Moines Register.

The key issues they want to discuss are the <u>energy tax (and ethanol), NAFTA, health care (especially rural health care), and agriculture policy.</u>

III. PARTICIPANTS:

The President
Jeff Eller
Josh Silverman

<u>A. ROUNDTABLE ONE: Television interviews</u> (10:15am - 10:30am)
Jason Branby - KXJB CBS - Fargo, ND
Marv Bossart - WDAY ABC - Fargo, ND
Charlie Johnson - KTHI NBC - Fargo, ND
Sherry Kurtz-Anderson - KDLT NBC - Sioux Falls, SD
Tom Rooney - KSFY ABC - Sioux Falls, SD
Steve Hemmingsen - KELO CBS - Sioux Falls, SD
Al Pell - Ag Day

B. ROUNDTABLE TWO: Print interviews (10:30am - 10:45am)
David Yepsen - The Des Moines Register
David Kranz - Sioux Falls Argus-Leader
Dan Rylance - Grand Forks Herald
Dale Wetzel - Associated Press (North and South Dakota)
Robin Trippel - Aberdeen News
Molly Miron - Brookings Daily Register

IV. PRESS PLAN

Exclusive to participants.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

10:00am - 10:15am Make-up and briefing time with Jeff Eller
10:15am - 10:30am Interviews with Dakota television
10:30am - 10:45am Interviews with Dakota and Iowa print

VI. REMARKS

Please see attatched briefing materials on state/local issues.

AGRICULTURE

North Dakota and **South Dakota** are two of the most rural states in the nation, hence the keystone of their economy. There is a general feeling that farmers are being asked to shoulder an unfair burden in your economic package and are nervous about grain and livestock prices, the btu's impact on fertilizer prices, and NAFTA. Secretary Espy recently spoke to the **South Dakota** Farmer's Union Convention in March, and the reaction from the farmers was very positive.

The plan's proposal to end honey subsidies could put more than half of **South Dakota**'s beekeepers out of work. **South Dakota** is one of the top honey producing states in the country. While they do not employ a vast number of the population, honey production is the mainstay of several communities in the state. General support for the program come from the standpoint of benefits from pollination. Honey producers will tell you privately that if restrictions were placed on imported honey they would not need the program.

ENERGY

The energy tax is the most important issue now to the thousands of farmers across the Dakota's. Like many western and northern plains states, an energy tax will hit **North Dakota** and **South Dakota** hard. **North Dakota** produces large quantities of oil, coal, and natural gas. Coal is used to help export electricity and farmers use enormous amounts of fuel to run their farms. Additionally, people must drive long distances due to the geography of the state. Finally, the cold weather in these states makes energy usage even higher.

Some estimates in the region say your proposed energy tax could cost the average farmer as much as $1,000 per year. This is an large amount, especially when the average annual income is about $17,600. Additionally, the energy industry is lobbying heavily against the tax, and sending anti-BTU tax mailings to their members.

In **North Dakota**, the Great Plains Coal Gasification plant, north of Beulah employs about 750 people, produces synthetic natural gas from coal and is the only commercial coal gasification plant in the nation. They were nervous at first, when they thought the plant would be taxed on both the coal going into the plant, and the natural gas which came out. Recently, they were exempt from the BTU tax, and will only be taxed on the product coming out.

TORNADO

Brookings, **South Dakota** experienced tornadoes and winds up to 126 mph on Friday, leaving 12 injured, one dead, and extensive property damage.

HEALTH CARE

The **North Dakota** congressional delegation recently held a series of four community forums across the state on health care. Secretary Shalala appeared at one of the forums, and also toured an Indian reservation health care facility and an innovative HMO in a rural area.

North Dakota's biggest health care concerns are availability of health insurance; delivery of health care services in rural areas; and health care coverage for small business including farms.

About 17 percent of **North Dakotans** have no health insurance, and an additional 12.1 percent of the population are underinsured. Most businesses in **North Dakota** are small. Firms with fewer than 5 employees comprise 60.2 percent of the state's businesses, while only about 3.1 percent of **North Dakota** businesses have 50 employees or more.

About 58 percent of **North Dakotans** live in rural areas. Those aged 65 and older comprise 14.3 percent of **North Dakota**'s population, 3.8 percent of whom are 80 years and over. Children under 18 years of age comprise 27.5 percent of the state population, with about half living in poverty.

Health care is also a driving issue in **South Dakota.** The late Governor Mickelson had taken a lead in reforming the health care system in his state and introduced a health care plan aimed at containing costs by managed competition and streamlining administrative costs, and extending coverage to the 7-9% of the state population who are uninsured. His sudden, tragic death has left much of his goals in limbo.

As in **North Dakota**, rural health care is a big problem in the state of **South Dakota**. Molly Miron (Brookings Daily Register) will definitely ask about rural health care. You should know that a member of Mrs. Clinton's task force, Dr. Rick Holm, is from Brookings, **South Dakota**. Some rural hospitals in **South Dakota** face closure if they do not receive more money from the legislature. If many of these hospitals close down, the people they serve will have to travel over 50 miles to get to another hospital.

Governor Mickelson's legislation was similar to the one he helped draft for the National Governor's Association. He was very complimentary of your and Mrs. Clinton's initiatives on health care reform, and co-chaired the health care committee for the NGA.

TRADE

North Dakota produces 90 percent of the nation's durum wheat (used to make pasta). The Canadian Free Trade Agreement has allowed Canadian durum to flood across the border, causing real problems for the **North Dakota** farm economy and has consequently given a poor impression of the North American Free Trade Agreement to state residents. GATT is unpopular for the same reasons.

NAFTA is also a concern for the state's sugar industry, which might be destroyed if NAFTA allows Mexico to start exporting sugar into the U.S. Both Senators Conrad and Dorgan have been early and vocal opponents of the Canadian Free Trade Agreement and NAFTA.

MINING / INFRASTRUCTURE / WATER DEVELOPMENT

Mining and grazing rights, infrastructure, and water development are important issues in the western part of **South Dakota.** Grazing rights is similar to the honey producing issue only because of the limited number of people involved. It is unlikely grazing will come up. More important is mining rights because of the large quantities of coal and metals mined there.

Water development is a big issue in **South Dakota.** The state has to rely on ground water, which is a particular problem in the western part of the state. Indian reservations, ranches and small towns in the western part of the state have to depend on substandard ground water. The late Governor Mickelson had hinted that **South Dakota** would receive money for developing their infrastructure, and that was received well in the western part of the state.

OTHER ISSUES

* Ross Perot still maintains very strong support in **South Dakota.**

* A recent Argus-Leader poll showed your favorability ratings in **South Dakota** at 42%, unfavorable ratings at 25%, and neutral at 33%. Six percent of the people polled rated your performance so far as excellent, 32% as good, 40% as fair and 13% as poor. One percent of the population was undecided. Forty percent of the people believe this country is headed in the right direction, and 48% of the people believe things are on the wrong track with 12% unsure. Twenty-five percent of the people believe their financial situation is getting better, 31% feel it is getting worse, and 44% believe it is staying the same.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRET DICKEY

SUBJECT: Economic Talking Points for North and South Dakota

NORTH DAKOTA

The fate of the North Dakota economy is heavily dependent on its agriculture industry. Apart from a sharp economic slowdown from 1983 to 1986, it has been characterized by lower unemployment rates and more rapid job growth than the nation as a whole.

- o Since the 1970s, non-agricultural payroll employment in North Dakota has grown much more rapidly than in the nation. Since 1989, this trend has been particularly strong, as employment in North Dakota has grown 6.5 percent while that in the nation has grown only 0.1 percent.

- o Unemployment in North Dakota has traditionally been well below the national average. In February 1993, the unemployment rate was 4.5 percent compared with 7.0 percent in the nation (Chart 1).

- o North Dakota experienced a prolonged period of slow economic slowdown growth from 1980 to 1989. On the heels of the two national recessions in the early 1980s, farmland values tumbled for several consecutive years, dealing the state's agricultural sector a severe blow. From 1983 to 1989, employment increased only 3.6 percent while incomes actually declined 1.7 percent.

  - Per capita personal income in the state ($16,854 in 1992) was 85 percent of the national average, and ranked 37th in the country (Chart 2). As recently as 1983, income in North Dakota was 91 percent of the U.S. average.

- o Agriculture is the primary sector in North Dakota's economy. The state is the country's leading producer of wheat, producing nearly 20 percent of the nation's crop. Also important are barley, rye, cattle and soybeans. The state has abundant oil and coal resources. Food products are its principal manufacture.

- The unemployment rate in Fargo in 1992 was 3.5 percent.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Like its neighbor to the north, South Dakota traditionally has had much lower unemployment and stronger job growth than the nation as a whole.

- Since the 1970s, non-agricultural payroll employment in the state has grown more rapidly than that in the nation. <u>This has particularly been true since 1989, when employment in South Dakota has grown 11.2 percent while that in the nation has grown only 0.1 percent.</u>

- Unemployment in South Dakota has traditionally been well below the national average. <u>In February 1993, unemployment in the state was 3.9 percent, the second lowest rate in the country</u> (Chart 1).

- <u>Per capita personal income in the state ($16,558 in 1992) was 83 percent of the national average, and ranked 38th in the country</u> (Chart 2).

- The primary industries in the South Dakota economy are agriculture and mining (gold). Important farm products include wheat, corn, hogs and pigs, cattle, and soybeans. Food processing is also an important industry.

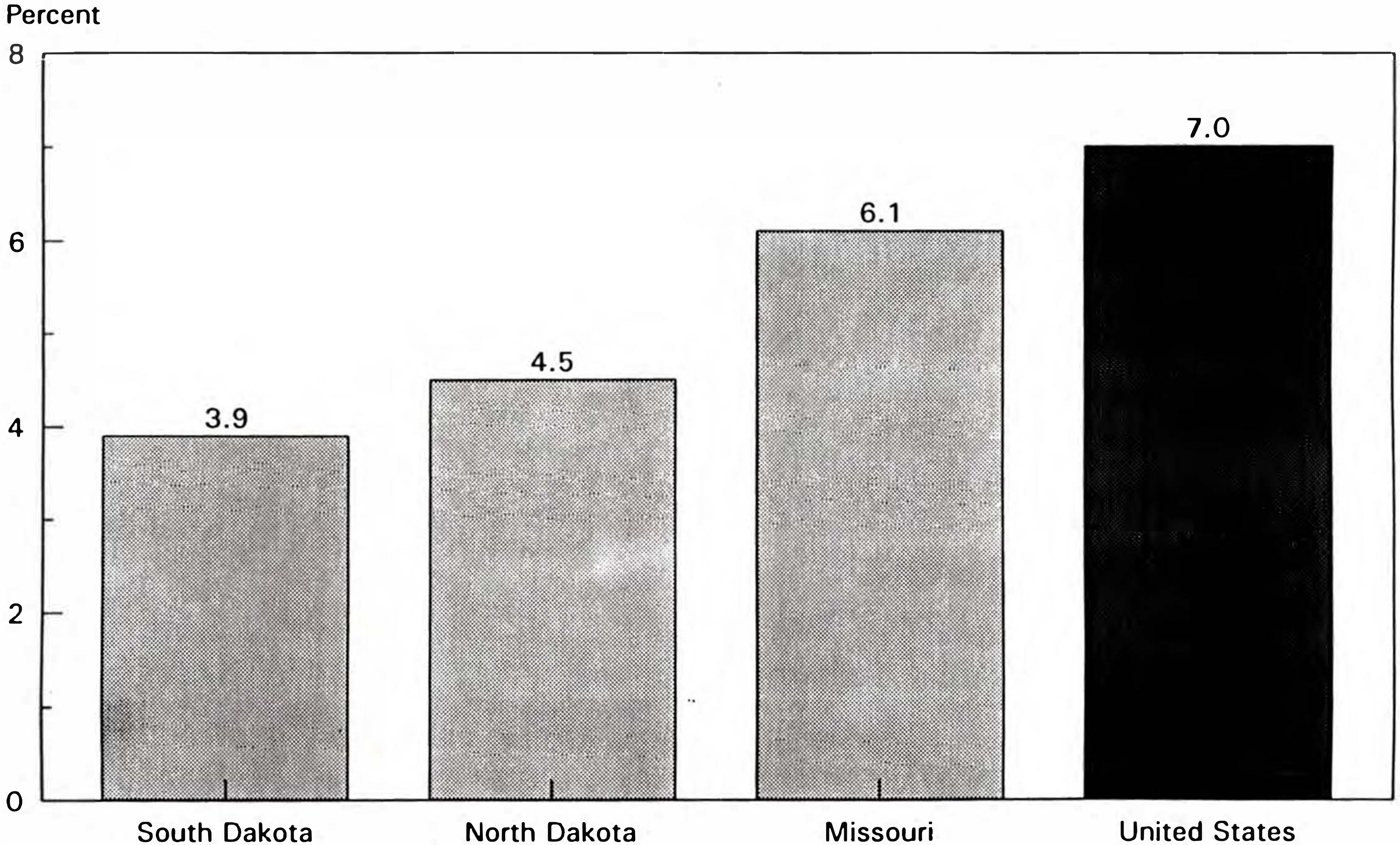
- The 1992 unemployment rate in Sioux Falls was 2.4 percent.

Attachments

Unemployment Rates

Selected States and the United States

February 1993



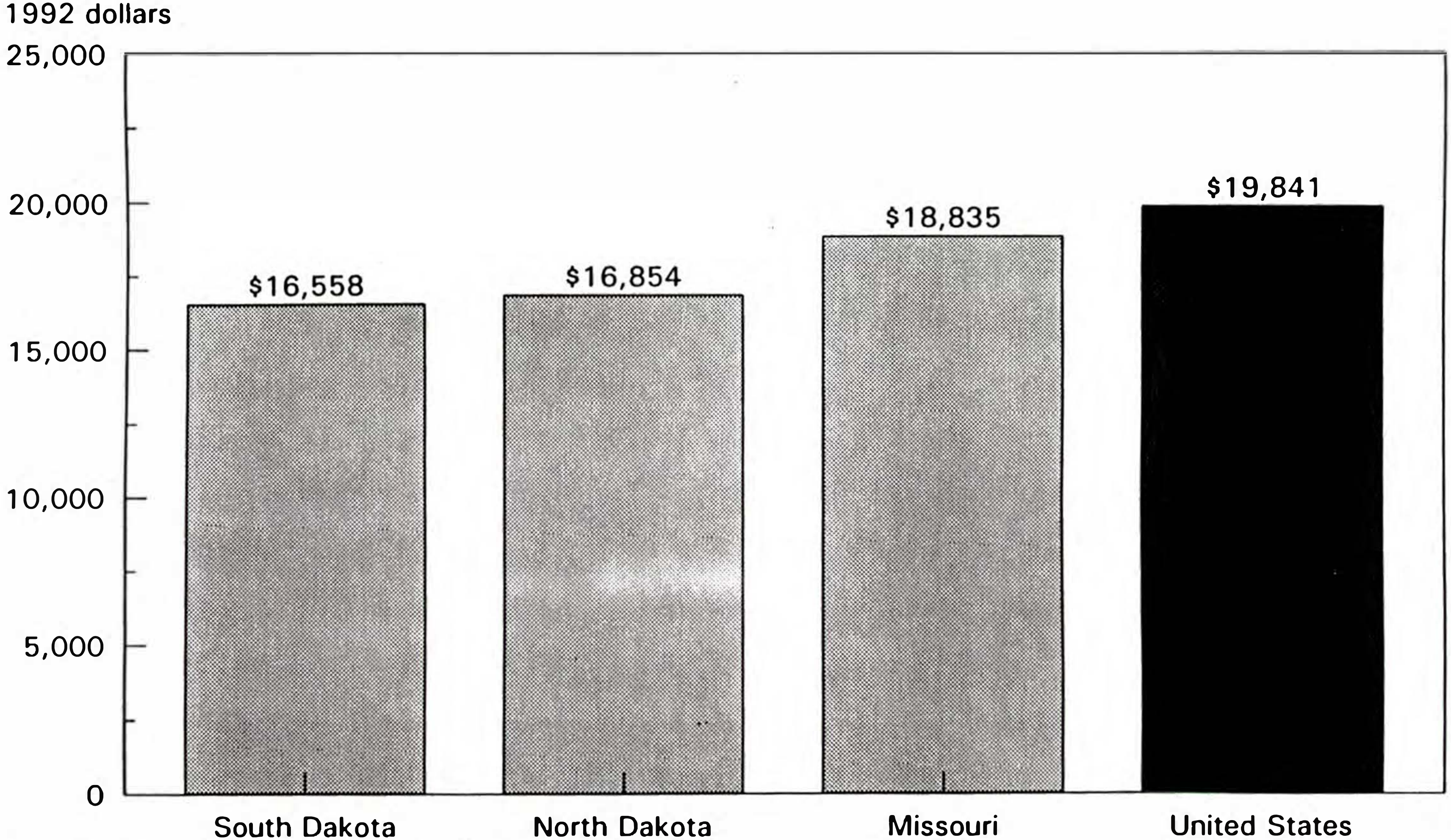
Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers

Source: Department of Labor.

Per Capita Personal Income

Selected States and the United States

1992



Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers

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

Note: Deflated by CPI-U for all U.S.

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

May 9, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRET DICKEY BMD

SUBJECT: Talking Points on the Iowa Economy

From 1980 to 1986, the Iowa economy was mired in a long recession. Apart from that difficult period, Iowa's economy has been characterized by low unemployment rates and stronger-than-average employment growth over the last two decades.

- During the 1970s, the growth of nonfarm payroll employment in Iowa was stronger than that in the nation as a whole (Chart 1). This trend resumed again in 1987. Last year marked the sixth consecutive year that job growth in Iowa outpaced that in the nation.

- The unemployment rate in Iowa has been consistently below that of the nation (Chart 2). In February 1993, unemployment in Iowa was 4.3 percent, 4th lowest in the country.

- Per capita personal income in Iowa ($18,287 in 1992) was 92 percent of the national average and ranked 27th in the country (Chart 3).

- Iowa experienced a prolonged economic slowdown from 1980 to 1986. On the heels of the two national recessions in the early 1980s, farmland values in Iowa fell 63 percent from 1981 to 1986, dealing the state's agricultural sector a severe blow. From 1979 to 1986, employment declined 5.1 percent while per capita income increased only 0.5 percent.

- Key sectors in the Iowa economy include agriculture, manufacturing, and finance and insurance.

  - Iowa is among the leading agricultural producers in the country. Principal commodities include hogs and pigs (over 25 percent of the country's total production), corn, oats, soybeans, hay, and cattle. Important manufacturing industries include food processing, industrial machinery, and rubber and plastics.

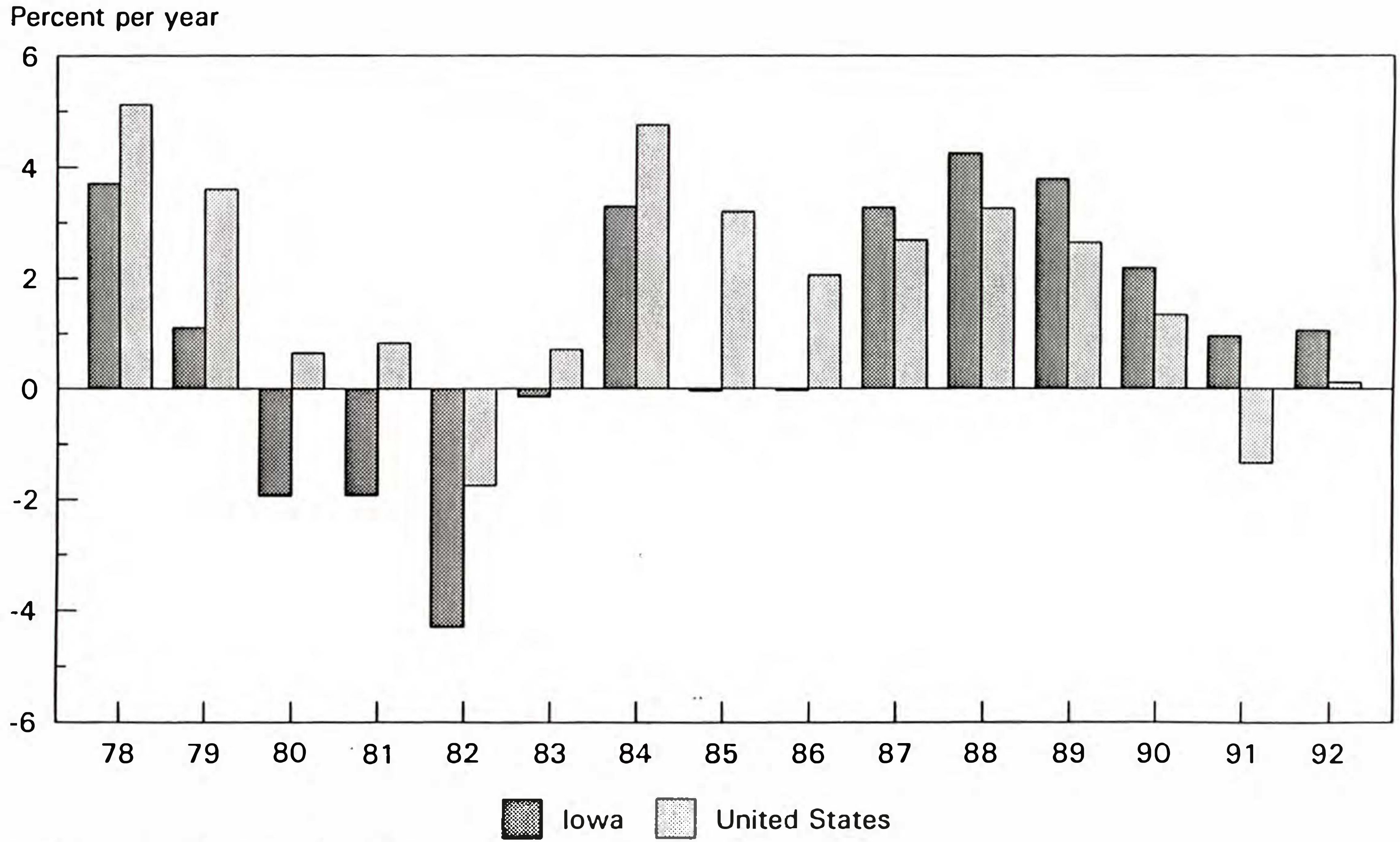
- The unemployment rate in Des Moines for 1992 was 3.8 percent.

Attachments

Iowa and the United States

Growth in Nonfarm Payroll Employment

1978 - 1992

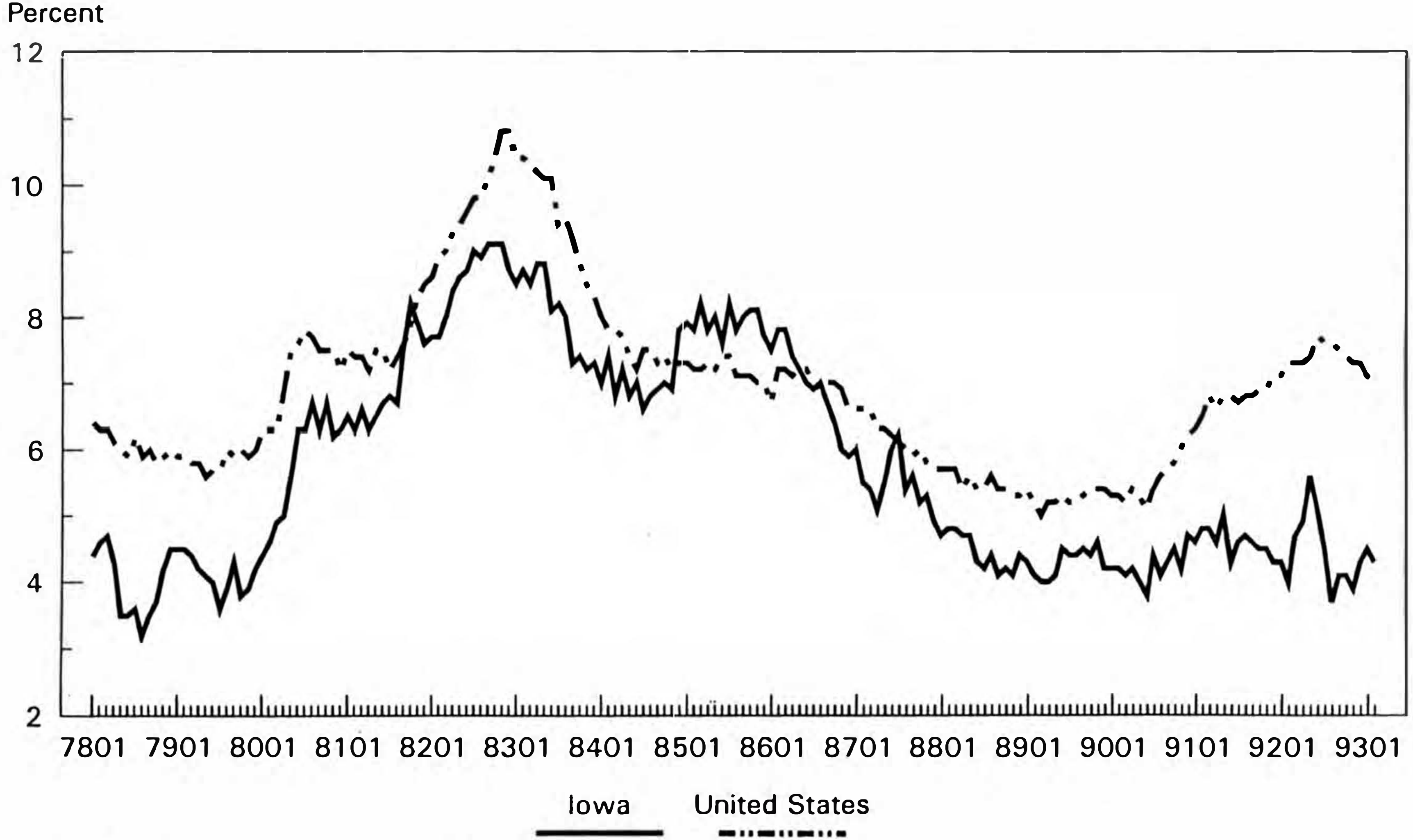


Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.

Source: Department of Labor.

Iowa and the United States

Unemployment Rates
Monthly, 1978 - 1993

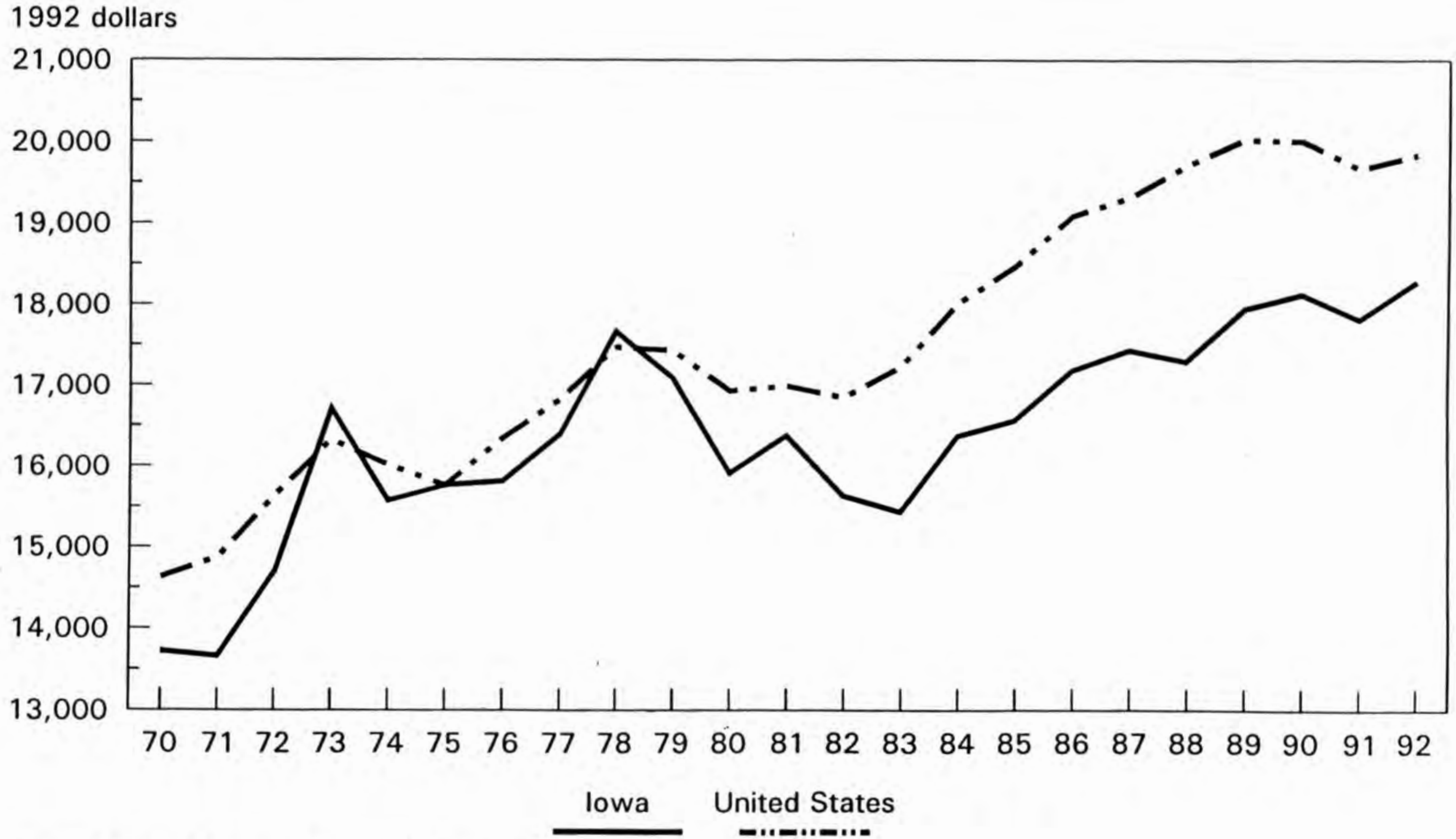


Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.
Source: Department of Labor.

Iowa 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

May 7, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: Sylvia Mathews

FROM: David Lane
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background Information for Visit to Chicago

This memorandum presents background information about current conditions and issues in Chicago and Illinois. It addresses (i) the economic situation in the state, (ii) issues of major concern in the Chicago area and in the state more generally, and (iii) Administration programs that should benefit the city or the state.

I. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN ILLINOIS

- Employment in Illinois declined in both 1991 and 1992, consistent with national trends during the recession. The **current unemployment rate in Illinois is 8.1%** (April 1993), 1.1% above the national average.

- Governments at all levels in Illinois are experiencing severe budget problems. This is particularly true for **school districts, with one out of eight in fiscal distress**. The state's share of public school funding keeps dropping (now 33% rather than the 50% required by state law), placing Illinois near the bottom of the national list (47th) in aid to education. Governor Jim Edgar has vowed not to raise taxes, even for education.

II. CURRENT ISSUES IN ILLINOIS

Several specific public policy issues in the news recently may have a bearing on the economic well-being of Chicago or Illinois or are otherwise deserving of your attention:

- **Base Closure/Consolidation** – On balance, Illinois is a winner in the 1993 base closing recommendations. The state stands to gain more than 9000 military related jobs, all near Chicago. Two minor bases in the Chicago area, the Glenview Naval Air

Station and the O'Hare International Airport Air Force Reserve Station, would be closed. Closure of the O'Hare facility is enthusiastically supported by Mayor Daley and other leading Democrats but opposed by Congressman Henry Hyde, in whose district it sits. Both bases being closed sit atop very valuable real estate and are already the subject of local economic development plans.

The large projected job gains would result from expansion of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center in North Chicago, due to a recommended consolidation that would close naval training facilities in Orlando and San Diego. However, after much protest from the Orlando and San Diego communities, the Base Closure Commission has reopened the issue of which of the three training facilities should remain operational. As a result, Chicago officials are nervous, and many of them (including Senator Simon) will testify on behalf of Great Lakes before the Base Closure Commission hearing in Detroit on Wednesday, May 12.

- **School Funding** – The Chicago Public School System faces a $383 million budget shortfall, and the Illinois Legislature remains in session considering a possible increase in state funding for the Chicago system.

  Several districts face particularly acute financial problems due to the presence of military bases, which deprive localities of a large tax base. Recently the Highwood–Highland Park School District 111, located 15 miles north of Chicago, filed a petition to exclude an army base from its boundaries to force the federal government to pay the full cost of educating military dependents. Local officials recently asked Secretary Aspin to speed the release of such impact aid, providing more of it early in the budget year.

- **National Research Laboratories** – The Administration's decision to end the Integrated Fast Reactor, part of a plan to scale back nuclear energy research, will be implemented in FY94 and will affect employment at the Argonne National Lab in Chicago. There is a major Superconducting Super Collider project at the Fermi National Accelerator Lab which will receive increased funding under the investment package.
- **Inland Waterway Fuel Tax** – The Administration's proposed increase in the inland waterway fuel tax is unpopular in agricultural regions of Illinois, since it would make crop shipments more costly.

- **BTU Tax** – With southern Illinois being a coal–producing region and Chicago highly dependent on nuclear power, the proposed BTU tax will effect some segments of Illinois.

- **Tax on Futures Exchange Transactions** – The Administration's proposed tax on futures exchange transactions would more than double the fee that traders pay now and is unpopular in Chicago due to its effects on the competitiveness of U.S. exchanges. Senators Simon and Moseley–Braun have been critical of the proposed tax.

III. ADMINISTRATION POLICIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT ILLINOIS

The proposed stimulus package would have provided the state with the following:

- $134 million in new CDBG funding;

- $110 in increased federal highway monies; and

- $60 million in new water and wastewater loans and grants.

Other propose Administration policies will stimulate economic growth in Illinois:

- Secretary Pena's **High Speed Rail initiative will be important to Chicago,** a major rail hub with potential high-speed corridors to Detroit, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. Senator Simon has been a major supporter of the high speed rail concept.

- **The recent proposals to establish Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities will provide important opportunities for Chicago and other Illinois cities** to promote economic development in distressed areas.

- The FY94 investment package calls for increased federal expenditures in Illinois, including:

    - $99 million in increased federal highway monies;

    - $82 million in new water and wastewater loans and grants;

    - $112 million in HOME project funds;

    - $45 million in urban transit grants ($41m to Chicago).

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

May 7, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRET DICKEY BMD

SUBJECT: Talking Points on the Illinois Economy

Illinois, along with its Midwestern neighbors, was hit hard by the recessions in the early 1980s. The state's economy has been growing more slowly than that of the nation over the last decade.

- o Nonfarm payroll employment in Illinois fell for four consecutive years in the early 1980s, decreasing 7.2 percent from 1979 to 1983 (Chart 1). Employment in the state also suffered in the latest recession, declining in both 1991 and 1992.

- o The Illinois unemployment rate has been consistently above the national average since the early 1980s, although the gap narrowed toward the end of the decade (Chart 2). Unemployment in the state was 8.1 percent in April 1993, 1.1 percentage points above the national average.

- o Per capita personal income in Illinois ($21,608 in 1992) was 9 percent above the U.S. average, ranking 7th in the nation (Chart 3).

- o Key sectors in the Illinois economy include finance, insurance and real estate, agriculture, manufacturing, and transportation.

  - Important agricultural products include soybeans, corn, and hogs and pigs. Major manufactured goods include primary and fabricated metals, printing and publishing, petroleum products, and industrial machinery.

- o The primary industries in the Chicago economy are printing and publishing, finance and insurance, and manufacturing. Important manufactured goods include food products, industrial machinery, and iron and steel. Chicago is also an important transportation hub.

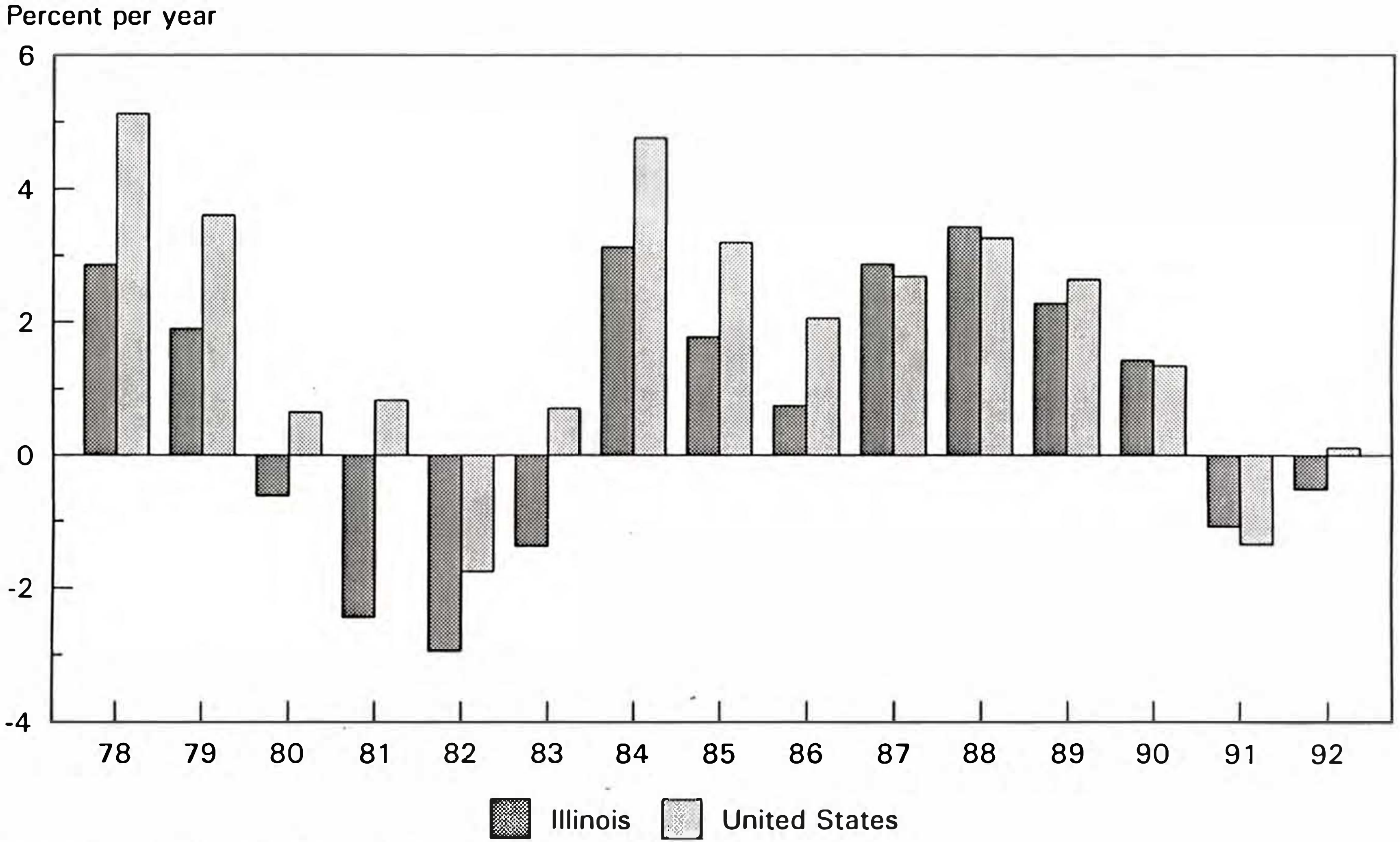
  - Chicago's unemployment rate was 7.3 percent in 1992.

Attachments

Illinois and the United States

Growth in Nonfarm Payroll Employment

1978 - 1992

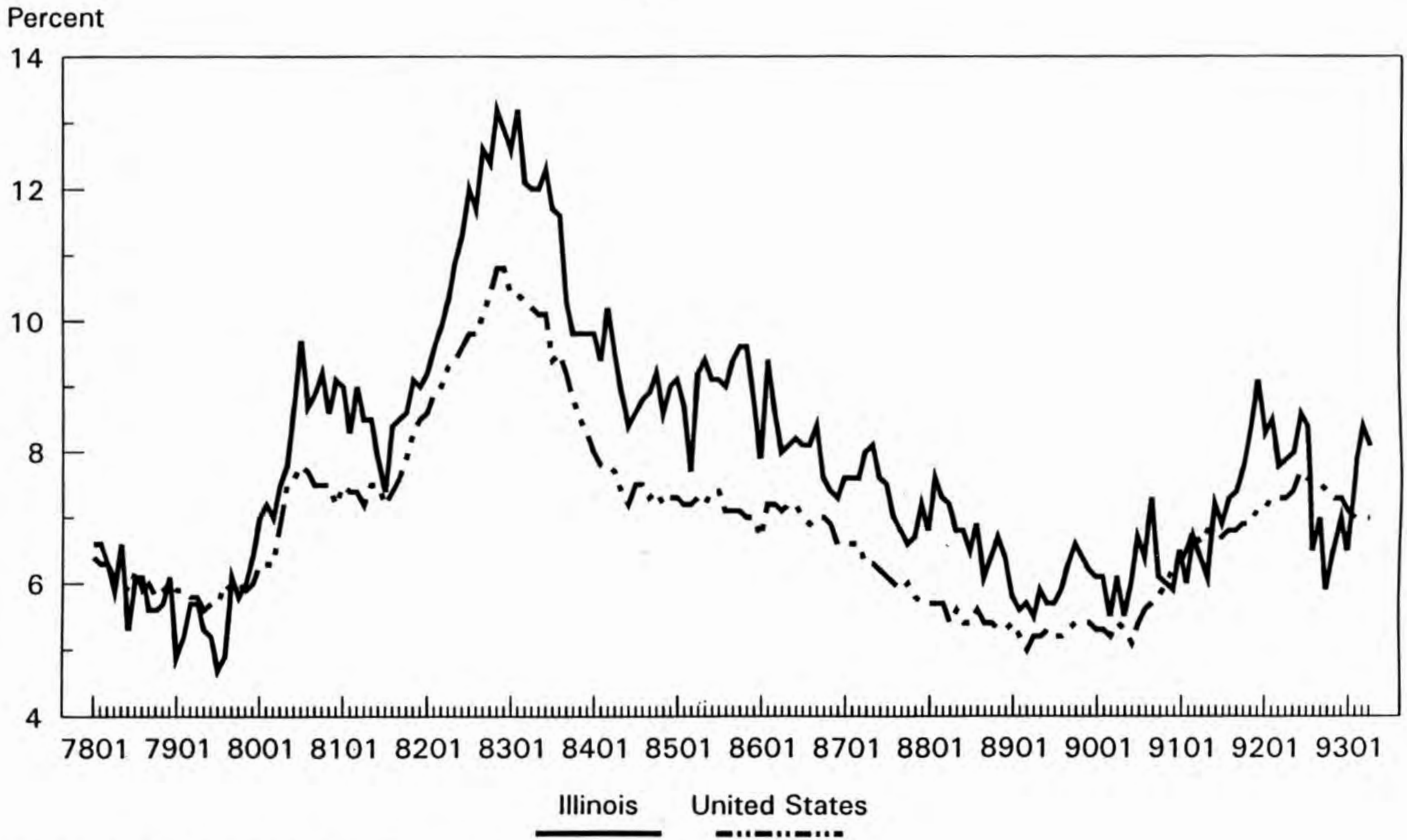


Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.
Source: Department of Labor.

Illinois and the United States

Unemployment Rates

Monthly, 1978 - 1993

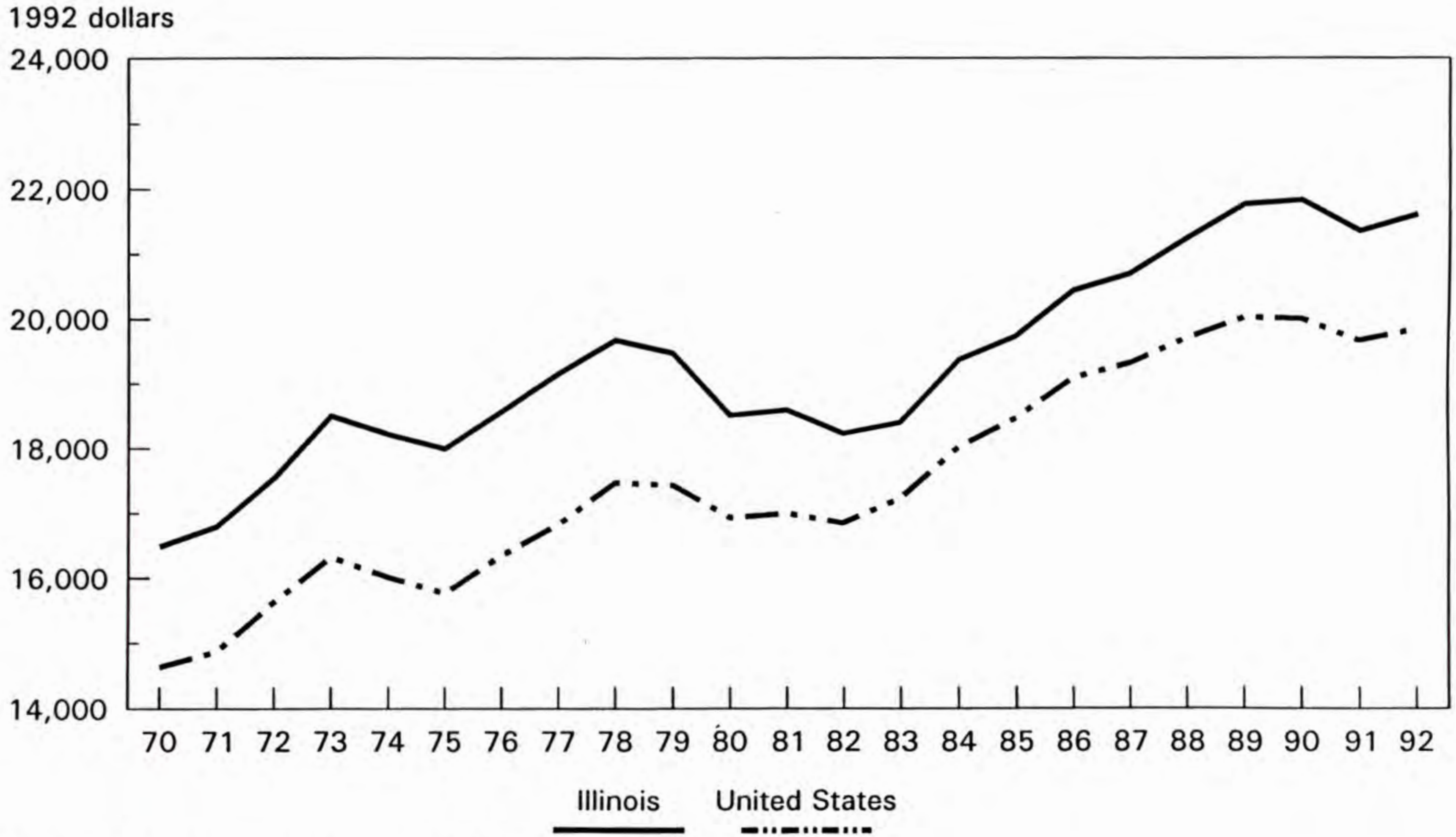


Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.
Source: Department of Labor.

Illinois 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

May 9, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Linda Moore, Political Affairs

RE: Illinois Politics

1992 ELECTION RESULTS

	Illinois	*Chicago*
Clinton	49%	70%
Bush	34%	18%
Perot	17%	9%

Carol Moseley-Braun (D) defeated Rich Williamson (R) 55%-45% to become the first African American woman elected to the U.S. Senate. Three Democrats from the Chicago area, Bobby Rush, Mel Reynolds and Luis Gutierrez, were elected to their first terms in the House of Representatives. Republican Donald Manzullo defeated incumbent John Cox, Jr. (D) 56%-44% to win the 16th Congressional District (along northern border with Wisconsin).

1994 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION

Governor Jim Edgar (R) will probably seek a second term. He is fairly popular, particularly downstate (anything south of Chicago), although he has had problems recently in Chicago, sparring with Mayor Daley over the city's share of the income tax surcharge. Governor Edgar will be tough to beat but a Democratic victory is possible. Mayor Daley wants Governor Edgar out and will support any Democrat. In 1990, support for Democratic nominee Hartigan came too late, which enabled Edgar to get more votes in Chicago than any other Republican in history. Even though Hartigan did better downstate than any Democrat ever has before, Edgar's victory can be credited to his strong Chicago showing.

The Democratic field for the gubernatorial race is forming and a heated primary can be expected. Attorney General Roland Burris was the first to officially announce his candidacy. He is an African American from downstate and a former client of DNC Chair David Wilhelm. He has announced his intention to run for Governor in the past but has never made the race. Cook County Board President Richard Phelan will probably run. He is personally wealthy and has the potential to raise a lot of money. He spent around $2 million (mostly his own) in his 1990 Cook County Board election. He also is a former Wilhelm client.

State Treasurer Pat Quinn has been critical of Burris and Phelan lately, a sign that he may enter the race. He is also close to Wilhelm and is an excellent campaigner. He is liberal and is perceived as an advocate for the people. Comptroller Dawn Clark-Netsch may also enter the fray. Former Attorney General and 1990 nominee Neil Hartigan has been rumored to be considering another bid but the word is that he will not run.

1995 CHICAGO MAYORAL ELECTION

Most people say that Mayor Richard Daley (D) is a lock. However, Mayor Daley could have some trouble if Governor Edgar gets reelected and forces Daley to raise property taxes due to declining revenue from the state.

STATE TREASURER'S RACE/TIM WRIGHT

Political and community leaders are encouraging Tim Wright (D) to run for State Treasurer if Pat Quinn decides to run for Governor. Wright is an investment banker from the South Side. Rep. Bobby Rush is a supporter of Wright and Wright was a top aide to Mayor Harold Washington and served on the Domestic Policy staff of the Clinton/Gore Campaign.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Paul Simon (D)	Senator Carol Moseley-Braun (D)
Rep. Bobby Rush (D)	Rep. Mel Reynolds (D)
Rep. William Lipinski (D)	Rep. Luis Gutierrez (D)
Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D)	Rep. Cardiss Collins (D)
Rep. Sid Yates (D)	Rep. George Sangmeister (D)
Rep. Jerry Costello (D)	Rep. Lane Evans (D)
Rep. Glenn Poshard (D)	Rep. Richard Durbin (D)
Rep. Henry Hyde (R)	Rep. Philip Crane (R)
Rep. John Porter (R)	Rep. Harris Fawell (R)
Rep. J. Dennis Hastert (R)	Rep. Thomas Ewing (R)
Rep. Donald Manzullo (R)	Rep. Robert Michel (R)

CONGRESSMAN DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

Chairman Rostenkowski, one of the key players in the debate on the economic plan, is Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Joint Committee on Taxation. He is also under investigation by the U.S. Attorney's office for his involvement in the House Post Office scandal. A decision on whether to indict Rostenkowski is expected sometime soon but no one knows whether the resignation of U.S. Attorney Jay Stephens has slowed down or stopped the investigation. Many are assuming that Congressman Rostenkowski will not run again but he should not be counted out. State Senator John Cullerton (D) and J.B. Pritzker (D) are lining up to challenge him in the primary and have begun organizing their campaign teams. State Rep. Rod Blagojevich, son in-law of Alderman Dick Mell is also considering the race.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The Illinois House of Representatives has 118 members elected to two-year terms and the Senate has 59 members elected to four-year terms. The Democrats lost their narrow majority in the State Senate and now trail by a margin of 32-27. The loss was primarily due to redistricting. The Democrats still control the State House by a margin of 67-51. Nearly every piece of legislation introduced by Democrats this year has been killed in Senate committees. Most of the legislature's effort is being directed toward the budget. The Senate is led by President and Majority Leader James Philip (R) and Minority Leader Emil Jones (D). The House is led by Speaker Mike Madigan (D), Majority Leader Jim McPike (D) and Minority Leader Lee Daniels (R).

School Choice. The State Senate just passed a school choice voucher bill for a subdistrict of Chicago. The plan would give low-income parents vouchers to send their children to any private, public or parochial school. The plan was defeated in the State House. **State Senator Gary LaPaille** (D-Chicago), who also serves as chairman of the State Democratic Party, supported the bill. Teachers unions and the Senate Democratic Caucus have heavily criticized LaPaille. He was praised for his support of the bill in a *Wall Street Journal* editorial on 5/6/93.

Parental Notification. The State House and Senate passed nearly identical parental notification bills last week. The law dictates that a woman under the age of 18 seeking an abortion must have the doctor notify her parents or legal guardians within 48 hours of the procedure. Parental consent would not be required. Exceptions would be granted for medical emergencies or if the young woman testifies in writing that she was the victim of abuse. In such a case, the courts could not intervene.

Republican **Governor Jim Edgar** has threatened a veto of the bill. Edgar campaigned on an abortion rights platform. He also endorsed parental notification and consent with a judicial bypass. Edgar claims he would like to sign a parental notification bill but only with the judicial bypass and has cited constitutional problems with the bill. Edgar received crossover votes from the Democratic women in his 1990 campaign on the abortion issue. Passage of this bill strengthens his 1994 reelection effort.

Income tax surcharge. In his state of the State address, Governor Edgar called for a property tax freeze. Property taxes are the main source of funding for education and Governor Edgar offered no alternative revenue source. Recently he proposed taking away the local government's share of the state's 3% income tax surcharge to help pay for "Kids Versus Concrete," a program funding education and helping abused children. In essence, Governor Edgar will force severe cuts and higher property taxes for Illinois municipalities. Many feel that he is trying to fill a hole in his budget and using children's issues as a shield.

Democratic and Republican mayors are unhappy with this plan. Mayor Daley and 19 other mayors held a press conference on March 1, 1993 to urge Governor Edgar not to take away the municipalities share of the surcharge. According to Mayor Daley's office, Chicago will lose $25 million in 1993 and up to $65 million in 1994. The law governing the distribution of income tax surcharge revenue expires June 30, 1993 and more fighting is expected.

Education. The issue of education funding is still on everyone's mind. People are worried about the funding crisis for public schools and the fact that dollars per pupil from the state keeps declining. There is also concern about waste and mismanagement of the funds.

In late April, the Illinois State Legislature passed a bill that put a cap on property taxes at a rate of 5% or the rate of inflation, whichever is less. The bill will put a huge strain on education funding. Governor Edgar has said that Chicago's severe education funding shortfall is not his problem but the City's even though 1/4 of all Illinois school children reside in the city. Mayor Daley has said that teachers unions should consider a wage freeze to ease the situation.

OTHER ISSUES OF CONCERN

Casino Gambling. The strong rhetoric exchanged between Mayor Daley and Governor Edgar over Chicagoland-based gambling has died down for the time being. Downstate, Bill Celline, a Republican fundraiser and a top contributor to Governor Edgar, is investing in his second river boat and is bidding for the last remaining river boat gambling license.

Child Poverty. A recent study from Tufts University predicts that 23 out of every 100 Illinois children will be living in poverty in the year 2010 unless the economy improves and the state and federal governments make eliminating child poverty a priority. Census figures show the state's child poverty rate hit 17% in 1989.

Layoffs. 57,989 of the more than 200,000 layoffs announced by U.S. firms so far this year were in Illinois. Illinois had far fewer employers announcing cutbacks, and the high number is due to Sears' January 50,000-layoff disclosure.

RTC Sues Hyde Over S&L Failure. Rep. Henry Hyde (R-06) is among a dozen former directors of Clyde Federal Savings & Loan being sued by the RTC "on charges they contributed to the failure" of the thrift. Hyde resigned as a director seven years before the S&L was declared insolvent but agreed that the accusation is "politically harmful."

Arthur Anderson & Company Moving to Charlotte, N.C. Arthur Anderson and Co. may be moving its headquarters to Charlotte, N.C. The Arthur Anderson accounting firm in Chicago employs 3,000 people.

Coal Contract Expires. A contract covering 60,000 United Mine Workers in at least six states, including Illinois, expired Monday night (5/3/93). Although UMW President Richard Trumka had told miners Monday afternoon to get ready for a strike, a strike was not called and the miners returned to work Tuesday morning. Talks are being held in Washington under the guidance of a federal mediator. The contract also affects the pension benefits of about 120,000 retirees.

The State of Illinois Center was renamed for **former Governor Thompson** in a ceremony held Saturday evening.

The new book on **Anita Hill** states that **Senator Paul Simon** leaked information about her during the hearings. He has vehemently denied this.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Ann Walker and Mark Bernkopf

RE: Issues Briefing -- Chicago

Note: The Vice President was in Chicago on Thursday May 6 and attended a community policing event with Mayor Daley.

Community Policing

On April 29, Chicago instituted community policing in five of 25 districts. (Chicago has dubbed its community policing program the "Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy" a.k.a. CAPS.) Next year all 25 districts will have community policing.

Crime

In an effort to crub neighborhood crime, last January Mayor Daley proposed to build up to 500 cul-de-sacs a year and to block off side streets in an effort to reduce drive-by shootings, joy-riding and other street crime. The barricades must be requested by the community.

Daley's cul-de-sac plan has encountered controversy from several African-American Aldermen who say that the cul-de-sac barriers would "ghettoize" black neighborhoods. Others compared the Mayor's plan with similar efforts in suburbs like Oak Park, where blockades were once used to keep out traffic from nearby minority neighborhoods. Many block clubs in crime-ridden neighborhoods are supportive of the proposal and hope that this will curb drive-by shootings and other violent crimes.

Last Tuesday the Daley Administration announced a smaller pi lot program -- errecting only 20 such barriers. Citizens requesting a cul-de-sac barrier would have to gather 67 percent of the signatures of all eligible voters living on their block. And then the petitions would have to be endorsed by three city departments, the local Alderman, and the full City Council.

Education

The Chicago Public Schools deficit has grown to $415 million, assuming that no additional funds will be forthcoming from the Illinois state legislature. A 1993-94 budget is to be drafted by May 18. The deficit could force the Chicago School Board to reduce its spending per student for basic education from $2700 in 1992-93 to $1800 in 1993-94.

The School Board and the Chicago Teachers' Union are engaged in acrimonious contract talks. The teachers' three-year contract expires on August 31. In the past, the Mayor and other power brokers supported the Teachers' Union, but this year Mayor Daley has endorsed the School Board's "SAVE" financial bail-out program. "SAVE" calls for a decrease in teacher bonuses, stricter teacher performance requirements, and elimination of guaranteed jobs for senior teachers.

The School Board also seeks to lengthen the school day, give principals more authority, extend the school year, and ease restrictions on teacher termination. The Teachers' Union is pressing for a salary increase of up to 10 percent. Board officials have said that there is no money for raises. The Speaker of the Illinois House of Representative, Michael Madigan, is attempting to broker an agreement between the Board and the Union which would entail possible pay reductions.

Some believe that casino and riverboat gambling might be a source of some school financing, but this option is unlikely.