

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule of the President for Wednesday, May 12, 1993 [partial] (5 pages)	05/12/1993	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[Briefing Books-Presidential Trip to New York City, May 12, 1993]

2019-0846-S

rs3273

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]
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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]

**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
NEW YORK CITY**

Wednesday, May 12, 1993

Staff Copy

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1993

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**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1993
FINAL DRAFT**

SCHEDULER: **JOSH KING**
 HOME: **202-328-7531**
 OFFICE: **202-456-7560**
 CELLULAR: **202-494-9719**
 WHCA PAGER: **4450**

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

PRINCIPAL EVENTS: • **Ceremony for "Small Businessperson of the Year" -**
 The White House
 • **Speech on the Economy - The Great Hall at Cooper Union,**
 New York City
 • **DNC Presidential Gala - Lincoln Center, New York City**

WEATHER:**Washington, DC**

Mostly cloudy, cooler, with a slight chance of showers and isolated thunderstorms. Minimum temperature 52 to 57. Maximum temperature 75 to 80. Wind west to northwest at 10 to 15 knots.

New York, NY

Variable cloudiness with a slight chance of showers and isolated thunderstorms. Minimum temperature 54 to 59. Maximum temperature 78 to 83. Wind southwest to northwest at 5 to 10 knots.

ADVANCE:**NEW YORK CITY****TRIP CODE # 44**

CONTACT NUMBERS	DIRECT DIAL	FR WHITE HOUSE Dial *96 +
New York Signal	212 265-1420	
Staff Room Phone	212 265-4553	44553
Staff Room Fax	212 265-4734	44734
Press Room Phone	212 265-4551	44551
WHCA Phone	212 265-1420	44420
Paging Access	212 265-4207	44207
Meet Me Conference	202 757-2104	4400

TEAM MEMBER	TEAM ASSIGNMENT	WHCA PAGER	CELLULAR TELEPHONE	SKY PAGE PIN
Matt Bennett	Lead	5416	202 494-7801	800 685-0078
Rebecca McKenzie	Site: Street Walk	5537	202 494-7804	
Jim Hickman	Site: Cooper U. Speech	5383		
Lee Gournades	Site: Lincoln Center			
Kara McGuire	Press Lead	4429	202 494-9730	
Adam Sohn	Press	5216		
Ernie Gible	Press: Local			
Andy Rivera	Motorcade		917 539-3408	917 360-6728

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1993**

OFFICIAL PARTY AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Staff vans depart the White House West Basement for Andrews at 11:30 am.

Staff and guests with their own transportation must arrive at Andrews and Board the aircraft no later than 12:15pm

TBA

JOG

-- Before or after call radio show.

7:30 am - 7:45 am

CALL-IN to Imus Radio Program
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Dee Dee Myers
CLOSED PRESS

-- The "Today Show" will cover the call-in.

9:00 am - 9:15 am

COMBINED BRIEFINGS
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Tony Lake

9:15 am - 9:30 am

MEETING on Reconciliation
ROOSEVELT ROOM
Staff Contact: Mack McLarty

9:30 am - 9:45 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Marcia Hale

9:45 am - 10:45 am

POLITICAL MEETING
Staff Contact: Rahm Emanuel
ROOSEVELT ROOM

10:45 am - 11:00 am

BRIEFING for Small Business event
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Alexis Herman

11:00 am - 11:45 am

CEREMONY for Small Businessperson of the Year
ROSE GARDEN (Rain site: OEOB 450)
Staff Contact: Alexis Herman
OPEN PRESS

-- While holding in the Oval Office lobby, WHCA announces
THE PRESIDENT and the program participants

-- **THE PRESIDENT** welcomes the audience and introduces
Virginia Circuit Court Judge Dickson Phillips and
Administrator-designate Bowles for his swearing-in.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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- Judge Phillips administers oath to Administrator-designate Bowles, who then makes brief remarks. His wife, Crandall, will hold the family bible.
- **THE PRESIDENT** makes remarks and announces the runners-up and the Small Business Person of the Year.
- The Small Business Person of the Year joins the party on the stage and offers brief thank-yous (the award will come as a surprise to the selectee).
- **THE PRESIDENT** greets audience and departs.

11:45 am - 12:15 pm

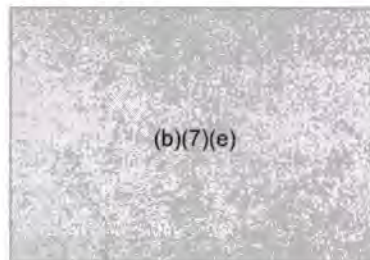
LUNCH
OVAL OFFICE

12:15 pm - 12:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT works ropeline along South Lawn

12:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs via Marine 1 en route Andrews Air Force Base



12:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

12:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs via Air Force One en route Newark International Airport

Flight profile:

-- 1 hour, 5 minutes flying time --
(with interchange)

1:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives via Air Force One in Newark and proceeds to Marine 1
PORT AUTHORITY BUILDING
Newark International Airport
Newark, NJ
POOL PRESS
[See Site Diagram TAB A]

Greeters: Governor Jim Florio
Attorney General Robert Del Tufo
Newark Mayor Sharpe James

OFFICIAL PARTY AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

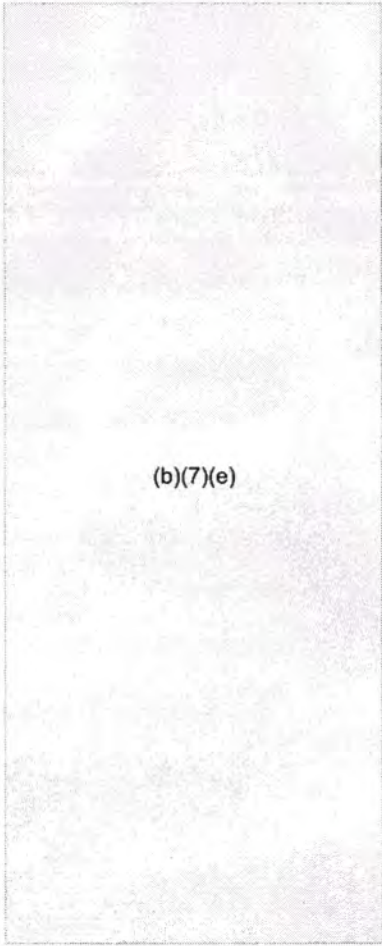
Staff should proceed directly to their assigned helicopters. See site diagrams for route.

2:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs via Marine 1 en route Wall St. Landing Zone

Marine One manifest:

Schedule of **THE PRESIDENT**
for May 12, 1993, Page 4
Current as of May 11, 1993, 8:54 PM



(b)(7)(e)

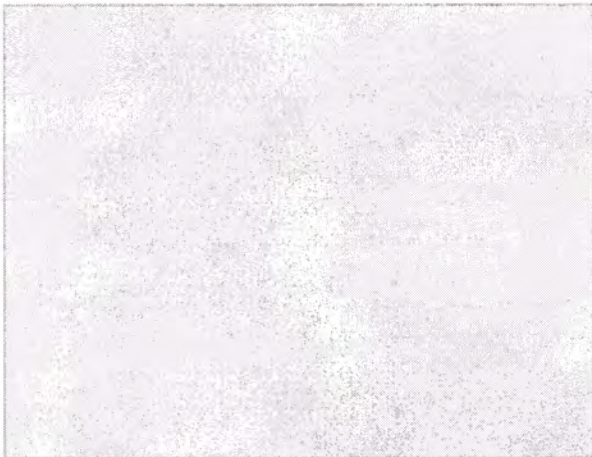
2:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Wall St. Landing Zone and proceeds
to motorcade
POOL PRESS
[See Site Diagram TAB B]

Met by: Governor Mario Cuomo

2:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs via motorcade en route Cooper Union



2:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Cooper Union and proceeds to Speech Prep, if necessary

Met by: Mayor David Dinkins

Once inside the hallway, **THE PRESIDENT** will be met by Jay Iselin (ISS-lin), President, Cooper Union, and members of the Board of Trustees.

OFFICIAL PARTY AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Staff and guests are encouraged to go directly to reserved seats in the auditorium. There is only one holding room, the Green Room, for the President, staff and guests to share. It will be subdivided by curtains to allow privacy for the President's speech prep. Staff and guests are advised to remain clear of the holding room until the President has departed for the speech.

2:30 pm - 2:45 pm

SPEECH PREP (If necessary)

GREEN ROOM

Cooper Union School for the Advancement of Science and Art
5 Astor Place
New York, NY

2:45 pm - 3:30 pm

SPEECH

THE GREAT HALL

Cooper Union School for the Advancement of Science and Art
5 Astor Place

Remarks: Alan Stone

Background: Anne Walker

OPEN PRESS

[See Site Diagram TAB C]

- WHCA announces **THE PRESIDENT**, accompanied by Jay Iselin, David Dinkins, Pat Moynihan and Mario Cuomo.
- WHCA announces **THE PRESIDENT**.
- With all participants on stage, Jay Iselin introduces Mayor David Dinkins, then he takes seat in front row of audience.
- Mayor David Dinkins introduces Senator Moynihan, then he takes seat in front row of audience.
- Senator Moynihan introduces Governor Mario Cuomo, then he takes seat in front row of audience.
- Mario Cuomo introduces **THE PRESIDENT**, then he takes seat in front row of audience.
- **THE PRESIDENT** makes remarks.
- **THE PRESIDENT** departs, stage left, and shakes hands toward exit, left to right.

OFFICIAL PARTY AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Staff will hold briefly after the speech to allow the President, Mayor Dinkins and Governor Cuomo to exit and proceed to rope line. During the rope line, staff should avoid being seen in "the Shot" and allow the President, Dinkins and Cuomo to work the crowd.

3:30 pm - 4:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT works outside extended rope line on departure.

- Weather permitting, the audio of the speech of **THE PRESIDENT** will be broadcast outside the Great Hall. After shaking hands, **THE PRESIDENT** may give brief remarks to the crowd.
OPEN PRESS
[See Site Diagram TAB D]

4:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs via motorcade en route Lincoln Center



4:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Lincoln Center and proceeds to New York Oval Office

Met by: John Feerick, Dean, Fordham University Law School

OFFICIAL PARTY AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Dinner will be available for the staff and official party in the basement of the Fordham University Law School at 6:00 pm. Workspace for senior staff and other traveling staff will be situated next to the President's hold.

4:15 pm - 7:30 pm

NEW YORK OFFICE TIME
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL
CLOSED PRESS
[See Site Diagram TAB E]

4:20 **Phone and Office Time**
DEANS OFFICE

- Dinner will be served at 5:30.

5:50 **Briefing for Business Leaders Meeting**
DEANS OFFICE
Staff Contact: Alexis Herman

6:00 **Radio Interview** with WHO Des Moines
DEANS OFFICE
Staff Contact: Jeff Eller

- 6:10 **Radio Conference Call** with Indiana Stations
DEANS OFFICE
Staff Contact: Jeff Eller
- 6:30 **Meeting** with Business Leaders
DEANS OFFICE
Staff Contact: Alexis Herman
Bob Rubin
- 7:15 **Photo Op** with six DNC event co-chairs
LAW SCHOOL LOBBY
- 7:25 **Photo Op** with volunteer drivers
LAW SCHOOL LOBBY
- 7:30 **Photo Op** with six New York police officers
LAW SCHOOL LOBBY

7:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds on foot to DNC Dinner
[See Site Diagram TAB F]
POOL PRESS

Accompanied on walk by:

Co-chairs of the New York City Presidential Gala:

Lewis Katz
Bob Rose
Bruce Ratner

OFFICIAL PARTY AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

The President will not depart Fordham until the Gala attendees have left the reception, passed through magnetometers and taken their seats at the dinner. This may cause a delay from the scheduled time. Phone and office time will continue until The President is ready for departure. A staff table for 10 members of the staff will be provided courtesy of the DNC.

7:40 pm - 9:15 pm

DNC PRESIDENTIAL GALA
LINCOLN CENTER

DNC Staff Contact: Hannah Spillman
Remarks: Carter Wilkie

CLOSED PRESS
[See Site Diagram TAB G]

-- **THE PRESIDENT** is announced, enters, and shakes hands with guests on the way to the head table.

-- The program continues:

- Invocation by Rabbi Balkany and Reverend Garcia
- Introduction by Lew Katz, Co-chair of the Gala
- Remarks by Mayor Dinkins
- Remarks by Governor Florio
- Remarks by Governor Cuomo
- Performance of "Back to Bachrach and David"
- Performance by Whoopi Goldberg

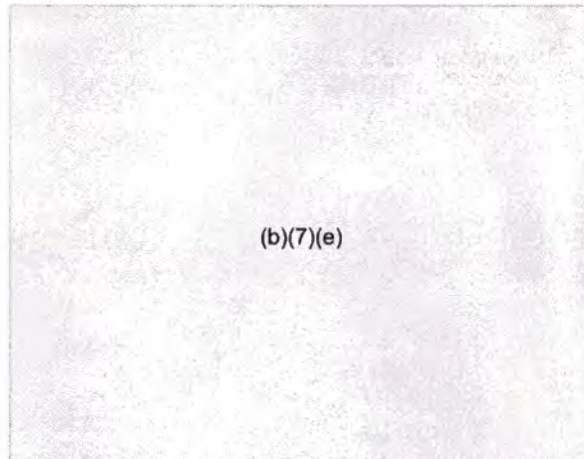
-- At this point, **THE PRESIDENT** switches to "Head Table #2"

- Introduction by DNC Finance Chair Roy Furman
- Remarks by Chairman Wilhelm
- Performance by Barry Manilow
- Introduction of **THE PRESIDENT** by Bruce Ratner and Lewis Katz, Co-chairs of the Gala
- Remarks by **THE PRESIDENT**
- Closing performance by Carly Simon

-- As the audience remains by their seats, **THE PRESIDENT** departs, shaking hands along the way.

9:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs via Motorcade en route Wall St. Landing Zone



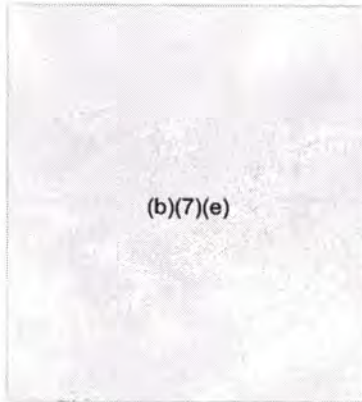
9:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Wall St. Landing Zone

9:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs via Marine 1 en route Newark International Airport





(b)(7)(e)

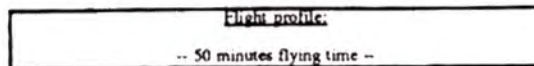
10:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Newark International Airport and boards Air Force 1

-- **Photo Op** with six New Jersey police officers
TARMAC

10:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base



Flight profile:

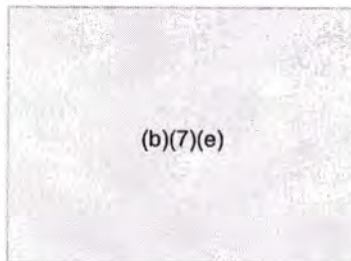
-- 50 minutes flying time --

11:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base

11:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs via Marine One en route the White House



(b)(7)(e)

11:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives the White House

BC AND HRC RON

WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1993

GREETING UPON ARRIVAL AT NEWARK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

DATE: May 12, 1993

LOCATION: Port Authority Terminal, Newark International Airport

TIME: upon arrival (approximately 1:45 p.m.)

From: Linda Moore, Political Affairs

I. PURPOSE

To give state constitutional officers the opportunity to greet you upon your arrival in Newark, New Jersey and welcome you to the state.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Governor Jim Florio (D), Attorney General Robert Del Tufo (D), and Newark Mayor Sharpe James (D).

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.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

NEW YORK CITY

EVENT: Economic Address at Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art.

DATE: Wednesday, May 12, 1993

TIME: 2:30-3:45 p.m.

ATTENDEES: 950 Ticketed Audience

PRESS: Open

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT arrives at the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Arts and Sciences. Mayor Dinkins will meet THE PRESIDENT, Senator Moynihan and Governor Cuomo curbside. THE PRESIDENT, Sen. Moynihan, Gov. Cuomo and Mayor Dinkins proceed through rear door to hallway. THE PRESIDENT is met in hallway by Cooper Union President Jay Iselin and other members of school's board of trustees. THE PRESIDENT proceeds down stairs to Green Room for 15 minutes of speech prep. THE PRESIDENT proceeds, accompanied by Sen. Moynihan, Gov. Cuomo, Mayor Dinkins and Mr. Iselin to the Great Hall, entering stage left, proceeding to stage at 2:45.

Jay Iselin will briefly introduce Mayor Dinkins who will introduce Senator Moynihan who will introduce Governor Cuomo who will introduce THE PRESIDENT.

THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks at 3:30 and exits stage left to greet crowd around front of stage. THE PRESIDENT exits the Great Hall on stage right side and proceeds upstairs to front entrance. THE PRESIDENT works a long rope line of overflow crowd outside Cooper Union.

For the speech, the press will be positioned on 48 running feet of riser with a straight throw of 50 feet. There is a cutaway riser stage right. Local press will position on 6 inch risers to left of travel press. Staff will escort cameras to positions in aisles for cutaway opportunities.

During rope line outside, pool press will position on a moving flatbed that will precede THE PRESIDENT by 30-50 feet.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Ann Walker

SUBJECT: Background Briefing on Cooper Union

Cooper Union was founded in 1859 by Peter Cooper, a famous New York industrialist and philanthropist. It was said that as a grown man, Mr. Cooper couldn't spell and that he was continually embarrassed throughout his life over his lack of education. In spite of this, he designed and built the first steam locomotive in the history of the U.S. In addition, he amassed a large fortune developing products such as glue, iron and a forerunner of Jell-O.

The son of an immigrant, Peter Cooper founded Cooper Union with the idea of giving less fortunate students a formal education. Mr. Cooper believed that education should be "a free as water and air" and thus established Cooper for the "boys and girls of the City, who had no better opportunity than I." Motivated by the idea that the "object of life is to do good," Cooper opened the first public reading room in New York City, as well as one of the nation's first public libraries.

In 1860, President Lincoln delivered his famous "Right Makes Might" address on his way to becoming President. This speech covered a number of issues from slavery to territory rights. His closing line was, "Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Excerpts of the text of Lincoln's famous speech is included in the book of Lincoln's work compiled by Governor Cuomo and Harold Holzer, Lincoln On Democracy. Preceding the text Cuomo and Holzer write, "Probably the most important speech of his career to date, the Cooper Union address triumphantly introduced Lincoln to the eastern Republican establishment and invigorated his chances for the presidency." A preface to the speech published in the New York Tribune call it an "historical work -- brief, complete, profound, impartial, truthful -- which will survive the time and the occasion which called it forth."

In 1916, President Wilson spoke at Cooper Union. He said, "and I felt in this room what I think I feel tonight - the pulse of life seeking to express itself in thought, in order that thought may be ready for action, and action may fill the stage of life with achievement." Prior to getting into politics President Wilson spoke at Cooper Union often as issues forum to debate current issues.

All of these speeches were delivered in the Great Hall where you will be speaking this afternoon. Peter Cooper hoped the Great Hall would to serve as a meeting place for New Yorkers of all orientations and organizations.

Cooper Union was the first American College to adopt a non-discriminatory policy. In that tradition. The NAACP held its first meeting in the Great Hall. Also the Women's suffrage movement began at Cooper Union and the American Red Cross also takes claim to be started there. These diverse beginnings were exactly what Peter Cooper wanted. He believed in a "hands-on" approach to education through contribution to the community and urban life. As part of that contribution to the enhancement of urban life, Cooper Union offers free day and evening classes for men and women, the start of continuing education.

Cooper Union believes in a social contract between the student and his or her environment. Students are taught ethics and social responsibility for improving City life. From the view point of the President Jay Iselin, "...this College has sought to stand as a public trust."

Enrollment, funding sources, and leadership

With only three areas of specialization Cooper Union is extremely selective in its admissions process. The School of Engineering, School of Architecture and School of Fine Arts are the programs offered. Funding for the \$40,000 scholarships comes from an extensive endowment fund set up originally by Peter Cooper and since maintained my friends of the Institution and Alumni.

The current President is **Jay Iselin** who has been serving as President since 1988. Coming from being President of WNET New York, the Public Broadcasting Station for New York, after serving there for 15 years.

School's Total Enrollment: 1050

Ethnic Breakdown

White	53%
African-American	8%
Hispanic	7%
Asian American	28%
International	4%

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Ann Walker and Alan Stone
SUBJECT: Cooper Union Speech Briefing

Purpose of Cooper Union Speech

This speech is an important element of your campaign to pass the economic plan. The message of the day is that to improve the economy we must have leaders who will make tough choices on the critical issues. We know the cost of doing nothing is an economy in continual decline. This speech will communicate your ability and vision to make the tough choices in the national interest.

The speech focuses on three tough choices you have made and their linkages to continual prosperity. They include:

- o Spending cuts, without which we will not reduce the deficit or increase investments; but which other leaders have been unwilling to do.
- o A change in the way business is done in D.C., including
 - Campaign Finance Reform/ending political gridlock, and reinventing government.

Each of these will change the political culture of Washington and the way the bureaucracy works, both of which are necessary to end gridlock and grow the economy. They are tough choices because business has been done no other way in decades.

- [o Health care reform - Being serious about the economy means being serious about health care costs. TBD - speech revisions in process]

Background/Rationale

Abraham Lincoln gave a very famous speech at Cooper Union in 1860. One of Lincoln's most revered qualities was his capacity to rise above politics to make the tough choices in the national interest. In the speech strength of Cooper Union as a focus, and the lineage we will make to Lincoln rests in the message that great leaders make tough choices to move America ahead.

Cooper Union also reflects the vision of a man who stood for great ideals and wasn't afraid of change necessary to turn ideals to reality.

The philosophy of the school and the ideals of its founder are reflected in your vision and your plan:

- o Community service
- o Application of ideals to government
- o Individual and community responsibility.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

NEW YORK CITY

EVENT: Phone/Office Time at Fordham Law School

DATE: Wednesday, May 12, 1993

TIME: 4:15-7:20 p.m.

ATTENDEES: Staff Only

PRESS: Closed

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT arrives at Fordham law school basement entrance and proceeds upstairs to office of the Dean room 110 for private office time.

THE PRESIDENT will eat dinner at 5:30 in the Oval Office, and he will do one ten-minute live radio interview and a twenty-minute radio conference call from 6:00 to 6:30. The stations are WHO from Des Moines (live at 6:00), WIBC (Indianapolis), WSBT (South Bend), WOWO (Fort Wayne), WIKY (Evansville) and the Indiana Radio Network.

[WALL STREET MEETING]

THE PRESIDENT will do a 5-10 minute meeting/photo opportunity in the Dean's office with the following persons:

Bruce Ratner	CEO Forest City Rattner, Co-Chair DNC Gala
Bill Rollnick	Owner, Mattel Toys
Bob Rose	Managing Director, Credit Agricole
Stanley Shuman	Partner, Allen & Co.
Lewis Katz	CEO Kinney Systems, Co-Chair DNC Gala
Richard Mays	Judge from Arkansas

THE PRESIDENT will proceed to the lobby of the Fordham Law School where he will do a brief photo opportunity with 6 members of the New York Police Department and volunteer motorcade drivers and proceed on foot across the street to a tent outside Lincoln Center for the DNC Gala Dinner.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Ann Walker and Mark Bernkopf

RE: Lincoln Center and Fordham Law School Background

Lincoln Center

Lincoln Center is a complex of performing-arts and educational institutions built in midtown Manhattan in the 1960's. Lincoln Center is the home of the New York City Opera, the New York Philharmonic, the Juilliard School, the New York City Ballet, the Film Society, the Chamber Music Society, and the Library and Museum of the Performing Arts. The Lincoln Center complex includes Damrosch Park, where you will attend the DNC dinner.

Note: A fundraiser for Lincoln Center, the Sony Classical Concert, will be held at Avery Fisher Hall. The President and CEO of Sony USA, Norio Ohga, will be conducting the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra.

Fordham Law School

Fordham Law School was founded in 1905. *Fordham is currently celebrating the 75th anniversary of the admission of the first women to the Law School.* Fordham Law School has 1400 students, 45 percent of whom are women. Over 21 percent of its students are minority; Fordham has the 18th most diverse law-school student body in the Nation. Prominent alumni include Geraldine Ferraro (an evening student and current Board of Visitors Member), California State Treasurer Kathleen Brown, Congressman Keogh (father of the Keogh plan), former New York Governor Malcolm Wilson and former New York State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz.

Fordham Law School was founded by prominent international lawyer Paul Fuller. In the mid-19th century, Fuller, then a young street urchin, was found speaking Spanish during a city stroll by the French-born international attorney Charles Coudert. Coudert raised the boy as his own, and eventually brought him into the Coudert Brothers law firm.

The current Dean, John D. Ferrick, is also President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and was Chairman of the New York State Commission on Government Integrity. Dean Ferrick had a major role in drafting the 25th Amendment (on Presidential Disability and Succession) to the U.S. Constitution.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 11, 1993

LIVE INTERVIEW WITH WHO RADIO IN DES MOINES

DATE: May 12, 1993
LOCATION: New York
TIME: 6:05 PM EST
FROM: Richard Strauss

I. PURPOSE:

This interview will give you the opportunity to discuss your economic plan and economic vision for the Midwest with the people in the city of Des Moines and the state of Iowa.

II. BACKGROUND:

You will be doing a ten minute live one-on-one interview with Des Moines, Iowa radio station WHO. The interviewer will be WHO Farm News and Information Director Bob Quinn.

Bob, an avid marathon runner (he just finished the 26 mile Drake Marathon), anchors the early morning farm news coverage on WHO and has been a reporter in Iowa for over 15 years.

WHO is a 50,000 watt clear channel news and talk radio station that began broadcasting in 1924. Apparently, WHO's first sports director was Ronald Reagan, who did play-by-play broadcasting for the University of Iowa football team. Since then, the station has consistently been number one or two in the ratings.

Sticking to his background, Bob will likely focus his questions to the issues of farming. The standard issues of ethanol, the energy tax, and rural health care will probably come up.

A separate issues briefing is attached.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

1. Bob Quinn, WHO interviewer, ABC Radio technician
2. Dee Dee Myers, Ernie Gibble
3. White House Communications Agency (WHCA) staff, video taping staff, stenographer's office, staff photographer.

IV. PRESS PLAN:

WHO radio in Des Moines will be carrying the interview back to Des Moines LIVE. They are one hour behind New York time so the interview will be occurring in heart of their evening rush hour.

After your interview, experts from the agricultural field (hogs, corn, soybean, and cattle), and state politicians including possibly Senator Harkin, Iowa Secretary of Agriculture Dale Cochran, and Governor Branstad will participate in a roundtable discussion about your interview.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

--You will conclude your event and then have phone/office time.

--The interview will begin at 6:05 PM EST

VI. REMARKS:

There are no set remarks for the one-one-one interview.

BRIEF ON IOWA STATE ISSUES

Econ. Status of State-Positive

Iowa posted the third largest growth in per capita income in the nation last year, largely due to its corn harvest. This was only topped by Nebraska and North Dakota. Iowa state income grew by six percent compared to the national average of four percent.

Most of the economic improvement was due to the increased value of crop inventories which shot up 35 percent. Construction income rose 12.5 percent, more than twice the national average of five percent.

Last year's increase in income amounted to \$1,086 per person. Iowa moved closer to the national average last year than it has been at any time during the last decade. Among all states, Iowa ranked 27th in per-capita income in 1992 and the growth in personal income exceeded the 1992 inflation rate of 3.2%.

Econ. Status of State-Negative

Recent upsurge in poverty in Iowa. In 1991, 11.4% of the population lived below the poverty line. In 1991 there was an increase of 7,002 people living in poverty from the previous year. Poor farmland and an increasing elderly population have contributed to an increase in the poverty rate. Ten percent of Des Moines' population lives below the poverty level.

Health Care

Fifty two percent of Iowans now say they would support higher taxes to pay for health-care reform. Eighty-seven percent of Iowans consider the high cost of health care to be the biggest problem of health care -- few Iowans consider availability and quality of care to be the major issue. There is also concern that with recent hospital closings in the state, availability of health care may be limited.

Fifty-percent prefer a system financed by employers and workers using private insurance. Yet, seventy-three percent of Iowans were in support of a government-sponsored health plan.

NOTE: Dr. Steve Gleason is a member of the Health Care Task Force and he is from Des Moines.

General Numbers

Iowa has 10 million hogs, 7 million cows, 3 million people and a ton of corn and beans.

BTU Energy Tax

Although farmers are obviously not in favor of any energy tax, the BTU tax appears to be the least expensive of all the energy tax options for Iowans. Midwesterners want to make sure that they will get something for the money that they will be contributing for the energy tax. The BTU tax would cost the average Iowa family of four \$104 per year.

Midwestern Economic Development

The people of Iowa are also concerned about trade issues including NAFTA, GATT, and the issue of farm goods and Russia.

Farmers and Costs

Farmers are worried that they will be paying more for fertilizer, fuel, and pesticides under energy and environmental taxes being considered. Corn growers are especially worried because they use so much fertilizer. They are already facing troubles due to the large harvest and diminishing price of corn.

Because of long driving distances in the state, farmers living in rural areas will also be hit by travel costs while traveling to urban centers to obtain supplies, etc.

SPECIFIC FACTUAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q: Why are farm programs costing more in Fiscal Year 1993 than in Fiscal Year 1992?

A: Large harvests, including a record corn crop, have resulted in lower commodity prices. Therefore, higher farm program support payments are required.

Q: In light of the record corn crop, do you expect to increase the maximum quantity that could be allowed into the Farmer Owned Reserve?

A: We are currently reviewing producer interest in placing grain into the reserve and if an adjustment is necessary, this determination will be announced at that time.

Q: What are your budget reduction proposals for the agricultural commodity programs?

A: Our budget reduction programs include increasing the normal flex acres from 15-25%, limiting program payments to those producers earning more than 100,000 per year in off-farm income, eliminating the honey price-support program, limiting payments to wool and mohair producers to \$50,000, and increasing assessment on non-program crops like oil seeds.

Q: Why haven't some producers who applied for disaster assistance last year under the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act receive their disaster payment checks?

A: There were serious software problems resulting in incorrect computations being made in field offices. The payments were then computed at the national level and all applications have been processed and checks will be mailed within the next few days.

Port of Dubuque

The Port of Dubuque would be hurt by a tax increase on diesel fuel which would cripple the barge industry, and would ultimately hurt tri-state farmers and consumers. Senator Tom Harkin apparently opposes the tax.

The Port of Dubuque is a major transfer point for trucks, trains, and barges and the new tax would make rails competitive with barges. Barges are traditionally cheaper than trains because they provide more material for less energy.

Airport Funds

Gateway Airport in Sioux City needs \$11 million in repairs, says Congressman Fred Grandy (of "Gopher" Love Boat fame). Grandy says it has been about 30 years since the original main runway was extended. The airport serves about 250,000 passengers per year. Grandy has asked the House Appropriations Subcommittee on transportation for \$11 million for the project.

NOTE

Mrs. Clinton has a 70-percent approval rating by Iowans.

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

May 11, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRET DICKEY 
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.

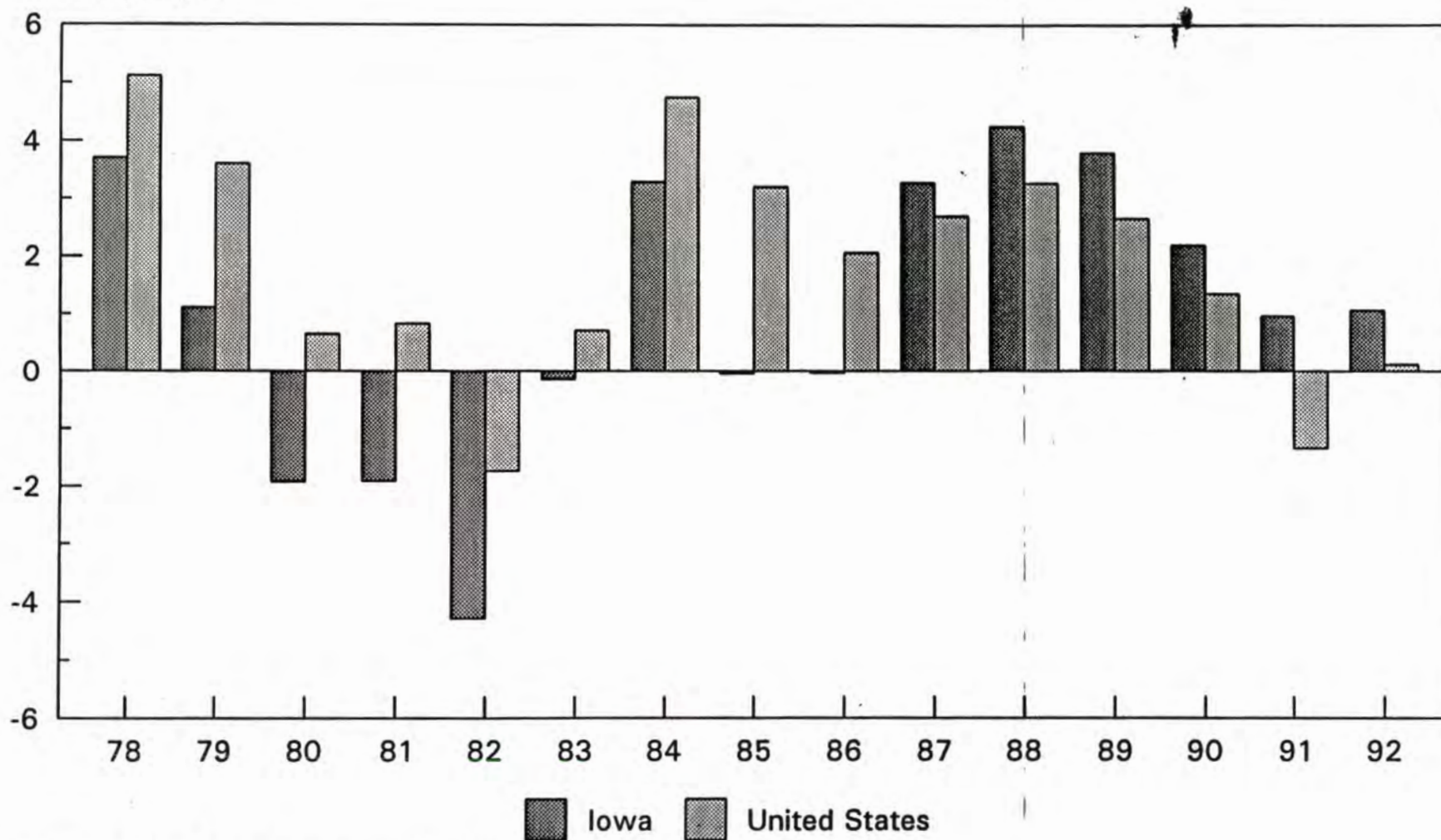
- o During the 1970s, the growth of nonfarm payroll employment in Iowa was stronger than that in the nation as a whole (Chart 1). This trend resumed again in 1987. Last year marked the sixth consecutive year that job growth in Iowa outpaced that in the nation.
- o The unemployment rate in Iowa has been consistently below that of the nation (Chart 2). In February 1993, unemployment in Iowa was 4.3 percent, 4th lowest in the country.
- o 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).
- o 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.
- o 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.
- o 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

Percent per year

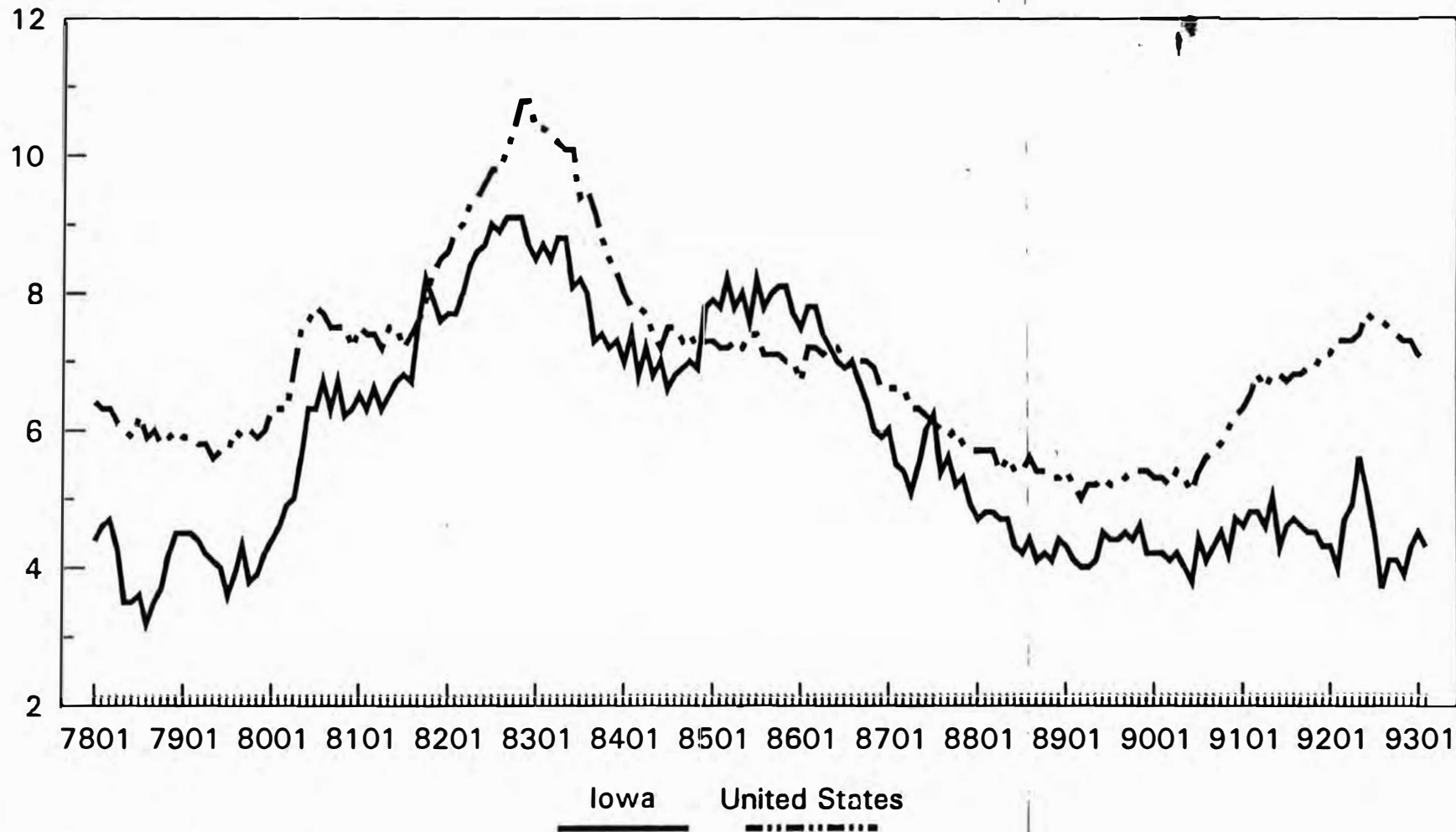


Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.
Source: Department of Labor.

Iowa and the United States

Unemployment Rates
Monthly, 1978 - 1993

Percent



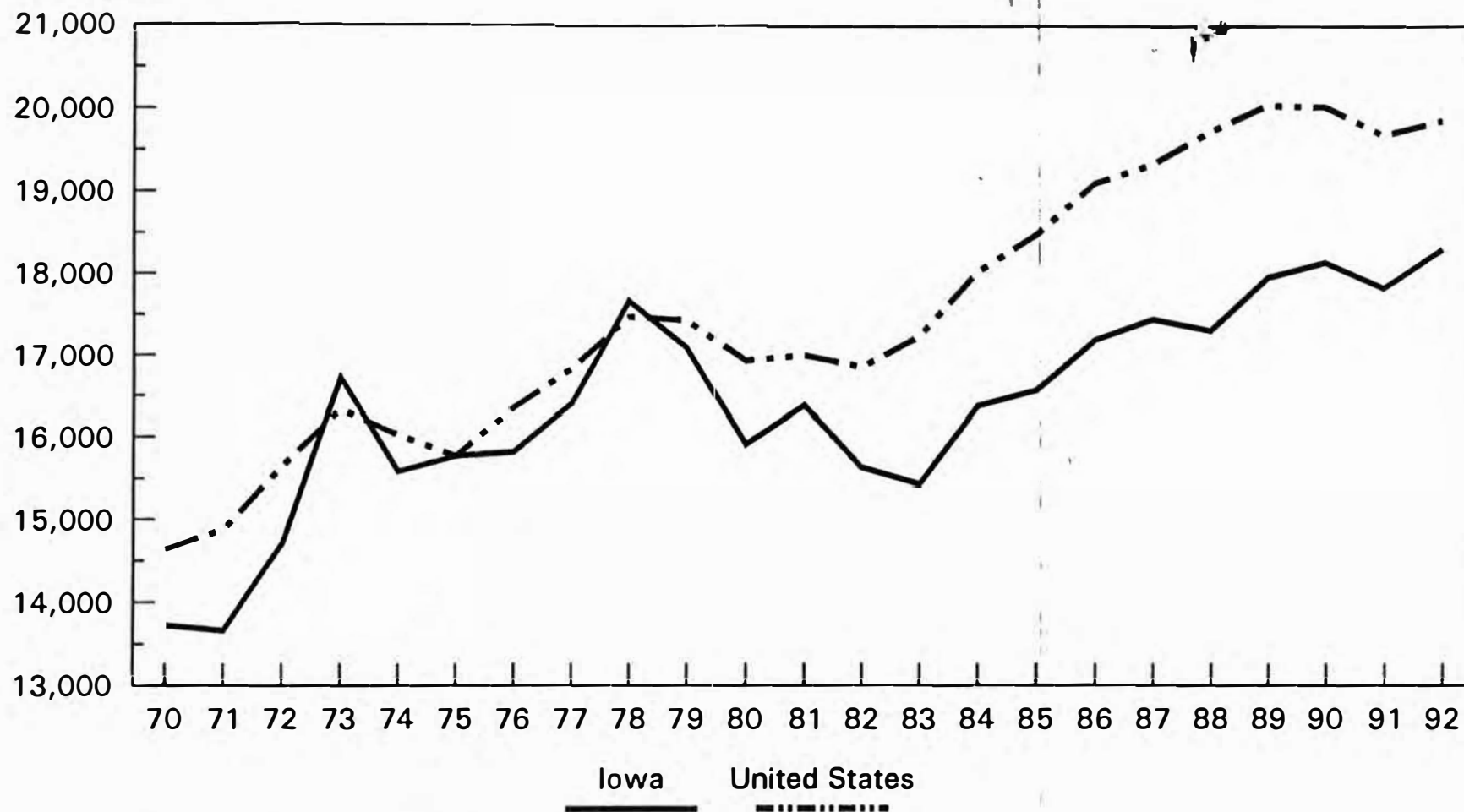
Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.
Source: Department of Labor.

Iowa and the United States

Real Per Capita Personal Income

1970 - 1992

1992 dollars



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 11, 1993

CONFERENCE CALL WITH INDIANA RADIO STATIONS

DATE: May 12, 1993
LOCATION: New York
TIME: 6:15 PM EST
FROM: Richard Strauss

I. PURPOSE:

This conference call will give you the opportunity to discuss your economic plan and economic vision for the Midwest with the people of the state of Indiana.

II. BACKGROUND:

You will be doing a fifteen minute conference call with four radio stations and the Indiana statewide radio network. I will moderate the call. The call should occur as it has in the past with each station taking their turn asking questions until we run out of time.

A separate issues brief is attached.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

1. Indianapolis WIBC-AM, Jim Camp
2. Statewide Network Indiana Stacey Fox
3. South Bend WSBT-AM Mary Simko
4. Fort Wayne WOWO-AM/FM Jenelle Bunton and Van Rockefeller (a distant relative to the famous family)
5. Evansville WIKY-FM Randy Wheeler
6. Dee Dee Myers, Richard Strauss, Ernie Gobble, White House Communications Agency (WHCA) staff, video taping staff, stenographer's office, staff photographer.

V. PRESS PLAN:

All of the stations, with the exception of WOWO in Fort Wayne are planning on taping the conference call and running news stories using portions of the interview in their afternoon and morning newscasts. WOWO will probably carry the broadcast live during their evening drive time.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

--You will conclude your event and then have phone/office time until you begin your radio interview.

--You will do your WHO radio interview starting at 6:05 PM EST and ending at 6:15 PM EST.

--Your conference call will begin at 6:16 PM EST and will conclude at 6:30 PM EST.

VI. REMARKS:

There are no set remarks for this conference call.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INDIANA GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Largest Manufacturing Industries by Rank

Electric & Electronic Equipment

Primary Metal Industries

Machinery, except Electrical

Motor Vehicles & Equipment

Population, 1990

Indiana 5,664,780

Population of Major Indiana Cities, 1990

Indianapolis 741,952

Fort Wayne 178,072

Evansville 126,272

South Bend 105,511

Indiana Employment Distribution, 1991 Percentages by Sector

Manufacturing 24.6

Services 21.3

Retail Trade 18.7

Government 15.1

Wholesale Trade 5.0

Finance Insurance Real Estate 5.0

Transportation Communication, Public Utilities 5.3

Indiana Labor Force

1991 Annual Average (000's)

Labor Force: 2,798

Employed: 2,632

Unemployed: 166

Rate: 5.9%

Earnings by Industry, 1990 (\$ million)

	Amount	Percent
Total	68,735	100%
Farm	1,204	1.8%
Manufacturing	21,625	31.4%
Mining	4,137	6.0%
Construction	4,137	6.0%
Wholesale/Retail	10,186	14.8%
E.I.R.E	3,334	4.9%
Trans., Comm., P.U.	4,721	6.9%
Services	13,887	20.2%
Other Industries	286	.4%
Government	8,903	12.9%

INDIANA ISSUE INFORMATION

G.O.P. Senator Lugar Gets Slak for Voting Against President's Economic Plan

Democratic State Chairman Ann DeLaney criticized Republican Senator Richard Lugar for voting against your Economic Stimulus Package. Lugar hailed the Republican's filibuster defeating your jobs-creation package.

Senator Lugar is up for reelection, running unopposed. Governor Bayh's office cautions you about praising Lugar on the Bosnian situation.

Amtrak

Important to note: DeLaney claims the defeat of the Economic Stimulus Package cost jobs at the Amtrak facilities in Beech Grove, an Indianapolis suburb. 230 furloughed workers in Beech Grove's Amtrak maintenance facility might not be rehired due to the defeat of the stimulus package. This defeat might lead to further layoffs of the total 840 workers in Beech Grove.

Between \$60 million and \$83 million would have been spent on this Amtrak maintenance facility, specifically on locomotives and passenger railroad cars had your plan passed. Amtrak officials hope you will reintroduce the bill or seek other spending legislation.

There is also hope that an Amtrack station will be built in Evansville that will connect the Indiana city to the railway that runs between Chicago and Jacksonville, Florida.

Health Care: The General Assembly

The General Assembly adjourned its regular session on April 29 without deciding how to allocate the state budget. The primary issue is how to fund a projected increase in Medicaid payments.

Governor Bayh is proposing more than \$500 million in cuts to the state budget. He requested a one percent assessment on hospitals to help support Medicaid costs. Republicans claim that this plan is a tax increase.

Governor Bayh wants the legislature to put aside partisan differences and enact a budget. He believes that the same type of Republican gridlock that is supposedly taking place in the General Assembly is taking place in the U.S. Senate.

Important: Evansville Highway

One of the most important issues for Evansville is the building of a proposed highway between Indianapolis and Evansville. The highway, called the "Interstate 69 project" still needs to gain full congressional support. This highway is important because there is currently no highway connection between suburban Evansville and the state's largest city, Indianapolis.

Supporters hope that both you and the Vice President will make this construction a priority. Mayor Frank McDonald was a strong advocate for you during the campaign and linked your election to the highway being built. Additionally, supporters believe that this highway will help stimulate the economy in short-terms as well as maintain economic development in the long run.

Governor Bayh has repeatedly praised your budget proposal by stating that the economic stimulus package would boost funds available for the proposed highway construction to almost a half billion dollars. He specified that funding would support about 8,000 new jobs.

The governor has also praised you for your support of programs such as Head Start and WIC (Women, Infants, Children). Both of these programs are along the same lines as Indiana's Step Ahead program (providing services to pre-school children, such as prenatal care and immunization).

Defense Finance Center

Evansville is also one of twenty finalists for a defense finance center that would create about 4,000 jobs in the city. The city's development community, including Congressman Frank McCloskey has come to Washington to lobby Secretary Aspin for the facility to be built. This program would be a part of the "Vision 2,000" program for rebuilding Evansville. The review process has been stalled and the selection process is still being reviewed.

Video Gambling

You may want to be aware that the state is attempting to adopt video gambling to help it finance a college scholarship program for low-income, drug-free students. The issue faces strong opposition in the Republican-controlled Senate.

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

May 11, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRET DICKEY *BMD*
SUBJECT: Talking Points on the Indiana Economy

After being hit hard by the recessions in the early 1980s, the Indiana economy has been growing more rapidly than that of the nation over the last seven years.

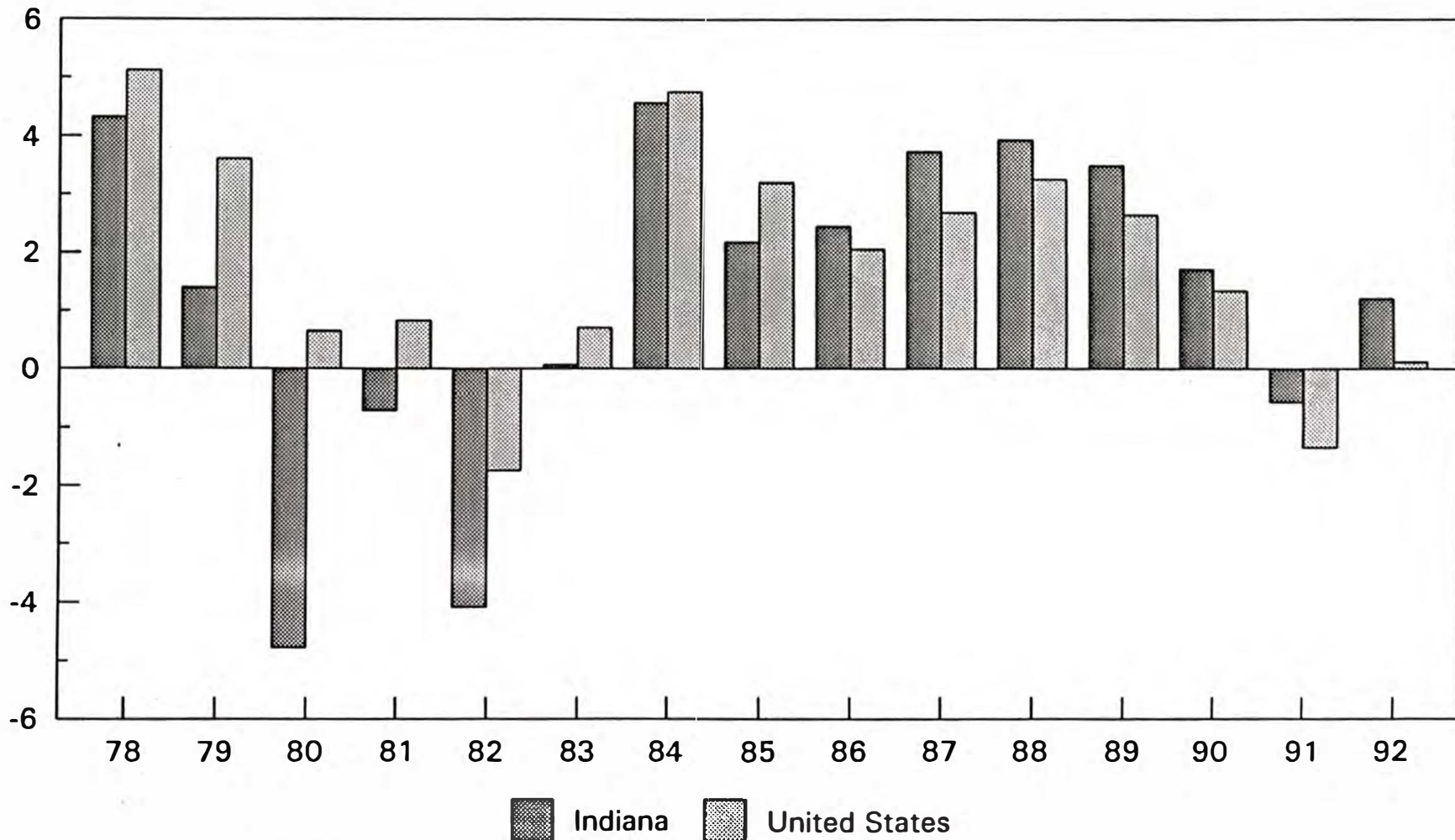
- o During the 1970s and early 1980s, nonfarm payroll employment in Indiana grew more slowly than that in the nation as a whole. In each of the last seven years, however, growth in the state has exceeded that in the U.S (Chart 1). In 1992, job growth in Indiana was 1.2 percent.
- o After nearly three years of double digit inflation in the early 1980s, unemployment in Ohio has fallen to levels slightly below the U.S. average (Chart 2). In February 1993, the unemployment rate in Indiana was 6.1 percent, compared with 7.0 percent in the nation.
- o With the decline in the steel industry (and the manufacturing sector in general) in the early 1980s, the Indiana economy was hit much harder by recession than the nation as a whole. From 1979 to 1983, employment declined 9.3 percent. Incomes, which had been as much as 97 percent of the U.S. average, dropped significantly (Chart 3).
 - Per capita personal income in Indiana (\$18,043 in 1992) was 91 percent of the U.S. average, ranking 31st in the nation.
- o The key sector in the Indiana economy is still manufacturing, accounting for over 24 percent of nonfarm employment in 1992. Important industries include primary metals, motor vehicles and equipment, electronic equipment, rubber and plastics, fabricated metals, and furniture. Indiana is also an important agricultural state, particularly for soybeans, corn, hogs, and hay.
- o Unemployment rates in 1992 were: Evansville (6.3 percent), Fort Wayne (5.9 percent), Indianapolis (4.8 percent), and South Bend (6.1 percent).

Attachments

Indiana and the United States

Growth in Nonfarm Payroll Employment 1978 - 1992

Percent per year



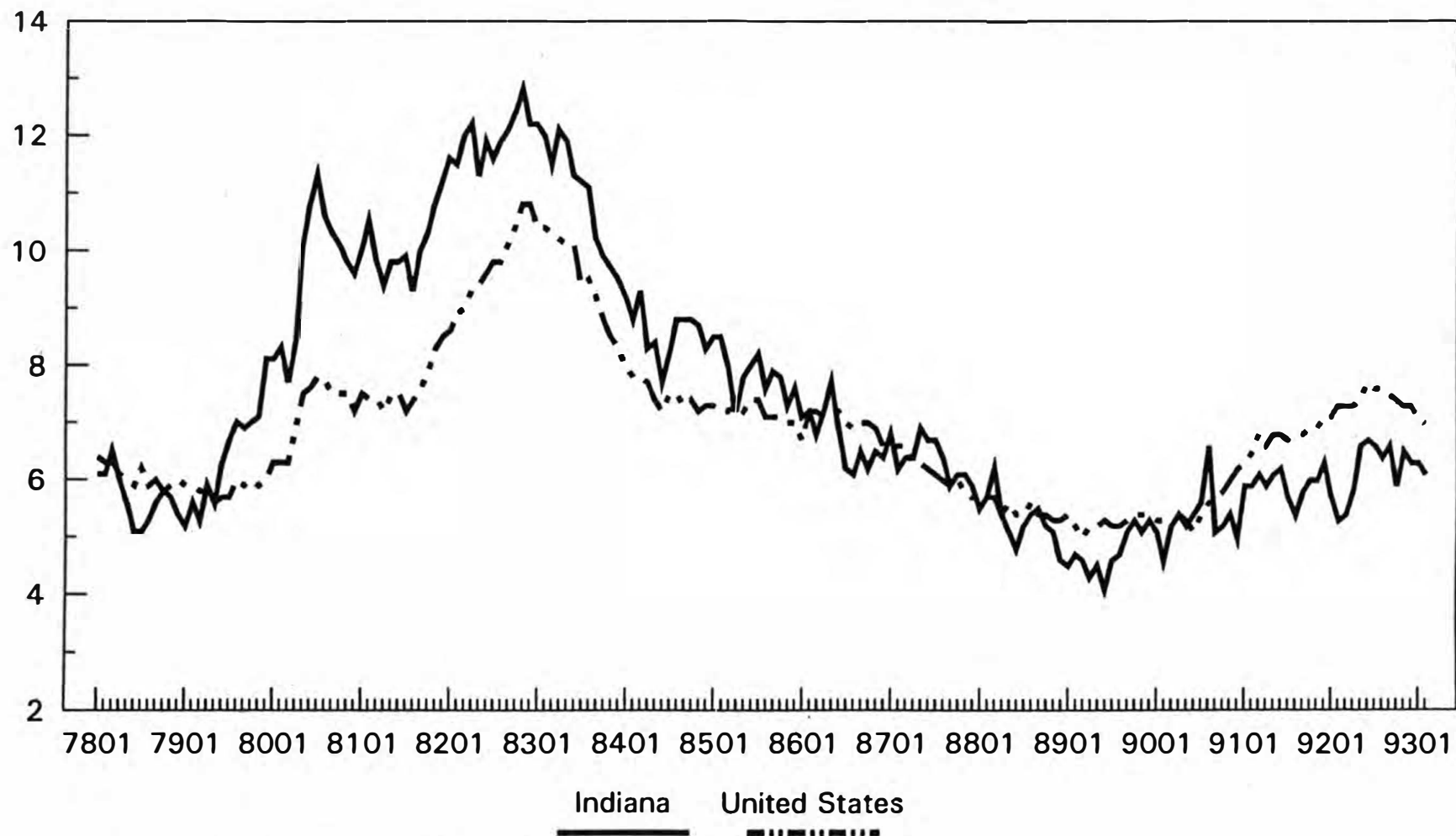
Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.

Source: Department of Labor.

Indiana and the United States

Unemployment Rates
Monthly, 1978 - 1993

Percent



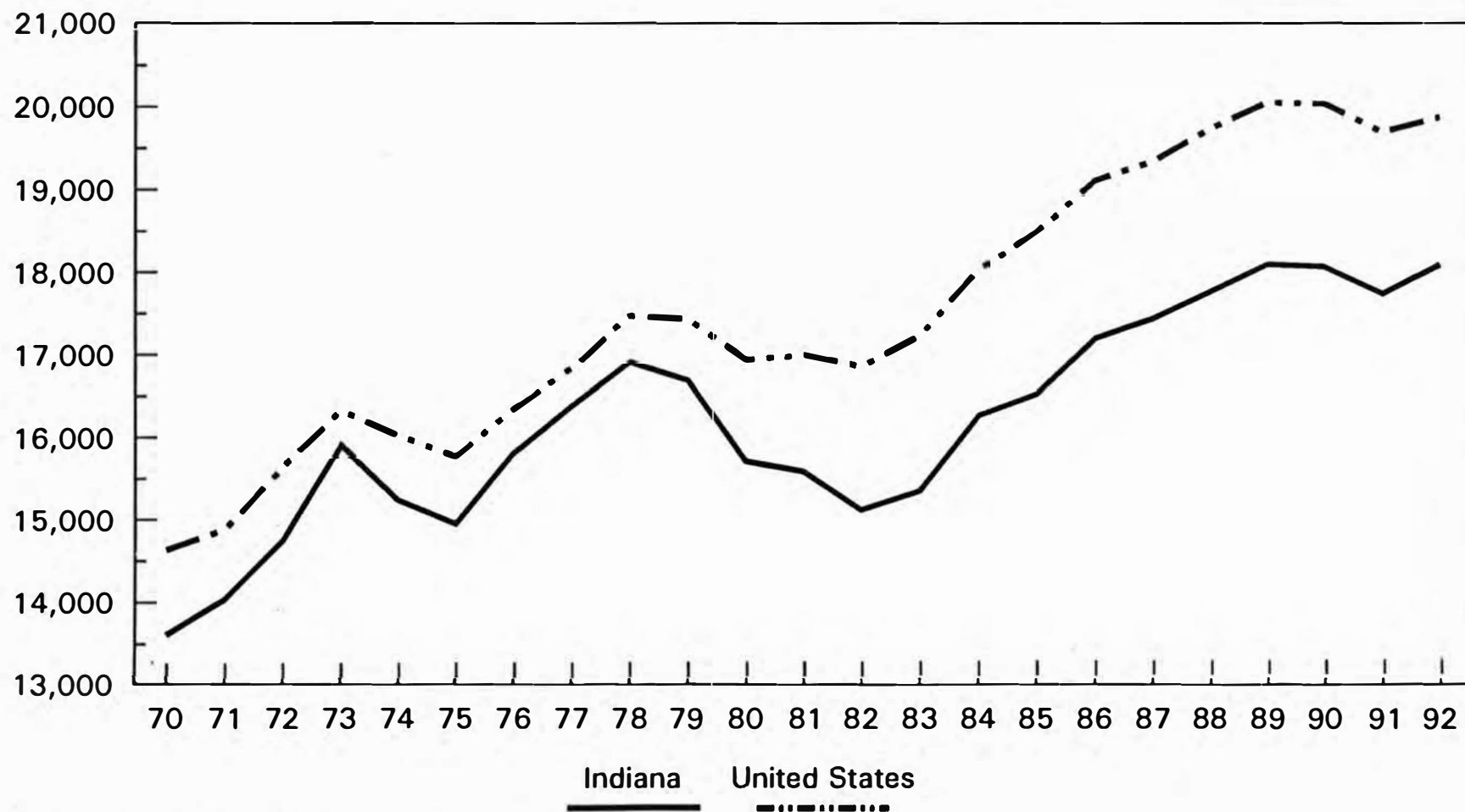
Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.

Source: Department of Labor.

Indiana and the United States

Real Per Capita Personal Income
1970 - 1992

1992 dollars



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 11, 1993

MEETING WITH CEOS

DATE: WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1993
TIME: 6:30 PM
LOCATION: DEAN'S OFFICE
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL
62nd and Columbus Avenue
NEW YORK CITY
FROM: ALEXIS HERMAN

I. PURPOSE

To have an open discussion between you and CEOs of major corporations on our economic plans and the need for continued support of it. Also, to announce specific agreements we have reached on royalty and the lowering of the tax rate.

II. BACKGROUND

This meeting is an opportunity for us to continue building and maintaining our relations with the business community. The CEOs invited have worked hard on the tax rate and royalty issues. They are not necessarily our supporters, except for Jim Jones. Expect to hear their thoughts on what we need to do to go forward, particularly on the issues of health care reform and reconciliation.

This will be an informal, candid discussion.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Jim Jones, CEO, American Stock Exchange
Larry Bossidy, CEO, Allied Signal
Linda Wachner, CEO, Warnaco
Larry Tisch, CEO, CBS
John Reed, CEO, Citicorp
Joe Gorman, CEO, TRW
John Welch, Jr., CEO, General Electric
Harvey Golub, CEO, American Express
Staff: Bob Rubin
Alexis Herman

IV. PRESS PLAN

Close to press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- o CEOs seated in the room.
- o You enter and take a seat.
- o Alexis will make the introductions.
- o You open the discussion by welcoming the opportunity to meet with the CEO.
- o Either Alexis or Bob will end discussion at appropriate time.
- o You depart.
- o CEOs depart.

VI. REMARKS

None necessary.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

NEW YORK CITY

EVENT: DNC Gala Fundraising Dinner

DATE: Wednesday, May 12, 1993

TIME: 7:40-9:15 p.m.

ATTENDEES: 1,800 paid guests

PRESS: Closed

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT leaves Fordham Law School and crosses 62nd street to Lincoln Center, accompanied by David Wilhelm and event Co-Chairs Bruce Ratner, Lewis Katz and Bob Rose. THE PRESIDENT and his party are announced and enter the main tent. THE PRESIDENT works the room on his way toward his table in the center. THE PRESIDENT watches the program (See Josh for Program). THE PRESIDENT is introduced by event co-Chairs Bruce Ratner and Lewis Katz, proceeds to podium via stage left stairs and addresses guests.

THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and introduces Carly Simon and remains on stage while she and the Friendship Inspirational Children's Choir perform "The Turn of the Tide". At the end of the song, THE PRESIDENT proceeds offstage stage right and works room on exit.

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to motorcade on 62nd street en route Wall Street LZ. Senator Moynihan will accompany THE PRESIDENT in the limousine and back to Washington.

DRAFT

**The President of the United States
Democratic National Committee Gala
Lincoln Center, New York, New York
May 12, 1993**

Thank you, Bruce Ratner. After that flattering introduction and this dinner tonight, I guess all I have to do is lose twenty pounds of expectations.

I want to recognize the other Chairmen of this event tonight, Lewis Katz and Bob Rose; and the Co-chairs: Bob Barrie, Bill Boardman, Paul Montrone, George Norcross III, Felix Rohatyn, Ann Sheffer, John Sweeney, and Stephin Swid.

I also want to recognize David Wilhelm, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Roy Furman, the DNC's National Finance Chairman, and say thanks to all of you for your help in getting more Democrats elected in the future. I think all of you deserve a hand for that.

Remember who we are here for -- not Democrats who win, but the people Democrats can help once they win -- the people we help get the skills and opportunities they need to lift themselves.

For the last several days, I've been speaking to people across the country, listening to their anxieties and hopes about their jobs, their schools, their neighborhoods and their chances in life. And let me tell you something. We're on the right side because we're on their side.

Jeff Greenfield, the journalist at ABC, has an observation that I think explains what's been happening lately. He says that when it comes to politics, the press is much better at watching the ripples on the river than at noticing the shifts in the river bed. As he says, news is too often about the fluid, shallow events on the surface rather than about the important, fundamental changes that are harder to see. But every once in a while, a thoughtful piece takes a step back from the hype of the moment to explain what's really going on.

There was a piece like this in the Wall Street Journal recently; and in case you didn't read it, I'm proud to tell you that the long reign of trickle-down economics is over.

As this one writer put it, the question in the 1980s used to be, "Will government ever really lower the federal deficit?" Now, the question is, "How much?" And, "How fast?"

The question used to be, "Can government ever do anything to stop the health care system from bankrupting this country?" Now the question is, "When?" And, "How quickly?"

The question used to be, "Should government play a role at all in helping Americans compete in the global economy?" Now the question is, "What is the nature and scope of that role?" And, "How can it happen soon enough?"

These new questions are being asked because Americans, deep down, prefer action over inaction, effort over excuses, and decision over delay.

I believe most people feel like the man I saw holding a sign on the side of the road when I went to see Franklin Roosevelt's home in Hyde Park with Senator Moynihan. It must have been eight degrees outside, and this guy was standing bravely in the cold, with a sign that said, "Just do something."

Americans are tired of do-nothing government. It's too easy: you just give tax breaks to people who don't need them, step aside and blame all of our problems on the most vulnerable members of society.

But it's hard to do the big things, and it takes time. The budget deficit... America's competitive advantage over other countries... the skills of our workforce... the inadequacies of our health care system -- all of these have been left unattended for years, and it may take years of discipline to bring them back under control. But we have to try.

We are already well on our way to opening the door to America's future for millions of Americans who, for too long, saw the door shut or slammed right before their eyes:

The young middle-class couple who can own their first home because they can finally afford the interest payments on their mortgage.

Hard-working parents who can now take time off from work to care for a sick relative without fear of losing their jobs. —

In my travels around the country, I've found that most people just want to be rewarded for working hard and playing by the rules. But they're frustrated when they see the rules are stacked against them and when attempts to re-write the rules in their favor are resisted by narrow interests.

Consider the people counting on our help:

—
A working father who desperately wants to switch jobs but worries about losing health care coverage for his family.

A medical school graduate who wants to serve the under-served without risk of defaulting on her loans.

A high school student who wants to stay in school knowing that his skills are needed in the workplace.

DRAFT

Neighborhood watchdogs who want to sweep the drugs and dealers off their streets without fear of being told to go it alone.

The other party failed in Washington, and will continue to fail, by telling the American people to go it alone. But we are mistaken if we ever take this to mean "Let government do everything for you."

Have patience for progress because government today must go forward, step-by-step, hand-in-hand, in partnership with the American people.

I'm sure you'll be hearing more from David Wilhelm, who has some great ideas about how to foster that partnership and reconnect people to what happens in Washington in the months and years ahead.

I am optimistic, because after years of denial and blame and neglect, America is poised for a comeback. Our people are not eager to return to the days of a do-nothing government. I have seen it in the faces I saw in Cleveland, and in Chicago, and in New York today. And I can see it in the volume of mail pouring into the White House every day.

There is an energy and honesty in the American people waiting to be tapped to tackle what they know are some fundamental challenges that will shape our standard of living for a generation to come.

Generations of Americans before us inherited troubles that surpass what we have inherited today: the deficit, the lack of investment in those things which make a nation strong, and a timidity among some in the nation's capital to meet these challenges head-on.

Let's not forget that we are here because the generations before us summoned the will to confront and correct the great problems of their day: from slavery to the inequities of the Gilded Age, the Great Depression, and the terrible trials of two world wars.

They were the generations who turned severe doubts about their situation into action and a renewed confidence and faith in the American dream.

The dimensions of our problems today may not be as visibly severe, but we have been given a rare chance to write the next chapter in America's comeback story.

Let us make the most of it.

Thank you very much.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 11, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Thomas Kalil
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background Information for Visit to New York City

I. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK CITY AND NEW YORK STATE

- The April unemployment rate in NYC was 10.3 percent, substantially above the national average of 7.0 percent.
- The April unemployment rate for New York State as a whole was 7.0 percent.
- As of December 1992, NYC's U&I (unemployment plus inflation) was the highest of America's ten most populous cities, and 5 points above the national average.
- In the last three years, NYC has lost all of the private sector jobs that were created from 1978 to 1989. Economists predict that NYC will lose an additional 50,000 jobs in 1993 and enjoy no job growth in 1994.
- Despite its obvious problems, NYC still has a number of important strengths: 134 universities and colleges; its status as a international business and cultural center; and a huge, talented pool of labor.

II. PRESSING ISSUES IN NEW YORK

- **Private Sector Job Growth/Small Business:** There is a growing consensus that NYC will be more reliant on small businesses to generate job growth in the future. While the number of small business increased by 24 percent in the 1980's nationwide, they grew by only 4 percent in NYC. According to the *New York Times*, empowering small businesses will require making progress on "high taxes, infuriating fines, confusing regulations, and byzantine bureaucracy." Proposals under consideration include relaxing

zoning regulations, providing incubator space for start-up companies, one-stop shopping for permits, and reductions in small business taxes. The Mayor's budget includes an exemption for small businesses from New York's unique commercial rent tax.

- **Budget:** On May 3rd, Mayor Dinkins unveiled a \$31.4 billion budget. His proposal includes an appeal to Washington and Albany to close a potential deficit of \$500 million, and a contingency list of cuts that would be imposed if the help does not arrive. The Mayor's office has a list of federal programs that might provide an additional \$250 million in aid, including mass transit grants under ISTEA, Chapter 1 education funds, the HOME Investment Partnership Program, and Head Start. The Mayor's chief political opponents (Giulalini, City Council President Andrew Stein) are arguing Mr. Dinkins should be held accountable for the city's budgetary difficulties, on the grounds that the Mayor was not successful in getting the municipal unions to agree that any raises would be financed through increases in worker productivity.
- **Military Bases:** The total impact of the Pentagon's plan to close or shrink military bases in the region (New York, New Jersey, Connecticut) is estimated to be \$1 billion in lost wages or contracts and 12,790 civilian and military jobs. Under DOD's proposal, the Navy's Home Port on Staten Island would be shut down, and the Griffis Air Force Base in Rome (central New York) would lose roughly 4,500 jobs. New York is concerned that additional New York bases will be added to the list.
- **Health care:** Health care costs are a major issue for NYC. Unlike most states, one-fourth of all Medicaid costs are paid by NYC.
- **Mayoral initiatives:** Mayor Dinkins is particularly proud of (1) Communicare, a program to provide community-based primary health care; and (2) Beacon Schools, an effort to make schools the center for day care, health care, after-school initiatives, and meetings of community groups.
- **United Nations:** Bonn is making a bid to be the host city for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and New Rochelle is bidding for a piece of UNICEF. New York is strongly opposed to this.
- **International trade:** Some economists believe that New York City's growth is tied more closely to world growth than U.S. economic growth. Because of New York's leadership in international business services such as finance, export-import, transportation, management consulting, advertisement, etc., New York benefits from initiatives which expand world

trade. Mayor Dinkins is neutral on NAFTA.

III. ADMINISTRATION POLICIES THAT IMPACT NEW YORK

- **Urban economic development:** There is strong support from New York City for enterprise zones, Community Development Block Grants, performance-based Community Reinvestment Act standards, community development banks, immunization, and other Administration proposals designed to revitalize America's cities. One of the three existing community development banks in the country is located in New York -- Community Capital Bank.
- **Infrastructure:** Mass transit capital grants and waste-water treatment are important for NYC and the state as a whole.
- **Investment package:** If the economic plan were passed, New York would expect to see the following increases:
 - \$286 million for HOME;
 - AIDS funding through Ryan White;
 - \$147 million for federal aid to highways;
 - \$201 million for drinking water and clean water State Revolving Funds; and
 - \$23 million for permanent extension of Low-Income Housing Tax Credit.
- **Incentives for charitable giving:** The Administration's incentives for the deductibility of the appreciated value of gifts to charities is an important issue for Senator Moynihan and the university and museum community.
- **Social Security taxation:** Offices of the New York Congressional delegation report strong opposition to taxation of Social Security benefits. Because of the high cost of living in New York City, the \$26,000/\$32,000 cut-off hits many households that have difficulty making ends meet.

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 New York Economy

Since the 1970s, New York's economy has consistently grown much more slowly than that of the nation as a whole. Employment in the state has declined for three consecutive years.

- o Since 1970, nonfarm payroll employment in the United States has grown at an annual rate of 2.0 percent, while employment in New York has only grown at a rate of 0.4 percent. Employment in New York has fallen by 0.3 percent since 1985, while in the U.S. it has increased by 11.2 percent (Chart 1).
- o New York's unemployment rate was below that of the nation for much of the 1980s, but has been well above the national level for the past 2 years (Chart 2). In April 1993, the state unemployment rate was 7.0 percent, down from 8.5 percent in January.
- o Per capita personal income in New York (\$23,534 in 1992) was 119 percent of the national average, placing it 4th among the states (Chart 3).
- o Key sectors in the New York economy include finance, insurance and real estate, tourism, agriculture, and transportation.
 - Major manufactured products include instruments (optical and photographic equipment), apparel, and printing and publishing. Major agricultural goods include dairy products, apples, and corn.
- o Seventy six Fortune 500 companies are headquartered in New York City. Its major industries include publishing (over one-third of all books published in the nation), financial services, advertising, apparel, and tourism.
 - Unemployment in New York City was 10.1 percent in 1992.

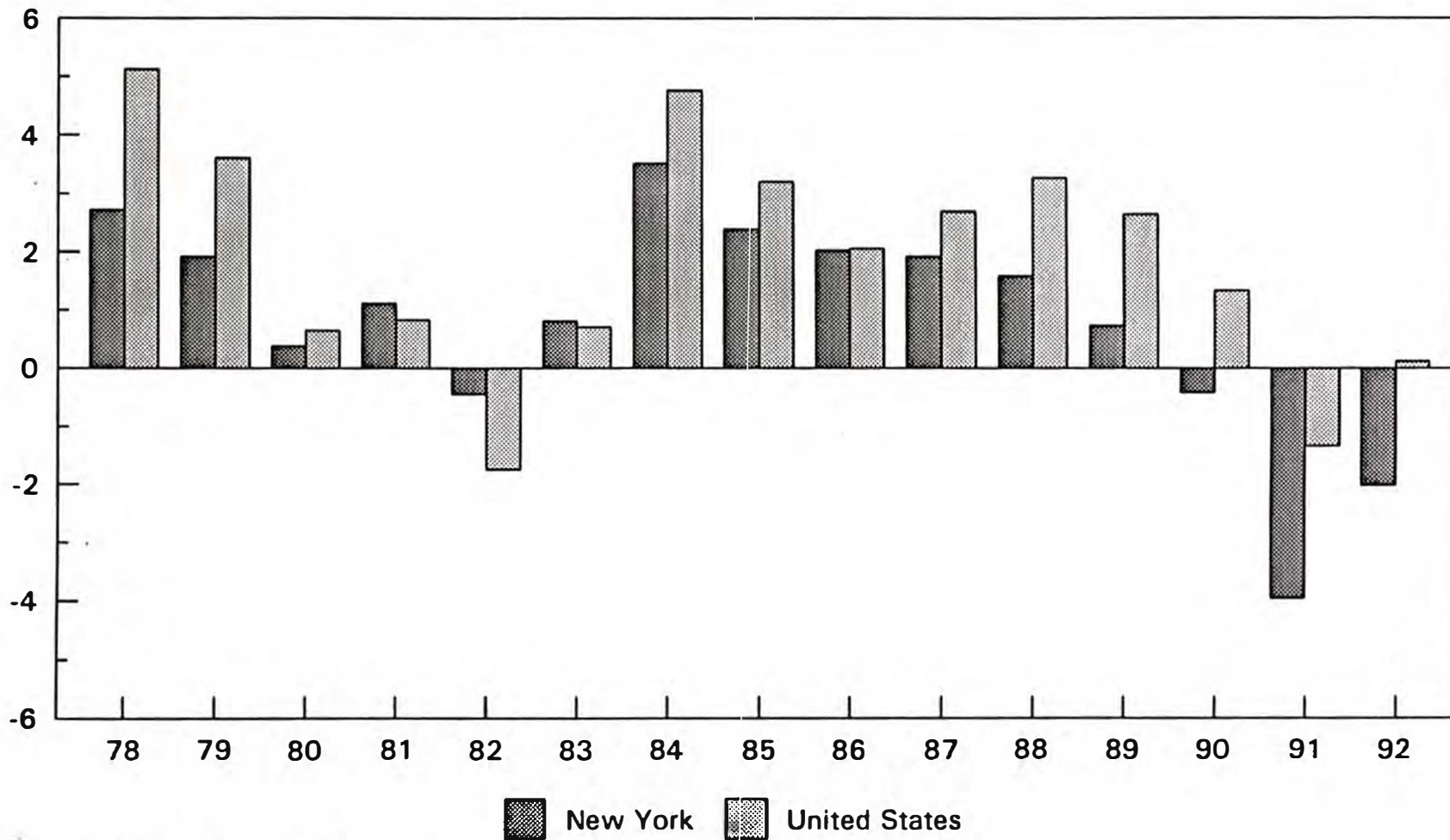
Attachments

New York and the United States

Growth in Nonfarm Payroll Employment

1978 - 1992

Percent per year

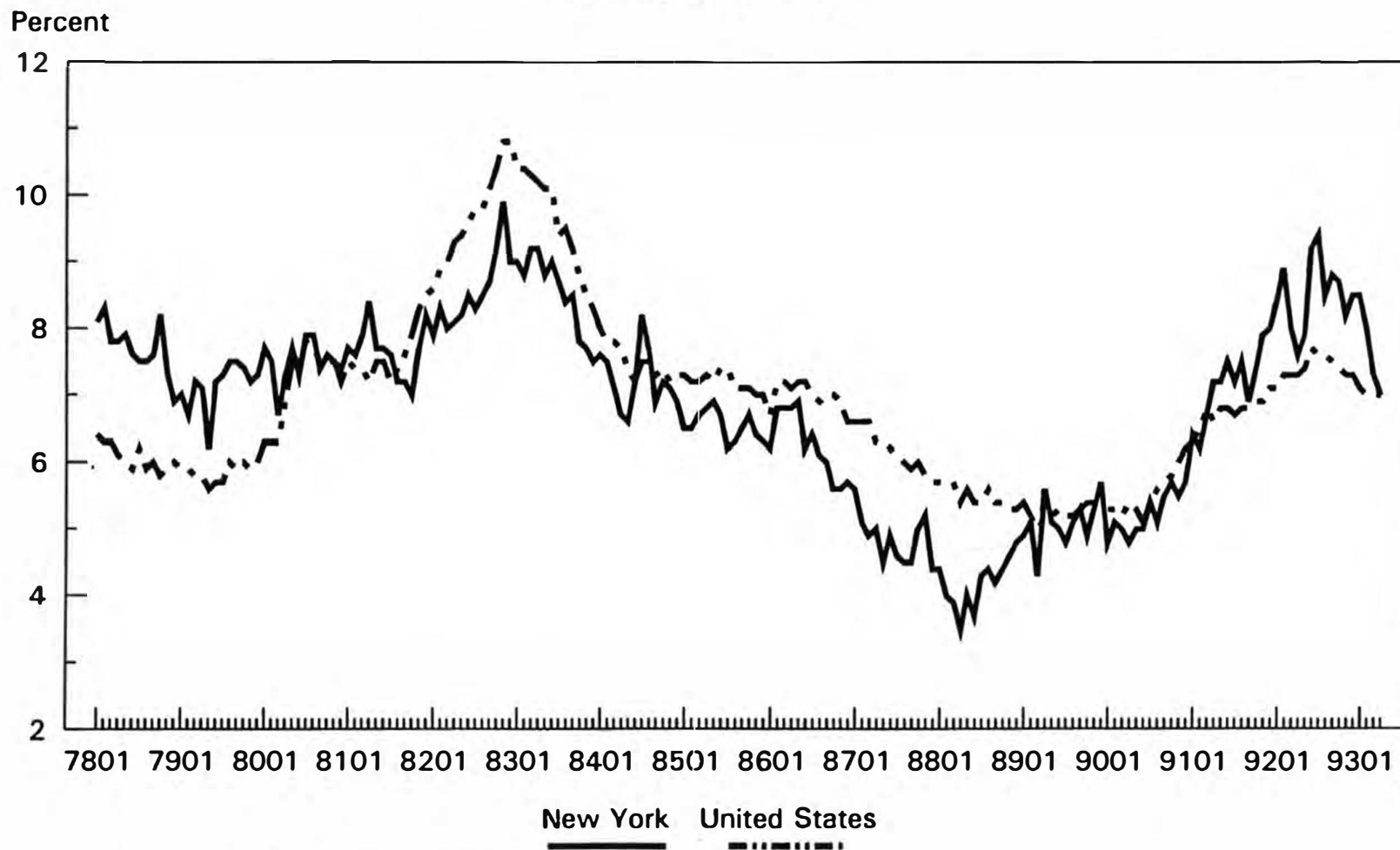


Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.

Source: Department of Labor.

New York and the United States

Unemployment Rates
Monthly, 1978 - 1993



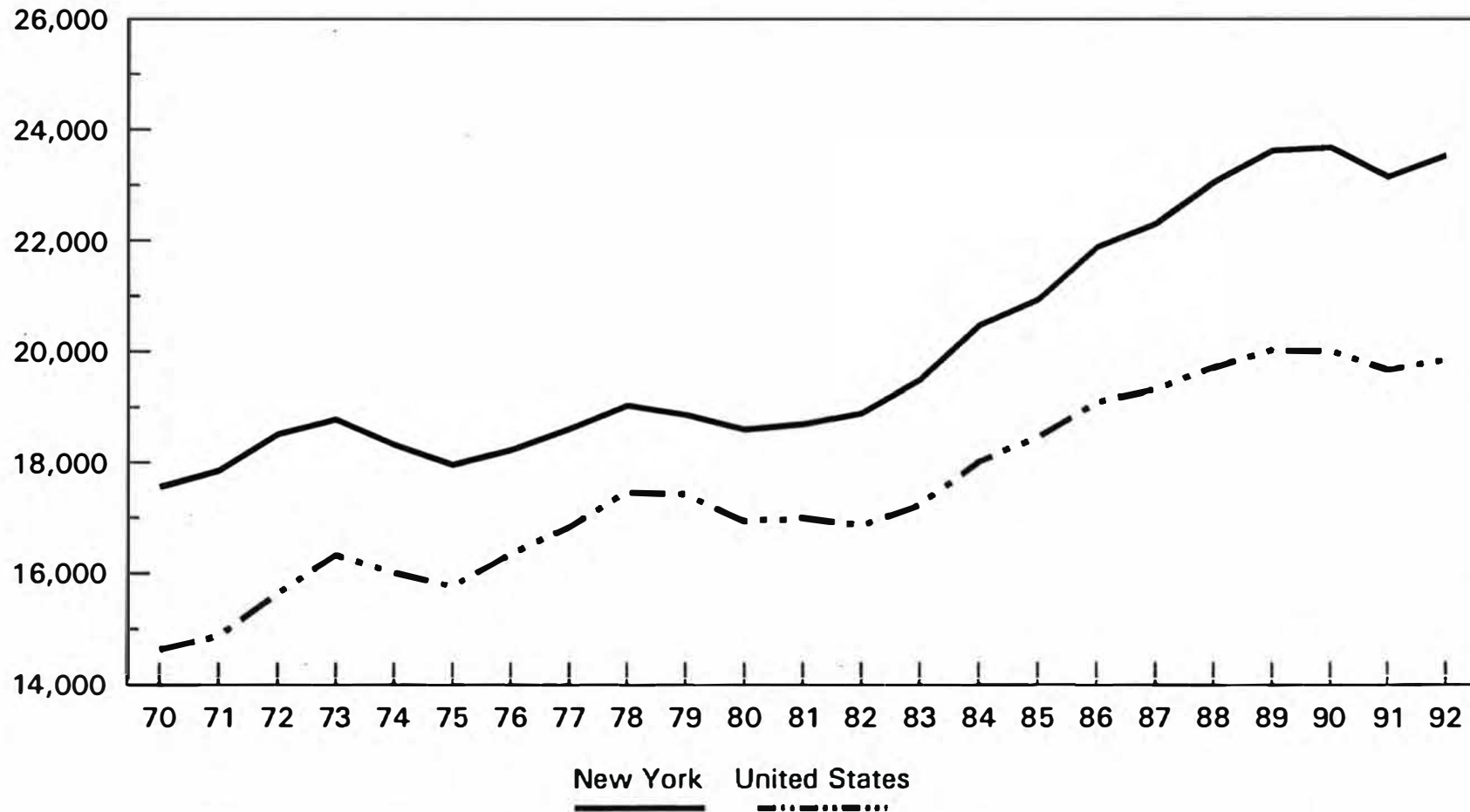
Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.

Source: Department of Labor.

New York and the United States

Real Per Capita Personal Income
1970 - 1992

1992 dollars



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 11, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Linda Moore, Political Affairs

RE: New York Politics

1992 ELECTION RESULTS

	<u>New York</u>	<u>New York City</u>
Clinton	49%	66%
Bush	33%	23%
Perot	15%	7%

New York gave you the largest margin of victory of any state in the country. While a strong Democratic turnout in New York City guaranteed the victory, there were also pockets of support in the traditionally conservative, Republican upstate areas.

Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R) was re-elected to his third term after a hard fought and sometimes nasty campaign. He defeated Attorney General Democrat Robert Abrams (D) 51%-49%. Defeats of two incumbent Congressmen, Tom Downey (D) and Bill Green (R), were major surprises.

1994 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION

Governor Mario Cuomo (D) is talking of running for a fourth term and has no real challenger to date. (Only Nelson Rockefeller (R) served four terms as NY Governor.) During the Supreme Court rumors, many Democrats were said to be eyeing the race including: Lt. Governor Stan Lundine, Rep. Charles Schumer (D-09), City Council Speaker Frank Vallone, Geraldine Ferraro, Attorney General Robert Abrams, Rep. Charles Rangel and Rev. Al Sharpton. On the Republican side, those interested in the governor's seat include: Senator D'Amato, Staten Island Borough President Guy Molinari and his daughter, Rep. Susan Molinari.

A recent Marist Institute for Public Opinion Poll indicates that Governor Cuomo's present job performance numbers are under par with 7% excellent, 33% good, 34% fair, and 26% poor compared to 51% and 41% good in '89 and '91 respectively.

1994 U.S. SENATE ELECTION

Senator Pat Moynihan (D) is in his third term and will make a bid for his fourth. To date there are no challengers.

1993 NEW YORK CITY MAYORAL ELECTION

The mayoral race has begun heating up and promises to be a divisive and harsh campaign. Incumbent Mayor David Dinkins maintains a large 20-point margin among likely Democratic voters. Dinkins will be challenged in the primary by City Council President Andrew Stein, former Rep. Herman Badillo and civil rights activist Roy Innis. The leading Republican contender is former U.S. Attorney Rudy Giuliani, the Republican nominee for Mayor in 1989. The primary will be held on September 14; the general election will be held on November 2.

Polls indicate that Dinkins is likely to win the primary and the general elections. One trend to note is Dinkins' personal appeal is consistently rated higher than his job performance. A recent poll showed Dinkins' "positives" nearly twenty points over his "negatives." The numbers are nearly opposite on the job performance question.

Liberal Party leaders will endorse Giuliani this year as they did in '89.

One of the state's "high ranking Dems" said, "The liberals are going with Giuliani. It's a pragmatic decision because they're convinced he is going to win."

Dinkins recently proposed a \$31.4 billion budget that clips some services in an election year but threatens much deeper reductions if \$530 million in state and federal aid does not materialize. Dinkins believes he has a "good case" for obtaining assistance.

The Governor has been supportive of the Mayor. Senator Moynihan was not supportive of the Mayor and the city in a recent speech before the Association for a Better New York. He blamed the ills of the city on the disintegration of the family. Although he did not pointedly mention African American families, both the Mayor and U.S. Rep. Rangel were irked by the implications. The speech made all the papers.

STATE COMPTROLLER

Ned Regan (R) was elected in 1990 for a four-year term as the State's Comptroller. He was the only Republican elected to a statewide office in New York. Regan resigned his post on May 1, 1993 in order to go into the private sector. Carl McCall, an African American and head of New York City's Board of Education was the Governor's choice for the job. He was appointed during a joint session of the legislature. It was the first time since 1957 that the 211-member body filled an important statewide post, and McCall is the first African-American to hold statewide elective office in New York. African Americans comprise 10% of the state total. He will be up for reelection in '94.

POLITICAL NEWS

Cuomo Aides Resign. Brad Johnson, Cuomo's top aide and chief counselor on presidential politics has announced his resignation. He is going into private practice. Also, John Marino, another person close to Cuomo, has announced that he will resign as Chairman of the New York State Party.

NYC Office of Public Advocate. Politicians who support Dinkins may also support Assemblyman Roberto Ramirez (D) for public advocate, the new name next year for City Council president. Ramirez is Hispanic and from the Bronx. It is thought that a Latino running mate provides a good balance and the 8-10% Latino vote could be decisive. Comedian and former rabbi, Jackie Mason, 59, announced his candidacy Monday, May 10, for the city's Office of Public Advocate.

Senator D'Amato's Brother Convicted. Armand D'Amato, brother of Senator Al D'Amato (R-NY), was convicted of 7 counts of mail fraud and acquitted of 17. GOP political insiders have said that their hopes that Senator D'Amato would run against Gov. Mario Cuomo (D) in '94 "may have been mortally wounded" by his brother's conviction.

NYC Comptroller Liz Holtzman (D) Under Investigation. A complicated series of transactions in NYC Comptroller Liz Holtzman's (D) '92 Senate campaign has sparked a review by the FEC, the second investigative agency to probe Holtzman's finances.

CURRENT ISSUES

Trade Center Bombing. The Trade Center bombing continues to make the news as new information surfaces. Authorities believe the deadly bombing at New York's World Trade Center was planned more than eight months ago. This information came to light recently when a sixth suspect was charged in the February 26th attack which killed six people and injured more than one thousand others.

Also, Sheik Omar Abdel-Rahman, a radical Egyptian cleric now linked to suspects in the Trade Center bombing, and who preaches at Islamic mosques in the NY area, was issued a travel visa in '90 even after the U.S. Embassy in Sudan was asked to monitor his activities. There are other instances of the Sheik's re-entering the U.S. when he should have been stopped by immigration officials. INS said the agency missed the sheik because of "the confusion over his names." Abdel-Rahman is currently fighting a deportation order.

Legislation is being proposed to modernize the State Department's antiquated system for keeping records of aliens on the watch list.

STATEWIDE OFFICIALS

Governor Mario Cuomo (D)
Sec. of State Gail S. Shaffer (D)
Comptroller Carl McCall (D)

Lt. Governor Stan Lundine (D)
Attorney General Robert Abrams (D)

STATE LEGISLATURE

New York's House is controlled by the Democrats 101-49 and is led by Speaker Saul Weprin. The Republicans control the Senate 35-26. The technical President of the Senate is Lt. Governor Stan Lundine, but the real power rests with the President Pro Tem/Majority Leader Ralph Marino (R).

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Ann Walker, Mark Bernkopf

RE: Issues Briefing -- New York State and City

Quebec-New York Economic Agreement

On Monday Premier Robert Bourassa and Governor Cuomo signed an accord to increase cooperation in science, technology, manpower training and transportation. The two governments will foster the exchange of information and encourage joint study of various economic, industrial and commercial fields. The Province and the State will support business programs leading to joint ventures and cooperation in computer systems and software, health care, aeronautics and aerospace, forestry and other endeavors.

A five-year environmental protection pact was also signed. The two administrations will cooperate in air and water quality, municipal and agricultural waste, and the handling and transportation of hazardous waste.

Quebec and New York have pursued close ties in such fields as the economy and transportation for over a decade. Trade between the two is worth about \$5 billion annually.

Base Closure Debates

New Jersey Governor Florio, Senators Bradley and Lautenberg and Congressman Jim Saxton argue that expanding McGuire Air Force Base would cost only \$48 million, versus \$197 million for the creation of an airlift base at Plattsburgh, New York. Saxton argued before the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission that McGuire AFB is closer to Dover AFB, a central supply point, and would cost less to ship fuel to than Plattsburgh.

Florio told the Commission that New Jersey would lose 20,000 jobs when the McGuire closure's economic impact is taken into account. The Pentagon argues that only 3700 military jobs and 2900 civilian jobs would be lost. Florio and Commission Chairman Courter faced each other in the 1989 New Jersey gubernatorial election.

New York Mayor Dinkins, GOP Staten Island Congresswoman Susan Molinari and Admiral James A. Lyons (Ret.) all argued before the Commission in favor of retaining the Staten Island naval station. The Mayor emphasized that "the base employs more than 2800 people with a combined payroll of over \$50 million and an operating budget of \$30 million. With the recession still lingering here in New York City, a loss of this magnitude would have a devastating impact on our economy."

Opposition to Media Ownership Rules Waiver for Murdoch

Rupert Murdoch wants a waiver of Government media ownership rules so that he can purchase *The New York Post* while still owning WNYW-TV in New York. The NAACP's New York chapter, the New York *Amsterdam News*, and Lenora Fulani of the New Alliance Party all filed objections to the waiver.

Xerox and Lawrence Livermore Join Forces

Xerox and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory will conduct a joint investigation into the behavior of atoms and molecules in microelectronic devices such as semiconductor chips. The three-year, \$2.5 million project is funded jointly by Xerox and the U.S. Department of Energy. Such "cooperative research and development agreements" (CRADA's) are intended to enhance American competitiveness by encouraging commercial use of Federally funded technologies.

Green Joins New York City Council President Race

Mayor Dinkins has allowed the City Commissioner of Consumer Affairs, Mark Green, a temporary leave of absence so that Green can campaign for City Council President (now known as "Public Advocate"). Green ran for U.S. Senate against Al D'Amato in 1986.

New York City School Board Elections

On May 4 elections took place for the 288 seats that were at stake on the City's 32 nine-member community school boards, which control the City's more than 800 elementary and junior high schools. About 600 candidates ran for these seats. The Dinkins Administration spent \$635,000 to attract voters to the polls and educate them about the candidates.

Many saw this as an attempt to help liberal candidates and stem the tide of conservative voices on the school boards. Many still considered these elections a referendum on Schools Chancellor Joe Fernandez, whose contract renewal was recently voted down based on his controversial curriculum proposals.

Meanwhile, an ad-hoc coalition of religious and conservative parents, nurtured by the City's Roman Catholic Archdiocese, organized to aid right-wing candidates. Reverend Pat Robertson's Christian Coalition has formed a New York group, united by their opposition to Fernandez's policies.

Despite City Hall's efforts to get out the vote, less than ten percent of registered voters cast ballots.

Governor Cuomo has proposed restructuring the City's Board of Education, expanding it to eleven members and giving the Mayor six appointees and effective control. With H. Carl McCall leaving the Board, the Board Presidency is almost certain to turn over to a current Board member who is not a Dinkins appointee. This will further tip the scales in favor of the group that helped oust Fernandez.

Sharpton Meets with New York State Republican Chairman

The Reverend Al Sharpton attacked Governor Cuomo, saying that the Governor has not considered any blacks to replace John Marino as Democratic State Chairman. Senator Moynihan opposes the idea that Sharpton's showing in the 1992 Democratic Senate primary automatically entitles him to a slot in the 1994 Democratic Senate primary.

Seven Indicted for 1992 Slaying of Hispanic Journalist

Fourteen months after the shooting death of journalist Manuel de Dios Unanue, authorities announced that a grand jury had indicted the 18-year-old responsible for the killing, the 24-year-old who planned it, and five others. The assassination was sponsored by a cocaine cartel based in Cali, Colombia.

Drop in New York City Violent Crime in 1992

FBI statistics show a decline in murders and other violent crimes for 1992. Reported murders declined from over 2150 in 1991 to under 2000 in 1992, a drop of 7.4 percent.