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001. list	re: Make-A-Wish Foundation of Greater Washington, Inc. [partial] (1 page)	02/00/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[Briefing Books-Presidential Trip to Chicago, Illinois and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,
February 28, 1994]

2019-0846-S

rs3280

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]

BRIEFING BOOK
FOR
THE TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
&
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
February 28, 1994

Staff Copy

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Monday, February 28, 1994

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1994

FINAL

**TRIP SCHEDULER:
(CHICAGO)**

GRACE GARCIA

HOME: 202-244-4796

OFFICE: 202-456-7560

WHCA PAGER: 4076

**TRIP SCHEDULER:
(PITTSBURGH)**

LEE SATTERFIELD

HOME: 202-588-0606

OFFICE: 202-456-7560

WHCA PAGER: 4382

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-7560

WHCA PAGER: 4208

PRINCIPAL EVENTS:

- * Roundtable Discussion - Chicago, IL
- * Wright Community College Speech - Chicago, IL
- * Hillcrest High School Speech - Country Club Hills, IL
- * Dinner with Prime Minister Major - Pittsburgh, PA

WEATHER:**Washington, DC**

Mostly sunny and cold becoming partly cloudy in the evening.
Highs in the mid 30s. Lows in the low 20s. Light winds.

Chicago, IL

Cloudy with a 40 percent chance of snow. Highs in the lower
to mid 30s. Lows in the mid 20s. South winds to 10 mph.

Chicago Advance Team:

Team Member	Team Assignment	WHCA Pager	Cell #	SKYPAGE pin
Kirk Hanlin	lead	4108		207-4756
Mike King	site	5120	202-365-0884	840-0953
Tom Trapasso	site	5353	202-494-9857	207-4692
Janna Sidley	press	5100	202-365-8254	211-9840
Rick Miller	press	5423		
Dave Ouillette	press			
Mark McGee	motorcade			
Lisa Mortman	local press	4177		

Chicago Contact Numbers:

Contact Number	Direct Dial	From White House
Staff Advance Phone	312-464-0279	
Staff Advance Fax	312-464-0607	
Staff Hotel Phone	312-464-1000	
Press Advance Phone	312-464-0626	
Press Advance Fax	312-464-0609	
Signal Operator		
Meet Me Conference		

WEATHER:**Pittsburgh, PA**

Mostly sunny becoming increasingly cloudy in the evening.
Highs in the lower to mid 30s. Lows in the lower 20s.
Southwest winds at 5 to 10 mph.

Pittsburgh Advance Team:

Team Member	Team Assignment	WHCA Pager	Cell #	SKYPAGE pin
Steve Bachar	lead	4125	365-2753	
Craig Livingstone	site	5537	757-9532	
Sue Steinberg	site	5611		
David Neslen	press	4001	365-8285	
Rick Moore	press	5653	757-9534	
Michael Paradise	motorcade	5629		
Betsy Grais	motorcade	5182		

Pittsburgh Contact Numbers:

Contact Number	Direct Dial	From White House
Staff Advance Phone		43220
Staff Advance Fax	412-642-0178	
Staff Hotel Phone	412-391-4600	
Press Advance Phone	412-642-1096/97	
Press Advance Fax	412-642-0178	
Signal Operator	412-642-0150	43000
Meet Me Conference	202-757-2104 (4300)	

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1994
FINAL**

tba

JOG

NOTE TO STAFF: Staff vans will depart from the West Basement entrance to the White House at 7:00 am. Staff driving themselves to Andrews should plan to arrive by 7:30 am.

7:45 am	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to South Lawn and boards aircraft
	NOTE: This departure is closed to staff and guests.
7:50 am	THE PRESIDENT departs White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
8:00 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
8:10 am EST	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route O'Hare International Airport, Air Force Reserve Base, Chicago, IL [flight time: 1 hour, 45 minutes]
8:55 am CST	THE PRESIDENT arrives O'Hare International Airport, Air Force Reserve Base, Chicago, IL
	Greeters: Mayor Richard Daley Attorney General Roland Burris State Treasurer Pat Quinn State Comptroller Dawn Clark Netch Chairman Rostenkowski Gary LaPaille, State Party Chair
9:15 am	THE PRESIDENT departs via motorcade en route Wright Community College [drive time: 15 minutes]
9:30 am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Wright Community College and proceeds to Holding Room, E-203

Greeters: Dr. Ronald Temple, Chancellor of City Colleges of Chicago
Ronald Gidwitz, Chairman of City College Board
Raymond LeFevour, President of Wright Community College

9:40 am-
9:50 am

BRIEFING
WRIGHT COMMUNITY COLLEGE
HOLDING ROOM, E-203
Staff Contact: Ricki Seidman

NOTE: Staff holding rooms are #204 and #205

9:55 am-
10:55 am

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION on crime and health care
WRIGHT COMMUNITY COLLEGE
EVENTS BUILDING, MUSIC ROOM, #207
Remarks: David Kusnet
Staff Contact: Liz Bernstein
EXPANDED POOL

- **The President**, Chairman Rostenkowski and Mayor Daley enter room and proceed to seats at the table.
- **The President** makes brief opening remarks and makes congratulatory phone call to Jim and Sarah Brady.

NOTE: WHCA will place call and everyone in the room will hear both sides of conversation.

- **The President** will make brief introductory remarks about each panel participant at the table.
- **The President** opens discussion by asking each panelist to speak briefly about their experiences.
- **The President** will conclude discussion with brief closing remarks.
- **The President** will meet and greet briefly in the room and depart.

11:00 am

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Holding Room

11:05 am-
11:10 am

BRIEFING
HOLDING ROOM, E-203

11:15 am

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Gymnasium

11:20 am-
12:15 pm

SPEECH to students
WRIGHT COMMUNITY COLLEGE
GYMNASIUM
Remarks: Carter Wilkie
Staff Contact: Susan Brophy
OPEN PRESS

- Offstage announce of **the President**, Chairman Rostenkowski, Mayor Daley and Mr. LeFevour.
- Mayor Daley makes brief welcomng remarks and introduces Mr. LeFevour, President of Wright Community College.
- Mr. LeFevour makes brief remarks and introduces Chairman Rostenkowski.
- Chairman Rostenkowski makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks, exits stage, works ropeline and departs.

12:20 pm

PHOTO with local police officers

12:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to landing zone

12:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Wright Community College via Marine One en route Hillcrest High School
[flight time: 15 minutes]

12:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Hillcrest High School

Greeters: Congressmen Mel Reynolds
(outside)

(inside) Dwight Welch, Mayor of County Club Hills
 Gwendolyn Lee, Principal of Hillcrest High School
 Debi Welch, spouse
 Jennifer Welch, daughter

1:00 pm-
1:50 pm

SPEECH to Hillcrest High School Students
HILLCREST HIGH SCHOOL GYMNASIUM
Remarks: Alan Stone
Staff Contact: Liz Bernstein
EXPANDED POOL

- Offstage announce of the **President**, Representative Reynolds, Principal Lee and Starr Nelson.
- Principal Lee makes welcoming remarks and introduces Starr Nelson, Vice President of the Senior Class.
- Starr Nelson introduces Representative Reynolds.
- Congressman Reynolds makes brief remarks and introduces the **President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** answers questions from the audience.
- Principal Lee closes program.
- **The President** exits stage, works ropeline and departs.

1:55 pm		PHOTO with local police officers OUTSIDE CAFETERIA
2:00 pm		THE PRESIDENT departs Hillcrest High School via Marine One en route O'Hare International Airport, Air Force Reserve Base [flight time: 20 minutes]
2:20 pm		THE PRESIDENT arrives O'Hare International Airport, Air Force Reserve Base, Chicago, IL
2:30 pm	CST	THE PRESIDENT departs O'Hare International Airport, Air Force Reserve Base, Chicago, IL via Air Force One en route Pittsburgh International Airport, Air Force Reserve Base, Pittsburgh, PA [flight time: 1 hour, 10 minutes]
4:40 pm	EST	THE PRESIDENT arrives Pittsburgh International Airport, Air Force Reserve Base, Pittsburgh, PA
4:45 pm- 5:00 pm		THE PRESIDENT holds on Air Force One

NOTE:	Prime Minister Major is scheduled to arrive in Pittsburgh at 5:00 pm.
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5:00 pm-	MEET AND GREET Official Greeting Party
5:05 pm	TARMAC
	OPEN PRESS

Greeters: Mayor Tom Murphy, Pittsburgh
Senator Harris Wofford
Rep. William Coyne
Rep. Austin Murphy
County Commissioner Pete Flaherty
County Commissioner Tom Forrester
County Commissioner, Larry Dunn
Bill Lincoln, State Party Chair
Col. Joniac, Base Commander

5:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to Prime Minister Major's Plane via motorcade
[drive time: 2 minutes]

NOTE: Prime Minister Major's arrival is OPEN PRESS.
--

5:07 pm **THE PRESIDENT** is escorted to Prime Minister Major's Plane

5:08 pm Fred Duval, Deputy Chief of Protocol, introduces **THE PRESIDENT** to The Prime Minister at the bottom of stairs

5:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and Prime Minister Major meet and greet Official Greeters

5:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and Prime Minister depart tarmac via motorcade en route Hangar 417
[drive time: 2 minutes]

5:17 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and Prime Minister Major arrive Hangar 417

-- The President will be greeted by Matthew Aloe, Make a Wish Foundation.

5:18 pm- **THE PRESIDENT** and Prime Minister hold briefly
5:20 pm

5:20 pm- **WELCOMING REMARKS**
6:00 pm **PITTSBURGH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, AIR FORCE RESERVE BASE**
HANGAR 417
Remarks: Jeremy Rosner
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
OPEN PRESS

- Senator Harris Wofford introduces **The President**
- **The President** makes welcoming remarks
- Prime Minister Major responds
- **The President** and Prime Minister Major work ropeline and depart

6:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and Prime Minister Major depart via motorcade en route local stop
[drive time: 30 minutes]

6:30 pm- **LOCAL STOP TBA**
7:10 pm Staff Contact: Jonathan Prince
POOL PRESS

7:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and Prime Minister Major depart local stop via motorcade en route Duquesne Incline
[drive time: 5 minutes]

7:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and Prime Minister Major arrive Duquesne Incline

Greeters: Ruth Miller, Owner
 David Miller, Owner

7:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and Prime Minister Major proceed to top of Duquesne Incline via funicular railway

7:25 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and Prime Minister arrive at top of Duquesne Incline and proceed to Observation Deck

7:26 pm- **PHOTO OP**
7:35 pm **OBSERVATION DECK**
POOL PRESS

7:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and Prime Minister Major proceed to The Tin Angel Restaurant

7:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** and Prime Minister Major arrive The Tin Angel Restaurant

Greeters: Maria Kyros, Owner
 James Kyros, Owner

7:40 pm-
9:30 pm

WORKING DINNER with Prime Minister Major
THE TIN ANGEL RESTAURANT, FIRST FLOOR
Staff Contact: Tony Lake
POOL SPRAY at beginning of dinner

9:30 pm

PHOTO with local police officers
INSIDE RESTAURANT

9:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Prime Minister Major depart The Tin Angel Restaurant via motorcade en route Pittsburgh International Airport, Air Force Reserve Base
[drive time: 30 minutes]

10:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Prime Minister Major arrive airport

10:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Prime Minister Major depart via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 1 hour]

11:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Prime Minister Major arrive Andrews Air Force Base

11:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Prime Minister Major depart via Marine One en route White House
[flight time: 10 minutes]

11:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Prime Minister Major arrive White House

BC AND HRC RON

WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 25, 1994

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON CRIME AND HEALTH CARE

DATE: Monday, February 28, 1994
LOCATION: Wright Junior College, Chicago, IL
TIME: 9:55-10:55 am
FROM: Liz Bernstein

I. PURPOSE

To engage in a discussion with health professionals, gun control activists and law enforcement officials on the relationship between violence and health care.

II. BACKGROUND

Violence and intentional injury due to guns is now viewed as one of the most important aspects of the health care and public health debate. Illinois is one of three states whose firearm injuries have surpassed motor vehicle crashes as the leading cause of traumatic death.

Monday marks the day the Brady Bill is implemented nationwide. The individuals at this event -- on the panel and in the audience -- are all directly impacted, either professionally or personally, by the increase of gun violence.

WRIGHT JUNIOR COLLEGE

Wright is a public junior college located in the heart of Chicago. Its academic emphasis is on job training programs and the average student age is 31. You spoke here on the subject of lifelong learning in December, 1992.

HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Last Tuesday, many of the health professionals here participated in a press conference on the impact of violence in health care. The conference focused on the increase in gun injuries they are treating, including multiple gunshot wounds caused by assault weapons, and the dramatic escalation of the cost of treating these victims.

Multiple gunshot wounds:

Some of the ramifications surrounding multiple gunshot wounds include multiple system failure, prolonged length of stay, and an increased complexity of the rehabilitation process. As an illustration of this, a recent case of a 16-year-old who was shot in the head was cited at their press conference. Charges for his acute care and his in-patient rehabilitation care exceeded \$200,000, not including out-patient therapy or any long-term care he may need. Cases of serious paralysis carry an estimated lifetime cost of between three and five million dollars.

Dramatically high medical costs:

A Chicago Mount Sinai Hospital study on the cost of trauma patients shows that the average gunshot victim's medical charges **per day** was over \$3,000, with the total medical bill averaging \$25,000.

A doctor at Illinois Masonic Hospital noted that they see about 2,500 gunshot victims every year and estimated those medical costs to exceed \$37 million.

Violence is placing emergency rooms in gridlock. Hospitals are closing affiliated trauma centers out of concern that the overwhelming costs of caring for the influx of severely wounded, mostly uninsured victims of violence will endanger the parent institution. At least 40 trauma centers have closed since 1988.

Increase in gun-related emergency room cases:

At the Christ Hospital in suburban Oak Lawn, IL, their increase in the number of patients admitted has been dramatic. In 1990, the hospital treated four "penetrating trauma" injuries, of which 80% were gunshot victims. In 1991, that number grew to 100 and in 1992, it had grown again to 140.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chicago has embarked on a serious mission to reduce crime and violence in its streets. Although it is too early to accurately measure the results of their community policing efforts, crime is down in 4 of the 5 districts implementing the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS).

Homicide rates are down 9%, but a record 74% of such cases included the use of firearms. In addition, an increasing number of the incidents involve youth as both victims and offenders. The number of homicide victims under the age of 21 increased by 10% last year.

In addition, of the over 11,000 arrests for weapons violations in 1992, more than 40% involved offenders under the age of 21.

Chicago leads the nation in their firearm recovery programs, bringing in more than 20,000 such weapons every year. More than 30% of these are recovered by police in the CAPS program.

Gun-Related Administration Accomplishments

Signed the Brady Bill on November 30, 1993

Banned imports of foreign assault pistols and called for a ban on all assault weapons. The Senate crime bill includes the toughest assault weapons ban ever passed.

Tightened federal gun dealer licensing requirements by improving background checks on prospective dealers, requiring dealers to obtain more reliable identification from purchasers and scrutinizing multiple handgun sales reports. Proposed dramatically increasing the federal licensing fee for gun dealers to reduce the 284,000 gun dealers in the U.S. today.

Pushed for passage of a measure in the Senate crime bill which bans the possession of handguns by minors.

III. PARTICIPANTS

At the Roundtable:

The President

Congressman Rostenkowski

Mayor Richard Daley

Dr. Mindy Statter, Dir. of Pediatric Trauma, University of Chicago Medical Center

Carol Ridley, gun-control citizen activist, mother of 22-year-old son killed in 1992

Barbara Schwaregerman, a trauma nurse at Cook County Hospital

Matt Rodriguez, Chicago Police Superintendent

In the Audience:

Level One Trauma Physicians and Medical Directors

Pediatric Trauma Physicians

Emergency Room Technicians

Spinal Cord and Head Injury Rehabilitation Professionals

Victims of gunshot violence

Community Police

District Commanders

IV. PRESS PLAN

Expanded pool coverage

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- * You will be greeted by the President of Wright College, Raymond Le Fevour, and he will walk you to a holding room.
- * After a short briefing, you will enter the music room.
- * You will give brief remarks and then lead into the congratulatory phone call to Jim and Sarah Brady. (Everyone in the room will be able to hear both sides of the conversation)
- * After the call, you will complete your remarks, including an introduction of the panel participants, including Chairman Rotenkowsi and Mayor Daley.
- * You will begin the roundtable discussion by asking each panelist to speak a few minutes on their experiences. (see attached for possible questions).
- * After the last panelist has spoken, you will make brief closing remarks and return to the holding room.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks will be provided by David Kusnet.

Possible lines of questioning for the panelists at the roundtable

Chicago Police Superintendent Matt Rodriguez is an outspoken advocate of community policing. He has played a significant role in the Administration emphasis on this philosophy. In addition, he has consulted with Eli Segal on the Summer of Safety component of the National Service program.

Rodriguez' testimonial will give you an opportunity to reemphasize the link between community policing and our 100,000 cops pledge. If you ask him about the significant changes he has seen from his program, he will most likely comment on the record number of guns they have confiscated and the overall reduction in violent crime. (Chicago confiscates more guns per capita than any other city in America)

Activist, Secretary, and Mother of Slain Son, Carol Ridley is the mother of two sons, one of which was killed by gun violence at the age of 22. While she works full-time as a secretary at Sidley and Austin, a Chicago law firm, she has been a tireless advocate for gun control. She is an active member of the Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence and the Coalition to Stop Handgun Violence. In addition to participating in a Children's Defense Fund "Save the Children" seminar, she is a member of a Task Force that is sponsoring and Illinois Violence Conference in March 1994.

Carol has had the strength to use her painful personal experience to galvanize others into action on this issue. She is the model for your message on individuals taking personal responsibility for their community. Asking about why she decided to become vocal on the issue will highlight this attribute.

Dr. Mindy Statter, Director of Pediatric Trauma, University of Chicago Medical Center is witnessing first hand the increase in violence against our nation's youth. Her unit is a Level One, a designation that gets the most intense and most vulnerable trauma cases.

In 1993, Children's Memorial Hospital in Chicago treated ten times as many children between the age of zero and sixteen for gun injuries than they did one decade earlier. Asking Dr. Statter about the complexity of such a rapid rise in youth-related violence will emphasize the gravity of this crisis. It will also give you an opportunity to raise the provisions in the crime bill that deal with the juvenile handgun ban and an increased focus on reducing gang-related violence.

Barbara Schwaregerman, a trauma nurse at Cook County Hospital is on the front lines in the emergency room at one of the most violence plagued hospitals in the country.

The number of admissions for gunshot wounds at Cook County Hospital increased from 499 to 1220 from 1987 to 1992. The total number of ICU days have increased per patient. And gunshot wounds accounted for 52% of the fatalities at the hospital last year. Nurse Schwaregerman can attest to the gruesome relationship between the prevalence of assault weapons-related crimes and the increase in the complexity and intensity of her work.

Other individuals of note in the audience:

Dr. Katherine Kaufer Christoffel, Director of the Violent Injury Prevention Center at Children's Memorial. Dr. Christoffel is a nationally known spokesperson on guns and children. She started a network called Handgun Epidemic Lowering Plan (HELP) a national group of doctors and gun control activists who are pioneers in this fight.

Dr. Michelle Gittler, Director of the Spinal Cord Injury Program, Schwab Rehabilitation Hospital. Dr. Gittler has the experience of seeing the long-term effects of gun violence on victims with spinal cord or head injuries.

Dr. John May, Senior Physician, Cook County Jail. Dr. May does violence prevention workshops among his patients in the prison. He has also worked on an aggressive poster campaign that has such controversial slogans as a picture of a young African-American male with the caption "You are an endangered species".

Dr. John Barret, Director of Trauma Services, Cook County Hospital. Dr. Barret has a long-established record of advocacy against gun violence.

Reverend Roosevelt McGee, Executive Director, Chicago Chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Rev. McGee has been with SCLC for over ten years. He directs their Wings of Hope anti-drug program, which is aimed at reducing the demand of drugs and related crime and violence in Chicago.

Officer Charles Ramsey, Deputy Chief of Police, Head of Community Policing. Officer Ramsey heads up the successful CAPS program.

Officer Ricky Rivero was a beat cop for seven years in the tough Chicago neighborhood of Englewood. He is also the cousin of Jose Cerda in our Domestic Policy Council office and Clarissa Cerda in the Counsel's Office.

Gina Benavides. Gina, 20, was in her car with a girlfriend when she was the victim of random gunfire. Now wheelchair bound, she has spoken out publicly against gun violence.

Steven Estrada was a former mid-level management professional who was shot in the back and robbed for \$9. He is married with two small daughters.

**The President of the United States
Roundtable Discussion on Crime and Health Care
Wright Junior College
Chicago, Ill.
February 28, 1994**

o I am proud to be back at Wright Junior College. I spoke here in December, 1992, and several students asked me about the problems that we are discussing today: crime and health care.

o It is appropriate that we are having this discussion today because the Brady Law takes effect today. It requires background checks on anyone who buys a gun -- and will help keep guns out of the hands of criminals and the mentally unfit. It will prevent thousands of handgun murders all across our country. And, here in Illinois, where you already have a tough law similar to the Brady Law, it will prevent people who should not have guns from buying guns in other states, bringing them here, and using them to commit crimes.

o Before we begin, I would like to call Jim and Sarah Brady, who made history with their heroic efforts to save other families from becoming the victims of handgun violence. [Make phone call.]

o Hello, Jim and Sarah. Congratulations on persevering in a fight that you should never have had to make. Your courage and persistence are an inspiration. I'm here in Wright Junior College in Chicago with people who understand the importance of what you have achieved: doctors and other health care professionals who treat gunshot victims; people who are recovering from gunshot wounds; and police officers who deal every day with the crisis of crime and violence. They thank you -- and I thank you -- for helping America take this important step in the fight against crime and violence.

o And, I want to make an important announcement. Today, Treasury Secretary Bentsen is announcing that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is taking an assault weapon called "the street sweeper" off the free and open market. This weapon was developed for crowd control in South Africa. Several years ago, the United States government banned "the street sweeper" from being imported to our own country, but it is still made and sold here. Today, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is reclassifying "the street sweeper" and another assault weapon [the USAS-12] as "destructive devices," increasing the taxes on manufacturers and dealers and requiring the buyers to take extraordinary measures. Starting tomorrow, in order to buy a "street sweeper," someone must appear in person, provide a photo ID with fingerprints, and have a local law enforcement officer verify that the buyer can own it in his home state.

o Chairman Rostenkowski, I'm delighted to be here with you today. You've been helping to steer a health care bill through Congress, which will improve the lives of the people here, whether they are health care professionals or health care consumers. And, as you know, Congress faces another historic challenge this year: to pass a tough, smart crime bill as soon as they can.

o And, Mayor Daley, as a former prosecutor [Cook County State's Attorney], you bring a unique understanding to the problems we are addressing today. You have made community policing an important priority. And you are supporting state legislation ["the Safe Neighborhoods Bill"] which contains many of the proposals in our Crime Bill, including mandatory sentencing and restrictions on assault weapons.

o The Brady Bill is a good start, but we need more, much more:

-- Our crime bill punishes criminals. It sends this message: Kill a police officer, and you face the death penalty. It tells violent criminals: Three strikes and you are out.

-- It prevents crime and gives us a stronger police presence: 100-thousand more police officers in our communities in the next five years.

-- And it bans assault weapons and makes sure that criminal gangs will not be better armed than our police.

o Today, we're going to learn more about the crisis of crime and violence and how it is linked with the health care crisis. Last week, physicians from Chicago-area trauma centers had a news conference with the Cook County Medical Examiner, Dr. Edmund Donoghue. They reported that, largely because of the proliferation of rapid-fire automatic and semi-automatic and assault weapons, gun violence has become one of the leading health problems in the Chicago area.

-- More than 2,500 people each year are treated for gunshot wounds in Chicago-area emergency rooms. And caring for them costs \$37 million.

-- In 1987, at Cook County Hospital, gunshot wound victims accounted for 15% of the total funds used for the care of trauma patients. By 1992, this number had increased to 35%.

-- At the Cook County Hospital Trauma Unit, from 1987 to 1992, the number of admissions for gunshot wounds increased from 449 to 1220 and accounted for 70 percent of the increase in overall admissions.

-- And, all across Illinois, 1992 was the first year when more people were killed by guns than in auto accidents.

o Gun violence is a serious health problem all across the country. According to an article in the **Journal of the American Medical Association**, gunshot wounds are expected to become the nation's leading cause of traumatic death this year.

-- From 1987 through 1992, about 858-thousand armed attacks took place every year. And, in 1991 and 1992, about 16,000 people were murdered with firearms each year.

o Gun violence costs over \$4 billion-a-year in medical bills in our hospitals. And, too often, when one of us is struck by a bullet, all of us are stuck with the bill.

-- Approximately 80% of the patients who suffer firearm injuries are not adequately insured or are eligible for government medical care programs, such as Medicaid. Public hospitals cover the costs for the uninsured out of the taxpayers' money. Private hospitals charge higher rates for those who can pay. So the rest of us pay higher hospital bills, higher insurance premiums, and higher taxes.

-- If you want to know why hospitals charge \$8 for aspirin, that's one reason why. If two people go to a hospital emergency room -- an auto accident victim who is insured and a gunshot victim who isn't -- the first patient will pay more to pay for the second.

o We have to fight violence and have a health care system that covers everyone, so that we have fewer human tragedies and so that we do not all pay the price. This morning, we will learn more about why we must do this -- and how we can do this.

o Introduce panel:

-- Mayor Daley.

-- Chairman Rostenkowski.

-- Chicago Police Superintendent Matt Rodriguez. Advocate of community policing. Working with National Service Program to implement "Summer of Safety" nationwide. Came to the White House for the mayors' and police chiefs' "call to action" against crime.

-- Dr. Mindy Statter, Director of Pediatric Trauma at the University of Chicago Medical Center. Her unit is a Level One, which gets the most intense and vulnerable trauma cases.

-- Barbara Schwagerman, a trauma nurse at Cook County Hospital, works at the emergency room at a hospital that cares for hundreds of victims of violence each year.

-- Carol Ridley, an anticrime activist whose 22-year-old son was killed by gunfire in 1992. Active member, Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence and the Coalition to Stop Handgun Violence.

o Conclude panel: I want to thank everyone for participating in this discussion. I know that I have learned even more about the problem of gun violence and the problems of health care and how we cannot solve one without solving the other.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 26, 1994

Speech to Wright Junior College

DATE: Monday, February 28, 1994

LOCATION: Gymnasium, Wright Jr. College

TIME: 11:15 am - 12:15 pm

From: Lorraine Miller

I. PURPOSE

To speak to Wright Junior College concerning health care, the rising costs of violent crime on the health care system and welfare reform. This venue is very important to Chairman Rostenkowski.

II. BACKGROUND

You spoke at Wright Junior College's old campus during the transition. This new facility was opened in September and has invited you to return. Chairman Rostenkowski has been involved with the school for many years.

III. PARTICIPANTS

- * Chairman Dan Rostenkowski
- * Mayor Richard Daley
- * President LeSevour, President of the college
- * We expect an audience of approximately 1500 people, made up of: students, faculty, college administrators and invited guests.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- * Mayor Daley will welcome the audience and introduce President LeSevour.
- * President LeSevour will speak for two minutes and introduce Chairman Rostenkowski.
- * Chairman Rostenkowski will speak for two to three minutes and introduce you.
- * You will speak, work a ropeline and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

Wilkie draft of 2/27/94 7:00 p.m.

The President of the United States
Wright Junior College
Chicago, Illinois
February 28, 1994

When I came to Wright the first time, you treated me so nice, I just had to come back. I'm very proud to be here with you and with all of my old friends in Chicago.

The last time I spoke to you, I said America owed you a better future of high-skill, high-wage jobs. In just a year, we've done a lot of things to make our economy stronger:

- You have better shot at a world class education, job training and student loans.

What a difference a year makes. Congratulations to you on this brand new campus. And to Dan Rostenkowski, who helped make it all possible, particularly your new Environmental Technology program. Vice President Gore and I have been trying to show the country that cleaning up the economy means good jobs, and I think you prove that here.

- Your future is now more secure because the deficit is lower.

I didn't do it alone. Dan Rostenkowski fought for this program in Congress -- a program that's on your side. Yes, we had to raise taxes on the richest 1.2%, but we also expanded the tax credit for 15 million working families who earn less than \$27,000 a year. If you work full time, you shouldn't have to go on welfare to be able to support your family.

- The more we get done in Washington, the better your prospects for a good job.

I'd like to see more members of congress support our efforts to convert defense technologies for use in the civilian economy -- just like Dan Rostenkowski has done. When a lot of people in Congress were trying to spend money to keep their bases open, Dan Rostenkowski did the opposite and helped relocate military facilities that were at O'Hare. This frees up valuable real estate for new businesses, new jobs, and a stronger tax base for Chicago.

I'd like to rebuild America's infrastructure -- to put our people back to work and help our economy run smoother -- like Dan Rostenkowski was able to do, when he secured \$450 million for construction and road improvements on the Kennedy Expressway, creating 2,000 new jobs in Chicago.

I'd like to see more manufacturing technology training centers like the one Dan Rostenkowski has fought to build on your old campus.

- Still, the best schools in the world can't teach if our students are too afraid to go there.
 - Brady Law takes effect today after all the years of gridlock.
 - We shouldn't have to wait years to stop police officers from getting gunned down.
 - If you kill a cop, you should get the death penalty. Three strikes, and you're out.
 - 100,000 more cops in the neighborhoods.
 - Ban assault weapons like the "street sweeper," which the ATF is restricting today.
 - It shouldn't be so easy for just anybody to get a license to sell guns on the street.
- Even if you're safe from crime, the best job in the world can't protect you from bankruptcy if someone in your family gets sick and you still don't have health care.
- What I said to you the last time I spoke here at Wright is still true. Look around the world today. The strong countries are the ones that educate their workers for tomorrow's jobs. The ones that make sure everyone has health care at a price they can afford. The ones where people and police are not gunned down on the streets.

This is America. We are the strongest nation in the world. There is no reason why we should not do more to protect your future -- your job opportunities, your health care and your safety.

I am doing all I can, but before I can sign a Brady Law, or a health care law, or a welfare reform law, people like Dan Rostenkowski in Congress have to pass them.

If we're going to put America on your side, we need you to stand by our side, and support all the things we're trying to get passed this year.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 25, 1994

HILLCREST HIGH SCHOOL DISCUSSION ON YOUTH VIOLENCE

DATE: Monday, February 28, 1994
LOCATION: Hillcrest High School, Country Club Hills, IL
TIME: 1:00-1:50 pm
FROM: Liz Bernstein

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the issues surrounding the dramatic increase in youth-related violence in the United States and to illustrate the Administration's commitment to reversing this trend.

II. BACKGROUND

Hillcrest High School opened in 1966 as a comprehensive coeducational public high schools serving the communities of Country Club Hills and neighboring Hazel Crest and Markham. Hillcrest has 1450 students. Its motto is "Soaring with Unity, Pride and Excellence".

Hillcrest, like many schools in the nation, is struggling with the influx of violence affecting students. Last November, two teens were shot and wounded within one week right outside the school in gang-related incidents. Soon after, the city council in Country Club Hills, during an unprecedented emergency session, approved a curfew of 9 p.m. for every kid in town under age 19. Police estimate that as many as 15,000 gang members are operating in these suburbs today.

Last year's surge of violence in Country Club Hills has been fairly dramatic. Three people were been killed in the suburb in 1993 -- the first killings in five years. From 1982 to 1992, according to the FBI, the serious crime rate in Country Club Hills matched up favorably with crime rates in most other suburbs, with only two to four serious crimes recorded each year for every 100 residents.

Earlier this year the county established an anti-gang task force, essentially to coordinate police investigations, with neighboring Hazel Crest, East Hazel Crest and Homewood. In addition, their voters approved a property tax increase that will allow the suburb to increase its police force from 24 to 27 officers. Last month, Country Club Hills received a \$238,000 grant for three additional cops under second round of the Justice policing supplement.

NATIONAL YOUTH CRIME STATISTICS

- * Firearm violence kills an American child every three hours.
- * From 1985 to 1992, the number of 15-year-old males charged with murder has increased by 217%.
- * DOJ reports that 4,881 gangs were operating in this country in 1991, with 249,324 members who committed 1,051 homicides.
- * Homicides and aggravated assault are three times more likely to be committed by gang members than by non-gang delinquents.
- * Today, more than 3 million crimes a year are committed in or near the 85,000 U.S. public schools.
- * In 1992, 46,000 juveniles were arrested on weapons charges nationally, with guns involved on a vast majority of the cases. This number is double that of similar arrests in 1982.

YOUTH RELATED PROVISIONS IN THE CRIME BILL

The Crime Bill Has Strong Safe School Provisions:

The current Senate bill allocates \$300 million over three years for local schools and communities. Up to one-third of that can be used for security-related measures (e.g., metal detectors, school police, video surveillance). The rest of the funding goes towards:

Drug and alcohol education, and training programs;

Counseling programs for children who are victims of school-related violence;

Programs to provide alternative, constructive programs for youth at risk for gang recruitment.

The bill also authorizes \$20 million to state educational agencies to make available teacher, parent and student awareness programs, and to disseminate information on successful school violence programs.

Community Policing Helps Target Youth At Risk:

Some of the policing money is directed at early intervention such as teams of police, social workers, educators, and doctors working together to intervene early in the lives of juvenile victims and offenders. Other funding boosts programs such as Police Athletic League, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, and Girls and Boys Clubs.

Crime Bill Targets Gangs And Drug Traffic:

The crime bill authorizes \$100 million in state grants for such drug and gang prevention programs as:

Education, prevention and treatment programs for at-risk juveniles;

Academic, athletic, and artistic after-school activities;

Sports mentoring programs;

Alternative programs in public housing projects; and

Training for judicial and correctional agencies to identify, counsel, and treat drug-dependent or gang-involved juvenile offenders.

\$40 million is authorized for fifty Gang Resistance Education and Training Projects and \$36 million for ATF and Secret Service agents to investigate juvenile gun trafficking.

Bill Increases Penalties In School Zones And For Gang-Related Crimes:

The crime bill increases the federal penalties for employing children to distribute drugs near schools and playgrounds and it imposes new federal penalties for crimes committed by gang members.

Crime Bill Includes Juvenile Handgun Ban:

The bill includes a ban, with limited exception, on the sale or transfer of a gun to a juvenile, as well as the possession of a gun by a juvenile. It also increases the penalty for transferring a gun to a juvenile where the transferor knows that the juvenile will use the gun to commit a crime.

"Ounce Of Prevention":

The bill authorizes \$75 million for an "Ounce of Prevention Fund" for after-school and summer youth programs, including outreach programs for at-risk families.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Indoor Greeters:

Dwight Welch, Mayor of Country Club Hills

Gwendolyn Lee, Principal of Hillcrest

On the Program:

The President

Congressman Mel Reynolds

Principal Lee

student victim (tentative)

In the Audience:

Hillcrest High School students

IV. PRESS PLAN

Expanded pool.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- * You will be greeted by the Principal of Hillcrest, and he will walk you to a holding room.
- * After a short briefing, you will go the event in the gymnasium.
- * After brief remarks by the principal and the student, Congressman Reynolds will also give remarks and introduce you.
- * You will give remarks for ten minutes. The toast lectern will then be removed and then you will open up the floor to the students for Q&A.
(You will have a wireless hand-held microphone. Two students will have a roving microphone; they will go to the questioners you identify).
- * The Principal will signal the crowd when the time is up.
- * You will exit through the same way you entered the room.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks will be provided by Alan Stone.

Note on Hillcrest student speaker, Starr Nelson

Starr Nelson is Vice President of her senior class at Hillcrest. She is also the President of Operation Snowball, a youth organization that offers teens the tools and self-confidence to say "no" to drugs, alcohol, and teenage peer pressure. The peer-to-peer effort is based on the belief that every person has the capacity to make sound decisions regarding behavior.

Operation Snowball got its name from the theory that "if I have a positive impact on you, you can have it on someone else -- the effect snowballs".

Starr has been a member of the Hillcrest Speech Team for four years and two years ago was the champion in the Prose Reading category. She has been recognized statewide for her public speaking ability.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
HILLCREST HIGH SCHOOL
COUNTRY CLUB HILLS, ILLINOIS
FEBRUARY 28, 1994**

[Acknowledgments: Congressman Mel Reynolds, Hillcrest High Principal Gwendolyn Lee, Senior Class Vice President Starr Nelson.]

* I hear that Hillcrest High Jazz Band won first place in a national competition -- well I love to play the saxophone, but I'm lucky I didn't go to Hillcrest. Because I might not have made the band -- and if I had, the band might not have made first place.

* I understand that you were originally supposed to have a day-off today -- believe me, I remember how important days off are. I talked to Principal Lee and she assures me that you're going to get your day-off in March.

I INTRODUCTION

* Much of my campaign and this first year has been about asking the American people to raise their expectations -- for themselves and their country -- and to take greater responsibility for reaching them.

* We've tried hard to lift Washington above politics. And we're doing better. But Washington alone can't solve problems that reflect a loss of hope, of self respect, of respect for others. And that's in part what this epidemic of crime and violence are about.

* Restoring personal security will take a personal commitment. It will require you to say: "We aren't going to give up on ourselves. We aren't going to solve our problems with violence or bury them with drugs. Instead, we are going to take back our streets and our schools, and prepare ourselves for the future and for success."

II VIOLENCE STACKS THE ODDS AGAINST YOU

* The streets aren't safe. A classroom worth of children are murdered by guns every three days. The number of teens murdered by guns has doubled since 1985. Juvenile gun homicides for young black men have nearly tripled since 1985 (this isn't the freedom MLK died for, that Jesse Jackson has fought for, that Rosa Parks stood up for).

* And, in an economy where education is the ticket to opportunity, our schools aren't safe: 160,000 children each day stay home from school because they are afraid of getting beat-up

or shot. There are so many weapons on the street that any place can be the wrong place at the wrong time. There are so many weapons in school -- 1 in 20 high school students carry a gun to school each day -- that you can't learn or teach this way.

* [If desired, this is place to engage the audience: How many of you have seen a gun? How many of you have a gun? How many of you have lost a friend or a relative? How many of you are scared? How many of you want it to end?]

* We have a decision to make. Violence and guns and drugs are destroying the bonds that sustain us. You deserve the right to walk to school in safety and learn in school in safety. What can we do about it?

II OUR STRATEGY: SAFE STREETS AND SAFE SCHOOLS

* Hand guns. The Brady Bill goes into effect today. For the first time we have a national system to prevent criminals from purchasing handguns. They said we couldn't pass it and we did.

* Assault weapons. We are the only country in the world where teenagers can roam the streets better armed than the police. Today we banned an assault weapon called "the street sweeper". It was developed for crowd control in South Africa and brought here. It has no business on America's streets, and for all practical purposes starting today it won't be. This is the year to ban assault weapons.

* More police, tougher sentencing. My pen is poised to sign the Crime Bill. It includes community policing, which works. It puts another 100,000 police on the streets to catch criminals, reduce violence, and prevent crime. We will create boot camps as an alternative for young offenders. And we will call the third strike on repeat offenders.

* The Police Corps. We can encourage young people to get an education and pay it off by serving as police officers, and we should.

* Safe Schools. We can help reduce violence in schools like this by adding security and by removing weapons. And by teaching young people to resolve their differences peacefully, as Hillcrest has tried to do through its "peer mediation" programs and other anti-violence initiatives.

III A COMPREHENSIVE ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

* Drug users commit a disproportionate number of crimes. If we want to reduce crime we must decrease drug use and addiction. We stress prevention, put more into law enforcement, do more to keep

drugs off the street, and focus more than ever on treating hard-core users.

* And you have to make up your mind that your not going to take drugs. You have to take responsibility. You have to ask yourself: is this right or wrong? If you wake up in the morning and look in the mirror and don't think you can go as far as your talents, that's our fault. If you look to crime or drugs as the way out, that's wrong, that's your fault.

III CONCLUSION: TIME TO STOP ACCEPTING THE UNACCEPTABLE

* When crime and violence is consuming millions of our young people; when little children go around planning their own funeral; when infants die in their mothers arms -- we know there is a large part of America not playing by the rules that the rest of us are.

* I am going to fight until our schools and streets are safe again. I have gone before Congress, Ministers, educators and leaders of the entertainment industry, and asked them all to do better. I spent much of this first year asking Congress to help give you more to say "yes" to.

* But it isn't as important as you caring about your life. You must choose. In the toughest neighborhoods in America the majority still obey the law, honor their children, love their country. In the worst places there are some of the best teachers, giving what I promise you is the greatest gift, the gift of learning and knowledge.

* What ever drugs mean; What ever a gun means -- status, power, ten seconds of gratification -- it isn't worth your life, or a friends life. Put down the gun. Pick up hope. I'll stand with you. And together, we will build an America where you are safe and secure and educated enough to seize your rightful share of the American dream.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 26, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED
JOSE CERDA

SUBJECT: CHICAGO CRIME NOTES

As the House Judiciary Committee continues to hold hearings this week before marking-up crime legislation in mid-March -- and as the Brady Bill is implemented on Monday -- you will have an opportunity to highlight some of your anti-crime policies while in Chicago. We have provided brief discussion of some of the issues that may be raised.

I. Brady Bill Implementation

Monday is the day that the Brady Bill's provisions go into effect. Prior to the enactment of Brady, the 7.5 million firearms sold in this country have been sold on the "honor system." Although purchasers have been required to sign a statement attesting to the fact that they are not legally prohibited from buying a firearm, there has been no nationwide system to check this statement. On Monday, every retail sale of a handgun will be preceded by a background check.

The Treasury Department, through the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), and in consultation with the Justice Department, has developed regulations for implementing the 5-day waiting period and background check for the purchase of handguns. Treasury has reached out to the 284,000 Federal Firearms Licensees and to thousands of state and local law enforcement officials to inform them of their obligations under Brady.

Here is how Brady works: a handgun purchaser fills out a form stating that he is not legally prohibited from buying a handgun; the gun dealer transmits the form to the Chief Law Enforcement Officer (CLEO) within 24 hours (NB: The CLEO can be the local police chief, sheriff or state law enforcement authority, depending on the state); the CLEO makes a "reasonable effort" to verify that the purchaser is not prohibited from buying a handgun; and, if the CLEO has not informed the dealer that the sale cannot go forward within five working days, the handgun sale may be completed. The 5-day waiting period will sunset in 5 years, at which time a new automated "Instant Check" system -- developed by Justice -- is to be in place.

Thirty-two states will be required to implement Brady; the remaining 18 -- including Illinois -- have alternative background check systems in place and are exempt.

II. Effectively Banning the Streetsweeper and other Combat Shotguns

Also on Monday, Secretary Bensten will announce Treasury's decision to classify Street Sweeper and Striker 12 shotguns as "destructive devices" that can be severely restricted -- and essentially banned -- under the National Firearms Act (NFA).

The Streetsweeper/Striker 12 is a revolving-cylinder shotgun that can fire twelve shotgun blasts in less than three seconds without reloading. It was originally designed in South Africa as a military, security and anti-terrorist weapon. In 1984, ATF banned the importation of the Streetsweeper/Striker 12 shotgun, which it found to have no "sporting purpose." Four years later, ATF also banned the importation of the USAS-12, a similar combat shotgun.

However, both of these weapons are now domestically produced. And, while they would be banned as part of the Feinstein assault weapons ban included in the Senate crime bill, Secretary Bentsen has the authority to severely restrict the availability of these combat shotguns now through the NFA.

The NFA, which was enacted in 1934 to place severe restrictions on "gangster" weapons such as machineguns, sawed-off rifles and shotguns and silencers, also allows for the restriction of certain "destructive devices" that are not suitable for any "sporting purposes." Since the Streetsweeper does not meet the "sporting purposes" test for purposes of importation, neither should it be entitled to a "sporting purposes" exemption from the NFA. Applying the NFA to these combat shotguns means that all manufacturing and sales of these firearms will stop until manufacturers and dealers are licensed under the NFA -- and that future sales and transfers of these weapons will require prior ATF approval, a full background check and payment of a \$200 transfer tax.

III. Mayor Daley's Crime Initiatives

Like many of the Mayors with whom you have visited on the crime issue, Mayor Daley is pushing a tough and smart crime agenda in Chicago and nationwide. With the exception of some gun control measures (i.e., gun manufacturer's liability, an increased gun and ammunition tax, etc.), his proposals are consistent with your own agenda. Some of the Mayor's proposals include:

Gun Confiscation and Destruction. Chicago confiscates more guns per capita (22,000 in 1993) than any other city in America -- and destroys all guns seized. Recently, the General Services Administration (GSA) moved to prohibit the resale of federally confiscated guns. The Administration supports state and local efforts to destroy confiscated weapons. In fact, on Monday, Lee Brown will join Washington DC officials and former heavyweight boxing champion Riddick Bowe in melting down the thousands of guns turned in as a result of Bowe's recent gun "buy-out" program.

Federal Firearms Licenses (FFLs). The City of Chicago and its police department joined forces with ATF to crackdown on gun dealers who did not comply with local laws and put 197 licensed dealers out of business. Daley strongly supports the FFL provisions added to the Senate crime bill by Senator Simon. These provisions include: (1) requiring dealers to certify that they are in compliance with state and local laws; (2) eliminating the 45-day time limit for action on FFL applications; (3) allowing ATF to investigate a dealer more than once a year, if necessary; (4) requiring dealers to report a shortage in a firearm shipment, or lost or stolen inventory to ATF; and (5) require dealers to comply with ATF firearms trace requests.

Several FFL reforms, which passed as part of the Brady Bill, actually go into effect on Monday. For instance, information on the multiple sale of guns must now be sent to state and local law enforcement. Common carriers are prohibited from labeling packages that contain firearms and are required to obtain written receipts for firearms deliveries. And stealing a firearm from a licensee is now a felony.

School Safety. Chicago has taken a multi-faceted approach to school safety. Mayor Daley has created a School Patrol Unit and Operation SAFE, which assigns two officers to each of the city's 67 high schools, and encouraged the teaching of non-violent conflict resolution skills at 25 of the City's elementary schools. The Mayor has also offered free metal detectors to any high school upon request and supported state legislation increasing penalties for crimes committed in "Safe School Zones." These proposals -- and the combination of enforcement and prevention -- resemble the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program put forward by the Administration.

Community Policing. Daley's Superintendent of Police, Matt Rodriguez, is an outspoken advocate of community policing. We have worked with him in developing your community policing initiative, as has Eli Segal in putting together National Service's Summer of Safety.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE ✓
SUBJECT: Reserve Manpower and Unit Reductions

On Monday, February 28, Secretary Perry will announce reserve component unit inactivations in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps totalling 51,000 billets nationwide. Not all of these billets are currently filled, so fewer than that number will actually receive "pink slips" as a result of this reduction.

The 51,000 reduction is consistent with congressional actions and is part of the overall DOD downsizing effort developed under the Bottom-Up Review (BUR). The reserve components, in general, are not being reduced as much as the active component forces. The BUR force structure will rely more on the reserve components than would have been the case under the previous Bush Base Force; these reductions, therefore, are less severe than would have occurred under the old plan.

Should questions arise during your stops in Chicago and Pittsburgh, we have provided a breakout of the impact of these cuts in those areas.

Attachment -- Summary of Local Impact of Reductions

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

IMPACT OF REDUCTIONS

Chicago

The impact on the Chicago area totals roughly 1740 spaces (not all spaces are necessarily filled). The only controversial inactivation is the 12th Special Forces Group -- the Green Beret combat organization (775 of the spaces are associated with this unit).

Note: We no longer need as many Special Forces Groups as we did during the Cold War. The Commander-in-Chief of the Special Forces Command - Army General Wayne Downing- supports this inactivation.

Other Chicago-area impacts include:

- 921 spaces in the Naval Reserve (associated with the Glenview Base Closure in the Chicago area)
- 44 spaces in the Marine Corps Reserve (also associated with Glenview Base Closure)

Pittsburgh/Philadelphia

A total of 188 spaces will be affected in the Pittsburgh area. Again, not all of these spaces are necessarily filled.

- 125 in the U.S. Army Reserve
- 42 in the Naval Reserve
- 21 in the Air National Guard

A total of 983 spaces will be affected in the Philadelphia area.

- 604 spaces in the U.S. Army Reserve
- 379 in the Naval Reserve

New York City/Long Island

A total of 1992 spaces in the New York City area will be affected by this announcement.

- 176 from the Naval Reserve
- 1096 from the U.S. Army Reserve (includes 405 spaces from the 74th Field Hospital and 239 spaces from the 808th Hospital Station)

Note: We no longer need as large a medical force as we needed in the Cold War. The post-Cold War medical force will be smaller overall, but will rely more on reserve component medics.

- 720 from the Army National Guard (101st Area Signal Battalion)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CHRISTINE A. VARNEY 
SUBJECT: Background Information - Illinois

In preparation for your upcoming trip to Illinois, we have compiled the following information from the various Cabinet Agencies and Departments.

"HOT ISSUES"

- o **Treasury - Crime Initiatives for Chicago:** Three components of the anti-gun initiative announced by Secretary Bentsen in January would directly affect Chicago, if enacted.
 - 1) An ATF unit would initiate a study if gun trafficking patterns in the city to determine where criminals are getting their weapons and better focus enforcement efforts.
 - 2) In Cooperation with HUD's Operation Safe Home, Treasury would expand its successful "Project Uptown" to crack down on gun-crime in Chicago public housing.
 - 3) Ceasefire, ATF's pioneering new computerized bullet scanning technology, would be brought to Chicago -- giving local police for the first time the ability to link different crime scenes by recovered bullets when the gun remains uncovered.
- o **Treasury - Financial Derivatives Regulation:** The Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange are keenly interested in Congressional and Administration review of the fast-growing market in financial derivatives. An Administration Working Group on Financial markets is studying the possible need for greater regulation and disclosure in these markets.

- o **Treasury - Chicago Regional Finance Center:** As part of a long-term consolidation plan, Treasury's Financial Management Service (FMS) had proposed closing its Chicago Regional Finance Center by December 1996. FMS has decided not to close the center.
- o **Commerce - Russian Uranium:** Commerce is drafting a response to members of the Illinois delegation (Senators Simon and Moseley-Braun and Congressman Poshard) on the Russian Uranium Suspension Agreement. The Members are concerned the agreement would negatively impact Metropolis Works in Metropolis, Illinois.
- o **Transportation - Chicago Circulator Project:** Chicago has pursued federal funding for a light rail project that would connect the "Loop" and Upper Michigan Avenue. Funding for the project was not included in the FY95 budget.
- o **Transportation - Third Airport:** Chicago area officials generally agree on the need for a third airport in the area. There is, however, major disagreement between the Mayor and Governor Edgar on the location of the airport. The state has asked FAA to provide \$2 million in Airport Improvement Funds, but since there is not regional consensus on a site, the FAA has withdrawn the grant in the area.
- o **Transportation - Passenger Facility Charges (Pfc):** The FAA has approved Pfc of \$3 per person at O'Hare and Midway Airports. These Pfc are expected to generate 22,000 direct and indirect jobs over the next seven years.
- o **Defense - Acquisition:** Illinois receives a relatively small portion of DOD procurement spending. In FY93, the State ranked 23rd in dollar volume of contracts, with \$1.35 billion. There are no major prime contracts for weapons in Illinois. The largest contract is to Northrop Corporation for electronic counter measures for \$262 million.
- o **Defense - DFAS Centers:** Chanute Air Force Base in Rantoul, just north of Champaign, was closed in September of 1993. This property is one of many under consideration for a consolidated DFAS center.
- o **Defense - Base Closure:** The Naval Air Station (NAS) in Glenview was closed as part of the 1993 Base Closure Commission. The closure will result in the loss of 1,833 active duty, 236 civilian and 153 contractor positions.
- o **Energy - Grant to Wilbur Wright College:** On February 23, the Department of Energy awarded a two-year grant for a vocational/technical competency-based job program for Wilbur Wright College, located in Congressman Rostenkowski's

district. The grant is for over \$1.4 million (\$625,000 in FY95 and \$700,000 in FY96).

- o **Energy - Clean Coal:** A clean coal processing plant which was competitively selected to be located in Carterville was eliminated in the FY95 budget. Many members of the Illinois delegation had supported the project, particularly Congressman Sidney Yates.
- o **1994 Price Supports for Wheat and Feed Grain:** This morning at a press conference, Secretary Espy announced average price supports and advance deficiency payments for the 1994 crops of wheat and feed grains. Specifically, the wheat rate was increased by 13 cents (\$2.45 to \$2.58 per bushel) and the corn rate was increased by 17 cents (\$1.72 to \$1.89 per bushel). Secretary Espy expects these announcements to be roundly supported by farmers, agricultural groups and Members of Congress in the midwest. This is the first time since the current statutory formula was established in 1986 that the Secretary of Agriculture has not reduced loan rates to the minimum levels.
- o **Agriculture - Disaster Assistance:** The application deadline for Emergency loans from the Farmers Home Administration for farmers affected by 1993 flooding is March 1, 1994
- o **Education - Special Education Civil Rights:** The Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights (OCR) is preparing to defer future federal funding to the State due to violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Children with severe disabilities were placed in private schools with substandard conditions. In December, the state was given 60 days to develop an acceptable compliance plan. The plan is not yet complete but the state has made substantial progress on it. The State, Mayor Daley's office and the Illinois Congressional Delegation have all been kept apprised of OCR's activities.
- o **Justice - Aurora Civil Rights Case:** On December 28, the Department filed its first ever American with Disabilities Act lawsuit. It sued the State of Illinois, City of Aurora and the Aurora Police Pension Fund for excluding police officers and firefighters with medical conditions from pension and disability funds. On January 7, 1994, Roland Burris, Attorney General for the State of Illinois wrote to Attorney General Reno saying he believed the suit was politically motivated, that the Department ignored settlement requests and that the State was not given adequate notice. The Attorney General will respond to his letter shortly.
- o **Justice - Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court In Chicago Criticizes Crime Bill:** Judge Moran recently announced his opposition to the Crime Bill, arguing that it federalizes too many crimes and will swamp and already over-burdened federal court system.

- o **HHS - Waivers:** The Illinois Fresh Start Initiative consists of six elements that work together towards the goal of self-sufficiency. They augment Medicaid and child care services, provide paternal involvement activities, income budgeting assistance and provide work incentives. The State is working on another initiative that would require community work as a condition of welfare receipt after a given time limit expires. Chicago is the likely target for this new project.
- o **HHS - Demonstration Projects:** The Illinois Department of Public Aid was one of four state welfare agencies selected in 1993 to participate in the Post-Employment Service demonstration. The State will offer a wide array of services out of the JOBS office in Chicago.
- o **HHS - State not paying providers in a timely fashion:** This problem has existed for years and is now the subject of formal compliance proceedings against the State. Payments to hospitals and long term care facilities may soon exceed 100 days in an attempt to close a Medicaid State budget gap.
- o **HHS - Freeze on hospital and nursing facility payment rates:** On January 13, Governor Edgar announced a freeze on hospital and nursing facility payment rates for a period of 18 months beginning this past January. The Governor made this announcement after receiving criticism for his plan to reduce hospital and long term care reimbursement rates in his budget.
- o **Veterans - New Cemetery in the Chicago area:** VA is working with the State of Illinois to review environmental impact statements reviewing its Joliet site for a new national cemetery. Congressman Sangmeister has spoken highly of the site.

GRANTS

- o **Commerce - Technology Administration (TA):** The TA awarded five Advanced Technology Program grants totalling \$8 million for projects led by Illinois firms (Amoco Oil, Caterpillar, Illinois Superconductor Corp., Ingersoll Milling Machine Co., and Nanophase Technologies Corp.)
- o **Commerce - EDA Grant This Week:** In the next week, EDA plans to announce a \$2 million grant for a \$4.8 million project of the City of Chicago and Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council.
- o **Labor - School-to-Work:** Labor awarded Illinois 460,000 in February to fund its proposal for a planning and development grant under the School-to-Work initiative. Senator Simon was the original sponsor of the School-to-Work legislation.
- o **Labor - Defense Conversion:** In January, Labor awarded a \$565,000 defense

diversification grant to assist 175 workers dislocated from Northrop Electronics Systems Division in Elk Grove, Illinois.

- o **Labor - Clean Air:** In January, Labor awarded a clean air employment transition assistance grant to assist 178 coal miners laid off from the Peabody coal mine in Shawneetown, Illinois.
- o **Justice - Community Policing Grants:** The Chicago Police Department recently received \$4 million for 50 officers. Other Illinois cities receiving awards include: East St. Louis, \$977,000 for 18 officers; Country Club Hills, \$238,000 for 3 officers; Carol Stream, \$177,000 for 3 officers; Carbondale, \$150,000 for 2 officers.
- o **Justice - Weed and Seed:** Last year Chicago received \$475,000 through this drug prevention program. Also, Springfield is a recognized but unfunded Weed and Seed site.
- o **Justice - Office of Justice Programs:** In 1993, Illinois received more than \$22 million through these programs. Programs include: Offender Education, Treatment and release; Violence Reduction in Urban Areas; and South Suburban Cook Anti-Drug Initiative.
- o **HHS - Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP):** On February 18, 1994, HHS released over \$12 million to the state for energy assistance contingency funds. The state's allocation for FY94 is \$81,901,740.
- o **HHS - Immunization Funds:** In January, 1994, HHS released \$8.8 million to the State of Illinois and \$5.7 million to Chicago to increase access to immunization services.
- o **HHS - Head Start:** Chicago is the fourth largest Head Start grantee in the nation. In FY93, it was funded at \$54.5 million. It will receive a \$9.6 million increase in FY94. The State of Illinois received an increase of \$22 million from FY93 to FY94, bringing it up to \$140 million.

CABINET TRAVEL

- o **Labor:** Secretary Reich visited Chicago, February 15, 1994 to tour the Chicago Manufacturing Institute.
- o **Justice:** The Attorney General travelled to Chicago in May and in July and spoke with the Seventh Circuit Judicial Conference and with the National Association of Counties.

- o **HHS:** Secretary Shalala was in Chicago on February 14, 1994 to address Mayor Daley's forum on Crime, Drugs and Public Health. She was there also in June for the Big Cities Health Conference. On these visits, she toured the Rainbow House conflict resolution center, the Ida Wells housing project and the site of a stop by the Care van, a travelling immunization clinic. She also met with the board of the Chicago Tribune.
- o **ONDCP:** Dr. Brown has been to Illinois 6 times since July of 1993, four of which were visits to Chicago. In Chicago he has addressed the National Association of Attorneys General, the National Prenatal Addiction Research & Education Conference, and the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee Conference. In addition, he has visited St. Marks United Methodist Church, Chicago Housing Authority and an Elgin public housing facility.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 25, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Paul Deegan
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background Information for Visit to Illinois

This memorandum presents background information about current conditions and issues in Illinois.

I. PRESSING ISSUES IN ILLINOIS

- **Budget Highlights** -- In FY1993, federal obligations to Illinois were \$6,412,928,000. Your FY1995 budget calls for \$6,858,553,000 -- an increase of \$445,625,000. (Source: OMB)

Program (all amounts in Thousand \$)	FY93	FY95*	Net increase
Medicaid	\$2,481,942	\$2,753,992	\$272,050
Highway Planning & Construction	\$544,362	\$641,312	\$96,950
Emp. & Trng Asstnc. Dislocated Workers	\$22,928	\$60,660	\$37,732
WIC	\$112,870	\$142,042	\$29,712
Head Start	\$117,770	\$168,510	\$50,748
National School Lunch Program	\$161,213	\$175,533	\$14,320
Fed. Transit Capital & Operating Grants	\$122,635	\$205,769	\$83,134
Fed. Transit Capital Improvement Grants	\$89,868	\$107,700	\$17,832

*estimated

- **Balanced Budget Amendment** -- Please see attached backgrounder from Treasury.
- **Base Closure** -- As a result of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's 1993 recommendations, Illinois will gain almost 11,000 military jobs. Illinois will lose over 900 civilian jobs. (Source: BRAC)

Facility	Military	Civilian
Rock Island Arsenal	no change	-23 jobs
DCMD - North Central	-6 jobs	-266 jobs
DISA Rock Island	no change	+58 jobs
O'Hare LAP ARS	-5 jobs	-757 jobs
NAS, Glenview	-1833 jobs	-236 jobs
Naval Hospital, Great Lakes	+578 jobs	+58 jobs
Naval Training Ctr, Great Lakes	+11,458 jobs	+235 jobs

- **Technology Reinvestment Project (TRP)** -- Lead participants in Illinois include:

Participant	City	Focus Area	Total Project Size*
Musculo Graphics	Evanston	Health Care Tech.	\$1,220,000
Eco Dev Comm of Chicago	Chicago	Mfg. Tech Extension	\$25,700,000**
IL Dept. of Commerce	Springfield	Tech Extension	\$7,200,000
TOTAL			\$34,120,000

* Federal share to be negotiated. All of the above have smaller partners.

**In this \$25.7 million project, the Economic Development Commission of the City of Chicago has teamed with the State of Illinois and Shorebank Corporation to establish a Manufacturing Technology Center to provide hard manufacturing assistance to 9,000 small manufacturers in the six-county metropolitan area.

- **Federal Reserve on the Seventh District (Chicago)** -- Manufacturing activity continued to expand at a relatively robust pace, led by auto production. Corn and soybean prices rose sharply in recent weeks, reflecting expectations that harvest estimates will be revised downward even further. The consensus forecast of 33 Midwest economists called for real GDP growth to run at about the same pace in 1994 as in 1993, with continued above-average growth in most durable goods sectors where Midwest production is relatively concentrated. (Source: Federal Reserve, 1/19/94)
- **NAFTA** -- Illinois exports to Mexico and Canada reached \$6.6 billion in 1992, and supported almost 140,000 jobs. (Source: USTR)

Illinois' Exports to Mexico, 1987-1992 -- Thousand \$ (Source: DoC)

	1987	1992	% Change
Total Exports to Mexico	278,000	1,349,000	385%
Industrial Machinery & Computers	114,000	508,000	345%
Transportation Equipment	22,000	165,000	640%
Electric & Electronic Equipment	42,000	138,000	225%
Primary Metal Industries	10,000	109,000	965%

"The NAFTA provides an unprecedented opportunity for Illinois businesses. Local companies and their employees will be prime beneficiaries of the pact." (Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce, representing over 2,000 businesses)

"By opening markets, it will help Mexico and Latin America continue economic and political reforms. It's not pure altruism, however. It also will help the U.S. create new and better jobs tied to exports." (Chicago Tribune Editorial, 9/3/93)

- **EITC** -- According to 1993 Treasury estimates, your EITC will benefit almost 600,000 families in Illinois.

<u>Rep.</u>	<u>EITC Benefits</u>	<u>\$ (millions)</u>	<u>% Families</u>	<u>Higher Taxes</u>
Rush	41,600 families	68.9	30.6	1,500 families
Reynolds	29,200 families	48.4	20.8	1,500 families
Lipinski	18,000 families	29.8	11.7	2,600 families
Gutierrez	40,300 families	66.8	32.1	375 families
Rostenkowski	30,900 families	51.2	22.3	6,500 families
Hyde	11,500 families	19.1	7.5	5,200 families
Collins	43,100 families	71.4	33.5	4,300 families
Crane	11,500 families	19.0	7.5	6,900 families
Yates	35,800 families	59.3	26.9	6,000 families
Porter	11,400 families	18.8	7.5	19,100 families
Sangmeister	24,400 families	40.3	15.9	1,500 families
Costello	42,900 families	71.1	28.6	1,200 families
Fawell	9,500 families	15.7	6.2	7,700 families
Hastert	19,100 families	31.7	13.0	3,500 families
Ewing	40,500 families	67.0	28.4	1,800 families
Manzullo	25,800 families	42.8	16.4	3,000 families
Evans	42,500 families	70.3	27.4	1,400 families
Michel	33,800 families	56.0	21.6	1,900 families
Poshard	46,700 families	77.4	29.5	1,400 families
Durbin	40,500 families	67.1	25.9	1,400 families
TOTAL	599,300 families	992.1	20.4	79,000 families

The Balanced Budget Amendment would cost Illinois \$7.0 to \$8.9 billion a year

Option 1: Tax increase and across-the-board spending cut¹

Increases in taxes -- \$4.8 billion a year (\$822 per taxpayer)

Cuts in Benefits, Services, and Defense -- \$4.2 billion a year

- \$638 cut per year for the average Social Security recipient
- \$555 less for each person enrolled in Medicare
- \$184 less for each Medicaid recipient
- \$1.3 billion in reduced funding for fighting crime, building highways and bridges, protecting the environment, providing education, and other federally funded programs
- \$232 million additional cut in annual defense spending

Option 2: Across-the-board spending cut

Cuts in Benefits, Services, and Defense -- \$7.6 billion a year

- \$1,159 cut per year for the average Social Security recipient
- \$1,010 less for each person enrolled in Medicare
- \$335 less for each Medicaid recipient
- \$2.3 billion in reduced funding for fighting crime, building highways and bridges, protecting the environment, providing education, and other federally funded programs
- \$422 million additional cut in annual defense spending

¹ Tax increase comprises 45% of national deficit reduction package (percentage varies by state), equal to the average revenue component of the last two deficit reduction packages. Spending cuts are proportional across programs.

Note: Budget numbers based on CBO projections for FY 2000. Allocations based on 1992 data. The potential contractionary impact of tax increases and/or spending cuts is not included.

Option 3: Across-the-board spending cut excluding defense

Cuts in Benefits and Services -- \$8.4 billion a year

- \$1,368 cut per year for the average Social Security recipient
- \$1,192 less for each person enrolled in Medicare
- \$396 less for each Medicaid recipient
- \$2.7 billion in reduced funding for fighting crime, building highways and bridges, protecting the environment, providing education, and other federally funded programs

Option 4: Across-the-board spending cut, excluding Social Security

Cuts in Benefits and Services -- \$7.0 billion a year

- \$1,361 less for each person enrolled in Medicare
- \$452 less for each Medicaid recipient
- \$3.1 billion in reduced funding for fighting crime, building highways and bridges, protecting the environment, providing education, and other federally funded programs
- \$569 million additional cut in annual defense spending

Option 5: Across-the-board spending cut, excluding defense and Social Security

Cuts in Benefits and Services -- \$8.0 billion a year

- \$1,715 less for each person enrolled in Medicare
- \$570 less for each Medicaid recipient
- \$3.9 billion in reduced funding for fighting crime, building highways and bridges, protecting the environment, providing education, and other federally funded programs

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500
February 25, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KIMBERLY O'NEILL *Kimberly Neill*
SUBJECT: Illinois Economic Facts

The Illinois economy grew moderately over the course of the Bush Administration, but at a rate that was lower than the national average. While the State's economy struggled in 1991 and 1992, it showed signs of gaining strength over the past year.

- Nonfarm payroll employment in Illinois grew at an annual rate of only 0.5 percent between 1988 and 1992, and actually declined by over 56,700 jobs in 1991 and almost 26,800 jobs in 1992 (Chart 1). **Employment in the State grew by over 42,000 jobs in 1993.**
- The Illinois unemployment rate rose from 5.8 percent in January 1989 to 6.5 percent in January 1993, peaking at 9.1 percent over that period (Chart 2). **Over the course of 1993, unemployment fell nearly a percentage point, and was 5.6 percent in December 1993,** down from a recent peak of 8.5 percent in September 1993.
- **Living standards in Illinois are above the national average.** Per capita personal income in Illinois (\$21,980 in 1992) was 9 percent above the U.S. average, ranking 9th in the Nation (Chart 3). Real per capita personal income grew by 3.5 percent between 1988 and 1992.
- Key sectors in the Illinois economy include manufacturing, finance and insurance, agriculture, wholesale trade, and transportation.
 - Major manufactured goods include primary and fabricated metals, industrial machinery, printing and publishing, electric equipment, food products, chemicals, and rubber products. Important agricultural products include soybeans, corn, and hogs and pigs.
- 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.

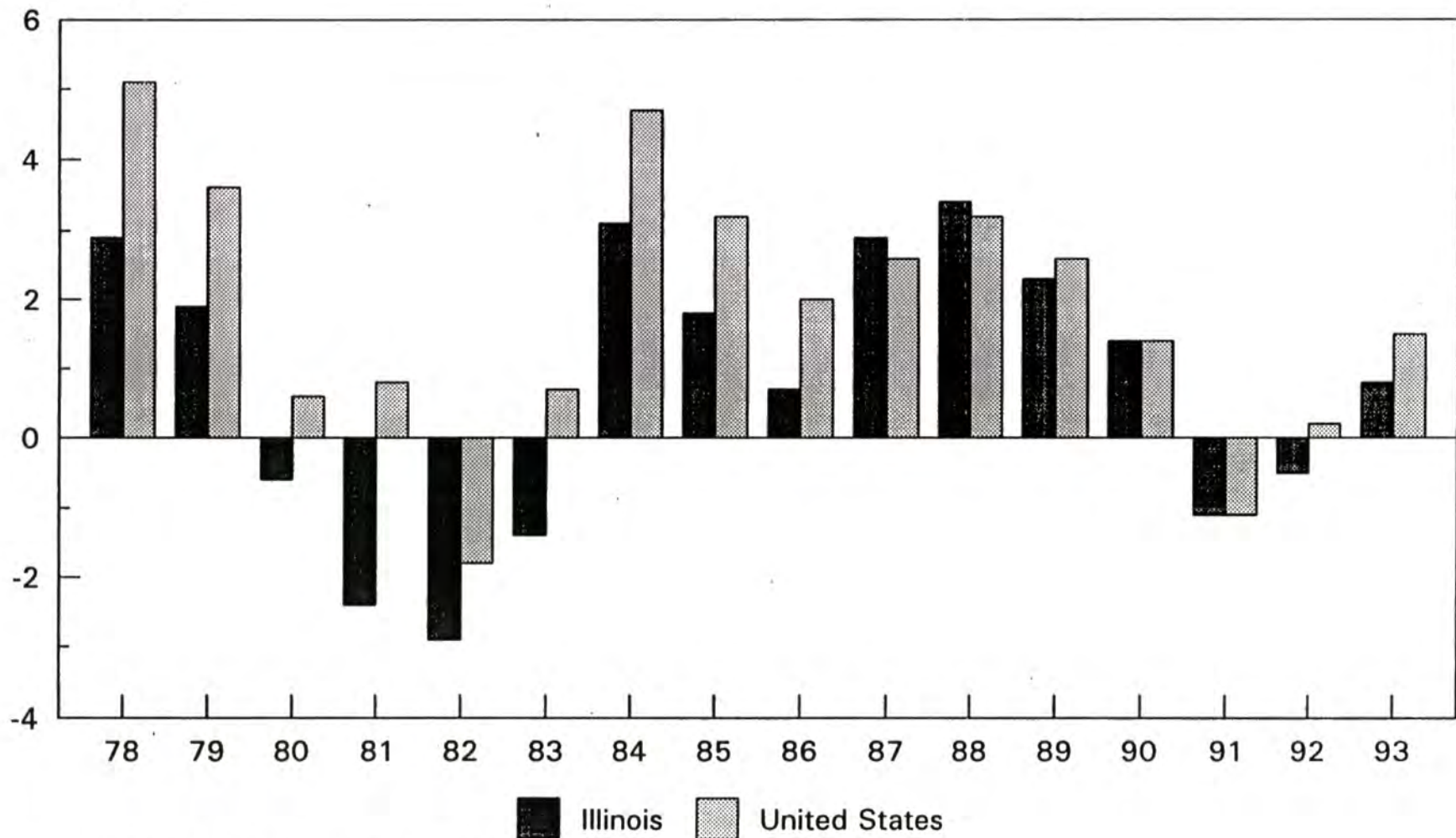
Attachments

Illinois and the United States

Growth in Nonfarm Payroll Employment

1978 - 1993

Percent per year



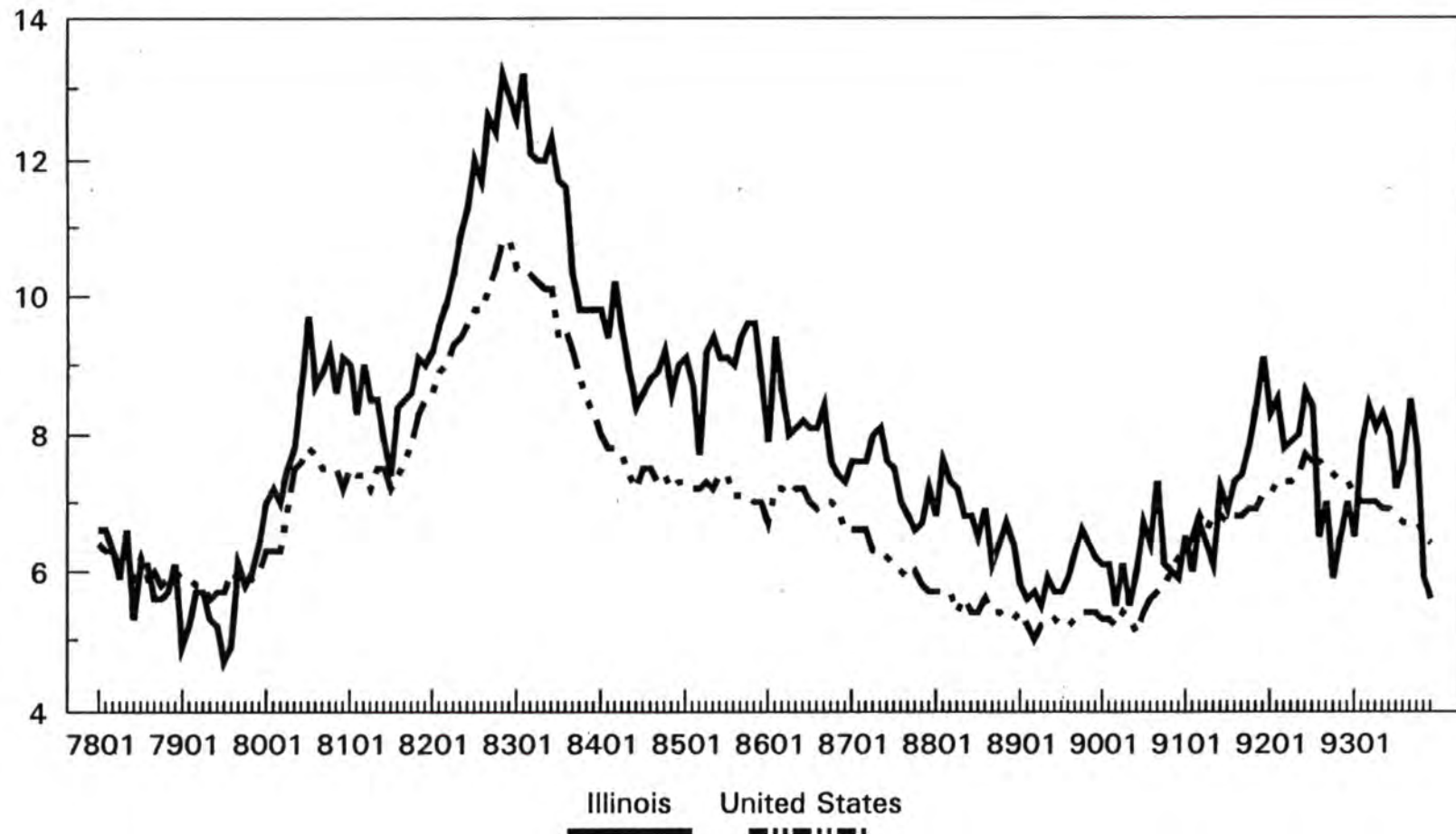
Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.

Source: Department of Labor.

Illinois and the United States

Unemployment Rates
Monthly, 1978 - 1993

Percent



Produced by the Council of Economic Advisers.

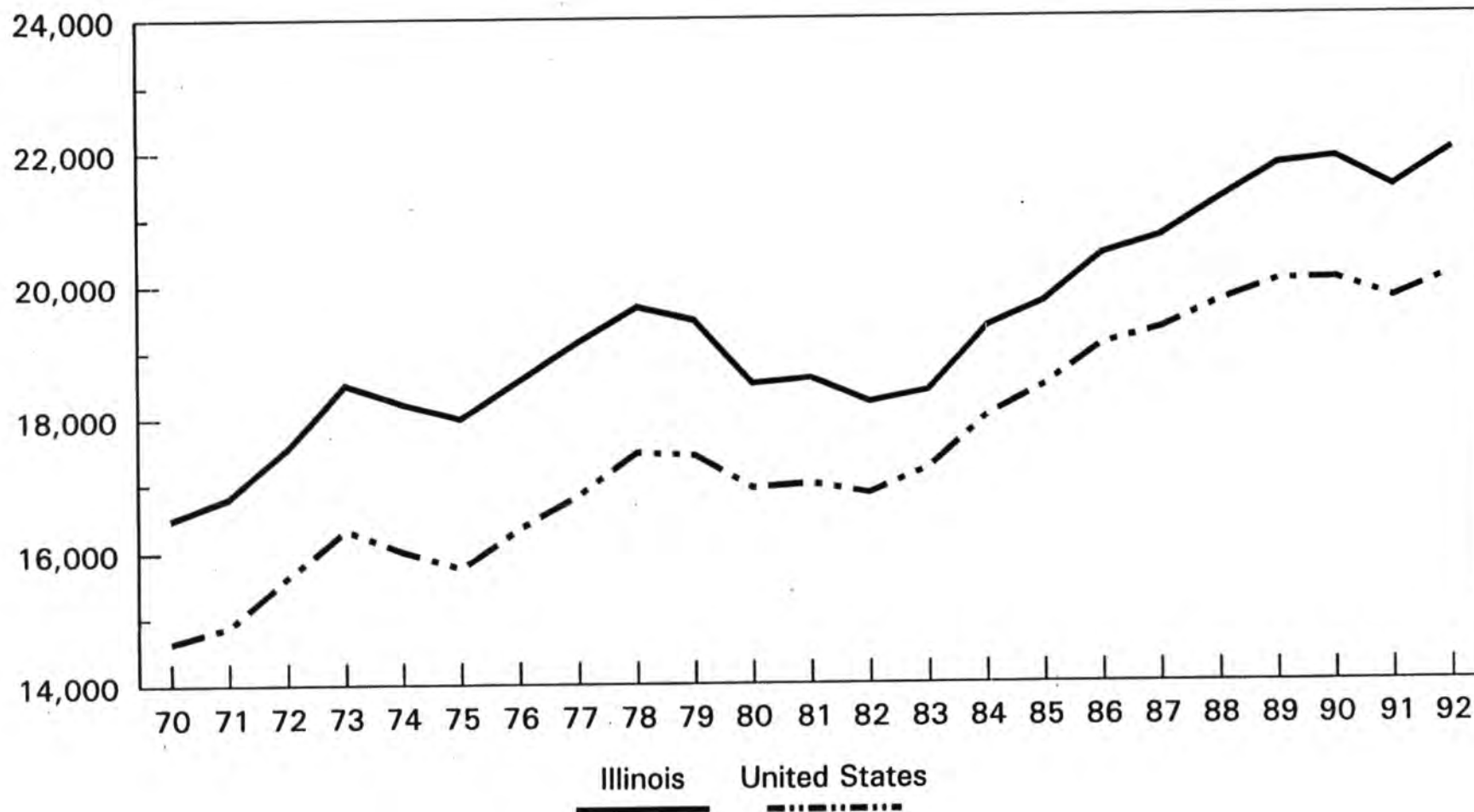
Source: Department of Labor.

Illinois 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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

DATE: February 24, 1994

SUBJECT: Illinois Health Care Reform & the Health Security
Plan

Since your trip on Monday is a crime event, we have included talking points on the cost of violence in health care following this briefing.

I. Overview

Illinois' health care reform efforts are typical of "middle of the pack" states. Two thirds of the state's population lives north of Interstate 80, including Chicago, its suburbs, and the surrounding counties which over the past two decades have ranked among the fastest growing in the nation. This part of the state lends itself to more sophisticated attempts to contain health care costs, including HMOs and managed competition. The center of the state, with four mid-sized cities has one HMO. The remainder of the state, especially sothern Illinois, is largely rural and lacking in general practitioners and obstetricians. The Illinois Department of Public Health considers 60 of the 85 rural counties in Illinois to be Health Physician Shortage Areas.

Although both the legislature and the Governor recognize the need for greater access to health care, they have yet to demonstrate the political will to enact broad-based reforms. Governor Edgar convened a Task Force on Health Care in 1992. While democrats have faulted Governor Edgar for his slow progress on health care reform, he has expressed interest in enacting health reforms "in tandem" with federal reforms. In his state of the state address, Governor Edgar called on the task force to produce legislation by 4/1/94 rather than the interim recommendations on health care reform he previously requested for March 1 of 1994 and final recommendations in December of 1994. This final report will likely be the basis for creating Illinois' future health alliances.

II. Comparison to the Clinton Plan

Similarities: Although Illinois has not introduced sweeping reforms, the legislature has adopted measures that reflect the fundamental goals of the Health Security Plan.

Savings

- * Illinois has adopted a managed care approach to Medicaid delivery which parallels the Plan's proposal to increase savings and improve quality of care through the use of primary care physicians.

Security

- * Several reforms in Illinois enhance consumer access to health care. These reforms include the introduction of high risk insurance pools, and scholarship and/or loan forgiveness programs which reward doctors for practicing in medically underserved areas.

Financing

- * In July, the legislature passed a \$.14/pack increase, to \$.44 a pack, in the cigarette tax and a 20% tax on all other tobacco products to help finance Medicaid and replace the \$6.30-a-day "granny" tax paid by some nursing home residents who earned more than \$50,000 a year.

III. Background

The Uninsured

- * 15.3% of Illinoisans are uninsured; this is equal to approximately 1.6 million residents out of a statewide population of 11 million. About half of the uninsured residents are employed on a regular basis.

Medicaid

- * Illinois' FY 94 Medicaid budget is \$4.6 billion. Given a total budget of \$29.8 billion, Medicaid represents 15.4% of state spending. This percentage has increased from 12.9% of state budget in FY 92, and 14% in FY 93. There is a critical shortage of doctors who will accept Medicaid clients. 80% of all services purchased for Medicaid clients was provided by 18% of the physicians who provided services in FY 1992.

Disproportionate Share Payments

- * In 1993, hospitals in Illinois serving the poor received over \$330 million in DSH payments.

Managed Care

- * The state has a relatively robust HMO penetration. 15.2% of the population is enrolled in the 25 HMOs operational HMOs in the state as of 1992. There were 3 operational PPOs in 1990.

Infant Mortality

- * Illinois has the 7th highest infant mortality rate in the nation. The rate is 10.7 per 1000 live births.

IV. Existing Health Programs

Although the state has refrained from making sweeping reforms, they do have several programs that enhance access and help to contain costs. These include:

* Medicaid

- Expanded eligibility for women and children & presumptive eligibility for Pregnant Women:
- Liberalized Medicaid income eligibility guidelines.
- 26 optional services: the state offers Medicaid recipients 26 programs which are not required by federal law.
- Optional Medicaid managed care program: requires that all Medicaid recipients' health care be approved by a primary care "gatekeeper" physician.

- * Provider Taxes introduced broad-based taxes on facilities such as hospitals or nursing homes to generate funds for the state Medicaid program. (They are looking for an alternative source of revenue.)

- * Medical High Risk Pools These programs offer comprehensive insurance policies for those who are unable to obtain health insurance at a standard rate due to pre-existing or chronic medical conditions such as cancer.

- * Waivers of Insurance Mandates for Small Businesses: Designed to appeal to the owners of small businesses these basic, low-option ("no frills") policies are more affordable because they are stripped of some or all of the more costly state benefit and provider mandates. This program has been a failure, for the plans offer such bare bones coverage that they are not worth their cost to the consumer. (In 1 year, the state has sold fewer than 25 such plans.)

- * Certificate of Need Programs: Introduced in 1975 these programs regulate the introduction or expansion of new institutional health facilities and services.

- * Scholarship and/or Loan Forgiveness/Replacement Program: Offers financial assistance to medical students for tuition, loans or debts in return for practicing for a specified period of time in underserved areas or in specialties where there is a shortage of doctors.

V. Future Reform Efforts

Democratic gubernatorial candidates State comptroller Dawn Netsch and Attorney General Roland Burris have both put forward lists of criteria for the state's health care plan. Both candidates have endorsed comprehensive benefits, ensuring universal coverage, containing administrative costs, and increasing the number of providers in urban and rural areas. Neither have said how they would finance coverage for the uninsured. Cooke County Board President and gubernatorial candidate Richard Phelan, similar to the above candidates, has blasted Governor Jim Edgar (R) for doing "virtually nothing" on health care. Phelan has also proposed a plan that emphasizes primary and preventive care, universal guaranteed coverage, simplification and cost containment as well as the inclusion of community health clinics

Governor Edgar, in his state of the state address, requested legislation from his health care task force by 4/1/94 that would provide portability. In addition, he announced a proposal to allow small businesses to pool with other employers to provide affordable insurance coverage for employees.

Governor Edgar recently proposed slashing the Medicaid reimbursement rates to hospitals and nursing homes. The proposed cuts would save \$280 million and help close a \$630 million Medicaid budget gap. The Illinois Hospital's Association decided to sue the Governor's office if the cuts were implemented. In light of the law suit Attorney General Burris announced that he would not defend the Governor's office. Industry and political observers argue that the state would lose a suit because it cannot slash Medicaid reimbursement rates because of budgetary constraints.

VI. Significant Chicago Health Care Reform Efforts

The mayor has established a task force on women's health to remove obstacles to better health for the women and girls in Chicago.

America's Health Care Crisis Violence in Health Care

Violence today kills so many Americans, and sends so many more through the health care system, that it is a public health problem of formidable proportions. From gun violence to domestic violence, America's cities are plagued by a tide of crime that threatens to overwhelm the health care system and undermine community life.

- Every day in the United States, on average, 65 people die from and 6,000 are physically injured by interpersonal violence. (Health Affairs, Winter 1993, p. 8)
- The number of murders has increased 25% between 1985 and 1991 -- from assault guns and increased illegal drug use. (Health Affairs, Winter 1993, p. 171)
- Homicide is the second leading cause of death for Americans aged 15 to 35. (Health Affairs, Winter 1993, p. 9)
- San Francisco General Hospital estimates that the average cost of hospitalization for a cardiovascular gunshot-wound was \$15,004 per patient and \$33,077 in lost productivity. (Health Affairs, Winter 1993, p. 172)
- In 1985, firearms caused 268,000 injuries, 31,556 fatalities, 65,127 hospitalizations, and 171,000 outpatient injuries -- costing society \$14.4 billion. (Health Affairs, Winter 1993, p. 176)
- In 1990 -- society paid \$20.4 billion for firearm injuries -- an increase of 42% in five years. (Health Affairs, Winter 1993, p. 181)
- Firearm injuries resulted in 1.4 million years of potential life lost in 1985 alone. (Health Affairs, Winter 1993, p. 179)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 25, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Ann Walker, Paul Meyer

RE: Local Issues Briefing

CRIME

According to FBI statistics, Chicago ranks fourth among U.S. cities in violent crime. Despite a slight decline in overall crime rate, Chicago's 1992 violent crime rate (30 crimes per 1,000 city residents) was 50 percent higher than it was in 1985. In 1993, index crimes decreased by 7% in 1993 and homicides were down nearly 9 percent. Drive-by shootings also dropped 20 percent. Chicago continues to lead the nation in firearm recoveries, with more than 20,000 per year in each of the last several years.

Crime fell more dramatically in January due to the cold weather. While Chicago recorded 65 murders in January, the same number as January 1993, criminal sexual assaults dropped by 20 percent and robberies declined by 11 percent. For the first time in at least three years, auto thefts fell below the 3,000 mark for a month.

Recent Crimes

An alleged gang member was arrested Wednesday for reportedly firing an Uzi into a parked car on the South Side, killing one girl and wounding another. Allegedly, 18-year-old Anthony Adams and two other teenagers were angered when rival gang members approached them in several cars and flashed gang signs. Hours later, they ran up to a car where the girls sat and Adams opened fire, Walsh said. Police said the girls lent their car to friends in a gang hours before they were shot. Police said 14 shots were fired at the car as it was parked.

A Chicago Vocational High School student was shot Tuesday in a gang-related incident while standing outside the school, police said. The 15-year-old student was in critical condition at the University of Chicago Hospital.

A Chicago police officer shot and killed a 17 year old boy Friday. The officer thought the teenager had a gun but the investigation produced no firearm.. Police did find crack cocaine in his possession.

Safe campuses

On February 17, Mayor Daley announced a student campaign for safe high schools. The campaign includes new anonymous crime hot lines to report gang activity, weapon and drug possession on campus. The hotlines will be monitored by on-campus police.

Crime Patrol

The Chicago Housing Authority announced its continued support for the New Life security company, owned and operated by the Nation of Islam to provide 24 hour security at Maplewood Courts housing development. New Life has received wide praise and the CHA is hoping to expand the security program to other troubled complexes. Members of the American Jewish Committee oppose awarding a contract paid by state and federal funds to a firm affiliated with the Nation of Islam

EDUCATION

Over recent years, Chicago public schools have lost nearly \$140 million in general state aid. Many schools claim that they are unable to meet curriculum mandates because of lack of money for programs and resources. In addition, standardized test scores at 37 schools have consistently fallen over the last four years. As a result, Schools Superintendent Argie Johnson has initiated a reorganization of the school system.

City Colleges of Chicago have proposed a Manufacturing Technology and Training Center for the Midwest. The center, to be located at Wright Community College, will offer college-level training in metal fabrication for dislocated workers and disadvantaged adults. Cook County estimates that the employment demand for metalworkers will increase 5.3% by the year 2000. The cost of the program is \$7.5 million.

HEALTH

In a move toward health care alliances, the five-hospital Northwestern Healthcare Network took final form Monday. Each participating hospital has ceded control of strategic planning to the network. The network will control nearly 1,700 beds serving more than 91,000 patients annually.

On Tuesday, Lake Forest Hospital announced plans to negotiate an affiliation with Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center. They hope to have an affiliation agreement by late spring. The Rush group, with eight hospitals, is the largest hospital network in the area. Lake Forest officials attribute the merger to the increasing emphasis on alliances in health care reform.

AIDS Study

A consortium of four Chicago hospitals, led by Cook County Hospital, has received a \$5 million federal grant to conduct a three-year study on women and AIDS.. It will be the first Chicago study of the progression of the disease in women. Five other sites nationwide will also receive funding for the research, focusing on a total of 2,500 women.

YOUTH STUDY

On Thursday, the MacArthur Foundation announced the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods to begin next month. The study will analyze factors influencing the development of Chicago's youth. Over the next eight years, 11,000 youth from each of the city's 77 neighborhoods will participate in the study. The MacArthur Foundation and the U.S. Justice Department have committed \$20 million to the first five years of the study.

SUMMER JOBS

Blaming federal cutbacks, Mayor Daley's office said only half as many summer jobs will be offered to low-income young people this year. The 11,000 to 12,000 jobs that will be available in Chicago through the Job Training Partnership Act is a significant drop from last year's 17,000. About 30,000 people lined up for the \$4.25-per-hour positions during the first three days of recruitment last year. This summer, however, the jobs will last eight weeks instead of six, and they will incorporate educational instruction for the 70% of teens in the program who score below their grade level in math and reading ability.

CHILD NEGLECT

Following the discovery of 19 children living in squalor in a West Side apartment, several recent child neglect cases have received broad attention. Earlier this week, two children (both under two) were abandoned at a local supermarket. State officials are currently seeking drug counseling for the children's mother who left them in the care of a male companion. The companion is facing child-neglect charges.

SPORTS

Michael Jordan is continuing his quest to make the Chicago White Sox. However, he is enjoying little success batting in his first tests against live pitching.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 28, 1994

ARRIVAL AND AIRPORT WELCOME OF PRIME MINISTER MAJOR
TO THE UNITED STATES

DATE: February 28, 1994
LOCATION: Pittsburgh International Airport, Air Force Reserve
Base, tarmac and Hangar 417
TIME: 4:40 PM-Presidential Arrival
5:00 PM-Prime Minister Arrival
FROM: Lee Satterfield
Rebecca Cameron

I. PURPOSE

To welcome Prime Minister Major to the United States upon his arrival in Pittsburgh. You and Prime Minister Major will make remarks to approximately 1,500 citizens of Pittsburgh.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Official Greeters:
(tarmac)

Mayor Tom Murphy, Pittsburgh
Senator Harris Wofford
Rep. William Coyne
Rep. Austin Murphy
County Commissioner Pete Flaherty
County Commissioner Tom Forrester
County Commissioner Larry Dunn
Bill Lincoln, State Party Chair
Col. Joniac, Base Commander

Program participants:
(Hangar 417)

THE PRESIDENT
Prime Minister Major
Senator Harris Wofford

III. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will hold on Air Force One for the arrival of Prime Minister Major's plane.
- You will meet official greeters on tarmac.

- You will proceed to Prime Minister Major's plane via motorcade.
- You will be escorted to Prime Minister Major's plane.
- Fred Duval, Deputy Chief of Protocol will introduce you to Prime Minister Major at the bottom of the stairs.
- You and Prime Minister Major will meet and greet official greeters.
- You and Prime Minister Major will depart tarmac via motorcade en route Hangar 417.
- Upon arrival at the hangar, you will be met by Matthew Aloe. His wish to meet you was requested by Make-A-Wish Foundation. Matthew is 9 years old, has Duchenne's Muscular Dystrophy and uses a wheelchair.
- Proceed to hold.
- You and Prime Minister Major proceed to stage for remarks.
- Senator Wofford will introduce you.
- You make remarks.
- Prime Minister Major responds.
- You and Prime Minister Major exit stage right and proceed to ropeline to shake hands.

NOTE: Prime Minister Major has invited a group of doctors from the Children's Hospital in Pittsburgh to this event and they will be located on the ropeline. Prime Minister Major wanted to take this opportunity to thank these doctors for their efforts in trying to save the life of Laura Davies. Davies was a five year old British girl, who received a series of organ transplants in her ultimately unsuccessful fight for life last year. The people of Pittsburgh appeared to take her to their hearts, and there was extensive interest in Britain in her battle for survival, and in the remarkable lengths to which the Pittsburgh doctors went on her behalf. (Newspaper article attached)

- You and Prime Minister Major proceed to motorcade to depart.

V. REMARKS

Provided by NSC

A-2

Laura Davies' doctors to get Major's thanks

By Ellen M. Perlmutter
and Dennis B. Roddy

Post-Gazette Staff Writers

Fran Davies calls it a "kind gesture" for British Prime Minister John Major to personally thank the doctors who tried to save her daughter's life.

Laura Davies, 5, died in November after her battle to survive with multiple transplants at Pittsburgh's Children's Hospital captured hearts around the world.

The British girl died two months after a team of doctors led by Dr. Andreas Tzakis transplanted seven organs — a liver, stomach, pancreas, large and small intestines and two kidneys.

The liver and small intestine replaced organs that were transplanted into Laura in June 1992 to correct short-gut syndrome, an intestinal deformity that left her unable to eat.

Tzakis and his two colleagues, Dr. Satoru Todo and Dr. Jorge Reyes, have been asked to go to the Air Force Reserve Base adjacent to Pittsburgh International Airport Monday so Major can meet them.

But Fran Davies has mixed emotions about the invitation.

"We approached the government for financial help and we were refused by the government in this country. The media and we wrote an

open letter saying the government should pay for treatment because it wasn't available here," she said by telephone from Eccles, England.

"We'll always be eternally grateful to the British people and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia for allowing us to give her the best treatment available."

Fahd was chief among the donors who gave the family thousands of dollars to pay for two multiple transplants at Children's.

Since Laura's death, Davies said, intestinal transplants have become available under Britain's national health care system.

She said that she and her husband, Leslie, had been struggling financially and emotionally since Laura was buried in Eccles, near Manchester.

Laura's charming, outgoing way helped her form friendships with all she met — particularly her doctors.

"From the scientific standpoint, unfortunately, we learn more from our failures than from our success," Tzakis said.

"But at the personal level, we were all touched by the girl. She left a mark inside everybody who met her."

Fran Davies said she missed the friends her family made while staying in Pittsburgh with Laura.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	re: Make-A-Wish Foundation of Greater Washington, Inc. [partial] (1 page)	02/00/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[Briefing Books-Presidential Trip to Chicago, Illinois and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,
February 28, 1994]

2019-0846-S

rs3280

RESTRICTION CODES

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- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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- 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]

Make-A-Wish Foundation of Greater Washington, Inc.

Name: Matthew Aloe
Age: 9 (b)(6)
Hometown: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Disease: Duchenne's Muscular Dystrophy (in a wheelchair)
Wish: To meet President Clinton

Additional Information: Matthew thinks it would be very exciting to meet the President of the United States, "something his friends have never don!" He would like to discuss how life can be made easier for people in wheelchairs. Accompanying him on his wish are his parents Daniel and Kim and his 5 year old brother Evan.

Matthew Aloe	SS#
Evan Aloe	SS#
Daniel Aloe	SS#
Kimberly Aloe	SS#

February 27, 1994

VISIT TO STATION SQUARE WITH PRIME MINISTER MAJOR

DATE:	February 28, 1994
LOCATION:	Station Square Pittsburgh, PA
TIME:	6:30 pm
FROM:	Jonathan Prince

I. PURPOSE

This local stop provides an informal opportunity for you to show the Prime Minister an example of Pittsburgh's transformation and revitalization since his father and grandfather lived and worked here.

II. BACKGROUND

Major's Grandfather. Prime Minister Major's grandfather was a master builder who went to work in the Carnegie steel mills in the 1870s. He returned to England for the birth of his son, Thomas Ball, and then, with Thomas, returned to Pennsylvania.

Major's Father. Thomas Ball worked with local circus troupes as a teenager. He married his trapeze partner. When she died, he returned to the UK, remarried and had two children. The eldest was the future Prime Minister.

Please see memoranda from the NSC for further detail on the Prime Minister's Pittsburgh connections.

Pittsburgh — transformation from steeltown to information and technology capital.

- * **Decline.** Pittsburgh lost more than 100,000 manufacturing jobs between 1972 and 1992; 40 major industrial plants closed between 1979 and 1985 alone.
- * **Revitalization.** State and local leaders adopted a revitalization strategy that included major infrastructure investments like Pittsburgh International Airport; formation of venture capital pools; and strengthened ties with regional universities and labs to encourage innovation.

- * **Growth.** Ten years ago the unemployment in the area was 12.5% – it is now less than half that. Per capita income is rising higher than the national average. High technology sector employment has double in the last two decades and the region has developed a world-class health-care sector.

Please see attached memorandum from the NEC for further details on Pittsburgh's economic transformation; I have also included a USA Today article that captures the spirit of Pittsburgh's transformation .

Station Square. The site you will visit is a mixed-use development that includes 70 shops and restaurants, a hotel, 400,000 square feet of office space, and a transportation museum.

Unused railroad warehouses, historic landmark. Station Square was built on the site of an unused railroad yard and train station. Warehouses and other facilities were restored and converted with the help of the Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Three stops. You will visit a shop, take a look at a ten-ton Bessemer Converter that is the centerpiece of an outdoor museum of artifacts, and pause at a bridge with a terrific view of downtown Pittsburgh across the Monongahela River. (Muh NON guh HEH la)

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Prime Minister Major
Mayor Tom Murphy
Senator Wofford
Representative Bill Coyne

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pool Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- * You and the Prime Minister will arrive at Station Square.
- * You will be accompanied by Mayor Murphy, Senator Wofford, and Representative Coyne.
- * You will tour the mall and visit a shop.
- * You will take a look at the Bessemer Converter.
- * You will pause at a bridge overlooking the Monongahela.

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USA TODAY

July 13, 1992, Monday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 10A

LENGTH: 800 words

HEADLINE: 'Steeltown' shrugs off grim, outdated image

BYLINE: Maria Puente

DATELINE: PITTSBURGH

BODY:

This used to be the city everyone loved to ridicule, the punchline of everybad joke about municipal shortcomings. But no one's laughing anymore.

At last, Pittsburgh is getting a little respect - the kind that comes when a city is better known for high-tech medical research than old-fashioned steel struts.

'Pittsburgh used to be a city driven by muscle power; now it's a city driven by brainpower,' says Lew Borman, top aide to Mayor Sophie Masloff.

Two decades ago, Pittsburgh was a blue-collar, beer-drinking, smoke-belching, steel-making town perched at the juncture of the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.

Now the steel mills are closed, the skies are clear, the collars are white, health care and medical technology are the biggest industries, and fine wine is as popular as beer. Even the rivers are cleaner.

'I remember when the soot hung from the curtains, the street lights were on all day and your clothes were filthy - we're never going back,' says Masloff, 70.

But this municipal transformation has come at a price.

By the time the steel industry finally collapsed at the end of the 1970s, some 200,000 jobs had been lost and many people left to find work. Thousands today remain jobless, especially in the mill towns of the Mon Valley southeast of the city.

'No one is prepared for an economic earthquake ... when you lose half of your most important sector of employment,' says Jake Haulk, economist at Mellon Bank.

But Pittsburgh struggled back to health - and the changes are

striking.

Although it has remained a collection of close-knit, family-oriented, sports-mad, ethnic neighborhoods, there's a new cosmopolitan sheen - especially noticeable in the spectacular Fortune 500 skyline downtown and the city's nationally recognized symphony, opera, ballet and art museums.

"Pittsburgh has become much softer," sighs Tom Hritz, Pittsburgh Post Gazette columnist. "Neighborhoods where blue-collar people used to live are all yuppies and fancy restaurants and bars."

Some things in this union town haven't changed: A Teamsters strike shut the city's two newspapers two months ago, and no end is in sight.

The new Pittsburgh is just the latest incarnation in a 50-year-long revitalization.

During Renaissance I in the '40s, they cleaned up the air. During Renaissance II in the '70s, they built the expressways, the skyscrapers and the light-rail systems.

Now Renaissance III is under way: A huge new \$ 750 million airport is about to open. The city budget is balanced and its credit rating is top-notch. Housing is affordable, the crime rate is low, and the unemployment rate is lower than the national average.

The city markets itself as a hub for light manufacturing, high technology and software engineering research. Officials say 40 new firms located here in the last 20 years - a ripple effect of 41,000 new jobs.

And high-profile medicine advancements - like last month's first-ever baboon-to-human liver transplant - are putting the city on the map.

But problems remain. Race relations are fairly good, but many schools and neighborhoods remain segregated. Many high-paying jobs lost in the steel mills were replaced by low-paying, non-skilled, no-future service industry jobs.

And the city is still losing some of its young-and-educated population - a trend that could hurt the education system and the tax base.

But Pittsburgh boosters see mostly blue skies ahead.

"It used to be people would think of the old 'smoky city' image," says county Commissioner Pete Flaherty. "But after you bring them here... they forget the myths and discover this is a very livable city."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 26, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Peter Yu 

SUBJECT:

Background on the Economic Transformation of Pittsburgh

This memorandum provides background for your visit to Pittsburgh, currently scheduled for Monday, February 28. In summary: the economic transformation of Pittsburgh is a *realistic* success story—a tale of how rewarding, how difficult, and (to a lesser extent) how incomplete the postindustrial transformation can be.

Between 1972 and 1992, Pittsburgh lost more than 100,000 manufacturing jobs; between 1979 and 1985 alone, 40 major industrial plants closed. The region's population declined by more than 12 percent. In response, state and local leaders adopted a multi-part strategy, including:

- major **investments in infrastructure**, such as the acclaimed Pittsburgh International Airport, a light rail system, and a new convention center;
- the **formation of venture capital pools and business incubators** to foster entrepreneurship;
- strengthened ties between the **region's universities and labs** and industry to encourage innovation; and
- revitalization of downtown Pittsburgh, building on the area's rich cultural resources (such as Heinz Hall, the Carnegie Science Center, and the Frick Art Museum).

Over time, these efforts were remarkably successful.

- Ten years ago, unemployment in the area was 12.5%; now it is **less than half that rate**.
- **Employment in the high-technology sector has doubled** in the last two decades.
- Per capita **income is rising faster** than the national average.
- The region has developed a **world-class health care sector**, complemented by competitive and innovative companies in biomedical technology and related services.
- Many firms in the region have adopted the **latest management and industrial techniques**—providing a model not only for US firms but for foreign companies as well.

Because of these investment and these efforts, Pittsburgh is well-positioned for long-term growth.

- The region's economy is **well-diversified** and less vulnerable to sudden changes, such as

defense downsizing and base closings. The fact that the recession was less severe in the region than on the East and West Coasts is evidence of this strength.

- The region is well-positioned to lead in **emerging growth sectors: medical technology, new industrial processes**, and—with leadership from organizations like the National Environmental Technology Applications Center--the **environmental services** sector.
- The region's strong school systems, and in particular the **community-college and vocational-training systems**, will attract new and growing firms and provide the region with a workforce ready for the challenges of the next century.

Of course, the region's economy remains vulnerable in several areas: its reliance on service-sector employment, an incomplete recovery of the region's steel industry, and some inefficiencies in its health-care sector. Nonetheless, the overall outlook for the region is positive, in no small part because it has made the investments in people, in businesses, and in infrastructure that form the basis for long-term economic growth.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 26, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

RE: Pennsylvania Political Briefing

1992 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

	<u>Pittsburgh</u>	<u>Pennsylvania</u>
Clinton	53.0%	52.8%
Bush	30.0%	29.8%
Perot	17.0%	16.8%

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

Governor Robert Casey. Casey has remained in poor health following his June 14th transplant surgery. The surgery was a last hope effort for Casey, who suffers from amyloidosis, a genetic disease that destroys the body's internal organs. Casey officially returned to work on December 21st, stating that he never considered not returning to his position. Legislative leaders hope that Casey's emotional return to office will help inspire cooperation within the state government during the 1994 legislative session. Casey has fought relentlessly with Senate Republicans in the past, and the Senate is gridlocked with a 25 to 25 party split.

1994 Gubernatorial Race. The general election fight to fill Governor Casey's seat will be preceded by a pair of hotly contested primaries. In fact, the Pennsylvania governor's race has been ranked as one of the "20 hottest races to watch this year." Democratic candidates include Lt. Governor Mark Singel, 1992 Senate nominee Lynn Yeakel, Insurance executive Charles Volpe, former House Speaker Robert O'Donnell and possibly state Representative Dwight Evans. O'Donnell officially resigned his House seat on December 31, 1993 as he pledged he would when announcing his candidacy for governor in September of 1993.

State Treasurer Catherine Baker Knoll returned to the governor's race on February 9th, stating that she would run with a designated running mate, state Secretary of Labor and Industry Thomas Foley. However, Pennsylvania election rules allow primary voters to select the governor and lieutenant governor candidates separately.

Knoll had announced three weeks ago that she would not be a candidate for governor, saying she wanted to concentrate on her duties as Treasurer. Party leaders speculate that Knoll's return to the race was propelled primarily by Casey's decision not to endorse anyone in the Democratic primary. Casey has implied to the press that Singel's decision to switch his position on abortion rights in 1992, in favor of a woman's right of choice, was critical to his decision not to make an endorsement.

Singel leads the field of Democratic candidates in fundraising, having raised \$1.4 million for the 1994 campaign. Evans, O'Donnell and Volpe have each raised more than \$1 million. Yeakel follows with \$308,000.

Congressman Tom Ridge, state Senators Mike Fisher and Earl Baker and 1991 Philadelphia mayoral candidate Sam Katz have announced that they intend to seek the Republican gubernatorial nomination. In addition, Attorney General Ernie Preate formally launched his campaign on January 27th, following months of speculation regarding his candidacy. During his announcement, Preate "specifically denounced abortion and illegitimate pregnancies and urged more prisons and boot camps to deal with crimes."

Republican State Auditor Barbara Hafer made an unexpected announcement in January that she will not run in this year's U.S. Senate or gubernatorial races. Hafer would have been the only woman on the GOP side in either race and, as the only twice-elected state official in the race, would have had the highest name recognition. In addition, Hafer was perceived to have a near lock on the western Pennsylvania vote. While there is currently no clear front-runner in either party, the Republican State Committee endorsed Congressman Ridge for governor on February 12th. However, pro-life groups appear ready to mobilize on Preate's behalf. The Pennsylvania Pro-Life Federation is likely to put its extensive grass-roots network of activists to work for the Preate campaign during the GOP primary.

David Worthington, an Easton lawyer, has announced that he will run as an Independent in the gubernatorial race during the general election.

1994 U.S. Senate Race. Senator Harris Wofford is not expected to face any Democratic primary opposition in 1994, but will have a difficult general election battle. On the Republican side, Congressman Rick Santorum and Gettysburg businessman Bob Monohan have declared their candidacy. Also considering a bid for the Republican nomination is Delaware County District Attorney Bill Ryan.

While polls show that Wofford is vulnerable, none of his opponents have raised nearly as much money as the Wofford campaign. The most recent reports show Wofford with \$1,869,142 cash on hand entering 1994.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

- ◆ Pennsylvania has one Democratic Senator, Harris Wofford, and one Republican Senator, Arlen Specter.

The members of Pennsylvania's congressional delegation are:

Thomas M. Foglietta (D)	John P. Murtha (D)
Lucien Blackwell (D)	Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky (D)
Robert A. Borski (D)	William Coyne (D)
Ron Klink (D)	Paul McHale (D)
William Clinger (R)	Robert Walker (D)
Tim Holden (D)	George Gekas (D)
Curt Weldon (R)	Rick Santorum (R)
Jim Greenwood (R)	William Goodling (R)
Bud Shuster (R)	Austin Murphy (D)
Joseph McDade (R)	Thomas Ridge (D)
Paul Kanjorski (D)	

14th Congressional District. The 14th Congressional District includes all of the city of Pittsburgh plus suburban territory to the west and south. William Coyne, who has represented the district since 1980, is not expected to face serious opposition in 1994.

18th Congressional District. The 18th Congressional District includes the Pittsburgh suburbs to the north, south and east plus most of the industrial Mon Valley to the southeast. Congressman Santorum will vacate his district for his bid in the 1994 Senate race. While there are currently no serious contenders for the GOP nomination, a strong Democratic primary is expected. Announced Democratic candidates include state Representative Chris McNally, and attorneys Mike Adams and John Delano. The filing deadline for the primaries is Tuesday, March 1st.

LOCAL POLITICS

Pittsburgh Mayor Tom Murphy. Pittsburgh Mayor Murphy, who for years was considered an outsider to the local Democratic political machine, won his Party's nomination on May 18th after an intensive primary struggle. During his first weeks in office, Murphy has begun an overhaul of Pittsburgh's power structure. He has dismissed the chairman of the city Urban Redevelopment Authority and named eight newcomers to the boards of three agencies. Murphy has also announced plans to triple the police presence downtown and to create a police task force on gun trafficking. In addition, Murphy stated that he plans to serve as chairman of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority throughout his first year in office. In January, Murphy lobbied successfully for Councilman Jim Ferlo over Councilman Bob O'Conner during the elections for the city council presidency. The Pittsburgh Council president chairs the legislative meetings, appoint committees and oversee the council staff.

Allegheny County Commission. Allegheny County Commission Chair Tom Foerster and Commissioner Pete Flaherty were both early supporters of the Clinton Campaign and actively assisted in the New Hampshire primary. Flaherty, a former mayor of Pittsburgh, was responsible for the development of Station Square as a part of his public-private development strategy during his tenure with the city. You will be visiting Station Square during your trip to Pittsburgh. Foerster is currently serving his 24th year as Commissioner. Commissioners Flaherty and Foerster, in addition to Republican Commissioner Larry Dunn, are expected to be a part of your greeting party in Pittsburgh on Monday.

RECENT NEWS ITEMS

Abortion Controversy. Barring an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, Pennsylvania's new abortion law is expected to take effect in mid-March. The 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals will order the U.S. District Court to lift an injunction that has kept the law from taking effect since 1988. A three-judge panel of the appeals court disagreed with U.S. District Judge Daniel Huyett III's order to hold hearings on whether the state abortion law posed an undue burden on women seeking abortions. The panel said the law had to go into effect before a woman could claim undue burden.

Abortions in Pennsylvania under the new law will be more restricted than at any time since the Supreme Court declared the procedure legal in 1973. The law requires women to receive counseling about alternatives to abortion and then to wait 24 hours before undergoing the procedure. The law also requires unmarried females younger than 18 to get their parents' permission before obtaining an abortion. The Circuit Court of Appeals struck down a provision requiring women to notify their husbands. Governor Casey has declared the appeals court ruling "a complete victory." State Attorney General Preate, whose office argued the case, said that the decision "means Pennsylvania is an important step closer to having the protections of a law that the people of this state overwhelmingly support."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 28, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Ann Walker

RE: Local Issues Briefing - Pittsburgh

ABORTION

Pennsylvania's restrictive abortion law requiring a 24-hour wait and other measures will take effect March 20, ending five years of legal wrangling. State officials and abortion rights advocates reached a settlement this week that allows enactment of the 1989 Abortion Control Act. The law requires minors to get parental consent, and everyone seeking abortion must wait 24 hours and be given information on the nature of abortion, its risks and alternatives. A provision that would have required spousal notification was struck down earlier by federal courts. The material to be given to women includes color photographs or drawings of fetuses at 18 intervals during pregnancy and a county-by-county list of agencies that offer alternatives to abortion.

CRIME

A riot erupted during recess at Pittsburgh High School on Wednesday between 25-30 black and white students. The riot was apparently racially motivated. On Monday, one of the students involved in the riot had been shot in the leg.

BUSINESS

City Pride Bakery recently announced its closing, eliminating 177 jobs in Pittsburgh. The bakery failed despite an employee buyout two years ago.

EDUCATION

On Thursday, a judge ordered suburban Bethel Park teachers to end their strike and begin attending mandatory bargaining sessions with the school board. The order is an attempt to end 14 months of salary negotiations, strikes and long periods of stalled bargaining.

SPORTS

The Pittsburgh Pirates are for sale. The board of directors just rejected Penguins owner Harold Baldwin's bid of \$ 81 million for the team. Over the last several years the team has lost \$ 40 million.