

**NLWJC - KAGAN**

**EMAILS RECEIVED**

**ARMS - BOX 062 - FOLDER -001**

**[06/12/1997]**

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Nicole R. Rabner ( CN=Nicole R. Rabner/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 14:00:10.00

SUBJECT: Title IX

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I spoke briefly with Jen this morning, and she thought we might want to consider sending to Sylvia and Rahm the draft exec memo on Title IX so that it is on their radar screen, rather than waiting until tomorrow. If you agree, do you want me to send it to them and/or others with a note from you, saying that a revised version will be forwarded tomorrow?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrew J. Mayock ( CN=Andrew J. Mayock/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 12:42:27.00

SUBJECT: Talking Points on the Advisory Board

TO: Julia R. Green ( CN=Julia R. Green/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stacey L. Rubin ( CN=Stacey L. Rubin/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ananias Blocker III ( CN=Ananias Blocker III/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart ( CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn Curiel ( CN=Carolyn Curiel/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elisa Millsap ( CN=Elisa Millsap/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beverly J. Barnes ( CN=Beverly J. Barnes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lynn G. Cutler ( CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Socarides ( CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cheryl D. Mills ( CN=Cheryl D. Mills/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Lewis ( CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Trooper Sanders ( CN=Trooper Sanders/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jose Cerda III ( CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr. ( CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr./O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Minyon Moore ( CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey E. Thornton ( CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Murguia ( CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bob J. Nash ( CN=Bob J. Nash/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michelle Crisci ( CN=Michelle Crisci/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kevin S. Moran ( CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Virginia N. Rustique ( CN=Virginia N. Rustique/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ronda H. Jackson ( CN=Ronda H. Jackson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David S. Beaubaire ( CN=David S. Beaubaire/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Emil E. Parker ( CN=Emil E. Parker/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Katherine Hubbard ( CN=Katherine Hubbard/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cathy R. Mays ( CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James T. Edmonds ( CN=James T. Edmonds/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert B. Johnson ( CN=Robert B. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Doris O. Matsui ( CN=Doris O. Matsui/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Walker ( CN=Ann F. Walker/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ellen M. Lovell ( CN=Ellen M. Lovell/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Angelique Pirozzi ( CN=Angelique Pirozzi/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elisabeth S. Steele ( CN=Elisabeth S. Steele/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kim B. Widdess ( CN=Kim B. Widdess/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert N. Weiner ( CN=Robert N. Weiner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard L. Hayes ( CN=Richard L. Hayes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )



*TALKING POINTS: MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S  
ADVISORY BOARD ON RACE*

(These are additional points to make in outreach calls -- **not for distribution**)

*LINDA CHAVEZ-THOMPSON*

- Linda Chavez-Thompson, 52, became Executive Vice President of the AFL-CIO, a new position, in 1995.
- A native of Lubbock, Texas, Ms. Chavez-Thompson is the daughter of Mexican field workers and a veteran union organizer, having worked in the labor movement since 1967. In 1970, she coordinated Texas AFL-CIO operations assisting in recovery efforts for victims of the tornado that struck Lubbock in May of that year. She joined AFSCME in 1971 and was serving as a Vice President there when she was elected to her post with the AFL-CIO.
- Since 1972, she has lived in San Antonio, where she has been active in the community and political arena, serving two terms on the Metropolitan Transit Authority and the Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women. In 1986, she became the Vice President of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement.

*SUZAN JOHNSON COOK*

- Dr. Suzan Johnson Cook, 40, became the Senior Pastor and Chief Executive Officer at Bronx Christian Fellowship in the Bronx, New York, in 1996. She is also the first female chaplain of the New York City Police Department.
- Dr. Cook was born in New York City, attended Fisk University and graduated from Emerson College in 1976. She received an M.A. from Teachers College at Columbia University in 1978, a Master of Divinity from Union Theological Seminary in 1983 and a Doctor of Divinity from United Theological Seminary in 1990.
- In 1983, Dr. Cook became the first African-American woman to serve as Senior Pastor at Mariners' Temple Baptist Church, the oldest American Baptist Church in New York City. While at Mariner's Temple, she instituted an outreach program for Hispanics. Her weekly lunch hour services grew from few people to 300

people per week. From 1993 to 1994, Dr. Cook was a White House Fellow, working for the White House Domestic Policy Council. She subsequently served as a consultant to Housing and Urban Development Secretary Cisneros from 1994 to 1997.

- Dr. Cook is the Executive Director of the Multi-Ethnic Center, Inc., in the Bronx, which provides vocational counseling to young people and their families. Her most recent venture is Sujay Ministries, a TV and radio ministry.
- Dr. Cook has written three books and several articles, focusing on African-American women and the ministry.
- The common themes of Dr. Cook's ministry are motivation and empowerment. Her work in mixed race neighborhoods has given her a keen understanding of how to reach out and encourage different groups to come together.

#### *JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN*

- Dr. John Hope Franklin, 82, is a retired historian and educator who most recently served as Professor of Legal History at Duke University Law School from 1985 to 1992. President Clinton awarded Dr. Franklin the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1995.
- Dr. Franklin was born in Rentiesville, Oklahoma in 1915. He received an A.B. from Fisk University in 1935, an M.A. from Harvard University in 1936, and a Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1941.
- Dr. Franklin began his scholarly career with teaching stints at Fisk University, St. Augustine's College, at North Carolina College, and Howard University. Dr. Franklin then served as Chairman of the Department of History at Brooklyn College from 1956 to 1964. From 1964 to 1982, Dr. Franklin was a Professor of American History at the University of Chicago and Chairman of its Department of History from 1967-1970, and John Matthews Manly Distinguished Service Professor from 1969 to 1982. From 1982 to 1985, Dr. Franklin was James B. Duke Professor of History at Duke University.
- Dr. Franklin has also had a number of visiting appointments, served on numerous boards and received dozens of honors and awards. Dr. Franklin has also received

honorary degrees from over 80 universities.

- Dr. Franklin's scholarly work was largely focussed on the Civil War and Reconstruction eras, but throughout his career, he has also been an outspoken participant in the ongoing national debate on civil rights.

#### *ANGELA EUNJIN OH*

- Angela Eunjin Oh, 41, has been a partner at the Los Angeles law firm of Beck, De Corso, Daly, Barrera & Oh since June 1987, specializing in state and federal criminal defense.
- A native Angeleno, Ms. Oh received a B.A. in 1977 and an M.P.H. in 1981, both from U.C.L.A., and a J.D. in 1986, from the U. C. Davis.
- Since graduating from law school, Ms. Oh has also been affiliated with two other small L.A. law firms specializing in union-side labor representation. She also served as Special Counsel to the Assembly Special Committee on the L.A. Crisis from June 1992 through September 1992.
- Ms. Oh has served as a commissioner of the Los Angeles City Human Relations Commission, President of the Korean American Bar Association of Southern California, and a member of the board of the California Women's Law Center. She has also authored several articles on race related topics.

#### *ROBERT J. THOMAS*

- Robert J. Thomas, 52, is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Nissan Motor Corporation, U.S.A. He has worked at Nissan since 1982.
- Born in Denver, Mr. Thomas received a B.S. in engineering from the Air Force Academy in 1967. He served for four years in the Air Force.
- In 1975, Mr. Thomas joined the Ford Motor Company in sales management and served in several sales and marketing positions in Denver, Detroit and New York City. In 1982, he became National Sales Planning Analysis Manager of Nissan

Motor Corp. and subsequently served as Regional Sales Manager, General Sales Manager, Vice President and General Manager, and Vice President of Corporate Strategy and Resource Development, a position he held until becoming President and CEO in 1993.

- Mr. Thomas has authored several articles for publications such as AUTOMOTIVE NEWS and STRATEGY AND BUSINESS.
- During Mr. Thomas' tenure at Nissan, he succeeded in instituting an innovative program to increase participation by women and minorities, both in the company's workforce and in those of Nissan's suppliers. In the fall of last year, in response to criticism that Japanese automobile manufacturers were failing to provide opportunities for women and minorities, Mr. Thomas announced a partnership with the Los Angeles Urban League to increase such opportunities. Urban League President John W. Mack called the partnership a "positive example of an affirmative action initiative that at the same time is a good business thing." Mr. Thomas has taken positive active steps to promote racial harmony at Nissan.

#### *WILLIAM WINTER*

- Former Governor Winter of Mississippi, 74, is currently engaged in the private practice of law with the law firm of Watkins Ludlam & Stennis.
- Governor Winter was born in Mississippi and received B.A. and LL.B degrees from the University of Mississippi in 1943 and 1949, respectively.
- Governor Winter served as a State Representative to the Mississippi Legislature from 1948 to 1964, State Tax Collector 1956 to 1964, State Treasurer from 1964 to 1968, and Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi from 1972 to 1976. He was Governor of Mississippi from 1980 to 1984. From 1968 through 1979, and from 1985 to the present he has been a partner in the law firm of Watkins Ludlam & Stennis.
- Governor Winter currently serves as Chairman of the National Commission on the State and Local Public Service and the National Issue Forum Institute. Governor Winter is a former Chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the Southern Regional Education Board, the

Commission on the Future of the South, the Appalachian Regional Commission, the Foundation for the Mid South, the Kettering Foundation and the National Civic League. He has been a Fellow of the Institute of Politics at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, the Jamie Whitten Professor of Law and Government at the University of Mississippi, and the Eudora Welty Professor of Southern Studies at Millsaps College.

- Governor Winter stood out among white politicians in Mississippi in the 1960s by calling for civil rights and better relations between the races. As governor, he won wide praise for his efforts to bring African-Americans into state government, appointing a number to key posts for the first time. On the third try, he succeeded in convincing the state legislature to approve an education reform package perceived as largely benefitting African-Americans and poorer white Mississippians. In his unsuccessful campaign for the Senate in 1984, Governor Winter summed up his term by saying that “the people of Mississippi need not just to ‘live better’ but to ‘live together better.’”

#### **THOMAS KEAN**

- Kean, 61, was born in New York City in 1935. He graduated from Princeton University in 1957 and received his Masters degree from the Teaching College at Columbia University in 1963. He taught history and English at St. Mark’s School in Massachusetts, political science at Rutgers and Princeton, and was chairman and president of his family’s real estate firm, Realty Transfer Co. of Elizabeth, New Jersey. In 1967 he was elected to the New Jersey State Assembly and served as its speaker from 1972 to 1974, when he became its minority leader. Mr. Kean briefly served as Acting Governor in 1973 and in 1974 he lost a bid for the Republican nomination for a seat in the U.S. House. Mr. Kean continued to serve in the Assembly until 1977, when he lost the Republican gubernatorial nomination and did not run for re-election. In 1976 Kean managed President Ford’s re-election campaign in New Jersey and in 1981 he won a very close election for governor. In 1985 Mr. Kean was re-elected by approximately 69 of the vote and was quickly considered one of the rising stars of the Republican Party.
- As Governor, Mr. Kean served with Governor Clinton on several committees of the National Governor’s Association and gained a reputation for being a staunch

advocate for education and child welfare. He served as the Chairman of the National Governors Association Committee on Human Resources, the Chairman of Education Commission on States and the Chairman of Educate America. He has also served as Chairman of the National Governors Association Task Force on International Education and was a member of the Next Century Program's Advisory Board.

- In addition, Kean served as a member of the Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development and Education, the bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform, and on an advisory committee on regulatory reform for the Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1990.
- In 1988, he gave the keynote address at the Republican National Convention in Houston, chaired Bush's New Jersey presidential campaign, and published The Politics of Inclusion, a biography that encourages Republicans to embrace non-divisive issues and to reach out to minority communities. In addition, Kean asserts in his book that government should create and promote opportunity, but should not be relied upon to avoid a loss of independence or initiative. Following the election Bush asked Kean to chair his Thousand Points of Light effort.
- New Jersey term limit restrictions prevented Kean from running for re-election in 1990 and he accepted the position of President of Drew University. In 1995, Governor Whitman appointed him to serve as the Chairman of an advisory committee on school vouchers.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Socarides ( CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 08:28:12.00

SUBJECT: AIDS vaccine and the G-8

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

We really need a presence at the G-8 around the AIDS vaccine initiative.

Also, I'm beginning to hear a lot about the Conference of Mayors and a protest around the needle exchange issue.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Socarides ( CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 08:28:12.00

SUBJECT: AIDS vaccine and the G-8

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

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Also, I'm beginning to hear a lot about the Conference of Mayors and a protest around the needle exchange issue.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Dawn M. Chirwa ( CN=Dawn M. Chirwa/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 16:27:01.00

SUBJECT: Exec. Order

TO: Tracey E. Thornton ( CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ellen M. Lovell ( CN=Ellen M. Lovell/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Susan M. Liss ( CN=Susan M. Liss/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Andrew J. Mayock ( CN=Andrew J. Mayock/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart ( CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Waldman ( CN=Michael Waldman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert B. Johnson ( CN=Robert B. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lynn G. Cutler ( CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Minyon Moore ( CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert N. Weiner ( CN=Robert N. Weiner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Lewis ( CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rahm I. Emanuel ( CN=Rahm I. Emanuel/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
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TO: Janet Murguia ( CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
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TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr. ( CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr./O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Socarides ( CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Doris O. Matsui ( CN=Doris O. Matsui/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beverly J. Barnes ( CN=Beverly J. Barnes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn Curiel ( CN=Carolyn Curiel/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James T. Edmonds ( CN=James T. Edmonds/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste ( CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bob J. Nash ( CN=Bob J. Nash/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Walker ( CN=Ann F. Walker/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas B. Sosnik ( CN=Douglas B. Sosnik/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cheryl D. Mills ( CN=Cheryl D. Mills/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sylvia M. Mathews ( CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

FYI: The Advisory Board E.O. was circulated today by OMB and they have incorporated minor comments from DoJ (the only comments received). OMB will be sending it to Staff Secretary soon, who should circulate it to staff this evening. So, please be on the look-out for it. It is important that we get any comments back as soon as possible so that it's ready for the trip.

For those of you who saw an earlier draft, you may note that the preamble paragraph was taken out. This was at the strong suggestion of OMB who thought it was more appropriate for a press release about the E.O. than in the legal document itself. Any questions, please call.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrew J. Mayock ( CN=Andrew J. Mayock/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 11:51:24.00

SUBJECT: Talking Points and other Materials

TO: Julia R. Green ( CN=Julia R. Green/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stacey L. Rubin ( CN=Stacey L. Rubin/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ananias Blocker III ( CN=Ananias Blocker III/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart ( CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn Curiel ( CN=Carolyn Curiel/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elisa Millsap ( CN=Elisa Millsap/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beverly J. Barnes ( CN=Beverly J. Barnes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lynn G. Cutler ( CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Socarides ( CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cheryl D. Mills ( CN=Cheryl D. Mills/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Lewis ( CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Trooper Sanders ( CN=Trooper Sanders/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jose Cerda III ( CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr. ( CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr./O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Minyon Moore ( CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey E. Thornton ( CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
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TO: Janet Murguia ( CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bob J. Nash ( CN=Bob J. Nash/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michelle Crisci ( CN=Michelle Crisci/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kevin S. Moran ( CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
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TO: Ronda H. Jackson ( CN=Ronda H. Jackson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David S. Beaubaire ( CN=David S. Beaubaire/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
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TO: Emil E. Parker ( CN=Emil E. Parker/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Katherine Hubbard ( CN=Katherine Hubbard/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
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TO: Cathy R. Mays ( CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
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READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Doris O. Matsui ( CN=Doris O. Matsui/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
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TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Walker ( CN=Ann F. Walker/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ellen M. Lovell ( CN=Ellen M. Lovell/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Angelique Pirozzi ( CN=Angelique Pirozzi/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elisabeth S. Steele ( CN=Elisabeth S. Steele/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kim B. Widdess ( CN=Kim B. Widdess/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert N. Weiner ( CN=Robert N. Weiner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard L. Hayes ( CN=Richard L. Hayes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura K. Demeo ( CN=Laura K. Demeo/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marjorie Tarmey ( CN=Marjorie Tarmey/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dawn M. Chirwa ( CN=Dawn M. Chirwa/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Susan M. Liss ( CN=Susan M. Liss/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste ( CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:  
Start dialing!

Please report back to me when you have made key calls. As soon as we have covered enough ground, we are going to the briefing room.

Attached are the materials for your outreach calls. Please note those documents that are for internal use only.

The Accomplishments Documents, Talking Points on Advisory Board Members (not for distribution) documents and Talking Points for Bill Lee (not for distribution) will follow soon. The key information is here though, so you should be able to get started. Thanks.

Items for Distribution:

- Talking Points on the Initiative
- Additional Talking Points on Initiative (not for distribution)
- Q&As on Initiative (not for distribution)
- Advisory Board Members' and Consultant's Bios
- Draft Press Release on Bill Lee, Nominee for Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights
- Draft Press Release on Raymond Fischer, Nominee for Associate Attorney General
- Excerpts from Past Speeches by President Clinton (Macomb/Detroit Speeches included)

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====  
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:  
Unable to convert ARMS\_EXT:[ATTACH.D71]MAIL462924266.116 to ASCII,  
The following is a HEX DUMP:

FF5750430A060000010A0201000000020500000079340000000200000C3680DDB491CE6F0AD863C  
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## ONE AMERICA IN THE 21ST CENTURY: THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE ON RACE

*"In the end, more than anything else, our world leadership grows out of the power of our example here at home, out of our ability to remain strong as one America... We are the world's most diverse democracy, and the world looks to us to show that it is possible to live and advance together across those kinds of differences... Building one America is our most important mission... money cannot buy it. Power cannot compel it. Technology cannot create it. It can only come from the human spirit."*

*-- President Clinton, February 4, 1997*

### WHAT IS THE PRESIDENT'S RACE INITIATIVE?

This initiative is a year-long effort, led by the President, to present to the nation his vision of a stronger, more just and more united American community, offering opportunity and fairness for all Americans. The President's initiative will combine constructive dialogue, study, and action. It will examine the current state of race relations and our common future, look at the laws and policies that can help to ensure that we remain One America, and enlist **individuals, communities, businesses and government** at all levels in an effort to understand our differences as we appreciate the values that unite us.

### WHY A MAJOR INITIATIVE ON RACE, AND WHY NOW?

**President Clinton's personal, life-long commitment.** Growing up in the South, the President saw for himself the great harm caused by racial discrimination, and the difference that can be achieved by changing both policies and attitudes. That longstanding, deeply personal commitment has led him to make this initiative one of his major second-term priorities. He knows that America can reach its full potential only by enlisting the full energies of all our people, and giving all our citizens, of every background, the chance to make the most of their own God-given talents.

**Not a crisis, but an opportunity.** This effort builds on the President's record throughout his first term (defending affirmative action, major speeches on race and reconciliation, etc.). But unlike previous Presidential efforts in this area, President Clinton's initiative is the result not of a crisis, but of a unique opportunity:

America is strong enough to look to the future. Having moved aggressively in the first term to get the country back on the right track -- reversing the rising tide of crime, welfare, budget deficits, unemployment and income inequality -- the President believes that it is time for America to address these issues as we prepare for the 21st Century.

Many "wedge" issues have been defused. On many of the issues that had been used to divide the country -- such as crime and welfare -- the President has begun to change the terms of the debate, pointing to solutions instead of pointing fingers, and defusing tensions so that an honest dialogue about race can begin.

**Responsibility, community and citizenship.** This initiative will encourage Americans to take responsibility -- for ourselves and our families, for our community and at home with one another. It is a call to citizenship, because the President believes that being a good citizen includes recognizing the promise of America -- an America free of destructive bigotry, a nation that welcomes those who play by the rules, serve their community and reach out to make all Americans feel at home. This is a great nation, and the true measure of our greatness is in the human heart.

## **WHAT ARE THE INITIATIVE'S GOALS AND METHODS?**

**The initiative will have five central goals:**

- 1) To articulate the President's vision of racial reconciliation and a just, unified America;
- 2) To help educate the nation about the facts surrounding the issue of race;
- 3) To promote a constructive dialogue, to confront and work through the difficult and controversial issues surrounding race;
- 4) To recruit and encourage leadership at all levels to help bridge racial divides;
- 5) To find, develop and implement solutions in critical areas such as education, economic opportunity, housing, health care, crime and the administration of justice -- for individuals, communities, corporations and government at all levels.

The President hopes to achieve these goals through the following methods:

**Presidential leadership.** The President will begin a national examination of race and reconciliation -- explaining why the goal of One America is so important to preparing for the 21st Century, addressing the facts about race, encouraging others to discuss difficult racial issues that we too often avoid and reaching out to Americans of every race to get them engaged in the process. Unlike previous national efforts, this initiative will be led directly and personally by the President throughout.

**Dialogue, study and action.** Through dialogue, study and action, we will increase our understanding of race, and propose and promote policies and solutions that can make a difference.

**Dialogue.** Dialogue can help to inform, and to build support for constructive solutions to the issues of race. For an entire generation growing up after the civil rights movement, there has been little or no public articulation of the values and ideals of racial reconciliation. (And too often the rhetoric has been negative, helping to confirm derogatory stereotypes.) This initiative will employ the power of the Presidency to encourage open, candid debate about difficult issues and to highlight actions by individuals, communities, businesses and government that are working in this area now.

**Study.** The issues to be addressed will include: different perceptions and experiences of Americans of different races, confronting harmful stereotypes and examining serious problems. While the initiative will be largely forward-looking, it is also important to help educate Americans about the past -- so that the nation has a clear sense of what has come before, recognizing the unique experience of African

**Americans throughout our history.**

**Action. Throughout this effort, attention will go to policies that can make a difference and solutions that can be implemented by individuals, community groups, state and local governments and the federal government. Examples of issues to be addressed include the lack of economic progress among Hispanic Americans and the greatly reduced number of black and Hispanic students in California. This nation has made real progress, but we know that there is more that must be done.**

- An example of dialogue, study and action is the President's 5/16/97 apology to the survivors of the Tuskegee Study, which was combined with concrete actions and further study (establishing a bioethics center at Tuskegee; studying ways to involve minority communities in research and health care; new training materials for medical researchers on ethics and how to apply them to diverse populations; and new postgraduate fellowships in bioethicists for minorities).

### **ELEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE**

**Advisory Board.** This small, diverse group will advise the President and assist him in outreach efforts and consultations with experts. They were chosen based on their outstanding leadership on this issue and their contributions to America's ongoing dialogue about race and reconciliation.

**Significant Presidential events/actions throughout the year.** Events held throughout the year will include town hall meetings in different regions of the country, meetings with the advisory board and other events which will enable the President to carry out his goals for the initiative.

**Outreach, consultation and leadership recruitment.** The effort will include outreach to community leaders, religious leaders, state and local elected officials, members of Congress, business leaders and individuals, encouraging them to become involved in reconciliation and community-building projects.

**The President's Report to the American People.** The President will issue a report next summer, in which he will:

- Present his vision of One America, including an illustration and assessment of the growing diversity of our nation and of his consultations with his advisory board;
- Reflect the work that has occurred during the year, including the conversations and suggestions made at town hall meetings and other venues;
- Report on how the nation has evolved on the issue of race over the past 30 years, including the studies commissioned for the initiative;
- Provide recommendations and solutions that enable individuals, communities, businesses, organizations and government to address difficult issues and build on our best possibilities.

## **ADDITIONAL TALKING POINTS**

(These are additional points to make in outreach calls -- **not for distribution**)

*The charge the President set is to shape an initiative that will use policies and people to respect each others' differences and yet be a united America.*

### **Scope: Race Broadly Defined**

The initiative is directed at race, broadly defined: White, Hispanic, Asian, African American, etc.

Every American must understand that improving race relations and preparing to enter the 21st century as one America is important to him or her and to our children's future. *Of course, the initiative will recognize the unique history of African Americans in this country.*

### **Future Focus**

While it will review the current problems that we face as a nation and the history that has brought us here, the intent of the initiative is forward looking. We will consider where the nation is going in terms of demographics and the complexity of race issues.

### **Spending (if asked)**

This initiative is about policy that makes a difference. We will look at policy ideas that call for reprioritization of our current spending.

### **Importance of Dialogue**

When public officials are not open to discussion of racial issues, or through their silence allow negative depictions of racial minorities to go unchecked, such postures significantly affect national attitudes and policy.

- *Welfare Queen:* Anecdotes about an African-American women literally growing fat from taxpayer-funded welfare payments that financed her designer jeans and Cadillacs created images that still affect national attitudes and policy today.

Positive changes have followed when presidents have spoken openly about race.

- *Civil Rights Movement:* The Kennedys outreach to the King family, particularly when Martin Luther King Jr. was in jail, helped legitimize Reverend King's use of civil disobedience at a time when supporters of segregation were attempting to paint him and other civil rights leaders as criminals.
- *Tuskegee:* President Clinton's public apology to the victims of the "Tuskegee Experiment" prompted numerous positive discussions in the media and elsewhere on race and health care in America.

### **Executive Director and Staff**

The President will appoint an executive director and a small staff responsible for working closely with White House staff on policy, outreach, legal and communications efforts; helping advisory board members to fulfill their duties; surveying individuals and organizations for best practices and model programs; and analyzing existing studies on matters of race.

June 12, 1997 9:00am

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### **Timing**

The initiative will be a year-long effort. We hope it will stimulate honest dialogue, improved policy and better relations that will continue to live and grow after the year is over. This issue has been with us throughout our nation's history. We certainly cannot expect to resolve it in one year.

### **Why Now?**

The President has consistently said he had three goals in running for the office:

- to keep the American Dream alive for everyone who wanted to work for it;
- to keep America a force in the world for peace and democracy; and
- to keep us one America, a nation coming together instead of coming apart.

The Administration has made real progress on issues of economic opportunity, strengthening families, reducing crime rates, and foreign policy (the first two goals). While the Administration has made real progress in this area, the time is right to move forward more aggressively on the third.

The President believes that we should take stock of the progress we have made in race relations and take action to improve the ability of all Americans to succeed in the 21st century.

- We face a very different America in the next century. For instance, there is a school district across the river (in Virginia) where the school children represent over 150 nations and speak over 100 different languages -- all in a single district. We should embrace such diversity. We should embrace such diversity.
- Unfortunately, there are some new and disturbing examples of going backward: the lack of economic progress among Hispanic Americans and the greatly reduced number of black and Hispanic students in California and Texas universities.

### **Personal Conviction and Commitment**

The President's experiences with discrimination are rooted in the South's legacy of slavery.

- His grandfather had a grade-school education and ran a grocery store in Hope, Arkansas. Most of the customers were poor, black, working people. As a child in that store, President Clinton learned to treat people of different races with respect and dignity.
- His grandparents were in the minority -- being poor, Southern whites who were pro-civil rights -- and they taught the President a lesson that he has carried with him through life: Discrimination is not just morally wrong, it hurts everyone.

## RACE INITIATIVE Qs & As

### THE INITIATIVE

**Q: Is systemic racism and bigotry still a crucial problem for the United States? Is race still an impediment to opportunity and progress in America?**

A: America is moving closer to fulfilling its fundamental promise of equality and the opportunity of advancement for all. President Clinton has worked to restore the American dream by expanding the economy, investing in education and making our communities safer. However, more needs to be done. We face new challenges and a very different America in the next century.

For instance, there is a school district across the river (in Virginia) where the school children represent over 150 nations and speak over 100 different languages -- all in a single district. We should embrace such diversity.

Unfortunately, there are some disturbing examples of going backward: the lack of economic progress among Hispanic Americans; the greatly reduced number of African-American and Hispanic students in California and Texas universities; and the young, African-American boy in Chicago who was dragged from his bicycle and beaten just because of his color.

**Q: How was this initiative developed? Who did the President call on among the White House staff?**

A: The President charged Erksine Bowles and Sylvia Mathews with developing the parameters of an initiative that would move to fulfill America's promise of opportunity and fairness for all Americans and that would promote unity while preserving cultural differences.

Sylvia convened an internal working group of approximately 25 individuals from different offices within the White House and from different races. The group met regularly starting in March, and daily for the past few weeks. Erskine and other members of the senior staff participated periodically in the working group meetings. The President received regular updates on the group's direction and progress.

**Q: How can the President ask others to "get their houses in order" on this subject, when the White House itself lacks diversity, especially in its upper ranks?**

A: President Clinton is proud of the record diversity of his Administration. He has appointed more African Americans, Hispanics and Asian Americans than any other President.

Cabinet: 15% African American [Alexis Herman (Labor), Rodney Slater (Transportation), Jesse Brown (Veterans Affairs) and Frank Raines (OMB)]; 12% Hispanic [Bill Richardson (UN), Aida Alvarez (SBA), Federico Pena (Energy)].

Presidential Appointments: 13% African American (twice as many as any previous Administration); 8% Hispanic; 3% Asian American; 1% Native American.

**Q: Isn't this just the President's reactionary position after the Administration has neglected to take stronger stances on behalf of minorities?**

A: The President has consistently said he had three goals in running for the office: to keep the American Dream alive for everyone who wanted to work for it; to keep America a force in the world for peace and democracy; and to keep us "One America," a nation coming together instead of coming apart.

The Administration has made real progress on issues of economic opportunity, strengthening families, reducing crime rates, and foreign policy (the first two goals).

Economic policies that have helped the entire country have also helped minorities.

- The unemployment rate for Hispanic Americans in May was about 7 percent, down from 11 percent when President Clinton took office.
- The African-American poverty rate dropped to 29 percent in 1995 -- its lowest level since data was collected.
- The Administration has approved more than \$2 billion in Small Business Administration loans to Asian Americans.

The time is right to move forward more aggressively on the President's third goal. Already the President has taken action in this area with his apology, on behalf of the federal government, to the victims of the Tuskegee experiment and his commitment to a White House conference on hate crimes. In addition, an interagency group is exploring how to address the problem of declining diversity in student bodies.

### **PRESIDENT'S COMMITMENT**

**Q: The President seems to waiver in his commitment to this issue. One day he asks the Supreme Court not to hear an affirmative action case and the next day he announces an initiative on improving race relations. How serious is he about this initiative?**

A: The President is very serious about this initiative. He has been steadfast throughout his life and professional career in his pursuit of equality and opportunity for all.

- The President's experiences with discrimination are rooted in the South's legacy of slavery.
- As a candidate, the President has consistently said one of his main goals in running for the office was to keep the American Dream alive for everyone who wanted to work for it and to keep us "one America," a nation coming together instead of coming apart.
- As President, he has been a constant voice in pressing racial healing and unity. For instance: speeches in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1993 and Austin, Texas, in 1995; inaugural and State of the Union addresses this year; and remarks at the Jackie Robinson anniversary commemoration.

President Clinton's personal history and conviction to lead this country in finding strength in our diversity make him well-suited to help forge alliances and reconcile differences among us. The President will be actively involved in the initiative and will help provide its intellectual leadership.

**Q: Does the President really expect this initiative to make a difference or is it just a way for him to get more media attention?**

A: The President wants *this issue* to get more media attention. This initiative will attempt to identify and create solutions for improving race relations and the circumstances of Americans of all races. Those solutions will be designed for individuals, communities, religious congregations, educational and non-profit organizations, businesses, state and local governments, and other groups to implement. The Administration will develop wholly new policy and refocus existing policy. Some policies will respond to information arising as the initiative moves forward. Other policies will attempt to address longstanding problems in new and creative ways.

### **EXPECTATIONS**

**Q: Will this initiative address the serious imbalances in opportunity that can be attributed to race?**

A: This initiative will study the imbalances in opportunity that can be attributed to race, open channels for discussion about those imbalances and create or refocus policy to address those imbalances.

We will strive to identify and create solutions for improving race relations and the circumstances of Americans of all races. Those solutions will be designed for individuals, communities, religious congregations, educational and non-profit organizations, businesses, state and local governments, and other groups to implement.

**Q: How can the President hope to improve race relations and the lot of minorities without dedicating significant funds to the problems that arise from racism?**

A: Different times call for different solutions. The choice is not between massive programs and nothing. Much can be done within the confines of tighter federal spending that we face today and going forward. As they were in the balanced budget agreement, funds can be reallocated to provide health coverage to five million uninsured children. And we can seek creative ways to generate new funds, not just from federal and state spending.

**Q: What can we expect to see change as a result of this initiative?**

A: We will promote a better understanding of and a greater respect for both the similarities and differences between people of different races.

We will challenge leaders and “doers” to step forward, in communities throughout the nation, to find and put into practice ideas to improve race relations and stimulate opportunity for all.

We will identify and disseminate proven practices for promoting racial harmony.

We will analyze critical issues affecting race relations in this country and propose government actions and policies to address these issues.

**Q: How does the President intend to keep this from becoming just a big talk fest?**

A: The effort will be a balance of study, dialogue and action -- including fact finding and policy.

We will seek to promote honest dialogue on the issues of race and to develop real solutions that can be implemented by individuals, communities, religious congregations, educational and non-profit organizations, businesses, state and local governments, and other groups. We will undertake fact finding (e.g.: what are the stereotypes and what are the facts), dialogue and policy/action (e.g.: best practices, positions on minority enrollment in higher education) concurrently and through an iterative process.

**Q: Civil rights groups have expressed dissatisfaction that they have not been consulted and dismay at the lack of substance to the initiative. How do you respond?**

A: In the process of defining this initiative, we sought comments and ideas from numerous individuals and organizations. More importantly, we have created plenty of opportunities for future consultation. This is only the beginning of an initiative that will be a uniquely inclusive and broad-ranging year-long effort. We encourage those willing to engage in tough, honest dialogue to join us.

The President is prepared to design wholly new policy and to refocus existing policy. We will look for solutions to implement in areas such as economic opportunity, housing, health care, crime and the administration of justice. We have said all along that we will not outline a full set of proposals and recommendations at the outset. The Administration will unfold policy changes and developments over the course of the year.

## **LOGISTICS**

**Q: When will the advisory board hold its first meeting? When will it conclude its work?**

A: The advisory board will meet for the first time in the next six weeks or so. An exact date has not yet been determined. At this point, the board will likely disband after the President submits his report to the American people.

**Q: When can we expect to see the first action or policy recommendations from the advisory board?**

A: As a result of this initiative, we expect the President to implement wholly new policies as well as to reshape existing policies. The Administration's actions and policy changes will take place over the course of the year-long initiative. We cannot say when the first announcement will be. It will be several weeks before the advisory board, the initiative staff and Administration representatives start working.

## **ADVISORY BOARD**

**Q: Why did the President appoint an advisory board rather than an independent commission?**

A: This initiative is designed to use presidential leadership to prepare the American people for the next century. President Clinton's personal history and conviction to lead this country in recognizing the strength in our diversity make him well-suited to help forge new alliances among citizens. The President will be actively involved in the initiative and will help provide its intellectual leadership. He will also involve the American people in an unprecedented way.

The board members will serve as partners in the initiative by reaching out to various communities, amplifying the President's efforts and recruiting more leaders on this issue.

The advisory board members were selected based on the concept that they would excel in these responsibilities and be respected, if not well known, in what is a Presidentially-led effort.

**Q: Wouldn't you have been better off with individuals with name recognition?**

A: In identifying an advisory board, the working group sought individuals who could reach out on behalf of the President to various communities, provide guidance and analysis on topics concerning race and recruit more leaders to implement solutions that will improve race relations.

We also looked for a group of individuals who would provide diversity on a number of fronts, be respected in their fields and work well together exemplifying the relationships we hope the whole initiative will engender.

Many of the advisory board's members are familiar ones, especially in their communities or areas of expertise.

**Q: How much is this initiative going to cost?**

A: We are working with the appropriators on a Justice Department reprogramming of funds for the initiative. The approximate cost of the initiative is \$2.9 million.

**Q: What is the \$2.9 million for?**

A: The funding will enable us to bring the advisory board to the American people and for providing staff who will study the issues and reach out to the American people.

**Q: Why are there no Native Americans on the advisory board?**

A: The advisory board is small in number. These individuals represent diversity in race, age, gender, background and political perspective. There will be many, many opportunities (for example: staff appointments, Presidential town hall meetings, advisory board outreach) over the course of the initiative for the President and the advisory board to work with and hear from individuals whose diversity is not reflected on the board.

## **PRESIDENT NAMES MEMBERS OF ADVISORY BOARD TO THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE ON RACE**

President Clinton today announced his intent to appoint seven members to the Advisory Board to the President's Initiative on Race.

The Advisory Board will provide advice and counsel to the President to improve the quality of race relations. The Board will advise the President on the means to promote a national dialogue on race issues; to increase our understanding of the history and future of race relations; to identify and create plans to calm racial tension and promote increased opportunity in education, housing and health care; and to address crime and the administration of justice. President Clinton is determined "to improve the ability of all Americans to realize their full potential so we can, as one country equal and indivisible, move forward into the 21st Century." Advisory board members will reach out as surrogates for the President to create and implement solutions to improve race relations.

**JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, of Durham, North Carolina**, is a retired historian and educator, who most recently served as Professor of Legal History at Duke University Law School from 1982 to 1992. President Clinton awarded Dr. Franklin the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1995. Dr. Franklin's scholarly work has focussed on the Civil War and Reconstruction era, and includes the 1946 landmark study *From Slavery to Freedom*. Dr. Franklin received his A.B. degree from Fisk University in 1935, an M.A. from Harvard University in 1936 and a Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1941.

**WILLIAM F. WINTER, of Jackson, Mississippi**, is the former Democratic Governor of Mississippi and is currently in private law practice with the law firm of Watkins, Ludlam & Stennis. Governor Winter serves as Chair of the National Commission on the State and Local Public Service and the National Issue Forum Institute. While Governor, he fought for education reform to benefit African-Americans, civil rights and better relations between the races. He received his B.A. in 1943 and LL.B. in 1949 from the University of Mississippi.

**LINDA CHAVEZ-THOMPSON, of Washington, DC**, is an Executive Vice President with the AFL-CIO. Ms. Chavez-Thompson has twenty-nine years experience in the labor movement. She joined American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees in 1971 and became the first person of color to be elected to office at the AFL-CIO.

**ROBERT THOMAS, of Coto DeCaza, California**, currently serves as President and CEO of Nissan Motor Corporation, U.S.A. Mr. Thomas recently created a partnership with the Los Angeles Urban League to increase opportunities for women and minorities in automobile manufacturing. Mr. Thomas holds a B.S. in Engineering from the U.S. Air Force Academy in 1967.

**ANGELA E. OH, of Sirenas, California**, is an attorney with the Los Angeles law firm of Beck, De Corso, Daly, Barrera & Oh, specializing in state and federal criminal defense. Following the riots in Los Angeles, she served as Special Counsel to the Assembly Special Committee on the Los Angeles Crisis. Ms. Oh received a B.A. and M.P.H. in 1981 from the University of California and a J.D. in 1986 from the University of California.

**SUZAN D. JOHNSON COOK, of New York, New York**, is Senior Pastor of the Bronx Christian Fellowship in the Bronx. She is also the first female chaplain of the New York City Police Department. In 1983 Dr. Cook became the first African American woman to serve as Senior Pastor at Mariners' Temple Baptist Church, the oldest American Baptist Church in New York City. From 1993 to 1994, Dr. Cook was a White House Fellow, working for the White House Domestic Policy Council. Dr. Cook received a B.S. from Emerson College in 1976, an M.A. from Columbia University Teachers College in 1978, an M.Div. from Union Theological Seminary in 1983 and a D. Div. from United Theological Seminary in 1990.

**THOMAS H. KEAN, of Madison, New Jersey**, is the former Republican Governor of New Jersey. Governor Kean currently serves as President of Drew University in Madison, New Jersey. He also served on the United States Delegation to Women's Rights Conference in Beijing in 1995. Governor Kean holds numerous awards from environmental and educational organizations, including more than 25 honorary degrees. Governor Kean received a B.A. from Princeton University and an M.A. from Columbia University Teachers College.

**ALSO, CONSULTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND ADVISORY BOARD NAMED**

**CHRISTOPHER EDLEY, of Cambridge, Massachusetts**, will serve as a consultant to the Advisory Board. Mr. Edley has been a Professor at Harvard Law School since 1981 and is co-director of The Civil Rights Project, a recently launched think tank based at Harvard University. Mr. Edley served as Special Counsel to President Clinton, where he directed a review of affirmative action. Mr. Edley received a B.A. from Swarthmore College in 1973 and an M.P.P. from the Kennedy School of Government and a J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1978.

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**THE WHITE HOUSE**

**Office of the Press Secretary**

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**For immediate release**

**June 12, 1997**

**PRESIDENT NAMES BILL LANN LEE AS ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR  
THE CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION AT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

The President today announced his intention to nominate Bill Lann Lee to serve as Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Rights Division at the Department of Justice.

Bill Lann Lee of Los Angeles, California, has devoted his career to civil rights law. As a litigator, Mr. Lee is known as a pragmatic attorney and a skilled coalition builder. For the past twenty three years, he has worked with a wide variety of organizations and citizens in order to achieve consensus and obtain justice for victims of discrimination. He has served since 1989 as Western Regional Counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (LDF). From 1983-1988, Mr. Lee was Supervising Attorney for Civil Rights Litigation at the Center for Law in the Public Interest in Los Angeles. From 1974-1982, Mr. Lee was Assistant Counsel at LDF in New York City. Mr. Lee has been active in a wide range of civil rights cases, including class-based employment discrimination, school desegregation, health care accessibility, police brutality, public transportation equity, and federal financial assistance cases. Additionally, he has been an Adjunct Professor of Political Science at Fordham University.

Mr. Lee was raised in New York City as the son of poor Chinese immigrants. His father, who volunteered for the American Army and fought in the Pacific theater, endured bigotry upon his return and taught his children the value of scholarship and opportunity. He attended public schools, won a scholarship to Yale College, graduated with honors, and received a Juris Doctorate degree from Columbia Law School.

The Assistant Attorney General manages the following litigating sections: Coordination and Review, Criminal, Disability Rights, Educational Opportunities, Employment Litigation, Housing and Civil Enforcement, Office of Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices, Special Litigation, and Voting. In addition, the Assistant Attorney General represents Division policies in the Department, among counterparts in the Administration, and to the U.S. Congress.

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**For immediate release**

**June 12, 1997**

**PRESIDENT CLINTON NAMES RAYMOND C. FISHER AS ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY  
GENERAL AT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

The President today announced his intention to nominate Raymond C. Fisher to serve as Associate Attorney General at the Department of Justice.

Raymond C. Fisher of Los Angeles, California, is the founding partner of the Los Angeles office of Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe, a business law firm headquartered in San Francisco. He specializes in complex business litigation and alternative dispute resolution, with emphasis on securities, antitrust, intellectual property, contract, and constitutional litigation. Prior to Mr. Fisher's joining Heller Ehrman in March 1988, he practiced with the firm of Tuttle and Taylor. Additionally, Mr. Fisher currently serves as President of the five member Los Angeles Police Commission. He is a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers and of the American Bar Foundation, and is a member of the American Law Institute and the Association of Business Trial Lawyers. He serves on the board of the Brennan Center of Justice and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles from 1993-1996.

Mr. Fisher received a B.A. degree from the University of California at Santa Barbara and an LL.B. degree from Stanford Law School.

The Associate Attorney General is the number three position at the Department of Justice, and along with the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General, manages the 100,000 person Department.

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**EXCERPTS REGARDING RACE FROM PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHES**

**Radio Address of the President to the People of the United States on June 7, 1997**

- We stand today in sharp contrast to the racial, ethnic, tribal and religious conflicts which continue to claim so many lives all around the world. But we have still not purged ourselves of all bigotry and intolerance. We still have our ugly words and awful violence, our burned churches and bombed buildings.
- In a predominantly white suburb of Atlanta, Georgia last month, an African American couple was greeted with racial epithets as they moved into their new home. Just a week later, their home was sprayed with gunfire in the middle of the night.
- But, of course, the fight against hatred and intolerance must be waged not just through our laws, but in our hearts as well. A newborn child today does not know how to hate or stereotype another human being; that behavior must be learned. And intolerance does not generally begin with criminal acts. Instead, it begins with quiet acts of indignity: the bigoted remark, the African American who is followed around the grocery store by a suspicious clerk, the gay or lesbian who is denied a job, the Hispanic or Asian who is targeted because of unfair stereotypes.
- To truly move forward as one community, it is just not enough to prevent acts of violence to our bodies, we must prevent acts of violence to our spirits.
- America can confront the dark forces of division that still exist. We can shine the bright light of justice, humanity and harmony on them. We'll have the frank and open dialogue we need to build one America across all difference and diversity. And, together, we will move closer to the day when acts of hatred are no longer a stain on our community or our conscience; closer to the day when we can redeem for ourselves and show to the world the 220-year-old promise of our founders, that we are "One nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

**Remarks By The President In Apology For Study Done In Tuskegee on May 16, 1997**

- To our African American citizens, I am sorry that your federal government orchestrated a study so clearly racist. That can never be allowed to happen again. It is against everything our country stands for and what we must stand against is what it was. So let us resolve to hold forever in our hearts and minds the memory of a time not long ago in Macon County, Alabama, so that we can always see how adrift we can become when the rights of any citizens are neglected, ignored and betrayed. And let us resolve here and now to move forward together.
- The legacy of the study at Tuskegee has reached far and deep, in ways that hurt our progress and divide our nation. We cannot be one America when a whole segment of our nation has no trust in America. An apology is the first step, and we take it with a commitment to rebuild that broken trust. We can begin by making sure there is never again another episode like this one.
- Today, all we can do is apologize. But you have the power, for only you -- Mr. Shaw, the others who are here, the family members who are with us in Tuskegee -- only you have the power to forgive. Your presence here shows us that you have chosen a better path than your government did so long ago. You have not withheld the power to forgive. I hope today and tomorrow every American will remember your lesson and live by it.

**1997 State of the Union on February 4, 1997**

- In the end, more than anything else, our world leadership grows out of the power of our example here at home, out of our ability to remain strong as one America. All over the world, people are being torn asunder by racial, ethnic, and religious conflicts that fuel fanaticism and terror. We are the world's most diverse democracy, and the world looks to us to show that it is possible to live and advance together across those kinds of differences.
- We must never, ever believe that our diversity is a weakness -- it is our greatest strength. Americans speak every language, know every country. People on every continent can look to us and see the reflection of their own great potential -- and they always will, as long as we strive to give all of our citizens, whatever their background, an opportunity to achieve their own greatness.
- We're not there yet. We still see evidence of abiding bigotry and intolerance, in ugly words and awful violence, in burned churches and bombed buildings. We must fight against this, in our country and in our hearts...For no matter what our differences -- in our faiths, our backgrounds, our politics -- we must all be repairers of the breach.
- [The President recognized: 1) Congressman Frank Tejeda, a Mexican-American who fought for his country in Vietnam, and went on to serve Texas and the U.S. House of Representatives; and 2) Gary Locke, the newly elected Governor of Washington State, who is the first Chinese-American governor in U.S. history and the son of Asian-American immigrants.]

**Second Inaugural Address on January 20, 1997**

- Building one America is our most important mission -- "the foundation for many generations," of every other strength we must build for this new century. Money cannot buy it. Power cannot compel it. Technology cannot create it. It can only come from the human spirit.
- The challenge of our past remains the challenge of our future -- will we be one nation, one people, with one common destiny, or not? Will we all come together, or come apart?
- The divide of race has been America's constant curse. And each new wave of immigrants gives new targets to old prejudices.

**Affirmative Action Remarks at the National Archives on July 19, 1995**

- Our challenge is twofold: first, to restore the American dream of opportunity and the American value of responsibility; and second, to bring our country together amid all our diversity into a stronger community, so that we can find common ground and move forward as one.
- To bring our people together we must openly and honestly deal with the issues that divide us. Today I want to discuss one of those issues: affirmative action.
- The lesson we learned was a hard one. When we allow people to pit us against one another or spend energy denying opportunity based on our differences, everyone is held back. But when we give all Americans a chance to develop and use their talents, to be full partners in our common enterprise, then everybody is pushed forward.
- This is the work of our administration to give the people the tools they need to make the most of their

own lives, to give families and communities the tools they need to solve their own problems. But let us not forget affirmative action didn't cause these problems. And getting rid of affirmative action certainly won't solve them.

- In our national community we're all different, we're all the same. We want liberty and freedom. We want the embrace of family and community. We want to make the most of our own lives and we're determined to give our children a better one. Today there are voices of division who would say forget all that. Don't you dare. Remember we're still closing the gap between our founders' ideals and our reality. But every step along the way has made us richer, stronger and better. And the best is yet to come.

**Remarks at 86th Annual Holy Convocation of the Church of God in Christ on November 13, 1993 in Memphis, Tennessee**

- So I say to you, we have to make a partnership -- all the government agencies, all business folks -- but where there are no families, where there is no order, where there is no hope, where we are reducing the size of our armed services because we have won the Cold War -- who will be there to give structure, discipline and love to these children? You must do that. And we must help you.
- How would we explain to him [Martin Luther King, Jr.] all these kids getting killed and killing each other? How would we justify the things that we permit that no other country in the world would permit? How could we explain that we gave people the freedom to succeed and we created conditions in which millions abuse that freedom to destroy the things that make life worth living and life itself? We cannot.
- [U]nless we deal with the ravages of crime and drugs and violence and unless we recognize that it's due to the breakdown of the family, the community and the disappearance of jobs; and unless we say some of this cannot be done by government because we have to reach deep inside to the values, the spirit, the soul and the truth of human nature, none of the other things we seek to do will ever take us where we need to go.
- So in this pulpit, on this day, let me ask all of you in your heart to say we will honor the life and the work of Martin Luther King; we will honor the meaning of our church; we will somehow, by God's grace, we will turn this around. We will give these children a future. We will take away their guns and give them books. We will take away their despair and give them hope. We will rebuild the families and the neighborhoods and the communities. We won't make all the work that has gone on here benefit just a few. We will do it together by the grace of God.

**Annual Meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 10, 1997 in Austin, Texas**

- I hope people will look back on this period and say that while I was President, we prepared America for the 21st century basically in three ways: that we preserved the American Dream of opportunity for everybody who is willing to work for it; number two, that we preserved America's leadership for peace and freedom and prosperity in the world, and the world is a better place because of it; and number three, that Americans are living in greater harmony with one another as one America because we passionately advocated a respect for people's differences and respect for our shared values, and we made real progress in overcoming these divides and extremist hatreds that have not only weakened our democracy but are virtually destroying countries all around the world.
- This whole issue of how we deal with our racial diversity [is] a very different issue now. It's more

than black Americans and white Americans.

- So this is a big deal. And every issue that we debate, whether it's affirmative action or immigration or things that seem only peripherally involved in this, need to be viewed through the prism of how we can preserve one America, the American Dream, our shared values, and still accord people real respect and appreciation for their independent heritages. It will be a great, great challenge.
- It's a challenge that, by the way, I think the newspapers of the country can do a lot to help promote in terms of advancing dialogue, diversifying your own staffs, doing the things that will help America to come to grips with what it means not to be a country with a legacy of slavery and the differences between blacks and whites, but to have grafted on to that not only the immigration patterns of the early 20th century but what is happening to us now.
- It is really potentially a great thing for America that we are becoming so multi-ethnic at the time the world is becoming so closely tied together. But it's also potentially a powder keg of problems and heartbreak and division and loss. And how we handle it will determine, really -- that single question may be the biggest determinant of what we look like 50 years from now and what our position in the world is and what the children of that age will have to look forward to.

#### **Remarks at the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church on March 13, 1992**

- Race is not the problem...this is not a question of race. Our country is adrift. If you continue to be divided by race, it will keep you poor and ignorant, it will impoverish your spirit and your pocketbook.
- Reach out...Put aside the old hurts and the old injuries.
- I cannot do for you what you will not do for yourself. Today, I come here to challenge you to reach out your hands to them -- for we have been divided too long. This is not a question of race. Our country is adrift. You have to find shared values and common ground.

#### **Address at Macomb County Community College on March 12, 1997**

- You can't do any of this unless we are prepared to give up some of the prejudices we all had in the 80's, or a lot of people did. The problems are not racial in nature. This is a crisis of economics, of values. It has nothing to do with race. This is the message, the message that I just gave you, that I just gave to the South.
- Over 80% of the black voters voted for me on Super Tuesday. Why? Because most blacks work for a living. Most of the working poor who are being ground down in the South are black Americans. There are more whites than blacks on welfare. The systems that are killing us are not racial in nature. This is a crisis of values, of education, and of organization.
- One of the things that the Democrats, I think, have to stand and draw the line on, and one of the things that I have to tell you about is that I do not believe we have any hope of doing what we have to do in America unless we can come together and cross racial lines again.

- One in four of our children is living in poverty under the age of six. One in two minority children under the age of six is in poverty. Most of the jobs in the 1990's will be filled by women and members of racial minorities. That's just the demographics. You can't repeal that. Nobody can change that. That's where the population growth is.
- In Chicago today, I went to a little business, 107 employees: blacks, Puerto Ricans, other Hispanics, a guy from Romania fixing to cast his first vote for me, Poles -- all of them together. And you know what they said? They work and they went to school at work, at a big GED program; and they all talked about how the more education they got, the more secure they got in their jobs and the more productive they were. And the more their wages went up, the more fun it was to be working with all different kinds of people.
- Its amazing when you work with people who share your values and who are winning, all the reservations that you might have kind of fade away.
- I can't change the country unless the American people are willing to be Americans again. We've got to say: "We are going up or down together"...I'm telling you, there is nothing that I can do to get out of the fact we have got to come together around values and across racial lines. And if we're not prepared to do it we are not going to be filling the jobs of tomorrow, they are people whose children are doing bullet drills instead of fire drills in school; who are working hard and are still poor; who are living in substandard housing and who need these empowerment strategies.

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## CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS AFRICAN AMERICANS

### ECONOMY

**12.3 Million New Jobs.** For the first time ever, over 11 million jobs were created during a single Presidential term.

**Declining unemployment.** The unemployment rate for adult African Americans was 8.4% in May -- down from 12.7% when President Clinton first took office.

**Minimum wage increase.** The President raised the minimum wage to \$5.15 an hour -- directly benefitting 1.3 million African American workers.

**Small business assistance.** The Small Business Administration has approved more than \$1.1 billion in loans to African American business owners, and has helped over 470,000 African Americans receive management training and counseling from a national network of business education and assistance programs.

**Home mortgage lending on the rise.** Since 1993 home mortgage lending to African Americans increased by 70%.

### FIGHTING FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

**Diverse Administration.** Appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history. Members of the Clinton Cabinet include four African Americans: Rodney Slater, Secretary of Department of Transportation; Jesse Brown, Secretary of Veterans Affairs; Alexis Herman, Secretary of Labor; and Franklin Raines, Director of Office of Management and Budget. Appointed more African Americans to serve in the White House (45) than any other Administration.

**Judicial Appointments.** President Clinton has nominated 42 African Americans to the federal bench -- more than any other President -- and over 18% of total federal bench nominations. Overall, 65% of President Clinton's judicial appointees have been rated "well qualified" by the American Bar Association which is the highest percentage achieved by any Administration since the ABA began rating judicial candidates during the Eisenhower Administration.

**Tuskegee apology.** President Clinton apologized to the remaining victims of the Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment and their families, and directed Health and Human Services Secretary, Donna Shalala, to issue a report about how best to involve communities, especially minority communities, in research and health care. HHS will award a planning grant to Tuskegee University to help it establish a center for bioethics in research and health care.

**Reviewed Affirmative Action programs.** Ordered a comprehensive review of the government's affirmative action programs which concluded that affirmative action is still an effective and important tool to expand educational and economic opportunity to all Americans.

*Opposed California Prop 209.* Filed *amicus* briefs opposing California Proposition 209, which would prohibit state affirmative action programs.

*Election fairness.* Defended racially fair redistricting plans against claims that they were unconstitutional; prevented election day discrimination against minority voters and voter intimidation and harassment by monitoring polling place activities in a record number of states and counties.

**Eliminated discriminatory "redlining" practices.** Negotiated agreements with health care agencies to eliminate discriminatory "redlining" practices denying home health care services based on residential location.

**Defended fairness.** Filed more cases in the last four years to enforce fair housing laws than any other Administration (more than 500 cases). Desegregated a Vidor, Texas public housing complex; ordered a Mississippi bank to implement remedial lending plans for minority customers once denied loans by the bank.

## EDUCATION

**African-American advisory board.** Established the President's Board of Advisors for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) to strengthen the capacity of historically black colleges and universities to provide quality education. Advised on ways to increase the private sector's role in these institutions.

**Increased funding and grants for HBCUs.** Increased funding for Historically Black Colleges by nearly \$250 million since FY92, an almost 25% increase. Increased Fulbright grant awards to HBCUs in FY96 by almost 50% over the amount reported in FY95.

**Enrollment.** A record percentage of African Americans were enrolled in post-secondary education in 1994 -- 35.6% of African American graduates.

**AmeriCorps college support.** Enabled 70,000 volunteers to earn money for college by serving their communities and their country in the AmeriCorps program, with African Americans comprising one-third of all participants. (National Service Act)

## CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

**Increased Earned Income Tax Credit.** Provided tax relief for 15 million working families by increasing the Earned Income Tax Credit to allow more families to qualify for tax rebates. In 1995, the EITC lifted over 810,000 African Americans, including almost 450,000 African

American children, out of poverty.

**Focused health efforts.** Established the Office of the Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine at the National Institutes of Health. Helped communities develop culturally-competent systems for care for children with serious emotional disturbances through the Comprehensive Mental Health Services for Children and Families program.

#### **FIGHTING CRIME**

**White House Conference on Hate Crimes.** President Clinton announced the first White House Conference on Hate Crimes, which will examine laws and remedies that can make a difference in preventing hate crimes, highlight solutions that are working in communities across the country, and continue the frank and open dialogue needed to build One America.

**Action against church burnings.** Focused the nation's attention and resources to help stop the rash of church burnings across the country, prosecuted those responsible, and sped the rebuilding process.

**Action against hate crimes.** Filed 38 hate crime cases in FY96, involving 65 defendants.

#### **SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT**

**Environmental justice and redevelopment.** Issued an Executive Order on Environmental Justice to ensure that low income citizens and minorities do not suffer a disproportionate burden of industrial pollution. Identified pilot projects to be undertaken across the country to redevelop contaminated sites in low-income communities, turn them into useable space, create jobs and enhance community development.

#### **AMERICAN LEADERSHIP**

**Democracy for Haiti.** Restored democracy to Haiti and enabled the first transfer of power from one democratically elected president to another in Haitian history.

**Democracy for South Africa.** Assisted South Africa's transition to democracy by providing support for elections and development.

**Focus on Africa.** Hosted the first White House Conference on Africa in July 1994.

## CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS ASIAN AND PACIFIC AMERICANS

### ECONOMY

**12.3 Million New Jobs.** For the first time ever, over 11 million jobs were created during a single Presidential term.

*More small business assistance.* The Small Business Administration has approved more than 15,000 loans, totaling \$4.7 billion, for Asian and Pacific American business owners, and has helped over 126,000 Asian and Pacific Americans to receive management training and counseling from a national network of business education and assistance programs.

**Opening doors to trade.** Secured commitments from Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation leaders to eliminate barriers to open trade in the Asian Pacific region in 2020.

**Increasing trade and jobs.** Helped increase exports to Asia by more than 44% since taking office. Our exports to Asia account for over 2 million jobs in the United States.

### EDUCATION

**Foreign language.** Restructured Foreign Language Assistance Programs to assist local schools in establishing programs in Chinese, Japanese and Korean. Strongly opposed legislation to make English the official language of the United States which would have jeopardized services and programs for non-English speakers and jeopardized assistance to the tens of thousands of new immigrants and others seeking to learn adult English.

**Addressing minority needs.** Hosted two Asian Pacific American Education Forums to address the needs of Asian Pacific American students and their teachers.

**Opposed Gallegly Amendment.** The Administration opposed the Gallegly Amendment which would have ended the guarantee of public education for all children. It would have shifted immigration enforcement from the borders and work sites to classrooms and made children susceptible to gangs and violence.

### PROMOTING EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

**Diverse Administration.** Appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history. The Clinton Administration has more than twice as many Asian and Pacific American appointees as the previous Administration.

**Judicial appointments.** Nominated more Asian and Pacific Americans to the federal bench than any other Administration.

*Opposed California Prop 209.* Filed *amicus* briefs opposing California Proposition 209 which would prohibit state affirmative action programs.

**Election fairness.** Prevented election day discrimination against minority voters and voter intimidation and harassment by monitoring polling place activities in a record number of states and counties. Continued enforcement efforts to ensure that citizens who rely on Asian languages have the same opportunities to participate in voting-related activities as English-speaking voters.

**Focused health efforts.** Established the Office of the Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine at the National Institutes of Health. Helped communities develop culturally-competent systems of care for children with serious emotional disturbances through the Comprehensive Mental Health Services for Children and Families program. Negotiated agreements with hospitals and nursing homes to eliminate barriers to equal access for minorities based on language.

### FIGHTING CRIME

**White House Conference on Hate Crimes.** President Clinton announced the first White House Conference on Hate Crimes, which will examine laws and remedies that can make a difference in preventing hate crimes, highlight solutions that are working in communities across the country, and continue the frank and open dialogue needed to build One America.

**Action against hate crimes.** Filed 38 hate crime cases in FY96, involving 65 defendants.

### SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

**Environmental justice and redevelopment.** Issued an Executive Order on Environmental Justice, ensuring that low income citizens and minorities do not suffer a disproportionate burden of industrial pollution. Identified pilot projects to be undertaken across the country to redevelop contaminated sites in low-income communities and turn them into useable space, creating jobs and enhancing community development.

### IMMIGRATION

**Naturalization.** Made naturalization a top priority of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in order to continue fostering legal immigration while combating illegal immigration. Naturalized over one million individuals in 1996. The Administration continues to work to streamline and improve the naturalization process so that eligible individuals who have played by the rules can become full partners in America.

**Responsible immigration reform.** Worked to enact responsible immigration reform legislation by properly focusing on immigration enforcement and opposing severe reductions in legal immigration which were not consistent with pro-family, pro-worker and pro-naturalization principles.

**Defended immigrant rights.** The Administration defeated legislative efforts which would have significantly eroded health care for immigrants. The bipartisan agreement strengthened the sponsorship requirement while preserving the basic ability of families to reunify.

*CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
HISPANIC AMERICANS*

*ECONOMY*

**12.3 Million New Jobs.** For the first time ever, over 11 million jobs were created during a single Presidential term.

*Declining unemployment.* The unemployment rate for Hispanic Americans in May 1997 was 7.4 , down from 11.3 when President Clinton first took office.

*Minimum wage increase.* The President raised the minimum wage to \$5.15 an hour -- directly benefitting more than 1.6 million Hispanic American workers.

*More small business assistance.* Over 220,000 new Hispanic American-owned businesses were created in the first three years of the Clinton Administration. The Small Business Administration has approved more than 13,500 loans, totaling \$2.2 billion, for Hispanic American business owners, and has helped over 230,000 Hispanic Americans to receive management training and counseling from a national network of business education and assistance programs.

*FIGHTING FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY*

*Diverse Administration.* Appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history. Members of the Clinton Cabinet include three Hispanic Americans: Federico Pena, Secretary of Energy; Bill Richardson, Ambassador to the United Nations; and Aida Alvarez, Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

*Senior level Administration appointments.* Appointed more Hispanic Americans to senior level positions than any President in American history, including George Munoz, Assistant Secretary for Management, Treasury. Significantly, many of these appointments are outside what had been considered the "traditional" Hispanic areas of interest.

*Reviewed affirmative action programs.* Ordered a comprehensive review of the government's affirmative action programs which concluded that affirmative action remains an effective and important tool to expand education and economic opportunity to all Americans.

*Opposed California Prop 209.* Filed *amicus* briefs opposing California Proposition 209, which would prohibit state affirmative action programs.

*Election fairness.* Prevented election day discrimination against minority voters and voter intimidation and harassment by monitoring polling place activities in a record number of states and counties. Continued enforcement efforts to ensure that citizens who rely on Spanish have the same opportunities to participate in voting-related activities as English-speaking voters.

**Expanded voting rights.** The Administration argued in federal court to expand the Voting Rights Act and defended racially fair redistricting plans. The National Voter Registration Act or "Motor Voter" law has registered at least nine million new voters and made voting easier for more than 20 million Americans.

**Opposed California Prop 187.** Opposed California's Proposition 187, which would have made illegal immigrants ineligible for public school education at all levels and ineligible for public health care services, because of its detrimental impact on children and its threat to public health.

**Home mortgage lending on the rise.** Since 1993 home mortgage lending to Hispanic Americans increased nearly 48 percent.

**Investigated discrimination.** Authorized investigations into discrimination practices by lenders and property insurers to help end discrimination in the provision of home mortgages.

### *EDUCATION*

**Hispanic advisory commission.** Established an advisory commission to oversee the improvement in education for Hispanics and to ensure that Hispanic-serving institutions will have more input regarding educational goals and issues of concern to Hispanic Americans. The Commission's report identified contributing factors impacting attainment of educational excellence, corrective policy actions, and plans for program development and funding. (Executive Order on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans)

**Student Diversity Partnership Program.** Partnered with Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, American Indian Science and Engineering Society and the Center for the Advancement of Hispanics in Science and Engineering Education to implement the Student Diversity Partnership Program. This program will ensure an adequate supply of diverse and qualified scientists and engineers for the 21st century.

**AmeriCorps college support.** Enabled 70,000 volunteers to earn money for college by serving their communities and their country in the AmeriCorps program, with Hispanic Americans comprising 15 of all participants. (National Service Act)

**Bilingual education.** Increased funding for the Office of Bilingual Education & Minority Languages Affairs and opposed plans to abolish bilingual education.

### *CHILDREN AND FAMILIES*

**Tax relief for working families.** Provided tax relief for 15 million working families by increasing the Earned Income Tax Credit to allow more families to qualify for tax rebates. In 1995, the EITC lifted nearly 900,000 Hispanic Americans, including almost 450,000 Hispanic children, out of poverty.

**Focused health efforts.** Established the Office of the Minority Health Research and

Alternative Medicine at the National Institutes of Health. Helped communities develop culturally-competent systems of care for children with serious emotional disturbances through the Comprehensive Mental Health Services for Children and Families program. Negotiated agreements with hospitals and nursing homes to eliminate barriers to equal access for minorities based on language.

*Increasing home ownership.* Launched a program to increase the home ownership rate of Hispanic Americans in the U.S. through advertising, education and counseling programs and working with lending institutions to better serve the Hispanic community.

### **FIGHTING CRIME**

**White House Conference on Hate Crimes.** President Clinton announced the first White House Conference on Hate Crimes, which will examine laws and remedies that can make a difference in preventing hate crimes, highlight solutions that are working in communities across the country, and continue the frank and open dialogue needed to build One America.

**Action against hate crimes.** Filed 38 hate crime cases in FY96, involving 65 defendants.

### **SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT**

**Environmental justice and redevelopment.** Issued an Executive Order on Environmental Justice, ensuring that low income citizens and minorities do not suffer a disproportionate burden of industrial pollution. Identified pilot projects to be undertaken across the country to redevelop contaminated sites in low-income communities and turn them into useable space, creating jobs and enhancing community development.

### **IMMIGRATION**

**Naturalization.** Made naturalization a top priority of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in order to continue fostering legal immigration while combating illegal immigration. Naturalized over one million individuals in 1996. The Administration continues to work to streamline and improve the naturalization process so that eligible individuals who have played by the rules can become full partners in America.

**Responsible immigration reform.** Worked to enact responsible immigration reform legislation by properly focusing on immigration enforcement and opposing severe reductions in legal immigration which were not consistent with pro-family, pro-worker and pro-naturalization principles.

**Defended immigrant rights.** The Administration defeated legislative efforts which would have significantly eroded health care for immigrants. The bipartisan agreement strengthened the sponsorship requirement while preserving the basic ability of families to reunify.

*Democracy for Cuba.* Increased efforts to promote a peaceful, democratic transition in Cuba by toughening sanctions after the brutal shoot down of U.S. civilian aircraft over international waters and signing the Helms-Burton Act to penalize those who traffic in confiscated properties in Cuba. Awarded a landmark \$500,000 grant to Freedom House to assist human rights activists in Cuba.

*Support our closest neighbors.* Took decisive action in assembling a financial support package for Mexico. The President's leadership prevented a prolonged financial crisis in Mexico and its spread to other Latin American countries.

**BILL LEE**  
**NOMINEE FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR CIVIL RIGHTS**  
**(For internal use only - not for distribution)**

- The President has nominated Bill Lann Lee, one of the country's leading civil rights attorneys, to serve as Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights at the Department of Justice.
- Bill Lee has experience in a wide variety of areas of civil rights law, including employment discrimination, access to health care, prevention of lead poisoning in poor children, public transportation equity, equal access to education, and police misconduct.
- Lee has authored briefs in...cases before the Supreme Court and has presented oral arguments before seven U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal. He is admitted to practice in the U.S. Supreme Court, eight of the thirteen federal circuit courts, several district courts, and the California and New York state courts.
- Lee's work as a litigator shows him to be a pragmatic attorney. He receives high praise for his ability to work out settlement agreements in a way that benefits victims and is acceptable to defendants. His straightforward approach and his prodigious legal skills have won him the respect of opponents and colleagues alike.
- Lee has spent his entire career devoted to civil rights law, representing victims of discrimination and the poor. For the last 22 years, at the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., as counsel to the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund, and at the Center for Law in the Public Interest, he has selflessly worked to ensure that his clients received the equal opportunities which they were due.
- Bill Lee is a skilled coalition builder, having worked with a wide variety of organizations and citizens in order to achieve consensus and obtain justice for victims of discrimination.
- Bill Lee grew up as the son of poor Chinese immigrants in New York City. He attended public schools, won a scholarship to Yale, graduated with honors, and then earned his J.D. from Columbia Law School. His parents, who endured bigotry because of their ethnicity, instilled in Lee the importance of the American dream and the hope that all Americans could be treated equally regardless of race, gender, national origin, or disability.
- Lee was born in 1949 in New York City. He now lives with his wife and three children in Los Angeles.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Peter G. Jacoby ( CN=Peter G. Jacoby/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 10:09:51.00

SUBJECT: Rand Study

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce R. Lindsey ( CN=Bruce R. Lindsey/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey E. Thornton ( CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ellen S. Seidman ( CN=Ellen S. Seidman/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Our former colleague Tim Keating, now a high-powered lobbyist for the American Council of Life Insurers, has offered to arrange a briefing for us with the authors of the forthcoming Rand study on punitive damage awards (Ellen, I believe this is the same study you mentioned during yesterday's meeting). According to Tim, the study will be unveiled within the next two weeks and it will be considered during a June 24th hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Tim's interest is that ACLI helped underwrite the study and they believe it will show that most punitive damages are awarded in contracts cases and not in those cases where physical harm has resulted from a tortfeasor's actions. Additionally, they expect the study to show the general rise in punitives and the necessity to cap those awards.

Given Rand's reputation for independence, it is likely that this study will have an immediate impact on the debate. My recommendation is that we meet with the Rand folks to get an idea of what's coming. I am happy to set up a meeting if everyone thinks its worthwhile. Peter

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Catherine A. Cornelius ( CN=Catherine A. Cornelius/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 13:15:13.00

SUBJECT: Re: SECOND DRAFT MANIFEST-TRIP of THE POTUS to SAN DIEGO

TO: Elena Kagan ( Elena Kagan @ EOP @ LNGTWY [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

At this point they have not told me..I will tell you we are already overbooked by 5 people..so 5 are going to have to come off as it is..

I'll let you know as soon as I hear.



America's work is unfinished. Because while we say we believe in the ideals of our nation, in our everyday lives, the reality is very different. Opportunity is still a dream for too many of our people. They don't feel that they have a stake in our society. Often, that breeds alienation, resentment and worse.

Racism would be less of a problem if everyone had a good job. Racism would be less of a problem if everyone had a chance to get a good education. Racism would be less of a problem if everyone had safe and decent housing and health care.

Do not believe that one group can make gains only at the expense of another. That is simply not true. Together, even with our limited resources, we can find the ways to address the economic issues that keep some of our people down. We know where the barriers to opportunity lie; we need to find the ways to dismantle them.

The economy has created many jobs. But disparities remain. In some states, unemployment is so low there is a labor shortage; while in some of our cities, unemployment is quite high and so are the social ills that accompany poverty. That is no coincidence. We are working hard to encourage employers to locate in the cities, but businesses need to make a commitment to the cities, too. We cannot leave our cities behind.

And we must do more to protect the jobs of people being discriminated against. When I took office, we faced a huge backlog of cases filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. We have taken care of many of the cases, but many more remain. And there is very little we can do about it -- not because these cases are not valid. But because the Congress will not give us the resources to enforce the law. If we believe in opportunity for all Americans, then we need to protect that opportunity. I urge the Congress to make funding for the EEOC a priority.

But our most important concern in making sure everyone has opportunity must be education. We have begun doing that by making college loans more available and more affordable and by expanding our Pell Grants. We have put in place programs that aim to ensure that every child, no matter what race or ethnic background, will be able to read by the age of 8, sign on to the Internet by age 12 and continue his or her education at age 18 -- and we need to concentrate more efforts in schools in our cities and hard-pressed rural areas. But we can't stop there.

We must protect access to higher education for people of all color. I ask you: What does it mean for this state and for Texas that some of the brightest students won't even apply to law schools there? It means a "brain drain." That's the disease that erodes future prosperity and it's caused by Proposition 209 and the Hopwood case. It's also called "resegregation." And if you believe that we can build the kind of society we need in the 21st century by closing the door on whole segments of our people, then you don't remember the lessons of the South. I saw school segregation, and it took years to begin to turn back the damage it did socially and economically. It wasn't until segregation ended that the economy in the South began to swing upward.

It is a fact that young people with at least two years of education after high school have a better chance of getting a job with a growing income. For every person who gets that education, that means stability. That means another contributing member of a community. That means another stakeholder in America. If we can get more young African Americans and Hispanics and other low-income Americans to graduate from high school and get into college, we will go a long way toward tearing down disparities in wealth and opportunity. That is why we cannot abandon any efforts to expand access to higher education -- and that includes affirmative action.

Let's be honest: Test scores are but one factor in admissions. Here are some others: athletic ability -- no one complains when a top quarterback or basketball center is given extra consideration for admission to many schools. Or the children of alumni. Or music prodigies. Well, a diversified student body has value, too.

I want to be clear: We will continue to fight the rollback of affirmative action in higher education because it is wrong, it is hurtful to our progress and it divides our people. 209 is a wrong number.

And while we look at the barriers to opportunity, we need to examine our criminal justice system and ask some hard questions: To what degree does it treat whites and minorities differently? Our police officers are the protectors of order in our society, and I am proud that we have put [HOW MANY THOUSAND?] of new officers on the beat. They put their lives on the line every day to keep our people safe. But we have seen that authority can be abused and brutal force used on some of our citizens. So, as we call for our citizens to respect the law, we need the law to respect our citizens, no matter their color or economic condition.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Andrew J. Mayock ( CN=Andrew J. Mayock/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 07:53:42.00

SUBJECT: FYI: Talking Points and other Material Coming Soon

TO: Stacey L. Rubin ( CN=Stacey L. Rubin/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ananias Blocker III ( CN=Ananias Blocker III/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart ( CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn Curiel ( CN=Carolyn Curiel/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elisa Millsap ( CN=Elisa Millsap/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beverly J. Barnes ( CN=Beverly J. Barnes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lynn G. Cutler ( CN=Lynn G. Cutler/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Socarides ( CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cheryl D. Mills ( CN=Cheryl D. Mills/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Lewis ( CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Trooper Sanders ( CN=Trooper Sanders/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jose Cerda III ( CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr. ( CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr./O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Minyon Moore ( CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey E. Thornton ( CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Murguia ( CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bob J. Nash ( CN=Bob J. Nash/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michelle Crisci ( CN=Michelle Crisci/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kevin S. Moran ( CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David S. Beaubaire ( CN=David S. Beaubaire/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Emil E. Parker ( CN=Emil E. Parker/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Katherine Hubbard ( CN=Katherine Hubbard/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cathy R. Mays ( CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James T. Edmonds ( CN=James T. Edmonds/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert B. Johnson ( CN=Robert B. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Doris O. Matsui ( CN=Doris O. Matsui/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
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TO: Ann F. Walker ( CN=Ann F. Walker/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
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TO: Ellen M. Lovell ( CN=Ellen M. Lovell/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Angelique Pirozzi ( CN=Angelique Pirozzi/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elisabeth S. Steele ( CN=Elisabeth S. Steele/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kim B. Widdess ( CN=Kim B. Widdess/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert N. Weiner ( CN=Robert N. Weiner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard L. Hayes ( CN=Richard L. Hayes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura K. Demeo ( CN=Laura K. Demeo/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marjorie Tarmey ( CN=Marjorie Tarmey/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dawn M. Chirwa ( CN=Dawn M. Chirwa/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Susan M. Liss ( CN=Susan M. Liss/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste ( CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

FYI: Some documents are being finalized and there will be a delay in their transmission. I will e-mail them to you as soon as possible. Sorry for the delay. The documents should include the following:

Items for Distribution:

- Additional Talking Points on Initiative (not for distribution)
- Q&As on Initiative (not for distribution)
- Draft Press Release on Advisory Board Members
- Talking Points on Advisory Board Members (not for distribution)
- Draft Press Release on Bill Lee, Nominee for Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights
- Excerpts from Past Speeches by President Clinton (Updated 6/12)

We do have the talking points on the initiative developed by Ann Lewis, which are for distribution and are attached to this note:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====  
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS\_EXT:[ATTACH.D3]MAIL49114326M.116 to ASCII,  
The following is a HEX DUMP:

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## ONE AMERICA IN THE 21ST CENTURY: THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE ON RACE

*"In the end, more than anything else, our world leadership grows out of the power of our example here at home, out of our ability to remain strong as one America...We are the world's most diverse democracy, and the world looks to us to show that it is possible to live and advance together across those kinds of differences...Building one America is our most important mission...money cannot buy it. Power cannot compel it. Technology cannot create it. It can only come from the human spirit."*

*-- President Clinton, February 4, 1997*

### WHAT IS THE PRESIDENT'S RACE INITIATIVE?

This initiative is a year-long effort, led by the President, to present to the nation his vision of a stronger, more just and more united American community, offering opportunity and fairness for all Americans. The President's initiative will combine constructive dialogue, study, and action. It will examine the current state of race relations and our common future, look at the laws and policies that can help to ensure that we remain One America, and enlist **individuals, communities, businesses and government** at all levels in an effort to understand our differences as we appreciate the values that unite us.

### WHY A MAJOR INITIATIVE ON RACE, AND WHY NOW?

**President Clinton's personal, life-long commitment.** Growing up in the South, the President saw for himself the great harm caused by racial discrimination, and the difference that can be achieved by changing both policies and attitudes. That longstanding, deeply personal commitment has led him to make this initiative one of his major second-term priorities. He knows that America can reach its full potential only by enlisting the full energies of all our people, and giving all our citizens, of every background, the chance to make the most of their own God-given talents.

**Not a crisis, but an opportunity.** This effort builds on the President's record throughout his first term (defending affirmative action, major speeches on race and reconciliation, etc.). But unlike previous Presidential efforts in this area, President Clinton's initiative is the result not of a crisis, but of a unique opportunity:

America is strong enough to look to the future. Having moved aggressively in the first term to get the country back on the right track -- reversing the rising tide of crime, welfare, budget deficits, unemployment and income inequality -- the President believes that it is time for America to address these issues as we prepare for the 21st Century.

Many "wedge" issues have been defused. On many of the issues that had been used to divide the country -- such as crime and welfare -- the President has begun to change the terms of the debate, pointing to solutions instead of pointing fingers, and defusing tensions so that an honest dialogue about race can begin.

**Responsibility, community and citizenship.** This initiative will encourage Americans to take responsibility -- for ourselves and our families, for our community and at home with one another. It is a call to citizenship, because the President believes that being a good citizen includes recognizing the promise of America -- an America free of destructive bigotry, a nation that welcomes those who play by the rules, serve their community and reach out to make all Americans feel at home. This is a great nation, and the true measure of our greatness is in the human heart.

## **WHAT ARE THE INITIATIVE'S GOALS AND METHODS?**

**The initiative will have five central goals:**

- 1) To articulate the President's vision of racial reconciliation and a just, unified America;
- 2) To help educate the nation about the facts surrounding the issue of race;
- 3) To promote a constructive dialogue, to confront and work through the difficult and controversial issues surrounding race;
- 4) To recruit and encourage leadership at all levels to help bridge racial divides;
- 5) To find, develop and implement solutions in critical areas such as education, economic opportunity, housing, health care, crime and the administration of justice -- for individuals, communities, corporations and government at all levels.

The President hopes to achieve these goals through the following methods:

**Presidential leadership.** The President will begin a national examination of race and reconciliation -- explaining why the goal of One America is so important to preparing for the 21st Century, addressing the facts about race, encouraging others to discuss difficult racial issues that we too often avoid and reaching out to Americans of every race to get them engaged in the process. Unlike previous national efforts, this initiative will be led directly and personally by the President throughout.

**Dialogue, study and action.** Through dialogue, study and action, we will increase our understanding of race, and propose and promote policies and solutions that can make a difference.

**Dialogue.** Dialogue can help to inform, and to build support for constructive solutions to the issues of race. For an entire generation growing up after the civil rights movement, there has been little or no public articulation of the values and ideals of racial reconciliation. (And too often the rhetoric has been negative, helping to confirm derogatory stereotypes.) This initiative will employ the power of the Presidency to encourage open, candid debate about difficult issues and to highlight actions by individuals, communities, businesses and government that are working in this area now.

**Study.** The issues to be addressed will include: different perceptions and experiences of Americans of different races, confronting harmful stereotypes and examining serious problems. While the initiative will be largely forward-looking, it is also important to help educate Americans about the past -- so that the nation has a clear sense of what has come before, recognizing the unique experience of African

**Americans throughout our history.**

**Action. Throughout this effort, attention will go to policies that can make a difference and solutions that can be implemented by individuals, community groups, state and local governments and the federal government. Examples of issues to be addressed include the lack of economic progress among Hispanic Americans and the greatly reduced number of black and Hispanic students in California. This nation has made real progress, but we know that there is more that must be done.**

- An example of dialogue, study and action is the President's 5/16/97 apology to the survivors of the Tuskegee Study, which was combined with concrete actions and further study (establishing a bioethics center at Tuskegee; studying ways to involve minority communities in research and health care; new training materials for medical researchers on ethics and how to apply them to diverse populations; and new postgraduate fellowships in bioethicists for minorities).

### **ELEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE**

**Advisory Board.** This small, diverse group will advise the President and assist him in outreach efforts and consultations with experts. They were chosen based on their outstanding leadership on this issue and their contributions to America's ongoing dialogue about race and reconciliation.

**Significant Presidential events/actions throughout the year.** Events held throughout the year will include town hall meetings in different regions of the country, meetings with the advisory board and other events which will enable the President to carry out his goals for the initiative.

**Outreach, consultation and leadership recruitment.** The effort will include outreach to community leaders, religious leaders, state and local elected officials, members of Congress, business leaders and individuals, encouraging them to become involved in reconciliation and community-building projects.

**The President's Report to the American People.** The President will issue a report next summer, in which he will:

- Present his vision of One America, including an illustration and assessment of the growing diversity of our nation and of his consultations with his advisory board;
- Reflect the work that has occurred during the year, including the conversations and suggestions made at town hall meetings and other venues;
- Report on how the nation has evolved on the issue of race over the past 30 years, including the studies commissioned for the initiative;
- Provide recommendations and solutions that enable individuals, communities, businesses, organizations and government to address difficult issues and build on our best possibilities.



Welfare/service items for race speech:

### Welfare

- Our efforts to reform the nation's welfare system have benefitted millions of people, many of whom are members of the minority community. Since January 1993, the welfare rolls have plummeted by over 20 percent -- a total of 2.9 million. A recent study by my Council of Economic Advisors showed that, while about 40% of the decline in the welfare caseload is due to the strong economy we have, about a third is due to the welfare waivers my Administration granted to 43 states, so that they could change the structure of their welfare programs.
- The welfare law that I signed will help us achieve our goal of transforming welfare from a way of life to a second chance. To make work pay better than welfare, we significantly increased the minimum wage; and we expanded the earned income tax credit to help 40 million Americans. The new law provides an additional \$4 billion for child care. We have increased child support collections dramatically -- by 50%. Now we are working to make transportation available for those leaving welfare for work and to expand health care coverage for the children of low-income working parents. We have urged the corporate community to do its part, and a new Welfare to Work Partnership has been launched to lead the welfare to work effort in the business community and extend job opportunities for those seeking to remake their lives.

**[Elena FYI: HHS, DOL, DOJ, ED, and maybe EEOC are working together on a joint letter to states, in response to the Leadership Conference's letter. It would not be formal guidance, but an education piece for states as to which anti-discrimination laws are relevant (Title VI, ADA, age discrimination). It will give examples of problematic situations, and offer states technical assistance. It's still probably a few weeks away from being done. It's weak and voluntary enough that it probably doesn't work to ask them to speed it up for the speech, but who knows....]**

- When I signed the welfare law, I stated that I opposed portions of the law that had nothing to do with moving people from welfare to work, and that I would work for changes to the law. I refer, of course, to the benefit cuts to legal immigrants and to the cuts in the food stamp program. Initially, no one thought we could get any changes to the law, but I am pleased that the budget agreement we reached with the Congressional leadership restores significant benefit cuts for legal immigrants and makes the food stamp changes much fairer.

### Service

- I am very pleased that we have spurred a new effort to reach out to children at risk through the Presidents' Summit on America's Future, with the participation of all the living former Presidents or their representative, and the critical involvement of Gen. Colin Powell. The summit focused the nation's attention on citizen service and voluntarism aimed at reaching an additional 2 million children at risk by the year 2000. General Powell is leading the effort to reach this goal -- to give these 2 million children a

chance for a caring adult in their lives, a healthy start, a safe place, a marketable skill through a good education, and an opportunity to give back to their communities.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye ( CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 17:23:20.00

SUBJECT: Cloning g-8 language

TO: William P. Marshall ( CN=William P. Marshall/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Toby Donenfeld ( CN=Toby Donenfeld/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rachel E. Levinson ( CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [ OSTP ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sherman G. Boone ( CN=Sherman G. Boone/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Other countries have softened the cloning paragraph so that it no longer calls for legislation or an international ban. That gives us room, I think, to back off of our strict adherence to "somatic cell nuclear transfer." Here's what we've put together trying to use other countries' words where possible at NEC's request; I've sent this to HHS for clearance. Any thoughts?

We have taken note of the recent successful cloning of an adult sheep, which could open the way to the use of cloning for the replication of human individuals. While recognizing the considerable benefits for basic research, agriculture, and human health from cloning technology, we regard the deliberate cloning of human beings as ethically unacceptable. We are encouraged by the serious attention being given to the ethical implications of this technology by both national and international bodies. This will enable a measured approach to the debate on which uses of this technique are, and which are not, unacceptable. We support international cooperation to enforce common aspects of national policies on the use of cloning to create human beings.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cynthia A. Rice ( CN=Cynthia A. Rice/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 17:44:27.00

SUBJECT: Senate Finance Committee Mark

TO: Keith J. Fontenot ( CN=Keith J. Fontenot/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kenneth S. Apfel ( CN=Kenneth S. Apfel/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Emil E. Parker ( CN=Emil E. Parker/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry White ( CN=Barry White/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Emily Bromberg ( CN=Emily Bromberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

We're faxing you and our working group the two pager from Senate Finance:

Welfare to work: 75% of funds formula grant to states, administered by TANF agency. No mention of substate formula, implying the governors have discretion. 25% of funds awarded by HHS based on competition. \$100 million for performance bonus. Use of funds like Ways and Means (job creation, on-the-job training, contracts with job placement companies or programs; job vouchers; job retention or support services).

Texas Privatization: Deems Texas proposal approved as submitted, and authorizes Secretary to approve up to 10 state projects integrating eligibility and enrollment determinations.

Legal Immigrants: The proposal starts with the House Ways and Means grandfathering proposal, and adds in temporary benefits for the disabled-after-entry group we are defending. The Ways and Means costs only \$9.0 billion while the budget agreement set aside \$9.7 billion. The Senate takes that unclaimed \$700 million and proposes to allow legal immigrants in the country as of 8/96 to qualify for benefits for a limited period of time. OMB guesses that the \$700 million will pay for benefits for about 1 1/2 years.

Technical Corrections Act/HR 1048: The proposal incorporates the House technicals bill, minus anything related to SSDI/Social Security. This was done so that the bill won't violate the procedural firewall against including Social Security in a reconciliation bill and raise a point of order. We're not sure yet what "8" refers to (add a correction to the sanction for failure to meet minimum participation rates).



## Talking Points on Tobacco Settlement Talks

- o The Administration is closely monitoring the settlement talks among the tobacco industry, state attorneys general, public health groups, and private lawyers. Any agreement would have to be passed by the Congress and signed by the President.
- o We will carefully review any settlement that emerges from the discussions, and we will seek the advice of the public health community. As the President has said, in reviewing any settlement proposal, our focus will stay squarely on protecting kids and the public health.

**Q. Is the Administration trying to help close the deal?**

- A. Absolutely not. The Administration is monitoring the talks closely, so that the President will be in a position to evaluate and respond to any possible settlement. But the Administration has not yet reached a judgment on the kind of settlement the parties appear to be discussing and is not trying to encourage or close the deal.

**Q. Have you started to review the deal?**

- A. We have begun a process for reviewing the provisions that have been under discussion. We expect to spend the next couple of weeks analyzing the details as they emerge, and consulting with the public health community and others.

**Q. How will the review work and how long will it take?**

- A. A number of the Federal agencies have a role in tobacco, so we will coordinate the review out of the White House. We will take as long as we need to take, but we will seek to work promptly and expeditiously.

**Q. Dr. Kessler and Dr. Koop have asked in a letter to the President that you give them 30 days to complete their own review before the President signs off on anything. Are you going to wait?**

- A. The President has made clear that we would very closely consider the views of the public health community prior to rendering any judgment on a settlement, but we've been in contact with members of the community during the whole course of these discussions. We are not going to act before we know the views of the public health community, including Dr. Koop and Dr. Kessler, but we have not decided on any particular timetable.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Maria Echaveste ( CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 18:26:29.00

SUBJECT: Re: POTUS/FLOTUS message request for Suffrage Event

TO: Ellen M. Lovell ( CN=Ellen M. Lovell/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Lewis ( CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Marjorie Tarmey ( CN=Marjorie Tarmey/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Minyon Moore ( CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sondra L. Seba ( CN=Sondra L. Seba/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

FOLKS--I need some guidance here. While it may be true that the President indicated his support for a National Museum of Women's History--there has been no White House process to determine whether or not the President should appoint such a task force. Moreover, until Sondra's e-mail I was unaware of any letter signed by 46 congress folks that hadn't been responded to--the first I heard about this issue and the effort to create a Task Force was Sondra's scheduling request and I sent her back to counsel to figure out where things were. In my opinion is not the way to approach issues like this, but maybe I'm wrong. What do we think?

----- Forwarded by Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP on 06/12/97  
05:51 PM -----

Sondra L. Seba  
06/12/97 05:18:30 PM  
Record Type: Record

To: Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP  
cc: Marjorie Tarmey/WHO/EOP, Cheryl M. Carter/WHO/EOP, Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP, Janet Murguia/WHO/EOP  
Subject: Re: POTUS/FLOTUS message request for Suffrage Event

Maria -- speaking of the politics -- I just got a call from Gayle Ravnitzky in Rep. Carol Maloney's office stressing the need for this message of support from the President. They are hoping that the reason none of the principals can attend the rededication ceremony is simply scheduling conflicts and NOT because of CD Tucker or any loss of support for the importance of the event or the NMWH by the President. Gayle reminded me that when Rep. Maloney participated in the Congressional Women's Caucus meeting with the POTUS and VPOTUS a few months ago that she brought up the idea of the President forming a joint task force on the

National Museum of Women's History -- and he said it was a GREAT idea. Now, they're wanting to know: 1) if in fact the President is still supporting this idea, 2) how far along are we in the process of getting it formed, and 3) if there could be a mention of this in his letter to be ready at the rededication. Gayle was also wondering why the White House (the President) has NOT even responded to the letter to the President signed by 46 members of Congress urging the formation of this task force.

I think Congresswoman Maloney may need to get a call from you or another senior person regarding the following:

- 1) The continued support of the Administration for the formation of a Presidential Joint Task Force on the NMWH and the Suffrage Statue (and why we will have no senior Administration representation at the rededication event);
- 2) Where we are on the task force process (it's in General Counsel's hands under review right now - with Rob Weiner -- as of Monday);
- 3) The prospect of a Presidential message to be read aloud at the Rededication ceremony 6/26 and the possibility its mentioning the possible formation of the task force; and
- 4) The prospect of a written response from the President to the letter of wide support from the 46 House Representatives for the formation of a Presidential Task Force on the NMWH.

Please advise.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cathy R. Mays ( CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 15:10:28.00

SUBJECT: Weekly Meeting

TO: Michael Waldman ( CN=Michael Waldman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Donald H. Gips ( CN=Donald H. Gips/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Maria Echaveste ( CN=Maria Echaveste/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nancy A. Min ( CN=Nancy A. Min/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer L. Klein ( CN=Jennifer L. Klein/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gene B. Sperling ( CN=Gene B. Sperling/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen E. Skelton ( CN=Karen E. Skelton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara D. Woolley ( CN=Barbara D. Woolley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Emily Bromberg ( CN=Emily Bromberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christopher C. Jennings ( CN=Christopher C. Jennings/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rahm I. Emanuel ( CN=Rahm I. Emanuel/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura K. Capps ( CN=Laura K. Capps/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Toby Donenfeld ( CN=Toby Donenfeld/O=OVP @ OVP [ UNKNOWN ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Marjorie Tarmey ( CN=Marjorie Tarmey/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Michelle Crisci ( CN=Michelle Crisci/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Angelique Pirozzi ( CN=Angelique Pirozzi/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Lisa J. Levin ( CN=Lisa J. Levin/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sarah A. Bianchi ( CN=Sarah A. Bianchi/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [ OMB ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Suzanne Dale ( CN=Suzanne Dale/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Melissa Green ( CN=Melissa Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Yes -- we are having the Health Care Strategy Meeting today at 4:00 p.m.  
in Bruce's office.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jose Cerda III ( CN=Jose Cerda III/OU=OPD/O=EOP [ OPD ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 20:13:44.00

SUBJECT: Schedule

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro ( CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elena Kagan ( CN=Elena Kagan/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul J. Weinstein Jr. ( CN=Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce N. Reed ( CN=Bruce N. Reed/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Laura Emmett ( CN=Laura Emmett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Cathy R. Mays ( CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [ OPD ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

DPC Colleagues:

Just a reminder that I intend to depart for Chicago tomorrow to see my beloved Bulls win the NBA finals. My flight leaves at noon, but I'm not planning on coming in unless I'm needed. Also, if something comes up, please let me know in the a.m., and I'll change my schedule if need be. Otherwise, I'll be back Sunday afternoon (about 2pm, I think). I'll leave #s with singal, too.

Regards,

Jose' -- Bulls Hack One