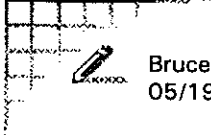


NLWJC - Kagan

DPC - Box 038 - Folder 010

Race Commission [1]



Bruce N. Reed
05/19/97 02:39:04 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: DRAFT:Reconciliation Communications Plan

Looks like 20% substance was an extremely optimistic estimate.

----- Forwarded by Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP on 05/19/97 02:43 PM -----

**ANN F.
WALKER**
05/16/97 06:18:55 PM



Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: DRAFT:Reconciliation Communications Plan



racecomm.wp

Attached is a draft Race/Reconciliation Communications Strategy Plan that is being circulated for to you for comment and edits. Keep in mind that this is a working document in progress and we want input and suggestions. This document incorporates the press plan put together by Mary Ellen, suggestions/comments that were submitted, surrogate and outreach strategies and materials. Please get me your comments and thoughts. Thanks-- (also, this document is viewed better from the LAUNCH mode -- using the view mode makes the formatting impossible to follow.)

Message Sent To: _____

Draft as of 5/16/97

RACE/RECONCILIATION COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY PLAN

OBJECTIVES

- *Emphasizing the importance and necessity of the race and reconciliation initiative Through the communications roll out to as wide an audience as possible.*
- *Illustrate the President's long-term commitment to, and understanding of, the issue of race in America.*
- *Develop the message to reflect accurately and appropriately the scope and nature of the President's initiative, ensuring that our means of communication are as accurate and inclusive as the initiative itself will be.*

Following is an outline of the communications strategy including press, surrogate and outreach plans and timelines. This is intended for planning purposes only.

Week of May 12: Lay the Ground Work

Event

Tuskegee Apology

The Tuskegee story will be the hook for many reporters to write about the race initiative from a historical perspective.

Press: Dr. David Satcher will go to the stakeout. Identify Administration spokesperson to put this in context of the larger race initiative (or brief Satcher).

Morgan State Commencement

Press: Side-bar/feature stories on Terry Edmonds, first African-American speech writer for a U.S. President, Morgan State alumni.

Media

Finalize Press Plan

Identify key reporters and publications (particularly minority journalists and outlets) for inclusion in roll out.

Materials

Develop and Distribute Internal Talking Points

Submit POTUS memo requesting surrogate approval and suggestions.

Outreach

Identify Surrogates

Validate the President's commitment to this issue and provide thoughts and anecdotes. These should be people from various disciplines (activists, religious, friends, family, political) who can address this issue in context of stages of the President's life.

Shackelford,
Nixon,
Secretary Riley
Jackson,

- Childhood:** Mack McLarty, David Leopoulos, Leopoulos, Carolyn Staley, Roger Mrs. Clinton
- College/Law School:** William Coleman, Phil Verveer
- U of Ark. Fayetteville:** L.T. Simes, Carol Willis, Diane Blair
- Governor:** Rodney Slater, Lottie Maria Haley, Freddie and Victor Tony Campolo, Ernie Green,
- To Present:** Henry Cisneros, Jesse Taylor Branch, Maggie Williams, Bob Matsui, Vernon Jordan
- Administration:** Ann Lewis, Minyon Moore, Maria Estevestez, Alexis Herman
- Process** Erskine Bowles, Sylvia Mathews, Bob Nash, Rahm Emmanuel, Ann

Lewis

(We need to look at diversifying this entire list a bit more -- Asian Americans, Hispanics)

Week of May 19: Continue Laying the Ground Work

Materials

- Submit Scheduling Request for POTUS Press Block- 3 hours
- Prepare Target Media Lists

targeted outlets. Focus on minority journalists, both mainstream press and

Research/Speechwriters Meet With POTUS

voice, on The aim of this meeting is to get the POTUS perspective, in his racial issues (or Week of June 2nd).

Develop and Finalize Surrogate List

Prepare Cabinet Commencement Talking Points

Plan Media Background Dinners

Identify hosts and participants.

Outreach

Reach Out to Potential Surrogates and Finalize List

Develop Outreach Lists

Include groups/individuals that should be brought into the White House for meetings/briefings prior to the speech. Using "consult" list and our list of 30 "influences", identify those who would be helpful in our efforts. Roundtable discussions will be an important opportunity to brief and obtain thoughts of the preeminent thinkers in this field. They will likely be contacted by the media to analyze/pontificate.

• **Academicians/Researchers** (Ron Walters, Cornell West, Ronald Takaki)

• **Activists** (MALDEF, NAACP, Urban League, LaRaza, SouthwestVoter)

• **Clergy/Religious Organizations** (National Council of Churches, Progressive Fundamentalist)

Willie

• **Intergovernmental Outreach** (Gov. Gary Locke, Dennis Archer, Brown)

• **Congressional Affairs List** (CBC, Congressional Hispanic Caucus)

Week of May 26th: Create Support Materials

Foreign Travel

POTUS Travels to The Hague, Paris, and London

Materials

Obtain Input From Outside "Thinkers" for Speech

Working off lists developed for consults and commission.

Draft Outline/Themes of Speech**Update/Draft Accomplishment Documents**

Native-

African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, Asian-Americans, and
Americans

Numbers

Prepare White House/Personnel Administration Charts and**Create Demographic Illustrations/Graphs**
Workforce changes, regional shifts, ect.**List Status of Current Activities**
Justice, Procurement, ect.**Develop California Specific Press and Outreach Lists****Draft Q&A's****Draft Surrogate Talking Points****Week of June 2nd: Obtain Consensus****Event****Announce White House Conference on Hate Crimes****Media****Work With News Outlets**CNN has
up to the 14th. US
takeouts.Focus on outlets that are dedicating considerable time to issue.
expressed interest in a week long series on race leading
News, Newsweek, and TIME also plan large**Materials****Confirm Internally and Work on Details of Town Hall Meetings**commemorate
desegregation.**Develop Town Hall Meetings Communications Outline**
Little Rock could be site of first Town Hall in September to
the anniversary of Central High School**Circulate First Draft of Speech**
Small internal group

Identify Op Ed Writers and Placement Targets

Finalize and Schedule POTUS Media Briefings/Interviews

This includes the week prior to speech focusing on inclusion and
journalists/outlets.

minority

Outreach

thinkers off

Invite Key "Thinkers" to Private White House Dinner

Provides POTUS with opportunity to get input from outside
the record.

Conduct Media Background Dinners

Schedule Private Meetings with POTUS.

Following is a list of potential invitees by subject areas:

- Educators/Scholars
- Non-Profit Leaders
- Business Leaders
- Sports and Entertainment Leaders
- Religious Leaders
- Civil Rights Advocates

Week of June 9th: Build Framework for the Speech

Event

Speech at UCSD June 14

Media

Schedule and Conduct Media Interviews with Surrogates

Hold White House Background Briefings

Preview race initiative to key audiences.

Identify Sunday Talkers

POTUS Interviews

The following is a sampling of possibilities, please submit
suggestions. Trotter Group, WSJ (Frisby), NBC (Bloom- Maybe
they would run on Sunday evening), AP (Sonya Ross), USA
Today (DeWayne Wickham), Asian-American outlets, Hispanic
Regional Publications, Univision, and American Urban Radio Network

June 13

Embargoed Briefing for White House Press Corps on Friday,

Morning Shows -- Rodney Slater and Henry Cisneros to discuss

POTUS background.

Pundits) **Background Briefing for Pundits (Reaching Out to Minority**

Background Briefing for Sunday Show Pundits and Columnists
Friday, June 13.

News Magazine Set-up for Early Deadlines
Possible Rodney Slater interview with Newsweek (and others?
On POTUS background on civil rights).

Materials **Revise/Edit/Finalize Speech**

Speech Prep

Review Op Eds

Qs and As Needed for the Day of Speech

an embargoes briefing on Friday. Sylvia, Ann L., etc., should
also be prepared to brief on Saturday as well. Distribute
commission bios profiles.

Outreach **Hold Private Briefings/Dinner with POTUS and Outside Thinkers**

Post Speech Activities

Media **Draft and submit NAACP Crisis Magazine Article**
Due July 12th

Op-eds from validators

Specialty Press Mailing
Editorial Board and specialty press mailing of speech and
background materials

Regional conference calls
Calls will be with beat reporters in large ethnic and minority
markets

Jesse

Book Guests on National and Regional Radio and TV Shows
The shows will be booked in targeted markets (ie-Tom Joyner;
Jackson; religious shows)

Specialty Press Conference Calls to Ethnic and Religious Media

Radio, TV, and Print Interviews to Targeted Specialty Media
(ie-Telemundo, Univision)

Satellite Interviews and/or CNN Guest Source

Tongs- Will Also be Competing with Summit of Eights

Guests for Sunday morning shows on June 15

Commission Members Fan Out to Monday AM Shows

Event

July

National Association of Black Journalists Convention.

September

40th Anniversary of the desegregation of Central High School -
event/attendance in Little Rock.

Race Commissioner
**THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO
PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY**

2100 M STREET, N.W., SUITE 500
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037

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Atlanta Committee for the
Olympic Games

Campaign Director
Sarah Brown

The National Campaign to
Prevent Teen Pregnancy
2100 M Street, N.W.
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Washington, D.C. 20037

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The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

2100 M Street, N.W.
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20037

THE CAMPAIGN

The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, founded in February 1996, is a nonprofit, nonpartisan initiative supported entirely by private donations.

THE NEED

The United States has a teen pregnancy rate more than twice as high as that in any other advanced country and almost ten times as high as the rate in Japan or the Netherlands. Teen pregnancy goes hand in hand with high risk for all those involved, particularly the mother and her baby, and imposes large costs on taxpayers.

To be effective in reducing teenage pregnancy, we need a national presence and national leadership to raise awareness of the issue, to attract new voices and new resources to the cause. We need to provide concrete assistance to those already working in the field. We need to face squarely the many disagreements that have plagued both national and local efforts to address this problem. And we need to establish the right of every child to be born to parents who are prepared to nurture and support that child.

THE MISSION AND GOAL

The mission of the Campaign is to prevent teen pregnancy by supporting values and stimulating actions that are consistent with a pregnancy-free adolescence. The Campaign's goal is to reduce the teenage pregnancy rate by one-third by the year 2005.

KEY STATISTICS

- More than 4 out of 10 young women become pregnant before they reach the age of 20—one million a year.
- More than 8 out of 10 of these pregnancies are unplanned.
- Almost 75 percent of births to teens are outside of marriage, up from only 15 percent 30 years ago.
- One of every 3 girls has had sexual intercourse by the age of 15 and 1 out of 2 by the age of 18.
- Three of every 4 boys have had sexual intercourse by the age of 18.
- Teen childbearing costs U.S. taxpayers \$7 billion annually.

LEADERSHIP

The work of the Campaign is being led by four task forces. Task force members have been drawn from many sectors and regions of the country and bring a wide range of experience and points of view to the Campaign. The task forces and their chairs are:

Media Task Force

Jody Miller, Chair

Religion and Public Values Task Force

William Galston, Chair

State and Local Action Task Force

Barbara Huberman, Chair

Effective Programs and Research Task Force

Kristin Moore, Chair

For Further Information Contact
The National Campaign to
Prevent Teen Pregnancy
2100 M Street, N.W., Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20037
Telephone: (202) 857-8655
Fax: (202) 331-7735

THE STRATEGY

To achieve its mission the Campaign has adopted a five-pronged strategy:

- Take a strong stand against teen pregnancy
- Enlist the help of the media
- Support and stimulate state and local action
- Lead a national discussion on the role of religion, culture, and public values in an effort to build common ground
- Make sure that local community efforts are based on research about what works

Each of these efforts will inform, or work in tandem with, the others.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The work of the Campaign is being guided by six principles:

- Tolerance for the diversity of views that exists about how best to intervene
- Commitment to nonpartisanship
- Desire to work with existing groups
- Recognition that teen pregnancy is a symptom as well as a cause of poverty and other disadvantages
- Commitment to be science-based
- Recognition that the focus must be on boys as well as girls

TALKING POINTS ON RACE/RECONCILIATION
AS OF MAY 9, 1997

** In discussing this initiative, we have concluded that it is prudent not to make analogies juxtaposing the future of U.S. race relations with instances of civil war or major ethnic strife, e.g. Bosnia, Zaire or the Mid East. However, it is all right to talk affirmatively about the U.S. as a beacon and example to a world where there are deep divisions among ethnic, racial and religious groups within nations and among nations. A Q&A will be provided on this type of question which has surfaced repeatedly.*

- The charge the President set is for us to shape an initiative that will make a difference for Americans --that will make changes and improvements that we can look back on with pride. The President's goal is for us to enter the next century as a strong and united America.
- At a time when affirmative action and other tools to deal with discrimination are under attack, we must establish a new American consensus about what it means to *be* and *become* One America. While there is no immediate crisis driving us, 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. After all, America has changed a great deal in the past three decades. Hispanic-Americans are now the fastest growing minority group. There are four school districts in the country, including one right across the river from here --in Virginia --that have children from more than 100 different racial and ethnic groups in one single school district. We should embrace such diversity.
- The President has long maintained that the evil of racism is rooted in our separateness. He believes that greater dialogue between individuals of differing races will reveal the similar interests and values all Americans share. The President wants to encourage Americans to celebrate their diversity while reinforcing the values important to us all.
- The President has been a constant voice in pressing racial healing and unity. Those occasions include speeches in Memphis, Tennessee in 1993 and Austin, Texas in 1995, his inaugural and State of the Union addresses this year, a recent radio address, and the Jackie Robinson anniversary commemoration. He will address the issue of reconciliation again on Friday (May 16) when he apologizes, on behalf of the U.S. Government, for the Syphilis Study at Tuskegee University. The President's first commencement speech this year will be at an historically Black school -- Morgan State University in Maryland. This national address on Sunday, May 18th will focus on science and technology.

- The President's experiences with discrimination are rooted in the South and in the legacy slavery left. His grandfather had a grade school education and ran a grocery store in Hope, Arkansas. Most of his customers were black, poor and were working people. As a child in that store, President Clinton learned that people of different races could and should treat each other with respect and dignity. While his grandparents were in the minority being poor, Southern whites who were pro-civil rights, they taught the President a lesson that he has carried with him through life -- Discrimination is not just morally wrong, it hurts everyone.
- The President has been consistent and steadfast throughout his life and professional career in his pursuit of equality and opportunity for all.
- We are crafting an initiative that capitalizes on the power of the Presidency and the strengths of this President. The bully pulpit is a potent amplifier of any Presidential message. 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 has not yet settled on the set of activities that will constitute this initiative. We are designing a proposal that strikes the right balance between study and action.

File: Race Commission



Jose Cerda III

05/13/97 05:16:28 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
cc: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP
Subject: Race for an Initiative

Elena:

Here's a quick update on today's reconciliation meeting:

1. We are moving forward with the previously suggested 3-part initiative that includes: (1) a 7-member commission with one change by POTUS; he wants to include former White House Fellow and DPC member Susan Johnson-Cook (African-American minister); (2) 4 town halls; and (3) 1 meeting/event each month for the next year.

2. Sylvia, Cheryl Mill and Jodie Torkelson will meet before the next meeting to iron out legal, budget and staffing issues. You are on the hook with Counsel's office for one unresolved issue: whether or not we need an EO/directive. Sylvia suggested that Counsel's office (Diane?) contact you on this, and that the two of you come forward with options and a rec by next week's meeting.

3. DPC should begin thinking about a policy pieces to incorporate into the "initiative" over the next year. She expressed that while we generally do 80% policy to 20% dialogue/communications, that this initiative should be the opposite -- 80% dialogue/communications and 20% policy.

4. Other miscellany: (1) memo on outreach to Rev. Jackson and the chair of the Commission on Civil Rights will be drafted by end of week; and (2) draft press plan to be circulated this week for comment.

Next week's discussion will focus on "scope of the commission's mission" and "how to measure success."

Hope this helps,
Jose'

Draft as of 5/16/97

RACE/RECONCILIATION COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY PLAN

OBJECTIVES

- *Emphasizing the importance and necessity of the race and reconciliation initiative
Through the communications roll out to as wide an audience as possible.*
- *Illustrate the President's long-term commitment to, and understanding of, the issue of
race in America.*
- *Develop the message to reflect accurately and appropriately the scope and nature of the
President's initiative, ensuring that our means of communication are as accurate and
inclusive as the initiative itself will be.*

Following is an outline of the communications strategy including press, surrogate and outreach plans and timelines. This is intended for planning purposes only.

Week of May 12: Lay the Ground Work

Event

Tuskegee Apology

The Tuskegee story will be the hook for many reporters to write about the race initiative from a historical perspective.

Press: Dr. David Satcher will go to the stakeout. Identify Administration spokesperson to put this in context of the larger race initiative (or brief Satcher).

Morgan State Commencement

Press: Side-bar/feature stories on Terry Edmonds, first African-American speech writer for a U.S. President, Morgan State alumni.

Media

Finalize Press Plan

Identify key reporters and publications (particularly minority journalists and outlets) for inclusion in roll out.

Materials **Develop and Distribute Internal Talking Points**

Submit POTUS memo requesting surrogate approval and suggestions.

Outreach **Identify Surrogates**

Validate the President's commitment to this issue and provide thoughts and anecdotes. These should be people from various disciplines (activists, religious, friends, family, political) who can address this issue in context of stages of the President's life.

• Childhood:	Mack McLarty, David Leopoulos, Mrs. Leopoulos, Carolyn Staley, Roger Clinton
• College/Law School:	William Coleman, Phil Verveer
• U of Ark. Fayetteville:	L.T. Simes, Carol Willis, Diane Blair
• Governor:	Rodney Slater, Lottie Shackelford, Maria Haley, Freddie and Victor Nixon, Tony Campolo, Ernie Green, Secretary Riley
• To Present:	Henry Cisneros, Jesse Jackson, Taylor Branch, Maggie Williams, Bob Matsui, Vernon Jordan
• Administration:	Ann Lewis, Minyon Moore, Maria Estevez, Alexis Herman
• Process	Erskine Bowles, Sylvia Mathews, Bob Nash, Rahm Emmanuel, Ann Lewis

(We need to look at diversifying this entire list a bit more -- Asian Americans, Hispanics)

Week of May 19: Continue Laying the Ground Work

Materials **Submit Scheduling Request for POTUS Press Block- 3 hours**

Prepare Target Media Lists

Focus on minority journalists, both mainstream press and targeted outlets.

Research/Speechwriters Meet With POTUS

The aim of this meeting is to get the POTUS perspective, in his voice, on racial issues (or Week of June 2nd).

Develop and Finalize Surrogate List

Prepare Cabinet Commencement Talking Points

Plan Media Background Dinners

Identify hosts and participants.

Outreach

Reach Out to Potential Surrogates and Finalize List

Develop Outreach Lists

Include groups/individuals that should be brought into the White House for meetings/briefings prior to the speech. Using "consult" list and our list of 30 "influences", identify those who would be helpful in our efforts. Roundtable discussions will be an important opportunity to brief and obtain thoughts of the preeminent thinkers in this field. They will likely be contacted by the media to analyze/pontificate.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academicians/Researchers (Ron Walters, Cornell West, Ronald Takaki) • Activists (MALDEF, NAACP, Urban League, LaRaza, SouthwestVoter) • Clergy/Religious Organizations (National Council of Churches, Progressive Fundamentalist) • Intergovernmental Outreach (Gov. Gary Locke, Dennis Archer, Willie Brown) • Congressional Affairs List (CBC, Congressional Hispanic Caucus) |
|---|--|

Week of May 26th: Create Support Materials

Foreign Travel

POTUS Travels to The Hague, Paris, and London

Materials

Obtain Input From Outside "Thinkers" for Speech
Working off lists developed for consults and commission.

Draft Outline/Themes of Speech

Update/Draft Accomplishment Documents

African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, Asian-Americans, and Native-Americans

Prepare White House/Personnel Administration Charts and Numbers

Create Demographic Illustrations/Graphs

Workforce changes, regional shifts, ect.

List Status of Current Activities

Justice, Procurement, ect.

Develop California Specific Press and Outreach Lists

Draft Q&A's

Draft Surrogate Talking Points

Week of June 2nd: Obtain Consensus

Event

Announce White House Conference on Hate Crimes

Media

Work With News Outlets

Focus on outlets that are dedicating considerable time to issue. CNN has expressed interest in a week long series on race leading up to the 14th. US News, Newsweek, and TIME also plan large takeouts.

Materials

Confirm Internally and Work on Details of Town Hall Meetings

Develop Town Hall Meetings Communications Outline

Little Rock could be site of first Town Hall in September to commemorate the anniversary of Central High School desegregation.

Circulate First Draft of Speech

Small internal group

Identify Op Ed Writers and Placement Targets

Finalize and Schedule POTUS Media Briefings/Interviews

This includes the week prior to speech focusing on inclusion and minority journalists/outlets.

Outreach

Invite Key "Thinkers" to Private White House Dinner

Provides POTUS with opportunity to get input from outside thinkers off the record.

Conduct Media Background Dinners

Schedule Private Meetings with POTUS.

Following is a list of potential invitees by subject areas:

- Educators/Scholars
- Non-Profit Leaders
- Business Leaders
- Sports and Entertainment Leaders
- Religious Leaders
- Civil Rights Advocates

Week of June 9th: Build Framework for the Speech

Event

Speech at UCSD June 14

Media

Schedule and Conduct Media Interviews with Surrogates

Hold White House Background Briefings

Preview race initiative to key audiences.

Identify Sunday Talkers

POTUS Interviews

The following is a sampling of possibilities, please submit suggestions. Trotter Group, WSJ (Frisby), NBC (Bloom- Maybe they would run on Sunday evening), AP (Sonya Ross), USA Today (DeWayne Wickham), Asian-American outlets, Hispanic Regional Publications, Univision, and American Urban Radio Network

Embargoed Briefing for White House Press Corps on Friday, June 13

Morning Shows -- Rodney Slater and Henry Cisneros to discuss POTUS background.

Background Briefing for Pundits (Reaching Out to Minority Pundits)

Background Briefing for Sunday Show Pundits and Columnists
Friday, June 13.

News Magazine Set-up for Early Deadlines

Possible Rodney Slater interview with Newsweek (and others? On POTUS background on civil rights).

Materials

Revise/Edit/Finalize Speech

Speech Prep

Review Op Eds

Qs and As Needed for the Day of Speech

Given that deadlines are on early Saturday, we may need to do an embargoed briefing on Friday. Sylvia, Ann L., etc., should also be prepared to brief on Saturday as well. Distribute commission bios profiles.

Outreach

Hold Private Briefings/Dinner with POTUS and Outside Thinkers

Post Speech Activities

Media

Draft and submit NAACP Crisis Magazine Article
Due July 12th

Op-eds from validators

Specialty Press Mailing

Editorial Board and specialty press mailing of speech and background materials

Regional conference calls

Calls will be with beat reporters in large ethnic and minority markets

Book Guests on National and Regional Radio and TV Shows

The shows will be booked in targeted markets (ie-Tom Joyner; Jesse Jackson; religious shows)

Specialty Press Conference Calls to Ethnic and Religious Media

Radio, TV, and Print Interviews to Targeted Specialty Media
(ie-Telemundo, Univision)

Satellite Interviews and/or CNN Guest Source

Tongs- Will Also be Competing with Summit of Eights

Guests for Sunday morning shows on June 15

Commission Members Fan Out to Monday AM Shows

Event

July

National Association of Black Journalists Convention.

September

40th Anniversary of the desegregation of Central High School -
event/attendance in Little Rock.

File: Race commission

Ponce -
FYI
Ellen

Andrew J. Mayock
05/15/97 12:52:15 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Press Plan on Race Initiative

Please provide any comments to Mary Ellen. Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP on 05/15/97 12:50 PM -----

Mary E. Glynn
05/14/97
07:32:47 PM

Record Type: Non-Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Press Plan on Race Initiative

Please send me your comments/thoughts by Thursday afternoon.

Race/Reconciliation

Thus far, coverage of the race/reconciliation issue has been both accurate and positive. It has piqued the interest of many reporters -- stories have already appeared in the New York Times, Knight-Ridder, Newsday, the Chicago Tribune and many others. CNN, TIME, US News & World Report and Newsweek are all looking at big packages they would like to run in the next few weeks. Most of them understand that the President has a long-term commitment to the issue. To a person, the reporters see the President's initiative as transcendent and historical.

The problem we face is that there has been such a long buildup to this speech that when June 14 actually comes, reporters will look for something tangible (besides the names of the commission members) to come out of the speech. If they consider this speech mushy, we will face the headline "there is no there there." It is essential that our administration talkers stress that the President wants to set a tone and spark a dialogue on race -- that in and of itself is progress.

Goals

1. Inform reporters about the President's long-term commitment to and understanding of the issue of race in America. (Background as a white Southerner, significant speeches on race, the affirmative action review, etc.)

2. Plan to give out some information regarding the structure of the commission, its scope, agenda, etc. to White House press corps via tongs and structured interviews.

3. Make certain that alternative media are aware of the President's initiative on race.

Calendar

May 12 - 16

Surrogate list - Develop a solid list of "talkers" both within and outside of the Administration to refer to reporters. (ie - Slater, Mathews, Nash, Emanuel, McLarty, Stephanopoulos, Leopoulos)

May 16

Tuskegee Apology

The Tuskegee story will be the hook for many of our reporters to write about the race initiative. This event will showcase the President's historical interest in the subject of race in America, and his intimacy with the issue of Southern segregation. East Room Event
David Satcher, CDC does stakeout, regional interviews

May 18

Morgan State Commencement

The President's speech will not be targeted to an African-American audience, but it will address science, technology and ethical dilemmas. It will reference the Tuskegee apology and will tie it to the role of ethics in science and technology.

May 25 -- 29

Foreign Travel -- The Hague, Paris, London

June 2 -- Work with news outlets that are dedicating considerable time to issue. CNN has expressed interest in a week long series on race leading up to the 14th. US News, Newsweek and TIME also plan large takeouts.

Mathews, Nash, McLarty to do tongs on Potus background in

Arkansas

June 9 - 14 Interviews On Race

Potus interview with Mike Frisby, Wall St. Journal
Potus interview with San Diego Union-Tribune
Potus interview with William Greider, Rolling Stone,
Potus interview with American Urban Radio Network

VP conference call interview with the Trotter Group

Qs and As needed for the day of speech

- June 13 Embargoed briefing on Potus speech at White House
Morning shows -- Rodney Slater, Bob Nash to discuss Potus
background in AR
Background briefing for pundits -- EJ Dionne, Colby King,
Clarence Page, Lars Erik Nelson, Charlyne Hunter-Gault, Paul Gigot,
Gerry Seib, Mary McGrory, Tom Oliphant, Jacob Weisberg + others
- June 14 Speech at UCSD
- June 15 Member of commission on Sunday shows

Post Speech

Op-eds from validators

Editorial board and specialty press mailing of speech and
background materials

Regional conference calls with beat reporters in large ethnic and
minority markets

Book guests on national and regional radio and tv shows in
targeted markets (ie - Tom Joyner; Jesse Jackson show; religious
shows)

Specialty press conference calls to ethnic and religious media

Radio, tv and print interviews to targeted specialty media (ie -
Telemundo, Univision)

Satellite interviews and/or CNN Guest Source

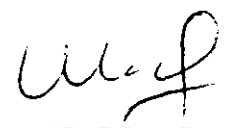
Message Sent To: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR RAHM EMANUEL

FROM: MACK McLARTY



SUBJECT: CONFERENCE ON RACE RELATIONS

This is worth considering, in my opinion. I know you and Skip have visited about the President's possible participation in the Central High anniversary, and I wanted to add this information for your evaluation and thinking.

Attachment

cc: Bruce Reed
Peter O'Keefe

Peter -
Mack would
like to discuss
this w/ you:
Patty

Donna Cochran McLarty
2323 Wyoming Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

April 23, 1997

MEMORANDUM

Betsy Jacoway, whose bio is included, is a respected historian from Newport, Arkansas, who is organizing a conference on race relations to coincide with the 40th Anniversary of the Central High crisis. She has received acceptances already from distinguished, nationally recognized historians and scholars and hopes that this dialogue could add depth and breath to a discussion the President would begin if he decides to make an address at Central on September 25, 1997. The invitation to speak has already been extended by Skip Rutherford and the Little Rock Commission. Given his interest in promoting healing in race relations during this term I thought this might be of particular interest.

REMEMBRANCE AND RECONCILIATION

Understanding the Little Rock Crisis of 1957

September 25 - 27, 1997

Forty years ago Little Rock took the first halting steps toward the "voluntary" desegregation of a southern, urban school system. Despite three years of careful planning, the combination of racial prejudice, political maneuvering and blurred lines of local authority led to a full-blown crisis with this beleaguered city, a crisis that eventually became both constitutional and international in scope. For forty years, many in Little Rock have worked to forget what happened here in 1957, believing that the shame of that time could somehow be lessened by inattention. With the passage of the years, however, the shame and the pain of those days have remained a blot on our city's history and heart, and in the absence of clear understanding, extensive mythologies have grown up around the personalities and events of that time. As these mythologies grow and proliferate, they become an impediment to any clear understanding of the events and import of 1957; and without understanding, there can be no real healing in our city.

I propose that in conjunction with the 40th anniversary of the crisis and the opening of the Central High Museum Visitors Center in September, 1997, the President sponsor a major conference to consider various aspects of that troubled time, bringing to Little Rock scholars of national and international importance and recognition. The conference proceedings will not only help us to develop a clearer understanding of what happened in our city, but also in the edited volume that will grow out of this symposium, it will contribute to a broader national understanding of our city's role in the civil rights movement. The enclosed conference outline reflects the scholars who have already agreed to participate, unless otherwise indicated.

I am very excited about the opportunities for reconciliation and healing that this symposium promises to provide. The opening of the Central High Museum Visitors Center will focus the eyes of the world on us and suggest that we have at least begun the process of coming to terms with our past; but the Visitors Center is not designed to provide a forum for discussion of the questions that inevitably will accompany such a reexamination. The conference that I am proposing will provide that forum, and I believe that it will communicate to the world that we are at last ready to learn from our past and to carry that understanding into our shaping of the future.

Elizabeth Jacobson
April 7, 1997

REMEMBRANCE AND RECONCILIATION

Understanding the Little Rock Crisis of 1957

Thursday, September 25, 1997

10:00 a.m. - Ceremony commemorating the 40th Anniversary
of the Little Rock Crisis

Remarks by President Bill Clinton

Opening of the Central High Visitors Center

Noon Conference registration and lunch at hotel

1:00 p.m. - Bus tour of 1957 Little Rock

4:00 p.m. - The "Little Rock Nine" meet with conference
participants at Central High

5:30 p.m. - Cocktail buffet at the Governor's Mansion

Friday, September 26, 1997

8:00 a.m. - Conference registration

8:30 a.m. - Opening remarks and Introduction of speaker
Elizabeth Jacoway

Keynote Address: John Hope Franklin, Duke (not definite)

10:00 a.m. - Session 1: Racism and Segregation

Chair: Margaret Bolsterli, Yale University

Papers: Winthrop Jordan, U of Mississippi

George Fredrickson, Stanford (not definite)

Comment: Tom Holt, University of Chicago

Noon - Luncheon Speaker: Linda Reed, U of Houston
"Daisy Bates' Place in History"

Friday, September 26, 1997, cont'd

- 1:30 p.m. - Session 2: Growing Up Segregated
Chair: Leroy Williams, UALR
Papers: George Wright, University of Texas
Joel Williamson, UNC, Chapel Hill
Comment: Elsa Barkley Brown, U of Maryland
- 3:30 p.m. - Session 3: Forces for Southern Change
Chair: John Graves, Henderson State U
Papers: James Cobb, U of Georgia
Patricia Sullivan, Harvard
Comment: David Goldfield, UNC Charlotte
- 6:00 p.m. - Dinner Speaker: Dan Carter, Emory U
"Southern Politics and the Curse of Racism"
- 7:30 p.m. - Town Hall Forum on "Desegregation Now?"
Moderator: Melba Patillo Beals, "LR Nine"
Possible Panelists: Jesse Jackson, John
Walker, Maya Angelou, Mary Frances
Berry, Wiley Branton, Jr.
Comments: The Audience

Saturday, September 27, 1997

- 8:30 a.m. - Session 4: Arkansas and the BROWN Decision
Chair: Willard Gatewood, U of Arkansas
Papers: Tony Badger, Cambridge University
John Kirk, University of Wales
Comment: Charles Eagles, U of Mississippi

Saturday, September 27, 1997, cont'd

10:30 a.m. - Session 5: Little Rock, A Constitutional Crisis

Chair: Jeanetta Kearney, AR State Press

Papers: Kermit Hall, Ohio State U

Tony Freyer, U of Alabama

(not definite)

Comment: Walter Dellinger, Justice Dept.

(not definite)

Noon - Luncheon Speaker: Sheldon Hackney, NEH
"Healing Racism Through Understanding
Our Past"

(not definite)

1:30 p.m. - Session 6: On the Front Lines in 1957

Chair: David Chappell, U of Arkansas

Papers: Roy Reed, University of Arkansas

Elizabeth Roy, San Francisco

Comment: Paul Greenberg, AR Democrat-Gazette

3:30 p.m. - Concluding Remarks: Odessa Woolfolk,
Birmingham Civil Rights Institute

(not definite)

4:30 p.m. - Tours of Central High School and Visitors
Center

6:30 p.m. - Dinner for Conference Speakers, CCLR
Speaker: Everett Tucker III, LRCofC
"Prospects for Little Rock's Future"

ELIZABETH JACOWAY

EDUCATION

- Ph.D. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1974
Dissertation Director: George B. Tindall
- M.A. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1968
Thesis Director: Joel Williamson

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- Southern Historical Association: Board of Editors; Journal of Southern History; Francis Butler Simkins Prize Committee; Executive Council; Membership Committee; Constitutional Review Committee; Chair, Nominating Committee; Program Committee
- Southern Association for Women Historians: President; Vice President; Chair, Rose and Spruill Prize Committee; Future Planning Committee; Chair, Publicity Committee; Finance Committee
- Arkansas Women's History Institute: Founding Board of Directors; President (2); Chair, Susie Pryor Prize Committee; Exhibit Coordinator, "Behold, Our Works Were Good!"
- National Endowment for the Humanities: Review Panelist, Division of Research; Review Panelist, Division of Fellowships (2); Fellowship for Independent Study and Research (\$15,000); Summer Stipend (\$2,000)
- Arkansas College: Visiting Associate Professor, 1990-1991
- University of Arkansas at Little Rock: Associate Professor; Coordinator, Oral History Program, 1975-1980
- University of Florida: Assistant Professor, 1972-1975

PUBLICATIONS

- "The South's Palladium": The Southern Woman and the Cash Construct," in Paul D. Escott, ed., Wilbur J. Cash and the Minds of the South, LSU Press, 1992.
- The Adaptable South: Essays in Honor of George Brown Tindall, Editor, with Dan T. Carter, Lester C. Lamon and Robert McMath, LSU, 1991.
- "Little Rock," "Orval Faubus," and "Civil Rights and Business" in Encyclopedia of Southern Culture, UNC Press, 1989.
- "Behold, Our Works Were Good!": A Handbook of Arkansas Women's History, Editor, August House Publishing Company, 1986.
- Southern Businessmen and Desegregation, Editor, with David R. Colburn, LSU, 1982.
- "Civil Rights and the Changing South," in Jacoway and Colburn, Southern Businessmen and Desegregation.
- Taken By Surprise: Little Rock Business Leaders and Desegregation, in Jacoway and Colburn, Southern Businessmen and Desegregation.
- Yankee Missionaries in the South: The Penn School Experiment, LSU, 1980.
- "Education for Life: The Penn School Experience," in Jack R. Censer and N. Steven Steinert, South Atlantic Urban Studies, Volume 2, University of South Carolina Press, 1978.

Date: 04/25/97 Time: 17:11
CUNDATED: you're next

I've got to have otherwise, I'll get blasted for having all the men I called on today. Properly blasted, properly blasted. You're next.

Q: You mentioned domestic... Are you confident that Mr. Hashimoto's package of deregulation measures will be strong enough and timely to sustain growth in Japan without any kind of help from the fiscal side?

Clinton: Well, I hope so. He's he's confident that it will be. And that's you know, he has to make the call.

But we had a very we had a very good and, I felt, pretty sophisticated conversation about it today, because what I understand why Japan also wishes to cut its deficit, increase its savings rate. And I understand we we have similar long-term demographic challenges in Japan and the United States. You will face them before we will. And I understand that. But it's also important to keep our systems to open, to keep opening them up, and to not let the trade balance get out of whack. And we're committed to working on it, and I think we'll be reasonably successful, if we work at it.

Go ahead, Karen.

Staff: Last question.

Clinton: All right.

Staff: The prime minister has to go.

Clinton: I know.

Q: Mr. President, your aides have said that in coming weeks you plan to make to announce a major initiative on the state of race relations in this country. Why now? And what do you expect a blue-ribbon panel, commission, or task force whatever you decide to produce in terms of tangible results that will make a difference in people's lives?

Clinton: Well, first of all, let me say I have not yet settled on a final form of an initiative. But what I what I think we need to do is to examine the nature of our relations with one another as Americans and what America is going to be like in this new century. I think it is time for a taking stock.

We've been through some huge upheavals over race in America. We fought a civil war over slavery and race. And then we had a series of constitutional amendments that gave basic citizenship rights to African Americans. Then we had a long civil rights struggle which was marked by steady, explicit forbidding of various kinds of discrimination. And then we had the Kerner Commission Report in '68, which basically said even if you eliminate all these negative things there are certain affirmative things you have to do to get people back to the starting line so they can contribute to our society. And then we had 25 years of affirmative action, which is being rethought now, reassessed and argued all over again.

But America has changed a great deal during that time. The fastest growing minority group now are the Hispanics. There are four school districts in this country, including one right across the river here in Virginia, that have children from more than 100 different racial and ethnic groups in one single school district. And I personally rejoice at this. I think this is a huge asset for the United States as we go into the 21st century, if we learn how to avoid the racial and ethnic and religious pitfalls that have that are bedeviling the rest of the world today.

So that's what I want to do. I want to take stock, see where we

EK -
FYI


are, and see how we can get into the 21st century as one America, respecting our diversity but coming closer together. And, by the way, I think this summit of service will have a lot to do with making it better.

But I am making the final policy decisions, and I'll have some announcement to make before too long.

Thank you very much. Thank you, Mr. Prime Minister.

END

APNP-04-25-97 1724EDT

 Bruce N. Reed
04/21/97 12:46:17 PM


Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Meeting w/Sylvia Mathews on Monday, April 21

----- Forwarded by Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP on 04/21/97 12:50 PM -----

 Richard Socarides
04/20/97 04:00:25 PM

Record Type: Record

To: June G. Turner/WHO/EOP

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

Subject: Re: Meeting w/Sylvia Mathews on Monday, April 21 

Here is the current draft of the hate crimes memo.

DRAFT 4-19-97

April , 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

**FROM: SYLVIA MATHEWS
MARIA ECHAVESTE**

RE: Proposed White House Conference on Hate Crimes

I. SUMMARY

This memorandum provides background information relating to hate crimes in America and proposes that you authorize the convening of a White House conference on hate crimes to be held in the fall of 1997. This memorandum also sets forth the goals, structure, timing,

staffing and funding for such a conference.

II. BACKGROUND

In January the Executive Committee of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (“LCCR”) meet with senior White House staff. At the meeting, LCCR presented its recent report on hate crimes in America. The report recommends, among other things, that you convene a White House Conference on hate crimes to help demonstrate the magnitude of the problem and look for possible solutions. The report points out that “from killings and beatings to acts of arson and vandalism, ... hate crimes injure or even kill thousands of people, terrify countless others, divide Americans against each other, and distort our entire society.”

Statistics collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation suggest that over 8,000 hate crimes occur in America each year. Moreover, it is generally believed that these statistics greatly understate the problem. Crimes of hate are on the rise, even as crimes of violence are on the decline. The recent incidents of arson at houses of worship, the abortion clinic bombings and the media attention given to other incidents of hate related violence, all have helped to focus national attention on the problem.

The principal federal statute in this area (18 USC 245) contains a traditional definition of hate crimes as attacks based on race, religion or national origin. The Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990 expanded that definition, for the purposes of its provisions, to include crimes in which an individual becomes the victim due to their race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity or disability. The Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act of 1994 expands that definition further to include women.

You have repeatedly condemned these acts of violence and tried to focus Americans on ways to find common ground, stressing themes of unity.

III. PROPOSED CONFERENCE

Goals: A White House conference on hate crimes would:

- help to educate the public in a dramatic way about the substantial threat these crimes pose to us as a nation and how they are at odds with the fundamental principals of fairness and equal justice we hold dear as a country;
- demonstrate the Administration’s commitment to preventing hate crimes and highlight the actions we are already taking to achieve this goal; and
- serve as a powerful and direct way to communicate to the American people the seriousness of the situation.

The theme of the conference should be the impact hate crimes have on the American society. And while the Reconciliation\Race Initiative focuses primarily on race, the hate crimes conference would be inclusive of all victims of crimes motivated by hate, including those motivated by the actual or perceived religion, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation or disability of the victim.

Structure: The conference would last one day and be held at the White House. It would include approximately 100 participants from all walks of life and from every region of the country. They would be selected by a White House working group. The participants would include the victims and their families, advocates, law enforcement professionals, state and local government officials, Members of Congress, religious leaders, etc. Senior Administration officials from the White House, the Attorney General and other officials from the Department of Justice and relevant agencies and departments would also participate.

The conference would include welcoming remarks from the Attorney General and thereafter the participants would move into smaller groups to hear several panels focused on different elements of the problem. (Examples could include panels focused on crimes motivated by race, religion, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation/identity, disability; the attackers and organized hate groups; law enforcement efforts and best practices; educational and private initiatives; help available for the victims, etc.) Panel participants would be pre-assigned based on their area of expertise. Each panel would include an Administration official and a pre-assigned chair.

In the afternoon the entire conference would reconvene and hear remarks from you. We would work to have the afternoon session carried live on CNN and other networks, and/or by satellite feeds to venues in other locations. Your remarks would be introduced by a series of brief comments from victims, whose selection would illustrate the diversity and scope of the crisis. Your comments would outline the scope of the problem and suggest the Administration's response. After your remarks, the conference would hear reports from the panel chairs and you would ask them questions during a round table discussion. A short question and answer period involving the larger audience would also be included. A reception for participants could follow.

A book of the conference proceedings would be produced and distributed to the participants and others. A letter from you outlining what can be done to fight hate crimes and including any specific proposals coming out of the conference could be distributed widely

Timing: The conference would take place in the fall of 1997.

Staffing: The Office of Public Liaison would take the lead in staffing. A working group to include Public Liaison staff and staff from other relevant White House Departments (Intergovernmental Affairs, Legislative Affairs, Cabinet Affairs, Communications, Domestic Policy Council, etc.) should be assembled to run the conference.

Funding: Outside funding, through a not-for-profit foundation or otherwise, may be available to offset some of the costs and to provide transportation and lodging for some needy participants.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that a White House Conference on Hate Crimes be convened as outlined above.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Discuss further _____

Message Copied To:

Sylvia M. Mathews/WHO/EOP
John Podesta/WHO/EOP
John L. Hilley/WHO/EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP
Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP
Rahm I. Emanuel/WHO/EOP
Michelle Crisci/WHO/EOP
Douglas B. Sosnik/WHO/EOP
John O. Sutton/WHO/EOP
Sara M. Latham/WHO/EOP
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP
Marjorie Tarmey/WHO/EOP
Elisa Millsap/WHO/EOP
Kathryn O. Higgins/WHO/EOP
Elizabeth M. Toohy/WHO/EOP
Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP
Cathy R. Mays/OPD/EOP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP
susan m. liss/ovp @ ovp
Katharine Button/WHO/EOP
Craig T. Smith/WHO/EOP
Christopher J. Lavery/WHO/EOP
Jonathan A. Kaplan/OPD/EOP
Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP

File: Race Commission

MEMORANDUM FOR RAHM EMANUEL

From: Bernie Aronson
 Subject: Civil Rights

It is a good thing the President plans to focus on civil rights during his second term. It remains the great unfinished business of the nation, and could be an important legacy of his presidency. But to succeed, you have to adopt a strategy relevant to the civil rights realities of the 1990's rather than try to relive the glory days of the 1960's.

As you know, the civil rights landscape today is far more complicated and politically treacherous. There is no national consensus about either the nature of the problem or the solution such as existed when the Civil Rights Act or the Voting Rights Act were passed. There are many more claimants at the civil rights table, new tensions between Hispanics and blacks over political power in the cities and continued tensions between blacks and Jews, once historic allies, over affirmative action and Farrakhan.

Navigating these treacherous currents is no easy task. The tools and instruments of a previous era, such as a new Kerner Commission, as you already know, are not what is needed. Still, it is no accident that the modern President who made the greatest impact on civil rights was a southerner, Lyndon Johnson. President Clinton's southern heritage and his early civil rights involvement give him credibility in both the white and black communities and his instincts as a leader to seek new common ground among differing parties is well suited for the challenge of civil rights in the 90's.

Here are some suggestions that might be helpful, by no means exhaustive or entirely original:

1. Start with a large idea.

What drove the civil rights revolution successfully was a moral consensus that united a majority of Americans around the idea that dismantling segregation was a national imperative. No new consensus has yet emerged to take its place. The American people perform best when challenged and summoned to meet an important and historic national challenge. Therefore, you need to create a new language with which to address the issue of civil rights that is inclusive, inspiring, and relevant. Here is one suggestion.

As they look around the world, the American people see nations and societies from Bosnia to Quebec to Northern Ireland to Rwanda (perhaps even Israel) being torn apart by religious, racial, and ethnic divisions. Americans fear our own country may be heading in the same direction and wish for relief from our own political and racial polarization. The Oklahoma bombing only added to that fear. Indeed, much of the broad support for Colin Powell's presidential candidacy reflected this private yearning for a leader as healer who would bring us together as one nation across the racial, religious, and political divide. This national yearning is particularly strong because Americans sense even if they can't articulate why, that the end of the cold war deprived the nation of an unacknowledged, but still powerful unifying force—the threat to our national security and values posed by an expansionary Soviet Union.

Rather than speak about civil rights only in traditional terms, the President should invoke this larger ideal. The President should say something like this: Throughout the 20th century, American democracy was an example and beacon in the night to people all over the world struggling for their freedom from colonialism, dictatorship, and totalitarianism. In the 21st century, America must be a beacon and example to people divided by ethnic, racial, and religious differences that a diverse society can build a stronger, more prosperous and secure nation by bridging differences and drawing on the unique talents and strengths of all its citizens. In other words, to lead on the issue of civil rights today the President needs to offer his own vision of America as "a city on a hill" for the 21st century.

2. Reunite civil rights and economic issues.

The best way to bridge racial divisions in the 1990's is to build common political ground around the idea of opening up economic opportunity for disadvantaged Americans regardless of color or ethnicity. You should frame a strategy around achieving that goal with the limited goal of passing one piece of legislation.

In fact, as you know, there was an historic debate within the civil rights movement between those who argued largely for a legislative and judicial strategy to end discrimination based on race and those who argued that the civil rights movement must embrace also a broader agenda of economic empowerment that would unite blacks with poor and working class whites. The 1963 march on Washington was a march for "Jobs and Freedom". Unfortunately, that effort to create a broader coalition failed and the civil rights consensus broke down over affirmative action, busing, and other issues. You should make an effort to revive it.

Just as you see Orrin Hatch and Ted Kennedy, too very unlikely political or cultural soul mates, uniting around the issue of health insurance for poor working class kids, I think a broad religious, racial, and political coalition could be assembled around both the effort to promote volunteerism that is already underway with Colin Powell, President Bush and others and around the idea of empowering the next generation to compete in a high-tech global economy. The key is not to bite off more than you can chew. You should identify some discrete part of the president's economic agenda—perhaps the President's proposals to expand college and vocational school opportunity or perhaps the Kennedy-Hatch bill itself—and then try to assemble a broad racial, religious, and political coalition, including both business and labor, around it. I would even reach out to the Christian right if you find the right issue. You may have noticed recently that the Christian Coalition made an effort to be supportive of the black community over the issue of arson against black churches. There is an enormous social and political yearning in the United States for finding common ground around the issue of race and you should try to be the catalyst for such a coalition behind the right legislative vehicle.

3. Lead by example.

This is not a new idea to you. You are already doing this. Still, I think the best way to combat bigotry today is for the President to lead by example in a dramatic way. For example: The next time a black family which has recently moved into a new, white or mixed neighborhood is greeted with vandalism and spray painted racial epithets, let the President call the family up, ask to visit, scrap his schedule, bring the first lady and Chelsea, the Vice President and Tipper, and the bipartisan congressional leadership, come in work clothes with buckets and brushes, ask sympathetic neighbors to join them, and together with the family scrub the walls to erase the racial epithets. Or, the next time a school is defaced, as happened last week in Maryland (see enclosed article) do the same thing.

4. Support mentoring of young black men by adult black men.

When Colin Powell was growing up in the Bronx there were still successful role models in the urban black community to mentor young black males and offer models of constructive and successful adult lives. Today, successful middle class blacks, like white Americans, have moved to the suburbs and the inner cities are abandoned to an underclass that is woefully ill-equipped to compete in a high-tech global economy that puts little value on muscle power and great value on education and skills. Still, as evidenced by the Million Man March there is an enormous hunger in the black community among black men to reach out and uplift and mentor young black males. Enclosed are columns by Bill Raspberry celebrating one such successful effort here in D.C.—the Alliance of Concerned Men, which has been working successfully to end gang violence. The President ought to invite both the "concerned men" and the kids they work with to the White House to talk about what they have done, what has succeeded, and to celebrate and support their efforts. I have another, more ambitious idea for supporting such mentoring nationwide which I would be happy to discuss with you.

5. Denounce the glorification of violence and denigration of women in minority popular culture

I understand this is a sensitive subject, but the glorification of violence, the denigration of women, the celebration of the "gansta" life is a civil rights issue today. Regardless of whether economic and social opportunity

exists de jure, if you raise a generation of kids in the inner city to believe that human life has no value, crass materialism is the goal, women are fresh meat to be exploited, and violence is the fastest means to achieve your ambitions, we are going to continue to have a problem. You have already addressed this issue at the political level: school uniforms, v-chips, and the like. And one of the President's most effective public addresses was his speech in Memphis about the violence that claims black youth. But as you know, any political message has to be repeated over and over again. The President should spend some of the political capital he has in Hollywood to denounce the cheapening of human life and nihilism contained in this kind of music and videos. I understand that there are civil liberties issues involved and that as a genre "gansta rap" is an authentic expression of urban black life. Still rationalizing this kind of nihilistic message for vulnerable black youth who desperately need a sense of identity and respect is just a new form of paternalism. I think the President ought to mount the bully pulpit on this more than he has.

6. Re-legitimize the goal of an integrated society.

It is hard to remember now but the civil rights movement was about building a pluralistic, integrated society. We have virtually abandoned that goal and in many ways have become more balkanized along racial and ethnic lines than ever. I think the President has to find the right way and the right words to re-legitimize the value of building an integrated society. One thought might be to bring Nelson Mandela into a visible forum convened by the President to discuss this issue. He is a powerful example of someone who could have abandoned any interest in building an integrated society, but instead has pursued national reconciliation. As you know, the anti-apartheid movement drew inspiration and hope from the American civil rights movement. Maybe the President could find a way and a public forum to make the point that now we can learn something from them.

7. Support democratization in Africa.

To its credit, groups like Trans-Africa, which in earlier days identified largely with black nationalism in Africa and decolonialization has now taken up leadership in support of democratization in Nigeria and elsewhere in Africa. I think a credible civil rights strategy by the President should also include more visible presidential leadership and support for democratization in Africa. The President might make the point as Latin America has replaced dictatorship with democracy and begun to empower groups left out of the social and political marketplace, Africa must do the same and the United States and the West must show support.

8. Promote healing among blacks and Jews.

As you know, the civil rights movement was in no small part an alliance between blacks and American Jews. That relationship has been greatly strained in recent decades over affirmative action and Farrakhan, among other issues. But there is enormous yearning for healing and reconciliation. The President should seek ways to foster that healing. At the risk of special pleading, you might consider a joint award of the Medal of Freedom to the late Louis Martin and to Arnold Aronson, two unsung heroes of the civil rights movement, and two symbols of that black-Jewish alliance. The annual dinner of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which Arnold Aronson founded with Roy Wilkins, and at which Tipper Gore will be honored May 6th, would be an appropriate public forum where such a joint award would be well-received.

Race commission

Andrew J. Mayock
04/14/97 01:37:43 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Consultation List

Below is the tentative list of people recommended as "*must-consultations*" with the President as part of his initiative. Please reply to this e-mail with any further suggestions you may have. Thank you.

Rev. Jesse Jackson
Rev Joseph Lowery
Mary Frances Berry
Rev. Andrew Young
Father Theodore Hesburg
Rabbi David Sapperstein
Dorothy Height
Taylor Branch

Message Sent To: _____

AGENDA

RACE INITIATIVE

- Scheduling
- Speech & Venue
- Advisory Group / US Civil Rights Commission
- Entity Title - Commission / Council / Panel / Board / Conference / Committee
- Initiative Title
- Outreach Timing
- Press strategy
- Executive Director
- Hate Crimes Memo

MINORITY ISSUES

- Bi-weekly meeting

PROCUREMENT REFORM

- CBC briefing
- Announcement Date / Talking Points

PROPOSITION 209

- Talking points

HOPWOOD

- Talking points

Conference
Cancer research +
minorities??
Ch w/ Murray
Pan w/ Tushnet?

TITLE OPTIONS

America 2000: A Presidential Initiative to Prepare Our Nation for the 21st Century

The President's Initiative on One America for the 21 Century

One America: The President's Initiative on Racial Reconciliation (or Relations)

One America: The President's Task Force to Prepare for the 21st Century

One America: Getting Ready for the 21st Century

One America in the 21st Century: The President's Initiative

The President's Task Force on One America

Many People, One America: The 21st Century Challenge

The Common Ground Initiative (Project/Conference): Building One America for the 21st Century

AGENDA

RACE INITIATIVE

- **Speech:** Find venue and prepare speech. - early May
- **FACA:** Resolve FACA issues.
- **Executive Order:** Create E.O.
- **Advisory folks / US Civil Rights Commission:** Create vehicle. RBA needed. In
(may be informal) 1) Jackson 2) Beny
- **Commission / Council:** Discuss the vehicle's name and the initiative's name.
- **Executive Director:** More names.
- **WH Staffing:** Designate all-purpose point person and a point person for policy matters.

PROCUREMENT

PROPOSITION 209

HOPWOOD

Clinton to Express Regret For Experiment on Blacks

By DAVID STOUT

WASHINGTON, April 8 — President Clinton will apologize on behalf of the Federal Government for a medical experiment in which hundreds of black men were denied treatment for syphilis for 40 years, the White House said today.

"The President feels we have a moral obligation," a White House spokeswoman, Mary Ellen Glynn, said. Ms. Glynn said several agencies have been discussing how to express official regret for the experiment in which the United States Public Health Service withheld treatment from 399 men from 1932 to 1972 to study how syphilis spread and how it killed.

The experiment was carried out in Tuskegee, Ala., and a lawyer for the eight survivors of the experiment said today that Tuskegee would be an ideal place for Mr. Clinton's statement.

"If the President were to come here, it would have a tremendous effect," the lawyer, Fred David Gray, said in an interview from his office in Tuskegee.

Mr. Glynn said it was premature to discuss where or when the President would make his remarks, although she said it would be soon. She said it was coincidence that the White House announcement came as the President has been trying to become more involved in improving race relations in the United States.

"This would be happening regardless of that," Ms. Glynn said of the President's apology.

The White House announcement came as four of the eight survivors gathered at a church in Notasulga, Ala., that once served as an intake station for the study. "I lived through it, and I thank the Lord for it," Herman Shaw, who is 94 and joined the study in 1932 in hopes of getting up-to-date health care, told reporters.

Mr. Gray said the youngest survivor is 87 and the oldest "somewhere between 100 and 109." Of the eight survivors, six actually had syphilis and two were part of a control group whose members did not have it, Mr. Gray said. The study began in 1932 with 623 subjects, including those in the control group, he said.

Those who had syphilis, which can cause mental illness and death, were not told that they had the disease. Nor were they given penicillin after it became a standard treatment for syphilis in 1947.

The study was made public in 1972 and caused widespread outrage. Since 1973, the Federal Government has paid \$10 million to victims and their heirs, more than 6,000 people, Mr. Gray said.

By JAMES BENNET

WASHINGTON, April 8 — President Clinton has ordered his staff to suggest a way for him to play a prominent role this year in improving American race relations, a goal that he is trying to make a focus and legacy of his second term.

Two chief options that his aides are preparing include a conference on race led by the President and a short-term panel modeled on the Kerner Commission, which found in 1968 that the United States was "moving toward two societies, one black, one white — separate and unequal."

Mr. Clinton made racial division a central theme of his Inaugural Address last Jan. 20, calling it "America's constant curse." Two weeks later, underscoring his renewed sense of mission on a subject that has preoccupied him since he was a boy, he returned to it again in his State of the Union Message by reading aloud the biblical passage he had placed his hand on when he took the oath of office: "Thou shalt be called the repairer of the breach."

Now, anticipating a major announcement next month once the President decides how to proceed, his aides have been scheduling events in which Mr. Clinton stresses race, or more broadly, unity. He plans to take part next week in ceremonies at Shea Stadium in New York City on the 50th anniversary of Jackie Robinson's first game in major league baseball.

Under fire for months over Democratic campaign finance practices, the White House has been searching for issues and events that make Mr. Clinton appear intent on the people's work, rising above what his aides hope will seem by contrast to be inside-the-Beltway nattering. A high-profile stance on race would seem to fit snugly with that strategy.

The President's aides said that they were considering their options with an eye toward something that would be seen 20 years from now as having the greatest impact, and that they are trying to determine the right balance between action and study. A White House conference on race would command national attention for days and help elevate the issue, they believe.

The aides said Mr. Clinton was more intent on stimulating public conversation about addressing racial division than on generating specific policy suggestions.

Although civil rights groups have been pressing the President to address the race issue, aides and associates say he is acting on his concerns as a 50-year-old Southerner who watched Federal troops integrate public schools in Little Rock, Ark., and later went off to college during Freedom Summer with the oratory of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. ringing in his ears.

While never on the front lines as a civil rights advocate, Mr. Clinton has spoken out against racism since he

was a boy. At 16, he fought for a civil rights plank in the platform of his party at the American Legion Boys Nation outside Washington. But some of his liberal supporters felt he raised the subject too rarely in his first term as President, and many were outraged last August when he signed legislation that made sweeping changes in the welfare system; critics said the changes would exacerbate racial divisions.

People familiar with the White House plans say that, unlike past Presidents who were forced by events to grapple with racism, Mr. Clinton is choosing to elevate the issue on his own. "Nothing's forcing Clinton to react," a Clinton associate said. "There's not a whole lot of forward-looking pressure on the race issue."

Another associate said the President was also considering a separate forum to address discrimination against people on grounds other than race, such as sexual orientation. That step would help Mr. Clinton highlight the broader issue of unity, a frequent theme of his speeches.

Mr. Clinton ordered Erskine B. Bowles, the White House chief of staff, to begin considering how he would best address race at about the time of the State of the Union Message in early February, a White House official said.

Rahm Emanuel, the senior adviser to Mr. Clinton, confirmed today that the White House was considering different formats for the President to address race. "The goal here is to intensify the dialogue between the President and the American people on race relations in America," he said, "and also to challenge different communities about their obligations to each other."

Civil rights groups have been pressing the White House to take such a step. In January, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights submitted a report on hate crimes to Mr. Bowles. Its first recommendation was that Mr. Clinton convene a White House conference on fighting bigotry.

Told of the White House plans today, Wade J. Henderson, the executive director of the group, said such a White House initiative would be an "important step."

"Perhaps better than other recent Presidents, Bill Clinton understands at a fundamental level the destructive problems posed by unresolved discrimination in our society," he said.

One Clinton associate said the commission would work against a tight deadline. "This isn't a multi-year commission," he said. "It's multimonth." He said the White House had prepared a list of about 100 people who might serve as members of the commission.

Several people familiar with the planning said Mr. Clinton's background uniquely prepared him to address the race issue. "A lot of it's where he's from, and a lot of it is how he thinks and talks about it," a senior White House official said. "We have a unique opportunity with this President."

As His Legacy, Clinton Seeks to Improve Race Relations

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1997

Federal Appeals Court Upholds California's Ban on Preferences

By TIM GOLDEN

Continued From Page A1

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8 — A Federal appeals court here upheld the constitutionality of California's Proposition 209 today, ruling that the voters were well within their rights to ban the use of racial and sex-based preferences in affirmative-action programs run by the state.

The unanimous decision by a three-judge panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit overturned an injunction issued by a Federal District Court judge to block the implementation of the ballot measure shortly after its approval in November.

"A system which permits one judge to block with the stroke of a pen what 4,736,180 state residents voted to enact as law tests the integrity of our constitutional democracy," one of the judges, Diarmuid F. O'Scannlain, wrote in the higher court's opinion today.

The strongly worded ruling went considerably further than either side had expected. And though it may prove to be only one turn in a lengthy and complex legal battle over affirmative action, supporters of the initiative said they expected the decision to have an immediate impact on the widening national campaign to end decades of race and sex preferences in government hiring, contracting and education.

"I think that we have a long way to go, but the decision of the Ninth Circuit is a crucial one," said Ward Connerly, the Sacramento businessman who led the political campaign for the ballot measure. "It's a nail, it's a spike, it's a dagger in the coffin of preferences. I and those who fought so hard on behalf of 209 are ecstatic about it."

The ruling could allow Proposition 209 to take effect in 21 days. But representatives of the civil rights groups that have opposed the law said they would soon file an appeal before all 19 sitting judges of the Ninth Circuit. If they lose there, opponents of the initiative said, they will take the case to the United States Supreme Court.

President Clinton, who had ordered the Justice Department to join

the court fight against the initiative, seemed to concede today that an important battle had been lost. At a White House news conference, he said supporters of affirmative action would have to "regroup and find new ways to achieve the same objective."

"I believe if states are precluded from trying to take appropriate steps that are not quotas and that do not give unqualified people a chance to participate in whatever it is — economic or educational life — but do recognize the disadvantages people have experienced, I think that will be a mistake," Mr. Clinton said.

The Ninth Circuit's support for Proposition 209 did not come as a great surprise because of its generally conservative leanings.

Judge O'Scannlain and one of his colleagues, Edward Leavy, were both appointed to the bench by President Ronald Reagan. The third judge in the case, Andrew J. Kleinfeld, is a Bush appointee who is viewed by some legal experts as one of the most conservative members of the Federal judiciary.

By contrast, the judge who issued the preliminary injunction, Thelton E. Henderson, is a Carter appointee who once served on the board of the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California. Judge Henderson was considered sufficiently liberal by supporters of the initiative that they focused much of their legal energy on trying to have him removed from the case.

Lawyers on both sides had accused their adversaries of "shopping" for sympathetic judges. But proponents of the ballot measure could scarcely believe their luck when their request for an emergency order suspending the injunction came before a randomly assigned three-judge panel that appeared to be considerably to the right of the Ninth Circuit's ideological center.

The California Civil Rights Initiative, as the affirmative-action measure is formally called, sought to bar the state government from bringing racial or sex considerations to bear in the decisions it makes in giving out jobs, letting contracts or granting admission to state universities. The measure was approved on Election Day with 54 percent of the vote.

In granting a temporary restraining order on Nov. 27 to opponents of the initiative, Judge Henderson argued that there was a "strong probability" that it might be unconstitutional. In issuing the preliminary injunction on Dec. 23, he said it would violate the equal-protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment because it would eliminate only those programs that benefit women and minorities. By contrast, the advantages sometimes given to, say, Army veterans who apply for state benefits would be preserved.

The Ninth Circuit rejected that argument out of hand, saying that the initiative addressed matters of race and sex "in a neutral fashion."

The appeals panel had originally been expected to rule on the motion for emergency relief and then send the appeal to a separate group of randomly selected judges for fuller review. Instead, the motions panel kept the case itself.

Its decision today went well beyond the narrow question of whether Judge Henderson had acted properly in granting the injunction, and it seemed to rule out the possibility that even if the injunction was lifted, the case would be sent back to the District Court for a trial on the ballot measure's merits.

"The only issue before the Ninth Circuit seemed to be whether the preliminary injunction was wrongly granted," said Erwin Chemerinsky, a professor of constitutional law at the University of Southern California. "But the court went ahead and decided on the constitutionality of Proposition 209."

"The Ninth Circuit has said here that the facts alleged by the plaintiffs, even if true, don't add up to a constitutional violation," he added. "If you follow this, there is no point to a trial."

Robert C. Post, a constitutional law expert at Boalt Hall School of Law at the University of California, noted that although the case might yet return to the District Court, Judge Henderson would have to rule in a manner consistent with an appeals decision that dismissed most of the precedents he had cited in the case.

"They are saying that Prop. 209 is not a burden to equal treatment," Professor Post said. "They are saying that it is equal treatment."

The lead attorney for the civil rights groups opposed to the law, Mark Rosenbaum, said the appeals court decision flew in the face of "decades of mainstream Supreme Court law."

"It doesn't just force women and minorities to the back of the bus," he said. "It boots them off altogether."

Continued on Page A23, Column 4

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1997

April 7, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ERSKINE BOWLES AND SYLVIA MATHEWS

**SUBJECT: AMERICA 2000: A PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVE TO
PREPARE OUR NATION FOR THE 21st CENTURY**

This memorandum outlines the components of a comprehensive proposal for a Presidential initiative on race.

ISSUES FOR DECISION

1) Whether you should appoint a commission that will help prepare Americans for the 21st Century by working to improve race relations. 2) Whether you should do a series of town hall meetings with the commission. 3) Whether you should hold meetings every other month with the commissioners at the White House.

(If you choose to deliver a speech on April 24 in which you announce the commission members, Bob Nash informs us that we need to have them selected and notified by this Monday, April 7. Even if we start the vetting process April 7, Bob feels that it would be a challenge to have all fifteen commissioners vetted in that time frame. The next opportunity to deliver a speech in which you announce the commissioners would be sometime during the week of May 12, after the Service Summit and your Mexico trip.)

BACKGROUND

This memorandum describes a proposal that will help implement your call to the American people that we must become "One America" and must confront unresolved issues of race and bigotry. As we discussed with you on March 25, we have concluded that any efforts in this area must include: 1) action on this issue; 2) an examination of the difficult issues involved in the nation's racial tensions; and 3) recommendations for addressing these problems.

This memo will discuss the various components of this proposal: 1) Mission; 2) Goals and Actions; 3) Commission; 4) Town Hall Meetings; 5) Commission Meetings at the White House; and 6) Report. A separate memo will discuss our plan for working with other groups which are not included in the scope of this initiative, but are concerned about discrimination and equality issues.

Mission

The mission of this initiative is to enable America to prepare for the 21st Century through a nationwide program of dialogue, study and action addressing the issues of race and pluralism.

This initiative is occasioned not by an immediate crisis but rather by your long term commitment that we enter the next century a strong and united country: strong because we will benefit from the talents of all our people; united because we will overcome the divisions of race that have deprived too many Americans of the full benefit of their citizenship and deprived the rest of us of the benefit of their contributions.

The initiative would be forward looking, preparing us for a new century (and a new millennium). It would address the issue of race in the contemporary American context: Hispanic, Asian American, African American, Native American, other people of color, and White.

The initiative would have several components, beginning with Presidential leadership. You would participate personally in several town hall meetings on this issue. In addition, you would ask fifteen distinguished Americans to serve on a Presidential commission that would work with you. The commission would primarily focus on basic areas which are important in providing every American the unhindered ability to pursue the American dream -- education, employment and housing -- and also address those unique issues which affect the goal of racial reconciliation and understanding -- youth, violence, the dynamic change in our nation's racial composition, global economic leadership and our criminal justice system.

The commission will engage in extensive discussions around the country, find effective interracial efforts already underway in local communities and meet with scholars who can examine certain issues in depth. The commission will report back to you regularly on their progress.

On January 19, 1998, the federal holiday marking the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., you would receive the final report of the commission, including a comprehensive look at race relations in America today and recommendations for action as we go forward.

Goals and Actions

To carry out this mission, the following goals and actions have been developed.

GOAL ONE: Frame a debate with a positive, forward-looking focus on how we think and talk about race; strengthen Americans' appreciation of the value of diversity as one of our greatest resources; and instill the sense of promise that One America holds.

ACTIONS:

- Use the bully pulpit of the President to articulate these themes.
- Highlight these themes in all of the commission's activities and through targeted amplifiers (e.g. PSAs and Cabinet involvement).
- Engage Americans on these themes through the interactive components of the initiative (e.g. town hall meetings, web site, etc).

- Distribute literature reflecting these core themes through the commission to schools, businesses and community organizations.

GOAL TWO: Raise the profile of racial reconciliation and understanding, to a degree previously reached only in times of trouble.

ACTIONS:

- Introduce the initiative in a major Presidential address.
- Elevate the initiative nationally through your participation in town hall meetings, regular meetings with the commissioners and possibly a presentation of a Presidential award.
- Elevate the initiative nationally and locally through the town hall meetings, public hearings and policy roundtables sponsored by the commission.
- Activate Cabinet involvement with the commission and incorporate outside disciples and validators.
- Highlight the initiative through active involvement with the national media, through public service announcements and other ways.

GOAL THREE: Confront and work to eliminate discrimination and promote racial reconciliation and understanding.

ACTIONS:

- Survey local and community groups for ideas on best practices involving these issues.
- Serve as a clearing house to distribute best practices to a wider range of community and governmental bodies (e.g. ministerial groups, U.S. Conference on Mayors, National League of Cities and National Governors' Association)
- Highlight, analyze and develop strategies for overcoming common stereotypes and discriminatory acts through town hall meetings, public hearings and report.
- Provide recommendations for actions to eliminate certain discriminatory acts.
- Spotlight those persons, groups and businesses who exemplify One America through the town hall meetings, public hearings, your speeches, PSAs and other means.
- Consider bestowing a Presidential award or awards upon those who best exemplify One America.
- Work in partnership with non-profit organizations and businesses involved in these efforts and encourage others to join.
- Address these issues in visits to schools and campuses and through youth-oriented media.

GOAL FOUR: Initiate ongoing constructive dialogue on racial issues between and among races, which includes particular attention on how to maintain civil discourse on some of these divisive issues. Foster and encourage sustaining this dialogue through the spread of organizations which will further provide expansion of meaningful interracial dialogue.

ACTIONS:

- Establish and explain the importance of dialogue in your major speech.
- Set an example through Presidential participation in town hall meetings.

- Issue Presidential challenge for Americans across the country to join in such a dialogue in their homes, schools, businesses and places of worship.
- Encourage dialogue through a wider range of community and governmental bodies (e.g. ministerial groups, service organizations, U.S. Conference on Mayors, National League of Cities and National Governors Association).
- Engage students at schools and campuses in dialogue and create youth-oriented media which addresses the importance of dialogue.

GOAL FIVE: Foster a greater understanding among the American people of the many ways in which our racial backgrounds affect perceptions of life and events, and with that understanding, arrive at a better appreciation for the views of people of different races.

- Highlight common perceptions held by groups about themselves and others at town hall meetings and public hearings.
- Deliver insightful, accurate information that addresses those perceptions.
- Analyze how these perceptions are created and recommend effective ways for dealing with them.
- Encourage public outreach campaign that challenges stereotypes and encourages people to work beyond them.

GOAL SIX: Deliver an accurate analysis of the progress we have achieved, our present condition and the challenges ahead for the American public.

ACTIONS:

- Review existing literature and analyses, including the Truman Commission, Kerner Commission, Johnson Council and the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.
- Undertake original research which analyzes the present complexity of race and race relations in the U.S. through in-put from town hall meetings, hearings and other fact-finding.
- Study and analyze the changing demographics of the U.S. through the first fifty years of the 21st Century.

GOAL SEVEN: Provide concrete, specific recommendations on how to derive strength from this country's dynamic racial composition.

ACTIONS:

- Build a consensus locally and nationally that is committed to implementing the commission's recommendations.
- Distribute and encourage specific action items for the American people that private citizens, acting as individuals, can pursue.
- Produce report in both print form and as a living document in video format. For example, a video could include you speaking to the issue, the results of the report, footage of town

hall meetings and other meetings, brief shots of commissioners and "real people" which could be shown in schools and community meetings.

Commission

Charter: The commission would be charged with implementing the mission of the President's initiative by carrying out the action items. Through these efforts, the commission would help lead all Americans towards One America by bringing the races together through dialogue and education, and it would raise and answer the tough questions facing an America with a dynamic and diverse population. In the commission's report, it would make concrete recommendations for action by individuals, businesses, churches, schools and government at all levels.

Membership: The commission would be composed of approximately fifteen members. The commission would consist of distinguished Americans who transcend race and politics and who embody the vision of One America. They will be diverse professionally and racially. *(The attached memo and lists of prospective commissioners are for your consideration and selection.)*

Executive Director / Staff: An executive director and deputy director would head the commission, and be responsible for managing the commission's work. *(The attached list provides suggestions on potential executive directors for your consideration.)* They would be assisted by a full-time staff of about 30 professional and support employees. Also, various consultants and contractors will be hired to supplement the full-time staff. The commission would be housed in space outside the White House. Among other duties, the commission staff will carry out the following functions:

- support the commission members in their deliberations
- help to develop and oversee the commission's research agenda
- schedule and arrange commission meetings and hearings
- oversee the preparation of working papers and a final report
- serve as a point of contact for the press and others who are interested in the commission's work
- serve as a liaison between the commission and the White House and Executive Branch
- reach out to the public along with the commissioners

(For the Kerner Commission, President Johnson appointed David Ginsburg to be executive director and Victor H. Palmer as deputy executive director. They divided the commission's work into two phases. In the first phase, it held 20 days of public hearings between August and November 1967. More than 130 individuals from federal, state and local government, including leaders from the civil rights, labor, religious, and business community testified. Ninety professional and clerical workers supported this phase. The second phase, which extended from December 1967 to February 1968, involved reviewing the information collected from its extensive research program (e.g., they developed riot profiles on 23 cities) and drafting its final

report. A professional staff of 45 professionals and clerical staff supported this phase of the work.)

Town Hall Meetings

In early June, you would kick off the commission's town hall meetings by hosting the first one. This meeting would focus on promoting the commission's goal of encouraging dialogue and preparing a road map for the 21st Century. It would provide a forum for you to emphasize the positive, forward-looking aspects of the commission and challenge the country to actively engage the commission and each other.

After this initial town hall meeting, the commission would hold a series of others in cities and rural areas around the country. You would attend two or three more meetings throughout the year. The Vice President and First Lady could also participate in town hall meetings. At these town hall meetings, commission members could encourage local officials to have preparatory, parallel and/or follow-up sessions on their own to try to agree on, or at least identify, key problems and solutions. These town hall meetings would focus on engaging and challenging the American people to discuss how we can move forward in specific areas (e.g. employment in Detroit, Michigan; education in rural south; criminal justice system in Los Angeles, California; housing in Chicago, Illinois or Santa Fe, New Mexico. *These locations and topics are illustrative only.*) The participants would consist of mostly people from the community. The town hall meetings could be policy road tests where communities can provide feedback on potential policy outcomes.

Commission Meetings at White House

Over the course of the commission, the commissioners would come to the White House every other month to meet with you. At these meetings, they would brief you on their experiences and progress.

Report

On January 19, 1998, the federal holiday marking Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, the commission would deliver their report to you. The report would layout a vision of the 21st Century. It would teach and challenge the American people. The report would reflect their outreach to thousands of Americans through town hall meetings, interviews and the nation's best minds on this subject. It would include a review existing research and include that of the independent, bi-partisan U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. It would recommend specific concrete actions that we must take on the national and local levels to achieve this vision. This report could be a living document that educates the nation, frames the debate and provides concrete solutions for a long time to come.

RECOMMENDATION

After considering different formats for pursuing your call to the American people, we recommend that you appoint a commission that will work on improving race relations, do a series of town hall meetings with the commission, and meet with the commissioners at the White House once every two months.

This option is not without drawbacks. There is the chance that the commission would recommend that we spend more money on problems despite our serious budget constraints. Also, there is a possibility that the commission will offer recommendations contrary to your policy (e.g. They recommend *against* educational standards.) Additionally, meeting with the commissioners at the White House is a great device for forcing the commission's work along and giving you some ownership, but it also makes it difficult to distance you from the deliberations and conclusions of the commission.

DECISIONS

That you appoint a commission that will work on improving race relations.

approve _____ disapprove _____ let's discuss _____

That you do a series of town hall meetings with the commission.

approve _____ disapprove _____ let's discuss _____

That you meet with commissioners at the White House every other month.

approve _____ disapprove _____ let's discuss _____

Attachment: Memorandum on Recommended Commission
Potential Executive Directors



OFFICE OF STAFF DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20425

File - Race Commission

cc - Bureau -

Looks like we have
a race commission!

E,

March 27, 1996

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

As you consider what additional initiatives that you might take to address problems of race and ethnic relations in our nation, I am writing to describe recent activities of the Civil Rights Commission for your information. I also want to remind you that the chairpersons of the Commission's fifty-one State Advisory Committees have recommended that you convene a White House Conference on Race Relations. These bipartisan committees consist of leaders in each state who serve without compensation in the cause of civil rights.

Over the last four years a major activity of the Commission has been a project on racial tensions in America's communities, poverty, inequality, and discrimination. The Commission first held an overview hearing in Washington and then hearings of three days duration each in four major cities and one rural area. Federal, state and local government officials and leaders of business, religious and community organizations testified and documents were collected from witnesses where necessary and appropriate. In addition, public sessions were devoted to hearing from any person who desired to speak, and staff and Commissioners collected testimony from persons who did not want to speak in a public forum but wished to share information and views. In each city, we focused on specific issues as sources of racial tensions.

In Chicago and Los Angeles, we focused on police-community relations and the employment of women and people of color in the police department. In Miami, we investigated immigration issues and in New York employment opportunities for women and people of color in brokerage houses and banks and the infusion of capital into entrepreneurial activities in minority communities. The last hearing, held just three weeks ago in the Mississippi Delta, focused on the quality of education offered to poor and minority children, voting rights, and economic development in impoverished areas. We expect to conclude the publication of reports based on these hearings over the next six months with a final report including findings and recommendations made public by December, 1997.

In addition to the hearings on the subject of racial tensions, our State Advisory Committees held public forums in the states where the largest number of church burnings took place last summer. I attended each forum and made factfinding visits to the affected communities. Since that time, our State Advisory Committees have been working with local individuals and public officials to create multiracial committees and promote understanding. I intend to revisit each site this summer to see what progress has been made and to assist the advisory committees in their efforts. In addition, I participated, along with our state advisory committee, in two forums in St. Petersburg, Florida, after the riots. Our staff continues to coordinate with state and local officials and the Federal task force involved in trying to make progress on the issues that divide that city.

The eight member U. S. Civil Rights Commission is independent and bipartisan and equally divided between Democratic and Republican appointees. Despite the fact that we are politically and sometimes ideologically divided over the existence of civil rights problems and their remedies, we have been productive. In fact, our ideological diversity is probably representative of the divided points of view in the nation. We have managed to address the civil rights complaints we receive, to begin the production of public service announcements under our new statutory authority, and to meet our statutory mandate of producing and disseminating enforcement reports analyzing the work of Federal civil rights agencies and making suggestions for improvement. The reports include: Prospects and Impact of Losing State and Local Agencies from the Federal Fair Housing System (1992); Enforcement of Equal Employment and Economic Opportunity Laws and Programs Relating to Federally Assisted Transportation Projects (1993); The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988: The Enforcement Report (1994); Federal Title VI Enforcement to Ensure Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs (1996); and the Equal Educational Opportunity Report - Volume I (1996). Furthermore, we have issued reports on Civil Rights Issues Facing Asian Americans in the 1990's (1992) and on Funding Federal Civil Rights Enforcement (1995). In addition, our State Advisory Committees continue to produce reports on subjects of importance in their states.

I want to add my voice to those encouraging you to take further steps to address the bigotry and prejudice which unfortunately remains a problem in our nation. The initiatives you take to set the country on the right course in dealing with this most intractable matter of public concern could be the most important domestic achievement of your presidency.

Respectfully,



MARY FRANCES BERRY
Chairperson

Racism Commission

Enslavement

EB - What are we going to get out of all this?

- Dialogue

- Don't know all policy

just areas: crime & sy. it

harassment

employment

← mission
(ahhh...)

EB - what is going to make this work?
Why do another commission?

AL: bully pulpit.

best practices

Moving into the future -

Whites in a minority world

Reconstructing relationships

The advantages of diversity.

Ensuring equality

Race commission

By 1:30
PM

She wants any comments
on the memo by the end
of the meeting

~~available~~

- mission too focused on PR, not enough on research/report
- Focus should be on future, not Kerner. This is a different deal, not an update of Kerner, but a report on where we stand on brink of new century.
- charter should not say it will focus on crim justice system, educ, housing etc. It shd focus on how we'll live together
- hate crimes. cut. in autumn

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ERSKINE BOWLES AND SYLVIA MATHEWS

**SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ONE AMERICA
 FOR THE 21ST CENTURY
 Or
 AMERICA 2000: WHAT WILL IT MEAN?**

This memorandum outlines the components of a comprehensive proposal on the President's Commission on One America for the 21st Century.

ISSUES FOR DECISION

1) Whether you should appoint a commission that will help prepare Americans for the 21st Century by working on actions to improve race relations. 2) Whether you should do a series of town hall meetings with the commission. 3) Whether you should meet with the commissioners once every two months. 4) Whether you should convene a White Conference on Hate Crimes.

BACKGROUND

This memorandum describes the proposal that will help implement your call that the American people must become "One America" and must confront unresolved issues of race and bigotry. As we discussed with you on March 25, we have concluded that any efforts in this area must include: 1) providing immediate "action" on this issue; and 2) examining the difficult policy issues involved and providing recommendations for addressing them.

As we discussed in the meeting, there are some drawbacks to this option. The scope of the initiative's charter may bring discord among key constituencies, and we may find ourselves responding to highly visible and vocal criticism from certain constituencies. However, we believe that appropriate outreach before the race initiative is announced and a plan for working on some of some of the groups concerned with equality issues. Also, as with any commission and evidenced most recently with the Health Care Quality Commission, there will be a period of intense lobbying for commission slots between the announcement and the appointment.

The following paragraphs discuss the various components of this proposal: 1) Presidential Involvement; 2) Commission; 3) Town Hall Meeting; 4) Commission Meetings; 5) Plan for Other Equality and Unity Issues; and 6) Outcomes.

Presidential Involvement

On April 4, you would announce the White House Conference on Hate Crimes scheduled for early May. On April 7, you would announce the Commission on One America for the 21st Century in a major speech on race and the 21st Century. On April 21, you would announce the appointment of the commissioners. In early May, you would host a White House conference on

Hate Crimes. In late May, you would host the first in a series of town meetings. Once every two months, you would meet with the commission at the White House. On the anniversary of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, January [20,] 1998, the commission would deliver their report to you.

Commission on One America for the 21st Century or America 2000: What Will It Mean?

Charter: The commission will be charged with helping America prepare today for a 21st Century with a rapidly changing racial composition. Their task is to do the following: 1) help lead all Americans towards "One America" by bringing the races together through dialogue and education, and 2) raise and answer the tough questions facing an America with a dynamic and diverse population. [In particular, the commission could focus on the following areas: criminal justice system, education, housing and employment.] In fulfilling their charter, the commission will work to 1) heighten awareness; 2) promote reconciliation; 3) confront negative stereotypes; 4) encourage rational discourse on divisive issues; 5) provide an update on the state of race relations and discrimination in the U.S. today, including a report on our progress since the Kerner Commission; 6) provide recommendations for moving the country forward; and 7) offer a selection of realistic action items which you could pledge to pursue.

Objectives: The commission would pursue these goals through various means, including: 1) holding town meetings, hearings and policy roundtables which include federal, state and local leadership; 2) surveying local and community groups for ideas on best practices; 3) serving as a clearing house to distribute best practices to a wider range of community and governmental bodies (e.g. ministerial groups, U.S. Conference on Mayors and National League of Cities); 4) commissioning papers by leading scholars on discrete issues of race; 5) visiting schools and campuses and creating youth-oriented media; 6) enlisting major businesses in the effort; 7) nominating people and groups for a Presidential Award; 8) creating public service announcements; 9) establishing interactive Web Site that provides for citizens input, dialogue, information resource, schedule of commission events and more; and 10) synthesizing the commissions findings and recommendations in the report.

Membership: The commission would be composed of approximately eight to ten members. The commission would consist of distinguished Americans who transcend race and politics and who embody the vision of "One America." They will be diverse professionally and racially. (The attached list provides *examples only* for your consideration.)

Executive Director / Staff: An executive director and deputy director would head the commission, and be responsible for managing the commission's work. Among other duties, this will include: 1) supporting the commission members in their deliberations; 2) helping to develop and oversee the commission's research agenda; 3) scheduling and arranging commission meetings and hearings; 4) overseeing the preparation of working papers and a final report; 5) serving as a point of contact for the press and others who are interested in the commission's work; 6) serving as a liaison between the commission and the White House and Executive Branch; and 7) reaching out to the public along with the commissioners. (The attached list provides suggestions on the

executive director for your consideration.)

A full-time staff of about 30 professional and support employees will assist the commission's directors. These individuals would 1) help carry out the research program; 2) work with the press; 3) be responsible for travel and logistical arrangement for meetings; 4) public hearings and other fact finding efforts; and 5) provide editorial support and other administrative support. Also, various consultants and contractors will be hired to supplement the full-time staff. The commission will probably have to be housed in space outside the White House.

(For the Kerner Commission, President Johnson appointed David Ginsburg to be executive director and Victor H. Palmer as deputy executive director. They divided the Commission's work into two phases. In the first phase, it held 20 days of public hearings between August and November 1967. More than 130 individuals from federal, state and local government, including leaders from the civil rights, labor, religious, and business community testified. Ninety professional and clerical workers supported this phase. The second phase, which extended from December 1967 to February 1968, involved reviewing the information collected from its extensive research program (e.g., they developed riot profiles on 23 cities) and drafting its final report. A professional staff of 45 professionals and clerical staff supported this phase of the work.)

Town Hall Meetings

In early June, you would kick off the Commission's town meetings by hosting the first one. This meeting would focus on promoting the commission's goal creating dialogue and preparing a road map for the 21st Century. It would provide a forum for you to emphasize the positive, forward-looking aspects of the commission and challenge the country to actively engage the commission and each other.

After this initial town meeting, the commission would hold a series of others in cities and rural areas around the country. You would attend three more meetings throughout the year. At these town hall meetings, commission members could encourage local officials to have preparatory, parallel and/or follow-up sessions on their own to try to agree on, or at least identify, key problems and solutions. These town meetings would focus on specific issues (e.g. judicial system in Los Angeles, California; employment in Detroit, Michigan; education in rural south; housing in Chicago, Illinois or Santa Fe, New Mexico. *These locations are illustrative only.*) The participants would consist of mostly people from the community. They would be policy road tests where communities can provide feedback on potential policy outcomes.

Commission Meetings

Once every two months, the commissioners will come to the White House to meet with you. At these meetings, they will brief on their experiences and progress. They could also brief the White House press.

Report

On January [20,] 1998, the anniversary of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, the commission will deliver their report to you. The report will reflect their outreach to thousands of Americans through town meetings, interviews, the nation's best minds on this subject and those . It would include a review existing research, and recommend actions. This report could be a living document that educates the nation on the face of the nation, frame the debate and provide concrete solutions for a long time to come.

Plan for Other Equality and Unity Issues

Since this initiative will focus on race issues, we are developing a plan that will address other issues of equality and unity. For example, in early May you would host a White House Conference on Hate Crimes. The conference would unequivocally signal the Administration's opposition to and abhorrence of violence against those who may be different from us, and bring affected groups together to identify commonalities and possible solutions. Also in May, the you would endorse the Equality and Non-Discrimination Act.

Outcomes

When the commission completes its work on January 20, 1998, you will have accomplished a number of things. By speaking out, you will have brought others to recognize crisis of present - the turning away. Through the commission's work and your participation in the town meetings, you will have initiated far-reaching dialogue on racial issues. The American public will be provided with precision and accuracy of our racial history and the importance of taking steps to redress vestiges of that past through commission and leadership. There will be an assessment of where we have gone as a nation since Kerner, and what are we headed towards, including assessment of the rapidly changing racial dynamics of this country. We will hopefully have started to the reverse trend of "resegregation" through our dialogue and the commission's report. We will have gained an understanding of the divided perceptions between the races and started to bridge that gap. We will have concrete recommendations for moving forward.

RECOMMENDATION

That you appoint a commission that will help prepare Americans for the 21st Century by working on actions to improve race relations, do a series of town hall meetings with the commission, meet with commissioners once every two months, and convene a White Conference on Hate Crimes.

DECISIONS

That you appoint a commission that will help prepare Americans for the 21st Century by working on actions to improve race relations.

approve _____ disapprove _____ let's discuss _____

That you do a series of town hall meetings with the commission.

approve _____ disapprove _____ let's discuss _____

That you meet with commissioners once every two months.

approve _____ disapprove _____ let's discuss _____

That you convene a White Conference on Hate Crimes.

approve _____ disapprove _____ let's discuss _____

Partial List of Opinion Leaders to Receive HEADS UP On the President's Remarks on Race

Civil Rights Advocates

Pat Wright, Disability Rights Education Defense Fund, (202) 986-0375

Hugh Price, National Urban League, (212) 310-9000

Elaine Jones, NAACP Legal Defense Fund, (202) 682-1300

Joe Lowery, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, (404) 522-1420

Coretta King, MLK Center for Non-Violence, (404) 526-8977

Marsha Greenberger, National Women's Law Center, (202) 328-5160

Judy Lichtman, Women's Legal Defense Fund, (202) 986-2600

Barbara Arnwine, CEO, Lawyer's Committee on Civil Rights, (202) 371-1212

Dorothy Height, National Council of Negro Women, (202) 737-0095

Raul Yzaguirre, National Council of La Raza, (202) 289-1380

Jesse Jackson, Rainbow Coalition, (202) 728-1180

David Saperstein, Union of Hebrew Congregations, (202) 387-2800

Laura Murphy, Director ACLU, (202) 544-1681

Karen Narasaki, Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, (202) 296-2300

Wade Henderson, Leadership on Civil Rights, (202) 466-3311

Kwesi Mfumi, NAACP, (410) 486-9100

Becky Cain, President, League of Women Voters, (202) 429-1965

Janice Wyman, Executive Director, AAUW, (202) 785-7720

Audrey Haynes, Executive Director, Business and Professional Women, (202) 293-1100

John Sturdivant, President AFGE, (202) 639-6401

Civil Rights Advocates (Continued)

Owen Bieber, President, UAW, (313) 926-5201

Steve Yokich, President (after 6/95), UAW, (202) 926-5301

John Sweeny, AFL-CIO, (202) 637-5231

Antonia Hernandez, President and General Counsel, Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, (213) 629-2512

Juan A. Figueroa, President and General Counsel Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, (212) 219-3360

Josephine Nieves, Executive Director, National Association of Social Workers, (202) 457-0492

Ismael Ahmed, Executive Director, Arab Center for Economic and Social Services, (313) 581-4790

Gerald W. McEntee, AFSME President, (202) 429-1102

Corporate Leaders

Hugh McColl, CEO, Nations Bank, (704) 386-5663

Jim Kelly, Chairman, UPS, (404) 828-6108

Richard Rosenburg, CEO, Bank of America, (415) 622-6893

Robert Allen, CEO, AT&T, (908) 221-5151

Craig Wetherup, CEO, Pepsi Bottling Co. (914) 253-3700

Vernon Jordan, Akin & Gump (202) 887-4260

Hugh Robinson, Southland Corp, Dallas, (214) 828-7011

Ed Artzt, CEO, Proctor & Gamble (513) 983-4602

William Smithburg, CEO, Quaker Oats Co., (312) 222-7202

Paul Allaire, CEO, Xerox Corp., (203) 968-4515

Corporate Leaders (Cont.)

Gerald M. Levin, CEO, Time Warner, (212) 484-8001

Ellen Gordon, Tootsie Roll Indus., (312) 838-3400

Howard Gittis, Revlon Corp., (212) 572-5090

Former Government Civil Rights Types

Elliot Richardson, Former Nixon Cabinet Secretary, Bob Mathias, Former Republican Sen. From MD, Birch Bayh, Former Democratic Sen. From Indiana, Arthur Fletcher, Former Chair of Civil Rights Commission, (202) 376-7572

Historical Political and Social Leaders

Roger Wilkins, Historian, George Mason University, (703) 993-2162

Father Theodore Heshburg, Former President, Notre Dame University, (219) 631-6882

Minority Business Leaders

Bob Johnson, BET, (312) 322-9301

Clarence Avant, Motown, (213) 634-3446

Maynard Jackson, Chair, Jackson Securities, Inc., (404) 522-5766

Andy Young, (404) 224-1896

George Pla, CEO, Cordoba Corp., (213) 895-0224

Maria Elena Torano, CEO, META, (305) 579-2180

Raydean Acevedo, President, RMCI, (703) 356-4401

Teresa McBride, President, McBride & Assoc., (505) 883-0600

Linda Alvarado, CEO, Alvarado Constructions, (303) 629-0783

Ed Romero, CEO, Advanced Sciences, Inc., (505) 823-6802

Harriet Michele, CEO, National Association Minority Suppliers, Inc., (202) 635-9385

Minority Business Leaders (Cont.)

Ernie Green, Lehman Brothers, (202) 452-4728

Emma Chappell, CEO, United Bank, (215) 829-2265

Ragan Henry, US Radio, (215) 563-2910

J. Bruce Llewellyn, Coca-Cola Phila. Franchise, (215) 698-7700

Think Tank Types

Eddie Williams, Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, (202) 789-3500

Robert Greenstein, CEO, Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, (202) 408-1080

Isabelle Sawhill, Urban Institute, (202) 857-8531

Peggy McIntosh, Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, (617) 283-2520

Charles Ogletree, Jr. Professor, Harvard Law School, (617) 495-5097

William Julius Wilson, Professor of Social Policy University of Chicago, (312) 702-8689

Angela Blackwell, Vice-President, Rockefeller Foundation, (212) 852-8462

Franklyn Thomas, Ford Foundation, (212) 573-5000

Cornell West, Harvard University, (617) 495-7868

Chang Lin Tien, U.C. Berkeley Chancellor, (510) 642-7464

Eamon Kelly, President of Tulane University, (504) 865-5201

Joan Scott, Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton University, (609) 734-8280

Rose Beth M. Kantor, Harvard Business School, (617) 495-6053

Chuck Lawrence, Georgetown Law, (202) 662-9086

Henry Louis Gates, Chair, Afro-American Studies, Harvard, (617) 495-4113

Mary Frances Berry, Civil Rights Commission, (202) 965-5234

Ricardo Fernandez, President, Lehman College, (718) 960-8000

AGENDA

Mission/Outcomes: Clearly articulate the specific mission of this initiative and the outcomes that will result -- 1) what is the mission of the commission and initiative? 2) why will this commission be successful and not simply another study? 3) What will be different because of this President and this commission in January of next year and twenty years from now (2 days).

Commission/Council: Discuss the vehicle's name.

Presidential decision: Engage the President in the decision process which requires review and input.

Speech: Find a good venue and prepare a quality speech, which may include active involvement in speech writing and practice (7-10 days).

Commission Members and Executive Director: Choose commission members and then vet them (25 days from Presidential selection).

Outreach: Conduct outreach to inform appropriate people of initiative (at least 200 people from various groups). This includes a small subset of people whom we will consult for advice on commission members and the initiative idea generally (3-5 days).

Press strategy: Coordinate and implement a press strategy for roll-out (7-14 days).

Broader Equality Issues Plan: Develop our strategy for working on broader equality issues, including proposals for a White House Conference on Hate Crimes and an event marking the submission of the Employment Non-Discrimination Act (5-7 days).

Funding: Create funding mechanism.

FACA: Resolve FACA issues.

WH Staffing: Secure a point person to work with the commission (e.g. John Emerson on the Summit) and decide who will work with the commission on policy matters (3 days).

Executive Order: Create E.O.

Background materials: Prepare background materials - tps, q&as and info sheets.

Alternative Dates: If we choose not to go on April 7. Other dates we think are available are April 23, 24, 29 or 30.

Other Items...

CONSULTATION LIST FOR RECONCILIATION REMARKS				
NAME	ORGANIZATION	NUMBER	WH CONTACT	COMMENTS
Jesse Jackson	Rainbow Coalition	312 955-1927	POTUS	
Kwesi Mfume	NAACP	410 486-9100	TBD	EB
Hugh Price	Urban League	212 310-9000	TBD	EB
Abe Foxman	Anti-Defamation League		TBD	
Glen Loury	Boston University		TBD	
Shelby Steele	Stanford University		TBD	
Ralph Neas	Former Ex Dir, LCCR	778-2340	TBD	
Wade Henderson	Ex Dir, LCCR	466-3311	TBD	SM
Robert Woodson	Neighborhood Institute		TBD	
Mari Matsuda	Georgetown University		TBD	
Thomas Sowell	Conservative Columnist		TBD	
Patricia Ireland	NOW		TBD	
Wallace Muhammad	American Muslim Community		TBD	
Sheila Coates	President, Black Women United for Action	703-922-5757	TBD	
Terry Dickerson	Executive Director, American Women in Radio and TV	703-506-3290	TBD	

CONSULTATION LIST FOR RECONCILIATION REMARKS

Eleanor Smeal	President, Femist Majority Foundation	703-522-2214	TBD	
Deborah Briceland Betts	Executive Director, Older Women's League	202-783-6686	TBD	
Ileann Jimenez	MANA, A National Latina Organization	202-833-0060	TBD	
Judith Lichtman	President, Women's Legal Defense Fund	202-986-2600	TBD	
Marsha Greenberger	President, National Women's Law Center	202-588-5180	TBD	
Pat Reuss	Senior Policy Director, NOW Legal Defense & Education Fund	202-483-4206	TBD	
Julian Malveaux	President, National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women	202-483-4206	TBD	
Susan Bianchi Sand	Executive Director, National Committee on Pay Equity	202-331-7373	TBD	
Lydia Sosa	President, National Conference of Puerto Rican Women	202-296-4716	TBD	
Sammie Moshenberg	DC Director, National Council of Jewish Women	202-296-2588	TBD	
Patricia Ireland	President, National Organization for Women	202-331-0066	TBD	
Anita Perez Ferguson	President, National Women's Political Caucus	202-785-1100	TBD	

CONSULTATION LIST FOR RECONCILIATION REMARKS

Linda Tarr-Whalen	President, Center for Policy Alternatives	202-387-6030	TBD	
Gloria Johnson	President, Coalition of Labor Union Women	202-296-1200	TBD	
Justin Dart	Presidents Commission on Disabilities	202 4887684	TBD	
Henry Cisneros			TBD	
Vernon Jordan	Akin Gump		TBD	
Colin Powell	Retired General	703 697-9121	TBD	
Taylor Branch	Author, Historian		TBD	POTUS
David Hamburg	Carenegie Corp		TBD	
Andy Young	Former UN Ambassador	404 224-1896	TBD	POTUS vPOTUS
Henry Louis Gates	Harvard University	617 495-4113	TBD	
Leon Higgenbotham	Retired Judge		TBD	
Fred Rotundaro	Italian American Foundation		TBD	
Jim Zogby	Arab American Institute		TBD	
John Hope Franklin	Historian		TBD	
Billy Graham		704 669-5550	POTUS	
Mayor Dennis Archer	Detroit		TBD	MH
Mayor Willie Brown	San Francisco		TBD	MH

CONSULTATION LIST FOR RECONCILIATION REMARKS

Maxine Waters	CBC		TBD	
Rev Robert Schuller	Chystal Cathedral	714 971-4000	POTUS	
Jose Cabranas	Former Judge	203 867-8782		
Dennis Rivera	Pres local 1199 New York	212 261-2222		
Father Theodore Heschburg	Former Pres. Notre Dame		TBD	
Don Argue	Pres, Natl Org of Evangelicals	630-665-0500	POTUS	
Joan B. Campbell	National Council of Churches	212 870-3310	FLO	
Iman Izak-El Pasha	Masjid Malcolm Shabazz	212 662-2200	FLO	
Rev. Tommy Tarrants	Former Ku Klux Klan member	202 628-2672	TBD	
Dr. Jesse Miranda	Alianza de Ministerios Evangelicos Nacionales	818 812-3049	TBD	
Daniel Akaka	U.S. Senate	202 224-6361	TBD	
Suzanne Ahn, MD		214 526-1585	TBD	
Kumar Barve	Maryland House of Delegates	410- 841-3645	TBD	
Alice Bulos	Filipino American Club	415 921-0601	TBD	

CONSULTATION LIST FOR RECONCILIATION REMARKS

Paul Chan	Colorado Attorney General's office	303 866-3548	TBD	
Denny Chen	U.S. District Judge, NY	212 805-0200	TBD	
Martha Choe	Seattle City Council	206 684-8802	TBD	
Mathew Finucane	Asian Pacific American labor Alliance	202 842-1263	TBD	
Robert Gee	public Utility Commission of Texas	512 458-0295	TBD	
John Hokoyama	LEAP	213-485-1422		
Daniel Inouye	U.S. Senate	202-224-3934		
Narinder Kapany	(Buisness/Technology expert-fiber-optics)	415-368-0962		
Daphne Kwok	Orginization of Chinese Americans	202-223-5500		
Dinh Lee	Vietnamese American Chamber of Commerce	714-839-2257		
Gary Locke	Governor, State of Washington	360-753-5466		
Robert Matsui	U.S. House of Representatives	202-225-7163		
Dale Minami	The Civil Liberties Public Education Fund	415-356-5020		

CONSULTATION LIST FOR RECONCILIATION REMARKS

Patsy Mink	U.S. House of Representatives	202-225-4906		
Karen Narasaki	Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium	202-296-2300		
Lam Duc Nguyen	Win-Visions	408-244-4733		
Angela Oh	Beck, De Corso, Werksman, Barrera, & Oh	213-688-1198		
Scott Oki	Oki Foundation	206-454-2800		
Daniel Okimoto	Stanford University	415-723-2300		
Narinjan Shaw	Globtrotters Engineering	312-922-6400		
James Shimoura	Kemp, Klein, Umphrey, & Endelman	810-528-1111		
Chang-Lin Tien	University of California at Berkley	510-642-7464		
Velma Veloria	Washington State Representative	360-786-7862		
John Waihee	(Former Gov. Of Hawaii)	808-566-0999		
George Willy	(Private practice attorney-civ. Rights/immigration)	713-961-5297		
Bonnie Wong	Asian Women in Buisness	212-751-8015		

CONSULTATION LIST FOR RECONCILIATION REMARKS

Tariq Zaheen	Washington Center	202-336-7600		
Bob Nakasome	Toys R US			
Charlie Woo	Toys R Us			
George King	U.S. District Judge, LA			
Wallace Tushima	U.S. Circuit Judge			
Al From				
W.F. Wilkin				
				Edley
				Galston
				George S.
				Cisneros
				(Ninter
				Wenger

Outcomes

First, by leading town hall meetings and demonstrating your commitment to the work of the commission, you provided Presidential leadership that raised the profile of this issue to a degree matched only in times of trouble, and you sustained that level of public enthusiasm.

Second, you and the commission framed a debate with a positive futuristic focus which transformed the way the nation thinks and talks about race. Through your leadership and the work of the commission, the country came genuinely to appreciate racial diversity as one of America's true strengths, and a stronger sense of what it means to be American.

Third, through your participation in the town hall meetings in particular, the country initiated, and continues to engage in, a far-reaching constructive dialogue on racial issues between the races and among races. Out of the meetings grew organizations that continue to foster meaningful interracial dialogue. This dialogue led and continues to lead to a better understanding of our commonalities and the strengths of our diversity and has diminished the fear and distrust among all Americans.

Fourth, because of the commission's research, scholarship and public hearings, the American public received accurate and concrete information on our racial history, present condition and destiny.

Fifth, based on this information, the American people gained a more accurate picture both of themselves and of people different from themselves. They began to understand as well how race affects their perception of many things, and with that understanding, they were better able to respect the views of people of different races.

Sixth, your leadership on this issue and the work of the commission started a process that reversed, or at least halted, the disturbing trend of "resegregation" occurring throughout the nation.

Seventh, the commission provided concrete, specific suggestions -- from school curricula to improvements in the workplace, to modifications in the criminal justice system -- on how to derive strength from this country's dynamic racial composition.

Eighth, the commission and your leadership helped build a new consensus that allowed us to implement these suggestions and to effect meaningful political changes.

Discussion on Mission

The commission will be charged with helping America prepare today for a 21st Century with a rapidly changing racial composition. The commission will:

- 1) help lead all Americans towards "One America" by bringing the races together through dialogue and education, and
- 2) raise and answer the tough questions facing an America with a dynamic and diverse population and produce an action plan that helps citizens and communities prepare for the 21st Century.

Commissions in the past have been reactions to national crises and tragic events. This commission is different. It is future-looking. It will address race in a broader context - Hispanic, Asian, African American, Native American and white. And while no commission can ignore the difficulties of our past, this commission is squarely focused on proactively addressing the dynamic American mosaic that confronts us and how best to bring America together as that mosaic changes.

Delik

The problems of race are complicated and tough to deal with -- aspects of it touch us all and permeate every component of American society today. No single Commission could meaningfully address the entire range of problems and possible solutions that are worthy of consideration. Thus, rather than dilute its efforts, it should focus on a few vital areas in which its results can be influential. In particular, the commission will focus on the following areas as they affect our diverse nation: criminal justice, education, housing, employment, melting pot tensions, youth, economic issues, violence and global economic leadership.

To fulfill this charter, the commission will work to fulfill the following goals:

- 1) encourage meaningful dialogue among the races and between races;
- 2) encourage rational and civil discourse on divisive issues;
- 3) promote reconciliation by focusing on the progress America has achieved;
- 4) instill in Americans the strength of diversity and the promise that One America holds as well, and the pitfalls that lie ahead if America does not come together;
- 5) confront and work to eliminate negative stereotypes;
- 6) close the gap in how members of different races perceive the same facts, and how they perceive each other;
- 7) comprehensively review the state of race relations and institutional and behavioral discrimination in the U.S. today, documenting our progress since the Kerner Commission;

- 8) provide concrete recommendations -- legislative and administrative -- for moving America together and away from economic unfairness, the disparate impact of crime and the criminal justice system, and the increasing social isolation of the races;
- 9) offer realistic action items you could pursue;
- 10) propose specific action items that private citizens, acting as individuals, can pursue in achieving One America; and
- 11) bring in new allies and build consensus necessary for political change.

AGENDA

Funding: Create funding mechanism.

Mission/Outcomes: Clearly articulate the specific mission of this initiative and the outcomes that will result -- 1) what is the mission of the commission and initiative? 2) why will this commission be successful and not simply another study? 3) What will be different because of this President and this commission in January of next year and twenty years from now (2 days).

Commission/Council: Discuss the vehicle's name.

Commission Members and Executive Director: Choose commission members and then vet them (25 days from Presidential selection).

Speech: Find a good venue and prepare a quality speech, which may include active involvement in speech writing and practice (7-10 days).

Outreach: Conduct outreach to inform appropriate people of initiative (at least 200 people from various groups). This includes a small subset of people whom we will consult for advice on commission members and the initiative idea generally (3-5 days).

Press strategy: Coordinate and implement a press strategy for roll-out (7-14 days).

Broader Equality Issues Plan: Develop our strategy for working on broader equality issues, including proposals for a White House Conference on Hate Crimes and an event marking the submission of the Employment Non-Discrimination Act (5-7 days).

FACA: Resolve FACA issues.

WH Staffing: Secure a point person to work with the commission (e.g. John Emerson on the Summit) and decide who will work with the commission on policy matters (3 days).

Executive Order: Create E.O.

Background materials: Prepare background materials - tps, q&as and info sheets.

Alternative Dates: If we choose not to go on April 7. Other dates we think are available are April 23, 24, 29 or 30.

Other Items...

Discussion on Mission

The commission will be charged with helping America prepare today for a 21st Century with a rapidly changing racial composition. Their task is to do the following:

- 1) help lead all Americans towards "One America" by bringing the races together through dialogue and education, and
- 2) raise and answer the tough questions facing an America with a dynamic and diverse population.

In particular, the commission could focus on the following areas as they affect our diverse nation: criminal justice system, education, housing, employment, melting pot tensions and economic issues. In fulfilling their charter, the commission will work to

- 1) heighten awareness of the importance of rising above race;
- 2) promote reconciliation;
- 3) confront negative stereotypes;
- 4) close the gap between the perceptions of the races;
- 5) encourage rational discourse on divisive issues;
- 6) provide an update on the state of race relations and discrimination in the U.S. today, including a report on our progress since the Kerner Commission;
- 7) provide recommendations for moving the country forward; and
- 8) offer a selection of realistic action items which you could pledge to pursue.

Race Commission

EK

Discussion on Mission

The commission will be charged with helping America prepare today for a 21st Century with a rapidly changing racial composition. Their task is to do the following:

- 1) help lead all Americans towards "One America" by bringing the races together through dialogue and education, and
- 2) raise and answer the tough questions facing an America with a dynamic and diverse population.

In particular, the commission could focus on the following areas as they affect our diverse nation: criminal justice system, education, housing, employment, melting pot tensions and economic issues. In fulfilling their charter, the commission will work to

NO

- 1) heighten awareness of the importance of rising above race;
- 2) promote reconciliation;
- 3) confront negative stereotypes;
- 4) close the gap between the perceptions of the races;
- 5) encourage rational discourse on divisive issues;
- 6) provide an update on the state of race relations and discrimination in the U.S. today, including a report on our progress since the Kerner Commission;
- 7) provide recommendations for moving the country forward; and
- 8) offer a selection of realistic action items which you could pledge to pursue.

NO

1. Cost - Staff of 10-12 w/ ED.

2 m. dollars

Need approval by Cong: H + S sub.com chairs

SM: can't let this stand in way

Make it happen

Race Commission

Commission -
Pres partic.
report

DPC

①

Me-

Talking points for these calls

STET -



Vague

~~some people - ask for
names of commission
members.~~

Very small em'n

to meet w/ Pres.

some kind of interactive process.

②

By 6:00 -

8 people in Com'n

Exec. Director - ours

DPC
re recommendations

③

Internal Chatting - 2 kinds of p. in this bldg

Event person

Person whom com'n talks to.

(Steve Silverman type)

④*

Need E.O. establishing com'n.

~~DPC~~ DPC

5

Handout

Q + A

(take from

memo)

objectives, etc.

4/2 Race Commission

No current public officials

Advocates??

1. Former elected

William Winter

Bill Coleman

Norm Minetta

2. Former non-elected

Henry Cisneros

Dwight Patrick

Leah Pennetta

Louis Sullivan

3. Non-profits

Anna Faith Jones

Angela Blachwell

4. Educators/Scholars

Chang Lin Tien

John Hope Franklin

William Julius Wilson

Glen Loury

Chris Edly

Cha Guzman

Amitai Etzioni

Robert Putnam

Amy Gutman

Ernie Cortez

Roy Wilkins

Myrle Evers

Linda Chavez Thompson (Hbr)

Business Leaders

Ken Chenault

Bizeta (P&G CEO)

Bob Allen

Loira Lewis?

Religious Leaders

Bishop Hanis

Peter Gomes

Elic Wiesel / Papertstein

Bishop Flores

Rev. Faith

Advocates

~~Jackie~~

Antonia Hernandez

Angela Oh

Elaine Jones

Wilma Mauliker

Celebrities/brs

Lyn Coleman

Bill Cosby

Walter Mosley

John Wilman

Roger Jones

~~Eric Lewis~~

Spike Lee

Bryant Stuber

Asian

1. Tien
2. Minetta
2. Oh

Republicans

- Peter Gomes
- Bill Cleman
- Glen Lowry
- John Danforth

Conservative

- Glen Lowry
- Peter Gomes

Musts

1. Linda Chavez Thompson
2. John Hope Franklin
3. Chien or Mineta

DRAFT

GOALS AND ACTIONS

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ACTIONS:

- Continuously articulate these themes in all of the President's activities involving race.
- Highlight these in all of the commission's activities and through targeted amplifiers (e.g. PSAs, Cabinet involvement).
- Engage Americans on these themes through the interactive components of the initiative (town hall meetings, web site, etc).
- Distribute literature reflecting these core themes through the commission to schools and businesses that reflect this theme.

GOAL TWO: Raise the profile of racial reconciliation and understanding to a degree matched only in times of trouble and sustain public interest.

ACTIONS:

- Introduce the initiative in a major Presidential address.
- Elevate the initiative nationally through the President's town hall meetings, regular meetings with the commissioners and (perhaps) a presentation of a Presidential award.
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- Highlight the initiative through active involvement with the national media, through public service announcements and pa.

GOAL THREE: Confront and work to eliminate stereotypes and discrimination.

ACTIONS:

- Survey local and community groups for ideas on best practices involving these issues.
- Serve as a clearing house to distribute best practices to a wider range of community and governmental bodies (e.g. ministerial groups, U.S. Conference on Mayors, National League of Cities and National Governors Association)
- Highlight, analyze and develop strategies for overcoming common stereotypes and discriminatory acts through town hall meetings, public hearings and report.
- Provide recommendations for actions to eliminate certain discriminatory acts.
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and encourage others to join.

GOAL FOUR: Initiate and sustain ongoing constructive dialogue on racial issues between the races and among races, which includes particular attention on how to maintain civil discourse on some of these divisive issues. Foster the spread of organizations which will further provide other meaningful interracial dialogue expansion.

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- Establish and explain the importance of dialogue in President's major speech.
- Set example through Presidential participation in dialogue at town hall meetings.
- Issue Presidential challenge for Americans across the country to join in such a dialogue in their homes, schools, businesses, and houses of worship.
- Distribute information on dialogue to a wider range of community and governmental bodies (e.g. ministerial groups, U.S. Conference on Mayors, National League of Cities and National Governors Association).

GOAL FIVE: Deliver an accurate analysis of the progress we have achieved, our present condition and the challenges ahead for the American public

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- Review existing literature and analysis, including the Kerner Commission, Truman Commission, Johnson Council, and the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.
- Undertake original research which analyzes the present state of race and race relations in the U.S. from town hall meetings, hearings,
- Study the changing demographics of the U.S. over the next fifty-two years.

GOAL SIX: Provide a more accurate picture to the American people of themselves and of people different from themselves so that they begin to understand how race affects their perception of many things, and with that understanding, better respect the views of people of different races.

- Highlight common perceptions held by certain groups about themselves and others at town hall meetings and public hearings.
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- Analyze how these perceptions are created and recommend effective ways for dealing with them.

DRAFT

GOAL SEVEN: Provide concrete, specific recommendations on how to derive strength from this country's dynamic racial composition.

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- Distribute specific action items that private citizens, acting as individuals, can pursue.
- Implement recommendations.
- Distribute the report as "a living document" through video for example, which could include the President speaking to the issue, the results of the report, footage of town hall meetings and other meetings, brief shots of commissioners and "real people."

DRAFT

COMMISSION'S CHARTER

The commission will be charged with helping America prepare today for a 21st Century with a rapidly changing racial composition by administering a nationwide program of dialogue, study and action addressing the issues of race and pluralism. In particular, the commission will focus those basic areas which are important in providing every American the unhindered ability to pursue the American dream: education, employment, and housing. Also, the commission will address the unique issues which affect the goal of racial reconciliation and understanding: melting pot tensions, youth, economic issues, criminal justice, violence and global economic leadership.

DRAFT --- DRAFT --- DRAFT ----DRAFT ---DRAFT

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This initiative will be forward looking, preparing us for a new century (and a new millennium). It will address the issue of race in the contemporary American context: Hispanic, Asian-American, African-American, Native American, other people of color, and White.

The initiative will have several components, beginning with Presidential leadership. The President will participate personally in several Town Hall meetings on this issue. In addition, the President has asked eight distinguished Americans to serve on a Presidential Commission that will work with him. The Commission will engage in extensive discussions around the country, find effective interracial efforts already underway in local communities, and meet with scholars who can examine certain issues in depth. The Commission will report back to the President regularly on their progress.

On January 19, 1998, the federal holiday celebrating the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the President will receive the final report of the Commission, including a comprehensive look at race relations in America today and recommendations for action as we go forward.

annlewis
4/2/97

Race Commission

GOALS AND ACTIONS

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Build a new consensus for this initiative locally and nationally that allows us to implement the commission's recommendations.

-- from school curricula to improvements in the workplace, to modifications in the criminal justice system --

In fulfilling the initiative's mission, this effort should focus on a few areas that are vital to delivering the promise of America to all Americans: the right to a free and quality education, employment, housing, criminal justice, melting pot tensions, youth, economic issues, violence and global economic leadership.

Race commission

D R A F T --- D R A F T --- D R A F T ---D R A F T ---D R A F T

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A. Lewis

Race course

Escalante

Rudine
Kear
James A. Wilson
Police Chief

Joe Adams 3	John Hughes 1/2	Ab Mikva 3
Bob Allen ART 2	Lois Salisbury 3	Dick Malpus 1
Nancy Kasselbaum 3	Bill Cosby 1	Toni Morrison 3
Denich Bill 2	Oprah W 3	Bill Moyers 2
Mary Bany 3	Susan Walters 2	(ED) Duval Patrick 1
Tom Bradley 3	Ship Gates 1	John Powell 3
Hodding Carter 2	Rona Williams 1	Alvin Purpurt 2
Henry C 1	Dick Celeste 3	Wm Rashley 3
Bill Obama 1	John Sweeney 1/2	David Robinson 3
Elaine Chao 3	Tim Fulkens 3	Shane Robinson 3
Ken Cheneff Pres Amer 1	Dolmtha Cole 2	Paul Simon 2
Justin Dart 43	Sen. Danforth 2	Cornel West 1/2
Morris Deas 2	Tulius Erving 2	Richard West
Eliz Dole 3	Rev Smith 1	Reggie White 3
Father Duera 1	Wm Franklin 0	Elie Wiesel 1
J. Hope Franklin 1-walk?	Hugh McCall 1/2	WT Wilson 1
Law Gershwin 2	Chang Len Chin 1	Wm Winter 1
Bany Goldwater 3	Glen Lowry 2	Pige Woods 3
Bishop Harris 1	Natha Closer 3	Norma Mineta 1/2
Anhnia Hernandez 1	Ann Richards 2	Rev Len Duro
Leon Hippelotham 1 (circuits.com)	Hugh Price 1	Franklin Thomas 2
Pall Hooks 3	Peter Gomez 1	Gen Popo Emilio 3
Robert Johnson - POET - 3		John Smayle 3
Elaine Jones - 1		Norana Lee 3
Vernon Jordan 3		Chris Reynolds - sr comm'r
Jewel LaFolaine 2		Rev Schuler 3
Chuck Lawrence 2		Emie Carter 2
Wynhu Maralis 3		James Jerry Tacke 1-3
Nitara Mathews 2		Kwese Mhume 1
Mari Mathysa 2		Robt Woodson 3

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Race Commission

Hourly News Summary

Around the World, Around the Clock...with United Press International.

-0-

A tragic accident in Tennessee involving six prison inmates.

They were killed when the prison van they were in burst into flames on Interstate-40 near Nashville. It was impossible for them to escape... they were shackled hand and foot. And the heat of the fire welded the rear door shut. Two guards were able to escape.

-0-

A 38-year-old man convicted of murdering three teenagers in 1982 was executed by lethal injection in Huntsville, Texas. David Wayne Spence used his final words to repeat he did not do it. Spence was 38...it was the second execution in Texas in two days.

-0-

A week-and-a-half ago, a 2-year-old girl died in a house fire in Hastings, Minnesota. Now, her mother...who escaped the fire with her three other children...has been charged with starting it. The young girl was seriously disabled.

-0-

It appears some kids in Georgia and Tennessee will ALSO be getting shots to protect them from hepatitis-A. They, too, were served tainted strawberries like those that sickened at least 150 kids in Michigan. In Arizona, some kids are being given precautionary inoculations.

-0-

Another slow day of jury selection in the bombing trial of Timothy McVeigh. Another prospective juror said she opposes the death penalty. She was not dismissed, but was told the court would keep in touch.

-0-

Watchdog groups are urging Congress to not just "give away" licenses for digital TV...without at least one strong condition. Specifically, requiring them to give TV time to political candidates as part of fundraising reform.

-0-

Italian doctors say they've developed a technique to replace severely damaged corneas with tissue grown in the laboratory. The tissue was implanted in two patients with severe cornea damage...after two years, it appears to be functioning normal.

-0-

The writing credits on 24 movies whose scripters were blacklisted during the McCarthy era in the 1950s are being revised. The films include "Inherit the Wind," "The Robe," "Born Free," and "Hellcats of the Navy."

-0-

By Craig Smith (UPI)

cc: Bruce Reed + return

Bruce - The current list of potential commission members. But it seems Optic Two is urgent! (Sylvia noted the participative of the FLOW and VP) "Final" decision next week.

Linda Chavez Thompson
Amyla Oh
D. Hope Franklin

Elie Wiesel or D. Saperstein
Deval Patrick or Chris Edley

Wilma Markiller
Sen. Danforth or Lynn Martin

Peter Gones or Rev Franklin Graham

Bill Winter (Miss) or Dick Mopus

Elaine Jones

Roy Wilkins
Tien or Mineta
Spike Lee
Sal Trajillo - West

D R A F T --- D R A F T --- D R A F T ----D R A F T ---D R A F T

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4/2/97

DRAFT

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DRAFT

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DRAFT

DRAFT 4-2-97

April , 1997

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

**FROM: SYLVIA MATHEWS
MARIA ECHAVESTE**

RE: Proposed White House Conference on Hate Crimes

I. Background:

Statistics collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation suggest that over 8,000 hate crimes occur in America each year. Moreover, it is generally believed that these statistics greatly understate the problem. Crimes of hate are on the rise, even as crimes of violence are on the decline. The recent incidents of church burnings, the abortion clinic bombings and the series of bombings in Atlanta which now appear to be hate related, all have focused national attention on the problem.

While the principal federal statute in this area (18 USC 425) contains a traditional definition of hate crimes as attacks based on race or national origin, The Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990 expands that definition to include one in which an individual becomes the victim due to their "race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity." The Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act of 1994 expands that definition further, for the purposes of its provisions, to include women and persons with disabilities.

You have repeatedly condemned these acts of violence and tried to focus Americans on ways to find common ground, stressing themes of unity.

In its January, 1997 report on hate crimes in America, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights recommended, among other things, that you convene a White House Conference on hate crimes to help demonstrate the magnitude of the problem and look for possible solutions. The report points out that "from killings and beatings to acts of arson and vandalism, ... hate crimes injure or even kill thousands of people, terrify countless others, divide Americans against each other, and distort our entire society."

II. Proposed Conference:

Goals: A White House Conference on Hate Crimes would communicate to the public in a dramatic way the substantial threat these crimes pose to us as a nation and how they are at odds with the fundamental principals of fairness and equal justice we hold dear as a country. The conference would demonstrate the Administration's commitment to ending hate crimes and would highlight the actions we are already taking to achieve this goal.

DRAFT

Re: Hate Crimes Conference

-- page 2 --

The conference would also serve as a powerful and direct way to communicate to the American people the seriousness of the situation. The theme of the conference should be the impact hate crimes have on the American society.

Structure: The conference should last one day and be held at the White House. It should include between 150-200 participants from all walks of life and from every region of the country, selected by a White House working group. The participants should include the victims and their families, advocates, law enforcement professionals, state and local government officials, members of congress, religious leaders, etc.

Senior Administration officials from the White House, the Attorney General and other officials from the Department of Justice and relevant agencies and departments should also participate.

The conference would include welcoming remarks from the Attorney General and thereafter the participants would break-out into smaller working groups focusing on different elements of the problem (e.g., crimes motivated by race, religion, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation/identity, disability; the attackers and organized hate groups; law enforcement efforts and best practices; educational and private initiatives; help available for the victims, etc). Participants would be pre-assigned to working groups based on their area of expertise. Each working group would include an Administration official and a pre-assigned chair. The working groups would be asked to develop a set of 3-4 key messages for the American people which demonstrate the scope of the problem and/or possible solutions.

In the afternoon the conference would reconvene as a whole and hear remarks from you. Your comments would serve to outline the scope of the problem and suggest the Administration's response. Your remarks could be preceded by a series of brief introductions from victims, whose selection would illustrate the diversity and scope of the crisis. You, the Attorney General and other relevant Administration officials would then hear reports from the working group chairs and ask them questions during a round table discussion. A short question and answer period involving the larger audience would also be included. A reception for participants could follow.

Timing: The conference could take place 6-8 weeks after it is announced, or later depending on scheduling issues.

Staffing: The Office of Public Liaison would take the lead in staffing. A working group to include Public Liaison staff and staff from other relevant White House Departments (Intergovernmental Affairs, Legislative Affairs, Cabinet Affairs, Communications, Domestic Policy Council, etc.) should be assembled to run the conference.

Funding: Outside funding, through a not-for-profit foundation or otherwise, may be required to offset some of the costs and to provide transportation and lodging for some needy participants.

Re: Hate Crimes Conference

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III. Recommendation

We recommend that a White House Conference on Hate Crimes be convened as outlined above.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Discuss further _____