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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	National Education Goals Panel Media Registration (partial) (2 pages)	11/09/1995	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Gaynor McCown (Printed Materials)
OA/Box Number: 7329

FOLDER TITLE:

[Media Placement Report, 1995]

2011-0255-S

rc243

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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

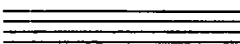
P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



HAGER SHARP^{Inc.}

Communications
Public Affairs
Public Relations

Nov. 28, 1995

MEMORANDUM

To: Ken Nelson

From: Stephanie Drea
Jay Diskey

Subject: Media Placement Report -- 1995 NEGP Annual Release

Hager Sharp Inc. is pleased to present its report of the media placements generated from the National Education Goals Panel's 1995 annual release and news conference on Nov. 9, 1995. This report details the broad exposure the release received in print, radio and television media. It also provides the print clips Hager Sharp has collected to date.

Highlights

The news conference and accompanying media relations efforts conducted by Hager Sharp and NEGP staff generated extensive national exposure for the 1995 release. Hager Sharp's tracking efforts reveal that our media relations efforts generated a significantly higher number of placements than in years past. Major results and highlights of our media relations effort include:

- ▶ Major coverage in three of the top five U.S. Daily newspapers -- *USA Today*, *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post* -- as well as many top 25 newspapers: the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Dallas Morning News*, the *Boston Globe*, the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, the *Miami Herald* and the *Detroit News*.
- ▶ C-SPAN and C-SPAN 2 coverage. These two C-SPAN networks aired recorded coverage of the news conference on four occasions on Nov. 10, Nov. 11 and Nov. 12.
- ▶ CNN coverage. A recorded story on the NEGP release began airing on CNN Headline News on Nov. 13 and appeared throughout the day.
- ▶ News coverage on ABC's *Good Morning America* and NBC's *Today* the morning of Nov. 9 and television coverage on a number of local stations including affiliates in Atlanta, Dallas, Milwaukee and Washington.
- ▶ Nationwide radio coverage on Nov. 9 by CNN Radio, CBS Radio News and ABC Radio News.

- ▶ An editorial board at *The Washington Post* with Gov. Roy Romer and Ken Nelson.

Background

At 9:30 a.m., Thursday, Nov. 9, 1995, the National Education Goals Panel held a news conference in Washington, D.C., to release its annual report on how the nation and the states are progressing in their efforts to reach the National Education Goals. Hager Sharp, the panel's public relations contractor, and NEGP staff designed the event and press strategies for the release. The 90-minute news conference drew approximately 25 reporters and more than 100 members of the public.

The majority of the print and broadcast stories generated from the news conference reflected the primary messages the NEGP aimed to send: "progress at the midpoint," the impact of the Goals over the past five years and the need for accelerated progress to reach the Goals by the year 2000.

Newspaper & Magazine Coverage -- Confirmed Placements

The following list reflects magazine and newspaper placements accounted for by Nov. 22. In lieu of obtaining placements from a clipping service (the services of which NEGP does not have), Hager Sharp tracked newspaper placements through three searches on Nexis. This effort yielded dozens of placements. However, Nexis does not routinely track all newspapers and therefore does not capture all possible placements. We believe that the Associated Press story on the 1995 NEGP report created a number of local newspaper placements that cannot be obtained without the services of a clipping service. In addition, the number of magazine placements will increase as monthly education trade journals publish articles. The confirmed placements are:

- ▶ *U.S. News & World Report*, 2.3 million (week of Nov. 13, 1995)
- ▶ *USA Today*, 1.8 million (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *The New York Times*, 1.1 million (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *The Washington Post*, 840,000 (Nov. 10, 1995)
- ▶ *Chicago Tribune*, 724,250,283 (Nov. 10, 1995)
- ▶ *Chicago Tribune*, 1.13 million (Nov. 12, 1995)
- ▶ *Boston Globe*, 500,587 (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 470,693 (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *Newark Star Ledger*, 450,000 (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *The Houston Chronicle*, commentary, 413,717 (Nov. 14, 1995)
- ▶ *Minneapolis Star-Tribune*, 404,757 (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, 404,400 (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *Miami Herald*, 397,943 (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *The Detroit News*, 354,403 (Nov. 12, 1995)

- ▶ *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 322,713 (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *Atlanta Constitution*, 310,000 (Nov. 10, 1995)
- ▶ *Atlanta Constitution*, commentary, 310,000 (Nov. 10, 1995)
- ▶ *The Denver Post*, 302,125 (Nov. 19, 1995)
- ▶ *Sun Sentinel* (Fort Lauderdale), 284,215 (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *The Orlando Sentinel*, commentary, 281,104 (Nov. 14, 1995)
- ▶ *The Tampa Tribune*, commentary, 279, 561 (Nov. 15, 1995)
- ▶ *News Orleans Times-Picayune*, 267,792 (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *Baltimore Sun*, 264,583 (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *Indianapolis Star News*, 226,562 (Nov. 10, 1995)
- ▶ *Charlotte Observer*, 237,485 (Nov. 10, 1995)
- ▶ *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 214,178 (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *Milwaukee Journal*, 208,844 (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *Austin American-Statesman*, 182,199 (Nov. 19, 1995)
- ▶ *Arkansas Democrat Gazette*, 178,619 (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *Tulsa World*, 173,398 (Nov. 10, 1995)
- ▶ *The Dayton Daily News*, commentary, 162,611 (Nov. 14, 1995)
- ▶ *The Bergen Record* (New Jersey), 161,991 (Nov. 10, 1995)
- ▶ *Atlanta Journal*, 134,845 (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *The Charleston Post and Courier*, commentary, 112,000 (Nov. 15, 1995)
- ▶ *The Knoxville News-Sentinel*, 124,561 (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *The Washington Times*, 94,000 (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *Education Week*, 60,000 (week of Nov. 13, 1995)
- ▶ *Education Daily*, circulation not available (week of Nov. 13, 1995)

Wire Service Stories or Notices

- ▶ The Associated Press
- ▶ AP Online
- ▶ AP Worldstream
- ▶ Reuters
- ▶ States News Services
- ▶ Federal News Service
- ▶ US Newswire

Television & Radio Coverage -- Confirmed Placements

We obtained confirmation of broadcast stories via Video Monitoring Services in Washington and New York. VMS -- like Nexis -- tends to capture placements in major markets but fails to track efforts in mid-size markets. Therefore, we again believe that NEGP's annual release generated many television and radio placements that cannot be accounted for without spending substantial resources in tracking. The confirmed placements are:

Television

- ▶ NBC's *Today* (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ ABC's *Good Morning America* (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ C-SPAN (aired Nov. 10, 11, & 12, 1995 on C-SPAN and C-SPAN2)
- ▶ CNN Headline News (aired Nov. 13, 1995)
- ▶ New York WNYW-TV Channel 5 (Fox), *Good Day Wake Up* (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ Washington WTTG-TV Channel 5 (Fox), *Fox Morning News* (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ Dallas KDFW-TV Channel 4 (Fox), *Texas Morning Edition* (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ Dallas WFAA-TV Channel 8 (ABC), *News Eight Daybreak* (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ Atlanta WAGA-TV Channel 5 (Fox), *Good Day Atlanta* (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ Atlanta WAGA-TV Channel 5 (Fox), *Good Day Atlanta* (Nov. 10, 1995)
- ▶ Milwaukee WTMJ-TV Channel 4 (NBC), *The Daybreak Report* (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ Cincinnati WCPO-TV Channel 9 (CBS), *Early Bird Special* (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ Richmond WRIC-TV Channel 8 (ABC), *News at Noon* (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ *America's Talking* (syndicated on cable) (Nov. 9, 1995)

Radio

- ▶ CNN Radio News (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ National Public Radio (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ CBS Radio News (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ ABC Radio Network (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ CBS Radio News (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ News Channel 8 Washington, *First Business*, (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ New York WINS-AM 1010 (ABC), (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ Chicago WBBM-AM Newsradio 78 (CBS), (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ San Francisco KCBS-AM 780 (CBS), (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ Detroit WWJ-AM 950 (CBS), (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ Milwaukee WISN-AM, (Nov. 9, 1995)
- ▶ Education Broadcast News Service, U.S. Department of Education (Nov. 9, 1995)

Other Media Activities & Pending Stories

- ▶ *Washington Post* commentary (from the editorial board meeting held Nov. 9, 1995, with Gov. Romer and Ken Nelson.)
- ▶ *USA Today* is holding an op ed from Gov. Bayh.
- ▶ *San Jose Mercury News*
- ▶ *Early Childhood Education*

Opportunities Missed

- ▶ *News TalkTV* (We refused live broadcast scheduled at 6 p.m., Nov. 9, 1995,

- because of the unavailability of Gov. Romer and Gov. Whitman.)
- ▶ CNBC *Equal Time* (*Equal Time* sought Gov. Romer for an interview for Dee Dee Myers and Mary Matlin. He was not available for taping the evening of Nov. 9.)
 - ▶ North Carolina News Radio Network, Nov. 9, 1995. (Anne Barnes missed an interview with the network because the news conference ran 30 minutes late.)

A Final Word

Hager Sharp appreciates the opportunity to serve the National Education Goals Panel and to communicate NEGP's 1995 report to the nation. We believe that the importance of the Panel and the National Education Goals must be communicated on a consistent and regular basis in order to build greater visibility for them among key audiences. We look forward to assisting the Panel with other NEGP public relations endeavors as they arise.

Print Placements



MARTY CORDOVA: AL
rookie of year, 1,2C

ONE SOLUTION TO INEQUITY: CUT FOOTBALL SCHOLARSHIPS

WOMEN'S ADVOCATES SEEK
BIGGER SHARE; PART 3 OF
SPECIAL TITLE IX REPORT, 8C

MIAMI HOLDS OFF HOUSTON 89-82 1C

THE HEAT END AN 11-GAME
LOSING STREAK VS. ROCKETS
► FULL NBA COVERAGE, 1,4C



NO. 1 IN THE USA ... FIRST IN DAILY READERS

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1995

Fannie Mae offers reveal

8D • THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1995 • USA TODAY

HEALTH AND EDUCATION

PLUS REPORTS ON THE SCIENCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Education goals yield results, governors say

By Tamara Henry
USA TODAY

More children entering school today are ready to learn, high school students are taking tougher courses, and colleges are awarding more degrees in math and science — all because of the education goals set by governors, a report out today says.

But the National Education Goals Panel cites the rising use of drugs, particularly marijuana, among students in grades 8, 10 and 12. At-school drug use increased among eighth- and 10th-graders from 1991-94.

The promise of safe, disciplined, alcohol and drug-free schools is not likely to be met by 2000, officials say.

Of 49 governors who joined President Bush at the 1989 education summit and helped set the eight education goals, only

six remain in office. Colorado Gov. Roy Romer says new governors are committed to improving schools, too.

"The 50 governors know that if we don't do the job of education right, we're not going to have a productive economy," Romer says.

By the year 2000, the goals call for poor toddlers to have preschool services that include nutrition and health screening, the high school graduation rate to be 90%, and U.S. students to be competent in math, science, English, history and geography. Examples of progress:

► Only two-thirds of preschoolers were read or told stories regularly in 1993; by 1995, the proportion was 72%.

► From 1991-1995, more than 40 states had an increase in English, math and science Advanced Placement tests with high grades.

10-Year Plan for Education Makes Spotty Progress

By PETER APPLEBOME

Midway through the nation's ambitious 10-year program for setting and achieving educational goals, there is not nearly enough progress to indicate that many, or even any, of the goals will be met by the year 2000, according to a national report to be released today.

"We are at the halfway point, and we have not made half the progress we need," said Michael Cohen, a senior adviser to Education Secretary Richard W. Riley.

Analyses of 25 measures like school safety, academic achievement and adult literacy show a ragged pattern of some clear progress, some stagnation and some dispiriting retrogression.

The results of the program, established in the Bush Administration and then slightly modified and enthusiastically backed by President Clinton, are certain to play into con-

tinuing debates about the quality of the nation's schools and the current legislative battles in Washington over Republican efforts to cut education spending.

The report was compiled by the National Education Goals Panel, an independent Federal agency established to monitor the achievements of the Federal education goals.

The report examined progress at the midway point of the effort to set clear goals in eight broad categories central to educational achievement. They are the educational readiness of preschool children, school completion, student achievement, teacher education, math and science education, adult literacy, school safety and parental participation.

The most encouraging findings in the study came in elementary and middle-school mathematics and in health care for the nation's infants. At the same time, there was regression in 12th grade reading achievement, student drug use and in the educational preparedness of secondary teachers.

Findings were largely flat in the high school graduation rate — 86 percent of the country's 18- to 24-year-olds receive high school or equivalency diplomas — and in reading achievement in grades four and eight. And the gap between white and minority students in college enrollment and completion rates also remained the same.

"On the whole, our progress toward the National Educational Goals has been modest," the report concludes. "Even in areas where we have made significant progress from where we started, our current rate of progress simply will not be

sufficient to reach the ambitious levels specified in the National Education Goals."

On the positive side, the report showed that from 1990 to 1992, the percentage of mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester increased to 78 percent, from 76 percent and that the percentage of children born with one or more health risks decreased to 35 percent, from 37 percent.

The number of parents who read to preschool children, considered a critical aid to language learning, increased to 72 percent, from 66 percent, between 1993 and 1995. The

graduate degree in their main teaching assignment fell to 63 percent in 1994, from 66 percent in 1991.

Republicans in the House have called for elimination of the \$2 million for the panel that prepared the report. The Senate is proposing a \$1 million budget and House leaders have indicated they will accept that figure, said Ken Nelson, executive director of the panel. Mr. Cohen said the Administration and the Republican leadership in the House of Representatives were \$71 billion apart in how much they want to spend on education and training over the next seven years.

The Republicans say that education is best handled by the states and that education, like everything in Washington, will have to take some hits if Congress is serious about balancing the budget.

Democrats say the report is an argument against that.

"Nationally, we have a real difficulty persisting in pursuit of any particular goal," said Senator Jeff Bingaman, a New Mexico Democrat who is a member of the panel. "I have a frustration that education is not seen by many here in Washington as a national priority, and particularly with this new majority in Congress, the strong message has been that the Federal Government should back away from its efforts to support education. I'd say that everything in this report cries out for a greater level of effort."

More grist for the debate in Congress on school budgets.

percentage of students who met national standards in math rose to 18 percent for 4th graders, from 13 percent, to 25 percent, from 20 percent, for 8th graders, and to 16 percent, from 13 percent, for 12th graders between 1990 and 1992.

On the other hand, student responses to questions about drug use or drug sales at schools all showed significant increases in drug activity. The number of 12th graders meeting performance standards in reading fell to 34 percent, from 37 percent, between 1992 and 1994. The percentage of secondary school teachers with an undergraduate or

Traveling?
Check the weather . . .
from Albany to Acapulco.
The New York Times

AMERICAN PIE

PEOPLE LABELS. What's the proper term, African-American or black? Native American or American Indian? Hispanic or Latino?



As part of a review of which race and ethnic categories to use in its job statistics, the Labor Department asked people in roughly 60,000 households how they prefer to be identified. The responses—

BLACK

Black	44.2%
African-American	28.1%
Afro-American	12.1%
Negro	3.3%
Colored	1.1%
Some other term	2.2%
No preference	9.1%

AMERICAN INDIAN

American Indian	49.8%
Native American	37.4%
Alaskan Native	3.5%
Some other term	3.7%
No preference	5.7%

HISPANIC

Hispanic	57.9%
Of Spanish origin	12.3%
Latino	11.7%
Some other term	7.9%
No preference	10.2%

WHITE

White	61.7%
Caucasian	16.5%
European-American	2.4%
Anglo	1.0%
Some other term	2.0%
No preference	16.5%

MULTIRACIAL

Multiracial	28.4%
Mixed race	16.0%
More than one race	6.0%
Biracial	5.7%
Mestizo or Mestiza	2.3%
Some other term	13.9%
No preference	27.8%

Note: The Labor Department did not ask Asian-Americans their preferences.

U.S. NEWS

KEEPING A LIST, CHECKING IT TWICE

What Hazel O'Leary did fell several measures short of a Watergate scandal, but she turned many a face red at the White House. The secretary of energy, the *Wall Street Journal* revealed last week, spent \$43,500 in federal money this year having a private investigative service analyze news stories and rate reporters on how favorably or critically they treated the Energy Department. Journalists swiftly recalled Richard Nixon's "enemies list"—a catalog of media and political adversaries who in many instances discovered themselves audited by the IRS and frozen out of information channels. No one on O'Leary's list apparently suffered. But Washington journalists hastened to see who had been mentioned and



DOUG MILLS—AP



Chick HARRY—US&WR
Tally. The AP's Hebert fared worst—or best—on O'Leary's list.

how. Media enemy No. 1—and thus the winner in the eyes of a press corps that cherishes its role as government watchdog—turned out to be Josef Hebert, who covers the department for the Associated Press.

The White House promptly termed the list a "dubious undertaking," and GOP lawmakers demanded that O'Leary be fired. A day later, the former Minneapolis power company executive was hit with a White House rebuke—an order to repay the money to the Treasury from her office account—but was allowed to remain in the cabinet, where, a carefully worded statement said, she has been "an effective member." But the flap didn't end. Rep. Thomas Bliley, a Virginia Republican, called a hearing for this week on the use of taxpayer money to monitor reporters.

STRIDES IN EDUCATION: STILL FAR SHORT

Six years ago, President Bush and America's governors, including Arkansas's Bill Clinton, agreed to set goals they wanted the nation's foundering education system to achieve by the year 2000. To measure their progress, they formed the National Education Goals Panel, made up of governors, lawmakers and education officials. The panel's midpoint assessment came last week: Progress is occurring on a few goals—for instance, more parents are reading to their small children—but, by and large, students are still achieving at low levels in basic subjects. What's new? House Republicans are proposing that money for the progress-measuring panel be dried up.

'IF YOU SAVE ONE LIFE, YOU SAVE THE WORLD'

The word once buzzed with excitement, back when it symbolized a team "faster than a speeding bullet." But no more, at least not to Abe Pollin. The owner of the



Pollin

Washington Bullets of the National Basketball Association returned from Yitzhak Rabin's funeral last week and said: "My friend was shot in the back by bullets. The name *Bullets* for a sports team is no longer appropriate." Pollin invited fans to come up with a new name that will be used starting in 1997. "The Bible says that if you save one life, you save the world. Hopefully, we will save many more than that."



Education Endeavor Falling Short

10-Year Campaign to Improve Nation's Schools Shows Few Gains

By Rene Sanchez
Washington Post Staff Writer

The 10-year campaign by the nation's governors to create and achieve ambitious new goals in education is showing only modest progress and facing a few discouraging academic setbacks at its halfway point, a new national report concludes.

Prepared by a bipartisan federal panel, the report assesses the work of schools in the five years since the governors established eight broad goals for improving American education by the year 2000. The report, released yesterday, predicts the nation's schools will fall far short of reaching most of those goals unless their rate of progress improves substantially.

"These are tough goals, and there has been progress, but there's a long way to go," said Indiana Gov. Evan Bayh (D), chairman of the National Education Goals Panel.

At a summit on the nation's education problems in 1989, the governors agreed that by 2000: Children must be better prepared to begin school; the high school graduation rate should reach 90 percent; American students should be first in the world in math and science and show more success in other subjects; adult literacy and teacher education should improve; parent participation in schools should grow; and student drug use and school safety should hardly be the problems they are now.

While clear progress has been made toward some of those goals, the report draws a portrait of stagnation or backsliding on others.

High school graduation rates nationally are at the same level as 1990—about 86 percent—and reading achievement among high school seniors has declined slightly. For fourth- and eighth-graders, reading scores have remained flat.

Schools also are reporting increases in drug use, particularly marijuana. More teachers apparently are being threatened by students and say classroom disruptions are increasing.

The gap between white and minority students attending college and earning a degree is much the same as in 1990, the report states. The percentage of high school teachers with a degree in the primary subject they teach has declined slightly.

There is good news in the report, however. Math achievement scores among fourth- and eighth-graders

nationally are rising, and more women are earning college degrees in math and science. More parents also are spending time reading to preschool children and the health of the nation's infants and preschool children is improving.

According to the report, the percentage of children born with one or more health risks has declined from

"These are tough goals, and there has been progress, but there's a long way to go."

— Indiana Gov. Evan Bayh

37 percent to 35 percent this decade. Educators increasingly believe a child's language development and general health in preschool years are central to classroom success.

Education Secretary Richard W. Riley said that although parts of the goals progress report are disappointing, the improvements students are making in math and science are heartening because both are subjects in which educators have worked especially hard in recent years at setting higher academic standards.

MIDTERM PROGRESS REPORT

Five years ago, the nation's governors set several broad goals for schools to achieve by the year 2000. The National Education Goals Panel, an independent federal agency, has tracked the progress of that effort, now at its midway point:

GETTING BETTER

- Math achievement among fourth- and eighth-graders
- More female students earning degrees in math and science
- General health of infants and preschool children

NO SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE

- High school graduation rate
- Reading achievement among fourth- and eighth-graders
- Gap between white and minority students attending college and earning degrees

GETTING WORSE

- Reading achievement among high school seniors
- Drug use among students and classroom disruptions
- Fewer high school teachers with degrees in primary subject they teach

"If we do the same job in other areas, I think the level of achievement overall will rise," he said.

But attempts to set stronger academic standards are igniting many political battles. The Clinton administration's prime attempt to nurture higher standards—a \$400 million grant program to schools called Goals 2000—is under fire from Republican leaders in Congress worried about creating too much federal intrusion into education.

Some House leaders are trying to eliminate Goals 2000, and several states are refusing to accept Goals 2000 money.

An attempt to create voluntary national standards for teaching American history also is being revised. It has been denounced by many conservative political groups, and virtually the entire U.S. Senate, for putting too much emphasis on negative aspects of American history and promoting members of minority groups at the expense of other American heroes.

The National Education Goals Panel is an independent federal agency created to monitor the national education agenda the governors agreed upon five years ago. The panel's members are evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans, and it gives annual updates on the progress schools are making.

Dow hits a record high

Bond rally propels stock market up 55.64 points. **Business.**

No. 3 seed Pierce ousted

No. 2 Martinez, No. 4 Sabatini stay alive at Civic Center. **Sports.**

The Philadelphia Inquirer

State Edition b

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Cents

Small gains in education reported

A panel urged new efforts to toughen academic standards.

By Sally Buzbee
ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — Five years after the nation's governors set ambitious goals to improve American education, schools have made modest progress at best, a panel of governors and other state lawmakers said yesterday.

The plan, now embroiled in political fights, can succeed only if parents and schools renew their efforts to toughen academic standards, the panel said.

"These are tough goals, and there has been progress," said Indiana Gov. Evan Bayh, a Democrat who chairs the bipartisan National Education Goals panel. "But there's a long way to go."

High school completion rates have not improved since 1990, according to a study the panel issued yesterday. Reading achievement has remained flat in grades 4 and 8 and has fallen among high school seniors.

And a large gap still exists between white and minority students' rates of college enrollment and completion.

In addition, more teachers report being threatened or injured by students now than in 1990, and more say classroom disruptions are interfering with teaching and learning.

On the positive side, both elementary and high school students' achievement in math and science has improved, and more college students are earning degrees in those disciplines.

"If this was a person who was running a fever, I'd say the fever has gone from 105 to 104. The person's still pretty ill," said Chester Finn of the conservative Hudson Institute.

Supporters of the national goals say changes begun in the 1990s, including some states' requirements that students pass exit exams before graduation, have not filtered down.

Education Secretary Richard W. Riley and others in the Clinton administration also argue that the math and science improvements prove schools are slowly turning around.

"If we do the same job with other areas that we have done with math and science, the level overall will rise," Riley said.

The Clinton administration began a federal program, called Goals 2000, that gives states money to help them overhaul schools. But Goals 2000 drew immediate suspicion from conservative groups, which have called it an attempt to usurp local control of schools.



THURSDAY P.M.

NOVEMBER 9, 1995

253 DAYS to the GAMES



Don't Miss



Money talks

Radio stations dangle cash and contests in ratings frenzy.

BUSINESS, F1

The Atlanta Journal

Covers Dixie Like the Dew

50 CENTS

pers 92

AY
ursday

sky Food section.
gent onion suddenly
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NH

e cuisine thrives in
t of Dixie.



spoken

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VS, C1

IS 11 SECTIONS

aria Journal

SECTIONS

NEWS A.D.
NEWS C
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N H
A, CITY LIFE*
more area only



high of 64 and a
map, G18.

11 533,4141

Hijack drama in Greece



Associated Press

An Ethiopian hijacker holds a knife to the throat of an Olympic Airways flight attendant today after commandeering a Boeing 747 bound for Athens, Greece. Police posing as journalists overpowered the man before anyone was hurt. **Article, D7.**

With Powell out, spotlight on Gingrich

By Jeanne Cummings
WASHINGTON BUREAU

Washington — With Colin Powell out of the 1996 presidential race, the spotlight now turns to the other high-profile noncandidate: Newt Gingrich.

Reporters began hounding the House speaker as soon as word leaked out Wednesday that Powell would not run. His appearance at a news conference for the Edible Oil Regulatory Reform Act produced an extraordinary standing-room-only crowd.

A beaming Gingrich remained coy, but those close to the House speaker say he is unlikely to join the already crowded GOP primary race.

The Georgia Republican said last month that the odds of his running were 1 in 10. On Wednesday, he said they were "a little higher" with Powell out of contention.

But the speaker has no exploratory committee, and New Hampshire Gov. Steve Merrill's endorsement Wednesday of Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole of Kansas was an important lost opportunity for any late-starting campaign.

"During the Thanksgiving break... Marianne and I will talk about it," Gingrich said.

Gingrich must weigh whether a presidential

candidacy would jeopardize Republican gains in Congress.

At least three recent national polls have shown Gingrich's negative ratings are higher than those of President Clinton, Dole, Powell and Ross Perot.

Paul Weyrich, head of the Free Congress Foundation, who recently spoke privately with Gingrich, said the speaker believes he could turn those numbers around during the extended coverage of a campaign.

But those poor ratings, combined with a pending ethics complaint and the risks to the so-called Republican revolution, have prompted some to advise against a candidacy.

"This year it appears that he's destined to be a power broker rather than a president," said William Kristol, a former aide to Vice President Dan Quayle who was once an advocate of a Gingrich candidacy.

Republican National Chairman Haley Barbour said last week that he would be surprised if Gingrich ran. "The speaker's leadership [in the House] is crucial," he said.

Powell lacked the passion for politics

Report: U.S. is failing on school goals

Conditions in Ga. described as bleak

By Betsy White
STAFF WRITER

Halfway through an ambitious national effort to improve Americans' education, the nation is faltering and Georgia is failing, a report issued today said.

The National Education Goals, set by President George Bush and the nation's governors in 1990, are straightforward and measurable.

Also known as "Goals 2000," for the year in which they were to be achieved, they include: Get every child ready for kindergarten, lower the high school dropout rate to 10 percent, raise U.S. science and math achievement to first in the world, and ensure schools are safe and drug-free.

But, while school readiness and math and science achievement have improved since 1990, more schools and students are marred by drug use, and fewer students can read well than five years ago, according to the fifth annual National Education Goals Report released in Washington today.

In Georgia, conditions are even bleaker, the report said.

The state is further from reaching the goals than it was five years ago, particularly in the area of high school dropouts. In 1990, 14 percent of Georgians ages 18 to 24 were high school dropouts without GEDs. In 1993, the most recent year for which figures are available, that dropout rate surged to 21 percent.

Georgia also has lost ground in awarding college math and science degrees, in preventing disruptions at school, and in stemming students' use of marijuana, the report said.

Indiana Gov. Evan Bayh, the outgoing chairman of the panel that issued the report, said the nation and its communities are making progress only in areas that have gotten lots of attention.

"Where there have been concentrated efforts and emphasis placed on improving academic achievement and greater family involvement, there has been measurable progress," he said.

The National Goals Panel, which reports on progress toward the goals each year, is made up of eight governors, four members of Congress, four state legislators, the U.S. secretary of education and the president's top domestic policy adviser.

The 1995 report gives plenty of advice on what schools, parents, employers and others can do to spur improvements.

Families should read together, stay in touch with the school, "use TV wisely" and make sure that children are talked to and listened to, it says.

Employers should give employees a flextime option, offer job-sharing, improve child care options and ask job applicants for transcripts or their diploma to demonstrate that hard work in school matters, it says.

Charting the results: Mixed record for U.S., Ga. C16

Your Weekend User's Guide

252 DAYS to the GAMES



FRIDAY

NOVEMBER 10, 1995

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Today: Partly cloudy, mild and damp.
High 64, low 51. Weather map, C16.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

50 CENTS

HOME EDITION

Effort to fix schools fails so far

By Betsy White
STAFF WRITER

Georgia has lost ground in its attempt to measure up to national education goals meant to push the state into the next century.

That does not concern Gov. Zell Miller, who says improvement will take decades. But state school Superintendent Linda Schrenko, saying she ran for the office last year because she knew the schools needed to do better, insisted the state's economy depends on some quick gains.

"If we're talking 21 percent of our population dropping out of high school, then we're doing them and our state a disservice," she said.

Miller said he remains confident Georgians will be far better educated down the line, even though an independent federal study released Thursday found no sign of it.

"We're not going to change anything," said his spokesman, Rick Dent. "There are no quick fixes in education, no easy solutions. We think the policies we've put in place — the pre-kindergarten program, all the computers — in the long term are going to pay off."

The only substantial improvement the report found in Georgia since 1990 was in preparing young children for school.

The same period brought stagnation in reading and math achievement, teacher preparation and parent involvement, the report found. And it cited more drugs and disruption in Georgia schools, fewer college students earning science degrees and more dropouts.

Many of the updated figures are from 1993 and 1994, however — too early for efforts begun in the early '90s to have paid off.

But Schrenko said business leaders warned her recently, "Either you provide us with literate workers, or we're leaving the state. And we want results next spring. We've got to respond, or it will affect our economic development."

She said her efforts to expand alternative schools, mentoring programs and apprenticeships that make learning relevant should help.

Nationally, school readiness and math and science achievement have improved since President George Bush and the governors set the goals in 1990, the report said. But it also found that more schools and students are marred by drug use and that fewer students can read well.

CHASING NATIONAL GOALS

Georgia is farther from reaching national education goals today than when the effort began five years ago. Here are the details:

- **Goal 1** — School readiness: Improved. Fewer infants born with health risks; most children immunized.
- **Goal 2** — Dropout rate: Worse. More young adults lacked diplomas in 1993 than in 1990.
- **Goal 3** — Academic achievement: Unchanged.
- **Goal 4** — Teachers prepared: Unchanged. A third still lack subject background.
- **Goal 5** — Lead world in math, science achievement: Worse. Fewer earning math or science degrees.
- **Goal 6** — Universal adult literacy: No new measurement.
- **Goal 7** — Safe, drug-free schools: More students report using marijuana; more teachers report students disrupting classes.
- **Goal 8** — Parent involvement: No change.

Source: National Education C



THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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Educational backsliding

President George Bush and the nation's governors — including a rising star from Arkansas named Bill Clinton — met in Charlottesville, Va., in September 1989, to begin formulating a plan to improve American education. No one thought it was going to be easy.

But no one thought it would be so difficult to get the nation moving forward, either. "Goals 2000," an outline of tangible education improvements the nation should make by the turn of the century, is no closer to reality in many subject areas than it was when first conceived, according to the annual progress report issued by the National Goals Panel.

The report's few bright spots concern advancements in math and science.

But elsewhere, the latest news is of falling short or, worse, falling further

behind. The national dropout rate has not improved since 1990. Neither has reading achievement in grades 4 and 8. And a large gap remains between college enrollment rates for whites and blacks.

There actually has been backsliding in some areas. Reading achievement among high school seniors is lower; there is less discipline and safety in the schools; and there are more drug problems among students.

How does the nation turn things around and move forward on all fronts of this education agenda? The first step involves doing more of what has been working so far.

Improvements in math and science are no

surprise, because that was a goal tackled with a sense of urgency. The idea that America might soon be at a competitive disadvantage to countries whose students excel at math and science simply wasn't tolerated. The same refusal to be second-rate must be applied to all areas of education.

Also, parental involvement has been a huge factor in schools where improvements have been made. The idea that parents play a critical role in their children's education cannot be stressed too much.

Finally, the idea that the nation needs national goals for education — or even a national plan for education — must be accepted. There are those who argue against the very notion. For them, local control of schools is sacrosanct, and an education agenda pushed by the

federal government is an intrusion.

Although it is true that those who are closest to the classroom know best what the educational needs of a community are, the national impact of the education crisis cannot be ignored. National goals and standards should be the minimum. Local schools can aim to achieve more.

The federal government's role in setting standards also involves an obligation to fund programs that encourage attaining those goals. Those in Congress who advocate an end to funding of Goals 2000 programs would only push the nation further behind the schedule set in Charlottesville in 1989.

*Refusal to be
second-rate must be
applied to all areas
of education.*

The Times-Picayune

T H U R S D A Y

NOVEMBER 9, 1995

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE 3

NATIONAL NEWS

Schools don't make
the governors' grade

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Five years after the nation's governors set ambitious goals to make American education world class, schools have made modest progress at best, a panel of governors and other state lawmakers said Wednesday.

The plan, now embroiled in political fights, can only succeed if parents and schools renew their efforts to toughen academic standards, the panel said.

"These are tough goals, and there has been progress," said Indiana Gov. Evan Bayh, chairman of the bipartisan National Education Goals panel. "But there's a long way to go."

High school graduation rates have not improved since 1990, according to a study the panel issued Wednesday. Reading achievement has remained flat in grades 4 and 8 and has fallen among high school seniors.

And a large gap still exists between white and minority students' rates of college enrollment and graduation.

In addition, more teachers report being threatened or injured by students now than in 1990, and more say classroom disruptions are interfering with teaching and learning.

On the bright side, both elementary and high school students' achievement in math and science has improved, and more college students are earning degrees in those disciplines.

"If this was a person who was running a fever, I'd say the fever has gone from 105 to 104. The person's still pretty ill," said Chester Finn of the conservative Hudson Institute.

Supporters of the national goals say changes begun in the 1990s, including some states' requirements that students pass exit exams before graduation, have not filtered down.

Education Secretary Richard

Riley and others in the Clinton administration also argue that the math and science improvements prove schools are slowly turning around.

"If we do the same job with other areas that we have done with math and science, the level overall will rise," Riley said.

The national goals stem from a governor's meeting called by President Bush in 1989 in Charlottesville, Va., amid worries that American schoolchildren were trailing their Japanese and European counterparts.

When he became president, Clinton pushed to set the goals into law. And his administration also started a federal program, called Goals 2000, that gives states money to help them overhaul schools.

But Goals 2000 drew suspicion from conservative groups, which have called it an attempt to usurp local control of schools.

Support for the goals effort has since splintered.

Washington

Goals Progress Report Shows Mixed Results

By Mark Pitsch

Washington

When President Bush and the nation's governors set national education goals in 1990, they were portrayed as benchmarks to be met by 2000. But halfway through the decade, the National Education Goals Panel reported last week, that objective remains far out of reach.

As in previous years, the panel's annual report on progress toward meeting the national goals reveals a mixed bag of results. While more parents are reading to their preschool children and there are fewer children born with one or more health risks, for example, more 10th graders report that they have used illicit drugs and more teachers say they have been threatened or injured in class.

The goals panel's fifth annual report, "Building a Nation of Learners," tracks 43 such "indicators" that the panel has designated as the basis for assessing progress toward the goals. The report compares figures from 1990, the year six of the eight goals were established, to the most recent available data.

Progress was noted on seven points, a decline on seven others, and no meaningful difference was found for 12. No comparable data is available to update the other 17 statistics.

Panel members, who held a news conference here last week, said the findings emphasize the need for challenging content standards and



At the release of the report of the National Education Goals Panel, Gov. Roy Romer of Colorado compared the yearly assessment to an "educational CAT scan." Although the description of the situation may be harsh, he said, "you need accurate data if you're ever going to have a cure."

assessments with which student progress can be gauged.

"The vision is, if this nation is to be productive . . . we know we have to raise our achievement levels in education," said Gov. Roy Romer of Colorado, a Democrat who was the panel's first chairman.

The report, he said, "is kind of like an educational CAT scan, and sometimes it's a harsh report. But you need accurate data if you're ever going to have a cure."

In addition to a progress report

on the national goals, the report includes a special section on parent involvement in education. It highlights research indicating that children succeed more with encouragement from their families, lists resources for parents and educators, and provides examples of schools with effective school and community involvement practices.

Bipartisanship

The Bush administration and the National Governors' Associa-

tion adopted six goals after their historic 1989 education summit in Charlottesville, Va. They were codified in 1994 in the Goals 2000: Educate America Act, and Congress added two more to the list.

The goals are: all children starting school ready to learn; a high school graduation rate of 90 percent; students in grades 4, 8, and 12 demonstrating competency in nine core academic areas; access for teachers to continual profes-

Continued on Page 25

Education Goals: How We Score

Following are the eight national education goals included in the Goals 2000: Educate America Act. As of this year, at the halfway point between the 1990 adoption of the majority of the goals and 2000, the nation has made only modest progress in reaching them. This chart uses 1990 as a baseline and a variety of indicators under each goal to assess that progress.

1: Ready To Learn.

By the year 2000, all children in America will start school ready to learn

Children's health index	↑
Immunizations	N/A
Family-child reading and storytelling	↓
Preschool participation	↔

2: School Completion.

By the year 2000, the high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent.

High school completion	↔
------------------------	---

3: Student Achievement and Citizenship.

By the year 2000, all students will leave grades 4, 8, and 12 having demonstrated competency over challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, foreign languages, civics and government, economics, arts, history, and geography, and every school in America will ensure that all students learn to use their minds well, so they may be prepared for responsible citizenship, further learning, and productive employment in our nation's modern economy.

Reading achievement*	
Grade 4	↔
Grade 8	↔
Grade 12	↓
Writing achievement	N/A
Mathematics achievement	
Grade 4	↑
Grade 8	↑
Grade 12	↔
History achievement	N/A
Geography achievement	N/A

4: Teacher Education and Professional Development.

By the year 2000, the nation's teaching force will have access to programs for the continued improvement of their professional skills and the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to instruct and prepare all American students for the next century.

Teacher preparation	↓
Teacher professional development	N/A

↑ Indicates significant progress.
↓ Indicates falling further behind.
↔ Indicates no discernible change in performance.

Goal 5: Mathematics and Science.

By the year 2000, U.S. students will be the first in the world in mathematics and science achievement.

International mathematics achievement	N/A
International science achievement	N/A
Mathematics and science degrees	
All students	↑
Minority students	↔
Female students	↑

Goal 6: Adult Literacy and Lifelong Learning.

By the year 2000, every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

Adult literacy	N/A
Participation in adult education	↓
Participation in higher education	↔

Goal 7: Safe, Disciplined, and Alcohol- and Drug-Free Schools.

By the year 2000, every school in the United States will be free of drugs, violence, and the unauthorized presence of firearms and alcohol and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.

Overall student drug and alcohol use	
Using any illicit drug	↓
Using alcohol	↔
Sale of drugs at school	↓
Student and teacher victimization	
As reported by 10th-grade students	↑
As reported by public school teachers	↓
Disruptions in class by students	
As reported by 10th-grade students	↔
As reported by secondary school teachers	↓

Goal 8: Parental Participation.

By the year 2000, every school will promote partnerships that will increase parental involvement and participation in promoting the social, emotional, and academic growth of children.

Teachers' reports of parent involvement	N/A
Principals' reports of parent involvement	N/A
Parents' reports of their involvement	N/A

* Data undergoing revision.
N/A indicates that data were not available.

SOURCE: National Education Goals Panel

Goals Report Shows Need for Challenging Standards, Panel Says

Continued from Page 23

sional-development opportunities; a first-place standing for the United States in international comparisons of math and science achievement; universal adult literacy; schools free of drugs and violence; and all schools promoting parent involvement in education.

The goals panel—composed of governors, members of Congress, state legislators, and presidential appointees—is charged with monitoring progress toward the goals.

Recognizing the increasingly partisan nature of the debate over education at all levels of government, panel members highlighted the bipartisan nature of the initiative and the panel's role as a data gatherer.

"No matter whether you're conservative or liberal, Republican or Democrat, live in an urban area or a rural area, whatever your philosophy, there's really no debate about knowing whether children can read, how much children know in math and science," said Gov. John Engler of Michigan, a Republican who became chairman of the panel last week.

Standards and assessment, panel members emphasized, should be driven by state and local governments. And voluntary national standards and the presence of national goals, they said, should not be misinterpreted as movement toward federal control of education.

"I don't think we should be afraid of national standards that are just out there as advisory," said Gov. Christine Todd Whitman of New Jersey, a Republican. "I don't think anybody can disagree about the goals we're reporting on."

Over the next year, Mr. Engler said, the goals panel will continue to collect data so that comparisons between states can be made, track state standards development, and publicize successful state and local education practices.

A Wealth of Data

The report includes an executive summary, a core report, and



For More Information:

The new National Education Goals Report, "Building a Nation of Learners, 1995," is available from the National Education Goals Panel, 1255 22nd St. N.W., Suite 502, Washington, D.C. 20037; (202) 632-0952

two volumes of data reported at the state and national levels.

Among the findings:

- The high school graduation rate remained steady between 1990 and 1994 at 86 percent.
- The percentage of students who meet the goals panel's performance standard in reading fell from 40 percent of 12th graders in 1992 to 36 percent in 1994. The percentages for 4th and 8th graders rose one percentage point, from 29 percent to 30 percent, over that period. The percentage of students who meet the standard in math rose from 13 percent of 4th graders in 1990 to 18 percent in 1992, from 20 percent to 25 percent of 8th graders, and from 13 percent to 16 percent of 12th graders.
- The percentage of secondary school teachers who hold an undergraduate or graduate degree in the main subject they teach dropped from 66 percent in 1991 to 63 percent in 1994.
- The gap in the number of white and black high school students who enrolled in college dropped from 14 percentage points to 13 points between 1990 and 1993. The gap between white and Hispanic students fell from 11 percentage points to 8 points.

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Page 8A : Thursday, November 9, 1995 : The Sun

THE NATION

Schools aren't meeting governors' educational goals

**Panel sees small gains,
calls for harder work**

ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — Five years after the nation's governors set ambitious goals to make American education world class, schools have made modest progress at

best, a panel of governors and other state lawmakers said yesterday.

The plan, now embroiled in political fights, can succeed only if parents and schools renew their efforts to toughen academic standards, the panel said.

"These are tough goals, and there has been progress," said Indiana Gov. Evan Bayh, a Democrat who chairs the bipartisan National Education Goals panel.

"But there's a long way to go."

High school completion rates have not improved since 1990, according to a study the panel issued yesterday. Reading achievement has remained flat in grades 4 and 8 and has fallen among high school seniors.

And a large gap still exists between white and nonwhite students' rates of college enrollment and completion.

On the bright side, both elementary and high school students' achievement in math and science has improved, and more college students are earning degrees in those disciplines.

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Supporters of the national goals say changes begun in the 1990s, including some states' requirements that students pass exit exams before graduation, have not filtered down.

Education Secretary Richard W. Riley and others in the Clinton administration also argue that the math and science improvements prove schools are slowly turning around.

"If we do the same job with other areas that we have done with math and science, the level overall will rise," Mr. Riley said.

The national goals stem from a governors' meeting called by Pres-

ident George Bush in 1989 in Charlottesville, Va., amid worries American schoolchildren were academically trailing their Japanese and European counterparts.

When he took office, President Clinton pushed to set the goals into law. His administration also implemented a federal program, called Goals 2000, that gives states money to help them overhaul schools.

But Goals 2000 drew immediate suspicion from conservative groups, which have called it an attempt to usurp local control of schools.

FINAL EDITION

The Miami Herald

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1995

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35 CENTS

14A THE HERALD, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1995

Nation's schools far from meeting world-class goal, panel reports

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On the bright side, both elementary and high school students' achievement in math and science has improved, and more college students are earning degrees in those disciplines.

Supporters of the national goals say changes begun in the 1990s have not filtered down to many schools.

A few steps forward, a few back in quest to improve U.S. education

By Carol Innerst
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Five years after the nation's governors set ambitious goals to make American education "world class" by the year 2000, schools have made modest progress in a few areas and fallen further behind in others, the National Education Goals Panel reported yesterday.

"These are tough goals and there has been progress, but there's a long way to go and we need to make more significant progress," said Democratic Gov. Evan Bayh of Indiana, chairman of the Goals Panel.

The panel reported gains in five areas and losses in seven in the past five years.

Gains were made in the general health status of infants, the proportion of preschoolers regularly read to and told stories, fourth- and eighth-grade math achievement, the number of women receiving degrees in math and science, and the reporting of fewer incidents of threats and injuries to students.

Losses were recorded in 12th-grade reading achievement and the percentage of secondary school teachers who hold degrees in their main teaching assignment. Student drug use and sale of drugs at schools were up, as were threats and injuries to public school teachers.

Nationally, 46 percent of public

school teachers reported incidents of classroom disruptions, up from 37 percent five years ago. In the District, 63 percent of teachers reported such incidents, compared with 60 percent in 1990. In Maryland the number was 62 percent, up from 47 percent, and in Virginia it was 55 percent, up from 32 percent.

"The ... report shows that America has made modest progress in education, but that's not good enough for me, and it shouldn't be good enough for the American people," said Education Secretary Richard W. Riley.

"When we began the National Education Goals process five years ago, we never promised the American people a rose garden," he said. "We never said making education better would be easy. The past five years have been a slow, tough, uphill climb. We need every American now to get behind our schools and push."

"This report marks the halfway point between adoption of the national education goals and the year 2000, when they were to have been achieved, but we are far from halfway there," said Albert F. Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT).

"Progress is spotty at best," Mr. Shanker said.

"Educators know that students can do more challenging work than is now expected of them in

most of our schools," he said. "We are simply not asking students for very much, and so we are not getting much. The most vital goal is to raise the bar."

The 885,000-member AFT has campaigned for higher academic standards and waged war on regulations that make it hard for teachers to oust disruptive students from the classroom.

Mr. Shanker called the movement in Congress to eliminate funding for Goals 2000 a "short-sighted maneuver."

The Goals Panel is a bipartisan, independent agency composed of federal and state officials who monitor state and national progress toward the National Education Goals. The goals are:

- All children will start school ready to learn.
- The high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent.
- Students will demonstrate competency in challenging subject matter.
- Teachers will have access to professional training and development.
- U.S. students will be No. 1 in the world in math and science.
- Every adult American will be literate.
- Schools will be free of drugs and violence.
- Parental involvement in schools will increase.

THURSDAY
November 9, 1995

The Star-Ledger

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COLD, PARTLY SUNNY Details on Page 2

THE NEWSPAPER FOR NEW JERSEY

25 CENTS

Study finds schools making little progress

By SALLY BUZBEE
Associated Press

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"If we do the same job with other areas that we have done with math and science, the level overall will rise," Riley said.

The national goals stem from a governor's meeting called by President Bush in 1989 in Charlottesville, Va., amid worries that American schoolchildren were academically trailing their Japanese and European counterparts.

When he became president, Clinton pushed to set the goals into law. And his administration also implemented a federal program, called Goals 2000, that gives states money to help them overhaul schools.

But Goals 2000 drew immediate suspicion from conservative groups, which have called it an attempt to usurp local control of schools.

Support for the goals effort has since splintered. Business groups and some Republicans still back the National Education Goals panel of governors, congressmen and state lawmakers, and its efforts to encourage tough state academic standards.

10A Sun-Sentinel, Thursday, November 9, 1995

U.S. education shows slight progress

More teachers report being threatened, injured by students

The Associated Press

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The Boston Globe

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1995

WOOL IN DRAWERS?

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Governors' school goals unfulfilled, panel says

ASSOCIATED PRESS

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"If we do the same job with other areas that we have done with math and science, the level overall will rise," Riley said.

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But Goals 2000 drew immediate suspicion from conservative groups, which have called it an attempt to usurp local control of schools.

Support for the goals effort has since splintered. Business groups and some Republicans still back the National Education Goals panel of governors, congressmen and state lawmakers, and its efforts to encourage tough state academic standards.

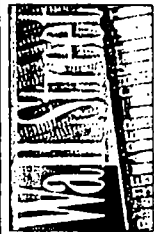
"This kind of work serves the states in a tangible way," said Michigan Gov. John Engler, the panel's incoming chairman.

But many conservatives say such an effort can never be free of federal influence.

"Education is a national priority, but that does not mean we need more federal programs," Finn said. "They took a national crusade and turned it into a federal program."

Stocks have big day;
cotton has a bad one
in world of finance

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Nun heads up drive
to legalize divorce
as Ireland nears vote

— Page 7A



Deer hunting still
keep tradition alive
season opens

Arkansas Democrat Gazette

ARKANSAS' NEWSPAPER

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LITTLE ROCK, NOVEMBER 9, 1995

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Arkansas Democrat  Gazette

'A long way to go' to education goals, panel's report says

The Associated Press

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- All teachers will have access to programs for the continued improvement of their professional skills and the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills to prepare students for the next century.
- U.S. students will be first in the world in mathematics and science achievement.
- Every adult American will be literate and possess the knowledge and skills to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.
- Every school will be free of drugs, violence and the unauthorized presence of guns and alcohol and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.
- Every school will promote partnerships to increase parental involvement and participation.

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WEEKEND

Velvet-voiced Mel Torme is doing it right with Symphony Pops /D4



HEALTH & SCIENCE

A Richmond researcher is studying the decline of testosterone in aging males /E1



THURSDAY

Sunny and cool today. High 49; low 32. Partly cloudy and mild tomorrow. High 60. /B14

50¢

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Richmond Times-Dispatch

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ONE STAR
EDITION

.. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1995

A14 Thursday, November 9, 1995 . . .

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Report: Ambitious education goals far from being met

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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Engler gets royal treatment in Haiti

Despite denials, governor's journey carries a vice-presidential aura.

By Charlie Cain
Detroit News Lansing Bureau Chief

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Gov. John Engler, fresh off a quick trip to Haiti, has a travel schedule that is starting to look more and more presidential. Or at least vice-presidential.

His swing through this island nation, including a chat with its head of state, was the same treatment accorded representatives of the federal government.

And his schedule is one that, clearly, can't be accommodated by the down-home Oldsmobile that he drove and made famous during his first run for governor. Here's a sampling from last week:

■ Monday: New York for a meeting of the Republican Governor's Association board.

■ Thursday: Washington, where he assumed the chair of the National Education Goals Panel. Then

Please see ENGLER, Page 8A



Alan Lessig/The Detroit News

Gov. John Engler is the center of attention as he greets Michigan troops stationed in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. His next stop is Wyoming.

ENGLER

Continued from Page 1A

Chicago, for an address to the Commercial Club of Chicago.

■ Friday: Haiti

On tap next week: Wyoming, for a Heritage Foundation fund-raising affair; Washington for a speech to the U.S. Catholic Conference; and New Hampshire, where he will be installed as head of the influential Republican Governors' Association.

He's also asked his staff to keep his schedule "fluid," in case he needs to go to Washington to contribute to the national budget debate.

In short, he's hot. But it wasn't always that way.

"I remember distinctly how unpopular he was, even within his own party back in the early 1980s," said Kelly Rossman-McKinney, who runs a Lansing-based consultant firm.

"But whether you like the change or not, Engler is a very clear agent of change," said Rossman-McKinney, whose company has butted heads with Engler on a number of

port a higher gasoline tax.

"John has his faults, but he's not wishy-washy. The way he articulates his long-held ideals seems to really hit mainstream American right now."

Circumstances, good luck, a popular wife and triplet daughters and a dogged persistence have all benefited Engler, targeted for recall early in his tenure by those who regarded him as heartless for lopping tens of thousands from welfare rolls. These days, his name frequently pops up as a potential vice-presidential candidate, although he publicly claims no interest in the post.

But he does freely give advice on welfare reform to the likes of House Speaker Newt Gingrich, rides high in state opinion polls and gets to brag about a modern-day low in Michigan's unemployment rate, although his personal role is debatable.

Democrats and unions still loathe Engler, who advances an agenda that says what's good for business is good for Michigan. And others view skeptically the governor's

Haiti jaunt, as a thinly masked bid for national recognition.

In Haiti, Engler was chauffeured along garbage-strewn and narrow streets to an audience with President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, whose country is occupied by thousands of UN troops enforcing a shaky peace.

The governor's entourage then pressed on for a private luncheon at the plush, hillside residence of U.S. Ambassador William Swing. There, Engler was briefed on the obstacles of bringing full democracy to Haiti, where 29 heads of state have been assassinated or overthrown in the past two centuries, including nine who had declared themselves rulers "for life."

From the ambassador's home, Engler was whisked to "Falcon West," the tent village that is home for six months to 54 members of a Michigan National Guard helicopter unit, thanking the fatigue-wearing citizen-soldiers for a "job well done" and signing autographs for the appreciative troops.

"If he is to campaign for vice president, he should just declare and stop this charade that he's actually having some effect on foreign

policy," said Democratic political consultant Robert Kolt of Lansing.

Added political newsletter editor William Ballenger, who served as a Republican senator with Engler: "I can't think of a reason why he did that other than political publicity-seeking."

"It's a stretch to suggest that our Michigan National Guard troops are so demoralized in the tropical sun of the Caribbean that he had to go down and pat them on the back. He's clearly trying to project himself on the national stage."

For his part, Engler says he has no intention of limiting his travel or speaking out on issues he considers of national importance. As he wound up his visit to Haiti — which he jokingly referred to as his "foreign policy mission" — the governor said he's considering other trips abroad next year that could take him on trade missions to Europe, China and "the possibility of a trip to the Middle East, to both Israel and the Arab nations."

How about for the balance of this year? "I might go to Windsor," he said with a grin.

EDUCATION DAILY

The education community's independent daily news service

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Thursday, November 9, 1995

Education Goals Slipping Out Of Reach, Panel Says

Halfway through its 10-year quest to meet national education goals, the United States is backsliding more than pushing ahead, says a report to be released today.

The country is falling behind in seven key areas, including 12th-grade reading, teacher preparation and curbing drug abuse, says the National Education Goals Panel, which tracks progress toward goals and objectives that the governors and president adopted in 1990.

Conversely, the "education scorecard" depicts advances in five major areas, including reducing school violence and lifting mathematics achievement at grades four and eight.

In many other areas, such as graduation rates, the panel shows the nation at a standstill.

"Where there have been concentrated efforts and emphasis placed on improving academic achievement and greater family involvement, there has been measurable progress," Gov. Evan Bayh, D-Ind., said of the annual report (ED, Sept. 29, 1994).

"But there's a long way to go," added Bayh, who for the past year headed the 18-member, bipartisan group of federal and state officials.

Today, Michigan Gov. John Engler, a Republican, replaces Bayh as chairman.

Nation's Checkered Past
Among five years of gains and setbacks:

- The proportion of students proficient in math rose from 13 percent to 18 percent at grade four and from 20 percent to 25 percent at grade eight. (more on p. 2)

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Disabled In High School, College Page 5

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If Disabled Kids Make Grade Page 5

Teachers Not Yet Ready
For Assistive Technology Page 6

ED, Labor Want State Chiefs To Oversee Voc Ed Funds

The Education and Labor Departments are urging congressional negotiators to ensure that vocational and adult education funds flow through state education agencies (SEAs) rather than governors.

Voc Ed Reform

A letter to conferees from the department secretaries, to be mailed by tomorrow, addresses four provisions department officials want adopted when the negotiators began settling differences between House- and Senate-passed vocational training reform bills. (more on p. 3)

Education Goals Slipping Out Of Reach, Panel Says (Cont.)

- The share of proficient readers among graduates dropped 2 percent to 34 percent.
- The portion of high school teachers who held an undergraduate or graduate degree in their main teaching assignment fell from 66 percent to 63 percent.
- The share of three- to five-year-olds whose parents regularly read or tell stories to them climbed from 66 percent to 72 percent.
- The share of students who reported being threatened or injured declined from 40 percent to 36 percent.
- The portion of 10th-graders reported use of illicit drugs rose from 24 percent to 33 percent.

While the report shows no progress toward many aims, the panel's executive director expressed optimism that reforms are building to a "critical mass."

"Then there comes a time when you can have almost exponential growth" in achievement, Ken Nelson said in an interview yesterday.

'Indicators' Launched

This year's report is the first to use 25 indicators of education progress to gauge national and state movement on eight objectives from last year's Goals 2000: Educate America Act (ED Special Supplement, May 27, 1994).

It also features a run-down of services and products the panel provides to schools pursuing rigorous academics (*see story, below*).

The 173-page "National Education Goals Report: Building a Nation of Learners, 1995" is free from National Education Goals Panel, 1255 22nd St. NW, Suite 502, Washington, D.C. 20037, (202)632-0952. The 20-page executive summary also is free, same address, telephone. —Geoff Camphire

Panel Extends Hand To Nation Reaching Toward Goals

The National Education Goals Panel is launching a handful of services in the coming year:

- Forming a group of education scholars, teachers and experts who will build on the efforts of other standards-setters to write a description of "world class" academic standards, including expectations often held by employers for workers, and by colleges for applicants;
- Convening a similar group to guide states and school districts on assessment;
- Providing "peer review" for states that request a critique of their assessments; and
- Taking an inventory of 26 groups' school re-

form efforts to promote high standards and performance assessments.

To receive "Inventory of Academic Standards-Related Activities" free or information on other initiatives, contact John Barth, National Education Goals Panel, 1255 22nd St. NW, Suite 502, Washington, D.C. 20037, (202)632-0952.

The panel's annual reports are available via the Education Department's Online Library; e-mail, <http://www.ed.gov> or gopher://gopher.ed.gov:10001/11/initiatives/goals/national. —Geoff Camphire

CPI

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GE A16 • STAR TRIBUNE

NATION

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9 • 1

Education

Educational goals far from met, study says

By News Services

Five years after the nation's leaders set ambitious goals to make U.S. education "world class," there is not nearly enough progress to indicate that many, or any, of the goals will be met by the year 2000, according to a national study.

"We are at the halfway point, but we have not made half the progress we need," said Michael Owen, a senior adviser to Education Secretary Richard Riley.

The report was compiled by the National Education Goals Panel, an independent federal agency established to monitor the achievements of the federal education goals.

The panel examined progress of the effort to set clear goals in eight broad categories central to educational achievement.

"These are tough goals, and there has been progress," said Minnesota Gov. Evan Bayh, who

chairs the bipartisan panel. "But there's a long way to go."

High school completion rates have not improved since 1990. Reading achievement has remained flat in grades 4 and 8 and has fallen among high school seniors.

And a large gap still exists between white and minority students' rates of college enrollment and completion.

On the bright side, both elementary and high school students' achievement in math and science has improved, and more college students are earning degrees in those disciplines.

"On the whole, our progress toward the National Educational Goals has been modest," the report concludes. "Even in areas where we have made significant progress from where we started, our current rate of progress simply will not be sufficient to reach the ambitious levels specified in the National Education Goals."

Education goals:

The national education goals say that by the year 2000:

- All children in the United States will start school ready to learn.
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Chicago Tribune

Sunday, November 12, 1995

Chicago Tribune, Sunday, November 12, 1995 Section 1 17

Commentary

A black eye

To improve schools, we need to take a hard look at what works and what just sounds good politically

As a political gimmick, Goals 2000 was genius. As a shield to deflect criticism about the nation's deplorable school problems, it was a masterstroke. As a photo op, it worked.

But anyone who thought the education aims of Goals 2000—set by the nation's governors and President Bush in 1989 and written into law by Congress in 1994—would actually be achieved by the century's end must believe Tinkerbell brings Easter eggs.

Now we are halfway to the end of the century. But we have not come nearly halfway toward reaching most, if any, of the targets in Goals 2000. By many measures, American schools and American students are worse off than they were when the goals were announced with a blare of political trumpets.

That depressing assessment was announced last week by the National Education Goals Panel, a federal agency set up to monitor progress in the schools. Its new report does show a few modest gains: math and science scores are up a little, more college students are majoring in science, more parents are reading to preschoolers, schools seem slightly safer.

But 12th grade reading scores are worse. More students report drug selling in high schools. More teachers lack relevant training. There is little or no progress in high school graduation rates, in elementary school reading achievement and in narrowing the gap between blacks and whites in college enrollment and graduation.

Why has there been so little progress?

Goals 2000 was an exceedingly clever political ploy. Hastily announced with little discussion at a governors' conference in 1989, it let President Bush and the governors claim to be doing something wonderful and immediate about the school problems that are handicapping the nation and embarrassing us abroad. But it pushed accountability a comfortable 10 years into the future.

The original goals seemed obvious and not too difficult for a nation that claims world leadership: All children are to start kindergarten ready to learn. (The goal should have said "ready to succeed in school.") All children start learning the hour they are born and the challenge is how best to help them learn in the crucial early years of life when brain growth is so rapid.)

Students are to be competent in major subjects and able to handle challenging work. The dropout rate is to decline. At least 90 percent of students are to

Joan Beck



graduate from high school. U.S. students are to be first in the world in math and science (they are still close to last). All schools are to be free of drugs, alcohol and violence. All adults are to be literate and able to compete in a global economy.

Bill Clinton, who signed on to the goals as a governor, made another bunch of political points from the idea in 1994. As president, he helped push Goals 2000 legislation through Congress, which formalized the idea into law and added two new goals (encouraging parental involvement in education and more professional training for teachers). Congress also authorized \$647 million in support of the goals, much of it in block grants to states.

There have been some sporadic successes here and there, usually when an inspiring principal has turned a school in a new direction. But they are too few to counter the dismal lack of progress elsewhere or to show up in national measurements.

Goals 2000 was a political gimmick, not an education plan. And it has run into a political buzzsaw this year, as GOP cost-cutters take aim at its modest federal appropriation, not only to save money but to satisfy critics who claim the federal government is usurping state powers over the schools.

Money isn't the major reason, however, for the lamentable lack of progress, although certainly schools are in chronic need of more funds. Instead, the push toward excellence has been largely sidetracked in recent years by educational fads and political sensitivities that distract from learning.

The emphasis on self-esteem, for example, has been so overblown that curriculums and textbooks have been dumbed down, lest any child not be able to cope. Standards have been weakened, lest any child fail. History has been rewritten and twisted to minimize the role of white males, lest any student feel his racial heritage or her sex has been slighted.

Grouping students by ability to learn and level of

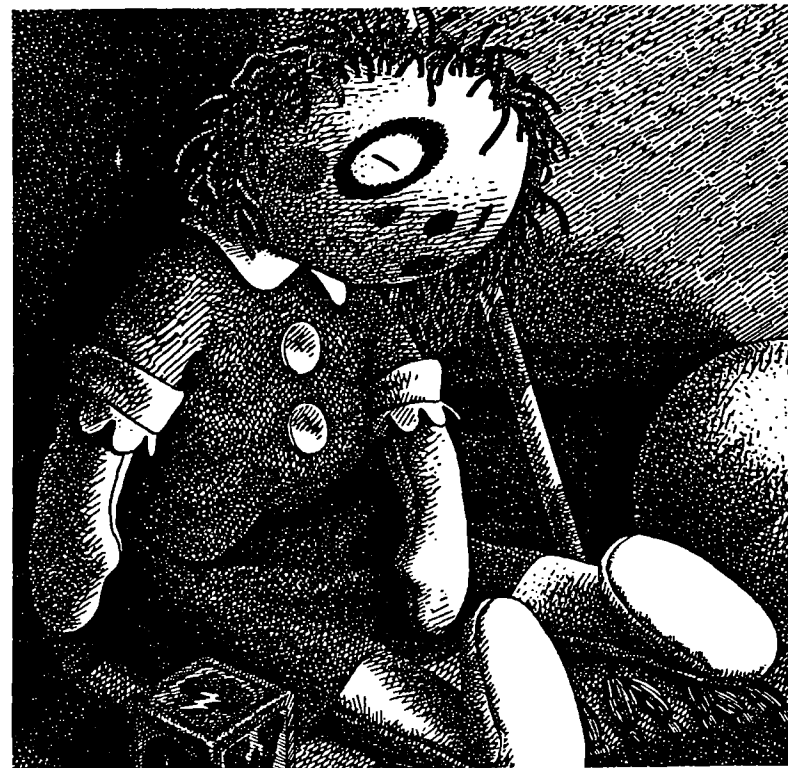


Illustration by Tom Herzberg

achievement for educational efficiency is being increasingly abandoned in favor of grouping solely by age. Never mind how much that diminishes learning opportunities for bright youngsters who are prevented from functioning at the level of their ability and for children with special needs that can be met in a regular classroom only in theory.

If we were really serious about improving education for American children, we should take a hard, honest, objective look at what works and what just sounds good politically or is today's faddish educational cant. We should insist that education research be rigorous and scientifically validated.

We should pay far more attention to the brain itself and how it learns. The most critical years for

brain growth and learning are before age 6, for example. But millions of children are mentally malnourished during these critical years and can never catch up later on in school.

We know, for another example, that the brain learns a second language easiest and best during the early years of life. But we usually postpone teaching American children a foreign language until high school and put immigrant youngsters into the kinds of transition classes that slow down learning English.

If we really want to reach the goals of Goals 2000, we could still make substantial progress toward doing so. But anyone who says we can do so just by spending more money or reaffirming good intentions is either naive or running for office.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1995

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Executive Vice PresidentTHOMAS H. GREER
Vice President, Senior Editor

Put parents back in charge

An important school-choice bill is scheduled to come to a vote in the Ohio House Education Committee this week.

It has nothing to do with tuition vouchers or extra funding for private and parochial schools. It doesn't seek to move kids from one building — or one district — to another.



Kevin O'Brien

Logistically, it isn't as big as any of those ideas. Conceptually, though, it's huge.

The Parental Rights and Responsibilities Act says, in effect, that parents are smart enough to manage their own children's education. That's a bitter pill indeed for the people who have worked long and hard to convince parents otherwise.

The bill also recognizes that people of good will often disagree on what constitutes a "good education," and that they should be free to act on their preferences.

The bill, sponsored by Republican Rep. Mike Wise of Broadview Heights, would require that the state print a pamphlet informing parents of their right to remove their children from sex-education courses and to shield their children from assignments that pry into families' religion, politics, mental health and other private matters.

That sort of probing in the classroom has increased in recent years with educators' shift toward creative writing assignments that ask children to explain things about their personal lives and their feelings.

Some feelings, though, and some aspects of personal lives, should remain private.

How many adults would commit to paper what they would be

willing to give up in a bargain with Satan, as students in a southern Ohio class were told to do this year? Even if the topic were not in itself offensive, a student who took it seriously might feel compelled to reveal his deepest, most heartfelt desires — desires that are not the business of his teacher.

The bill would also answer the dissatisfaction of many parents with the content of sex-education classes — not by banning the classes, which would limit other parents' choices, but by giving parents the explicit blessing of the state to handle the subject on their own.

Foes of Wise's bill, primarily the Ohio Education Association, have argued that parents already have the right to take their children out of classes that offend them.

But if parents are to exercise that right, they must be in close enough touch with the classroom to know that something offensive is being taught, willing to run a gantlet of teachers and administrators loath to let anyone stray from the herd and determined enough to subject their children to the feeling of being an outsider.

If Wise's bill passes, the outsiders would probably have a little more company, teachers and administrators could spend less time soothing angry parents and some parents who have essentially surrendered their children to "the system" might find the backbone necessary to reclaim them.

The OEA considers this a threat.

The teachers union's lobbyist told the Education Committee last week that if Wise's bill became law, it would "build a wall of distrust" between parents and teachers.

But the wall already exists and it is the educators who have built it.

The vast majority of parents, after all, still trust their children

to the public schools. But educators' opposition to House Bill 89 indicates that the trust isn't mutual. To put it bluntly, the OEA doesn't trust parents to know what is best for their children.

The OEA also betrays a fear that once parents are explicitly empowered to buck the system, they will do so. Some will. Most won't. As Wise noted last week, "This is only going to benefit parents who are on the ball."

As much as anything, House Bill 89 is a reaction to a system of public education that is imploding, with federal control as the ultimate expression of the drive to centralize and standardize.

The public is presented with such contrivances as national education goals and state learner outcomes and told that they represent a consensus on what all students should know and be able to do.

But there is no such consensus, and there never will be. The concept of education is far too broad and the gamut of useful things that could be taught is practically infinite. Besides, Americans are too independent-minded to be satisfied with a cookie-cutter approach to schooling. Wise's bill recognizes that.

What the Parental Rights and Responsibilities Act really comes down to is recognizing that not everyone sees education the same way. And it seeks to guarantee that in the event of a disagreement between parent and school over what's best for a child, the parent wins.

How, morally or practically, can it be any other way? Parents cannot be expected to suspend, for the duration of the school day, their right to raise their children as they see fit.

Strangely enough, we don't have consensus on that view, either, but with a little luck we might have a law.

O'Brien is deputy director of The Plain Dealer's editorial pages.

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WASHINGTON

America's Schools Progressed Modestly

Five years after the nation's governors set ambitious goals to make American education world class, schools have made modest progress at best, a panel of governors and state lawmakers said Wednesday.

The plan, Goals 2000, can succeed only if parents and schools renew their efforts to toughen academic standards, the panel said.

"These are tough goals, and there has been progress," said Indiana Gov. Evan Bayh, chairman of the bipartisan National Education Goals panel. "But there's a long way to go."

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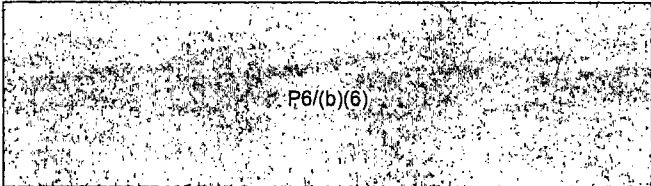
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