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7-31-95 NGA [National Governors Association] Meeting in VT, Burlington, VT

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	To Terry Edmonds from Mimi Castaldi/Carrie Wofford re: President's July 31 Speech to the NGA (partial, p. 2) (1 page)	07/29/95	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Terry Edmonds
OA/Box Number: 10984

FOLDER TITLE:

7-31-95 NGA [National Governors Association] Meeting in VT Burlington, VT

2006-0462-F
ry634

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

draft 7/29/95

**REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
NATIONAL GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING
BURLINGTON, VERMONT
JULY 31, 1995**

[Acknowledgements: Governor Dean for introduction; Governor Thompson, in-coming chairman; Mayor Peter Clavelle; Ray Sheppach, NGA Executive Director; Madeline Kunin, Deputy Sec., Education and former Governor of Vermont; fellow Governors; ladies and gentlemen]

It's great to be back in New England and in Vermont, especially this time of year. Let me begin by congratulating Governor Thompson for taking over the reins of the NGA for the next year. He really has a tough act to follow. Governor Dean has been a terrific leader. His "Campaign for Children" has helped focus much-needed attention on the responsibilities we owe our children -- as parents, as citizens and as leaders. There is no more important issue facing this nation.

I share Governor Dean's sense of urgency about our children. In fact, I ran for President because I wanted to ensure a better future for our children. I did not want my daughter to be a part of the first generation of Americans to do worse than their parents. I also did not want to be a passive spectator at the funeral of our core American values: work and responsibility, community and family. So I took office to do two things: first, to expand opportunity and demand responsibility from every citizen. And secondly, to bring this country together again through a recommitment to the shared values that have made us great. And I have realized something during the course of this journey. You can't do one without the other. We must all pull together to rebuild the American Dream.

That's why, for the past two-and-a-half years, I have sought common ground with the American people about the needs of children and families. We've worked hard to give hard-working families the help they need to make the most of their God-given potential -- and to give their children a good start in life.

The Earned Income Tax Credit now provides an average tax deduction of about \$1350 for working families with children with incomes below \$28,000. The Family and Medical Leave Law now helps more people be good parents and successful workers. The crime bill we enacted protects our children with 100,000 more police officers on the street and prevention programs that give our young people something to say yes to. We've expanded Head Start and made historic strides in education reform with efforts like Goals 2000, direct student loans, and our national service program, AmeriCorps.

promote work and responsibility without being stifled by Washington one-size-fits-all rules.

None of this is a replacement for bold Congressional action. Rather, I hope these steps will spur the Congress to get off the dime. Let me be clear: Congress still needs to pass a comprehensive welfare reform bill that contains work requirements, time limits, the toughest possible child support enforcement laws, and gives states the tools to succeed.

I ran for President to bring new opportunity to the American people and to demand more responsibility in return. That's what I call the New Covenant. Welfare reform is a crucial part of this effort. We are now at an historic moment. The failure to pass welfare reform this year would be a breach of faith with the American people. Republicans and Democrats alike have a responsibility to bring real change to Washington.

I hope Congress will act, and soon. But even if they don't, I will work with you and your legislatures to get this job done.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF SPEECHWRITING

PHONE: (202) 456-2777

FAX: (202) 456-5709

TO: Dick Morris

FROM: Terry Edmond

RECEIVER FAX: 207-646-9137

RECEIVER PHONE: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 6

COMMENTS: I'll page you tomorrow at
11 A.M.

Thanks,
Terry

WARNING

Unauthorized use of these materials is subject to federal prosecution

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF SPEECHWRITING

PHONE: (202) 456-2777
FAX: (202) 456-5709

TO: Mary Jo Bane
FROM: Terry Edmonds / Bruce Reed
RECEIVER FAX: 401-4678

RECEIVER PHONE: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): _____

COMMENTS: Bruce will talk with you
Sat. morning.

Thanks,
Terry

WARNING

Unauthorized use of these materials is subject to federal prosecution

SEN ~~_____~~

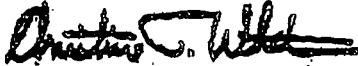
The Honorable Bob Packwood
May 17, 1995
page 2

This contingency fund proposal represents an improvement over the rainy day loan fund. States will be given an incentive to maintain levels of effort without the Senate mandating it. It is also fiscally responsible since it requires a state match.

In addition, I believe the inclusion of a state option contingency fund could help you win bipartisan support among Senators and Governors who have voiced serious reservations about sending block grants to states.

Thank you for your consideration and for your continued leadership on this important issue.

Truly Yours,


Christine Todd Whitman
Governor

U.S. Department of Labor

Office of the Secretary
Women's Bureau
Washington, D.C. 20210



TO: Terry Edmonds
FR: Mimi Castaldi/Carrie Wofford
RE: President's July 31 speech to the NGA
DATE: July 29, 1995

Carrie Wofford, who works with Betsy Myers in the Women's Initiatives office, asked me to fax you some information about pledges Governor's have made to the Administration's Working Women Count campaign (through the Women's Bureau at the Department of Labor).

Since two Governor's have made significant pledges to our campaign, this is an excellent opportunity for the President to link one of his initiatives to their work. I'm attaching a section of a speech the President gave to La Raza where he used information about Working Women Count in response to his first question--he even got to welfare reform by the end. (attachment #1) It was amazingly effective with that constituency. (we're still getting calls), and we thought it might have a similar effect with the governors. Since there's one Democratic Governor and one Republican who've made pledges so far, it will not appear partisan to mention them.

The Administration established the *Working Women Count Honor Roll* to stimulate voluntary action to help working women and their families. With the Administration acting as a catalyst, partners in business, government, and organizations will pledge specific actions to respond to issues raised in the *Working Women Count* report. Once organizations implement changes and make new options available to workers, they will become members of the Honor Roll and serve as a resource for others.

The President accepted the Working Women Count recommendations, which included establishing an Honor Roll, at a White House ceremony on April 10, 1995.

Two states, Missouri and Arizona, have developed state-wide initiatives that serve as excellent examples of how governors can promote the *Working Women Count Honor Roll* in their states. The following is a brief summary of those initiatives:

Memo 1 of 2

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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Missouri:

Governor Mel Carnahan's Missouri Women's Council has pledged to support the Working Women Count initiative throughout the entire state by encouraging businesses to make a pledge to make work better for women in the areas of: improving pay and benefits; building the family friendly workplace; and valuing women's work through job training and career advancement. Pledges will be requested from businesses and organizations at seven TOWN HALL MEETINGS scheduled across Missouri. (see attachment # 2 for actual pledge)

[LINK TO WELFARE: through these pledges, many of the barriers that prevent women from entering the workforce could be addressed, e.g. employers could pledge to hire and train women currently on welfare and/or to provide child care; organizations could pledge to provide transitional services, etc.]

Arizona:

Governor Symington has established a Family Friendly Task Force to study employer policies and to develop a template for both public and private employers. The task force will present the template to employers, work to enact legislation that is beneficial, and create a recognition program for employers who implement programs. (see press release, attachment #3)

[LINK TO WELFARE: since welfare recipients are often single parents, family friendly policies can help them make the transition from welfare to work]

In addition, the Governor's Commission on Nontraditional Employment for Women is establishing a Clearinghouse and Resource guide to provide women statewide with information on nontraditional jobs, training programs and necessary qualifications. (see pledge card, attachment #4)

[LINK TO WELFARE: since non-traditional jobs provide significantly better pay and benefits than traditional jobs for women, these jobs will really make work pay for former welfare recipients.]

For further information, please call Carrie Wofford or me.
Thanks.

Carrie Wofford

Home: (b)(6)
Office: 202-456-7300

[001]

Mimi Castaldi

Home: (b)(6)
Office: 202-543-0250

end 2 of 2

Attachment # 1

Page 1 of 2

Castaldi Mimi

From: Jason S. Goldberg
To: ;@a1.eop.gov
Subject: 1995-7-19 Speech to La Raza Convention
Date: Wednesday, July 19, 1995 7:10PM

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 19, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT IN SATELLITE FEED TO LA RAZA CONVENTION IN DALLAS, TEXAS 2:16 P.M. EDT

[The speech was on affirmative action--this begins with the first question]

Q Mr. President, we have three important questions we want to ask. I will ask the first one.

A recent NCLR report shows that Hispanic women are the lowest-paid workers in the country and there is substantial evidence that Latinos experience discrimination on the basis of both national origin and gender. In light of your speech earlier today, how do you see the administration addressing the needs and interests of Hispanic women?

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

First of all, I'd like to talk a little bit about our survey. In our Working Women Count Campaign, conducted by Secretary Reich at the Department of Labor, with the able assistance of Hermalinda Pompa of the Women's Bureau, we circulated a questionnaire to working women. Two hundred and fifty thousand Hispanic women (sic--it was 250,000 women total) replied. They told us they were interested in paying benefits and having the ability to both work and to care for their children, and in making sure that women could be valued and treated properly and fairly in the workplace.

We are determined to do what we can to advance this cause. First of all, we want to make sure Hispanic women understand the rights and opportunities to which they're entitled as working Americans. And we have translated into Spanish, for example, information on the family leave law, information on the sexual harassment laws, information on pregnancy and other employment discrimination practices. I think that is very important.

But secondly, and even more important, we have to pursue an economic agenda that will help Hispanic women. We, first of all, have to raise the minimum wage. (Applause.) There are 300,000 Hispanic women in this country who would make an average of more than \$1,800 more than they're making now and put another \$1 billion into the American economy if we raised the minimum wage. And if we don't raise the minimum wage, next year, in terms of its real buying power, the minimum wage will fall to a 40-year low.

One of the real big fights we're having up here in Washington today is the fight between my vision of a smart-work, high-wage future and the alternative vision of a high-profit, but hard-work and low-wage future. I think it's clear which one is in the best interest of the American people. We ought to start with raising the minimum wage.

The second thing we need to do is to pass the G.I. Bill of Rights for America's workers, which includes consolidating all the various government training programs into one big pool and then giving people who are unemployed or under-employed the right to a voucher worth \$2,600 a year for two years, which they can take to the local community college or anyplace else if they want to get retraining and education after they have left high school and when they're in the work force. That is a very important proposal we have made that has achieved -- gotten too little attention. I think we have a chance to pass it and we ought to do so.

The third thing that we ought to do in my opinion is to concentrate tax relief on middle income families and on child-rearing and education costs. That will help Hispanic women enormously.

The fourth thing we need to do is to pass the welfare reform bill that has been proposed in the United State Senate by Senator Barbara Mikulski, Senator Daschle and Senator Breaux, which focuses on giving people who are on welfare the child care they need to that they can be able to go to work, they can be required to work -- (applause) -- and we can end welfare as we know it by helping people be good parents. (Applause.)

So these are just some of the things that I think we ought to do, and I hope you'll help me implement it. We have to win this budget fight. All this is going to play out in the context of the budget fight. Our budget fight is good for growing Americans. It's good for children. It's good for middle class people. It's good for people who want to work their way out of poverty. And we have to win it.

Q Thank you Mr. President. This is Raul Yzaguirre....

Attachment #1 - Page 2 of 2

ATTACHMENT # 2
Page 1 of 1



State of Missouri

Mel Carnahan, Governor

Department of Economic Development
Missouri Women's Council
P.O. Box 1684
Jefferson City, MO 65102
(314) 751-0810
FAX: (314) 751-8835

Deborah Borchers-Ausmus, Chair
Sue P. McDaniel, Executive Director

On this 25th day of July in 1995, the state of Missouri pledges to support the Working Women Count initiative throughout the entire state by encouraging businesses to make a pledge to make work better for women in the areas of:

- ♦ improving pay and benefits,
- ♦ building the family friendly workplace, and
- ♦ valuing women's work through job training and career advancement.

This pledge will be carried out under the direction of the Missouri Women's Council, a statutory agency under sections 186.005 to 186.019 of the Missouri revised statutes, of the Missouri Department of Economic Development. Pledges will be requested from businesses and organizations at each of seven TOWN HALL MEETINGS scheduled across Missouri from August 1995 to January 1996.

Signed this 25th day of July, 1995

Sue P. McDaniel, Ph.D.
Executive Director
Missouri Women's Council

WORKING WOMEN COUNT HONOR ROLL



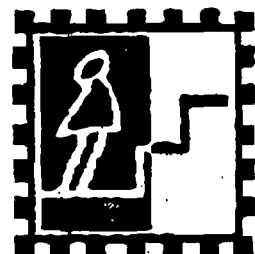
In 1994—with the help of more than 1,600 partners in business, labor, national and community organizations, and government—the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor launched an unprecedented effort to find out what working women really think about their jobs.

Through the Women's Bureau's *Working Women Count!* questionnaire, more than 250,000 women voiced their concerns. Now it's our turn to respond.



The Women's Bureau established the Working Women Count Honor Roll to stimulate voluntary local action and recognize employers in both the private and public sectors, unions and other local, state, and national organizations, who through their own policies and practices are valuing the work that women do.

To find out how you can join the Honor Roll, please fill out and return this card! By filling out this card, your business/organization voluntarily pledges to listen and respond to the concerns of working women in your area or at your job site. You may choose to work on one or more of the following issues:



- ☐ Improving Pay and Benefits
- ☐ Building the Family Friendly Workplace
- ☐ Valuing Women's Work through Job Training and Career Advancement

Please provide a description of your planned activity: (Attach additional pages if necessary)

The Governor's appointed Family Friendly Task Force will be meeting for
approx. 18 months to develop a template for both public and private
employers. When the template is completed, the task force will work to
present the template to employers, work to enact legislation that is
beneficial and create a recognition program for employers who implement
program
Business/Organization Governor's Family Friendly Task Force

Contact Person Mary Lu Nunley

Title Project Specialist

Address Family Friendly Taskforce
1700 W. Washington, Room 420

City Phoenix, AZ

State _____

Zip Code 85007

Phone (602) 542-1755

Fax (602) 542-5804

Internet Address _____

☐ Business ☒ Gov't/Elected Official

☐ Labor Union ☐ On-line Service

☐ Nonprofit ☐ Media

☐ Other _____

All submitted information will be made available in the public.

A Attachment #3 page 1 of 3

GOVERNOR SYMINGTON ANNOUNCES FIRST TASK FORCE TO STUDY FAMILY FRIENDLY EMPLOYER POLICIES

PHOENIX (May 12, 1995) -- Governor Symington announced today the chairman and members of his Family Friendly Task Force. Arizona is the first state in the country to form a task force to examine policies that help coordinate benefits, resources, and options in the work place that are beneficial to families based on the results of the Arizona and national Working Women Council survey completed last year. The ground breaking efforts were coordinated in Arizona by the Governor's Office for Women and the Women's Bureau at the Department of Labor and 40 business partners in the public and private sectors.

In October, 1994, the Governor's office released the results of over 4,000 survey responses from women throughout the state. In acknowledgment of the need for employers to address the issues of working mothers and single parents, Governor Symington issued an executive order to form the Family Friendly Task Force.

"Arizona has repeatedly been a trailblazer in promoting the family and community," said Symington. "We must cultivate policies for both public and private employers that are family friendly in order to encourage healthy working environments, healthy families and communities. These efforts lead not only to community well-being, but to a strong economy."

L. J. "Chip" U'Ren, Associate General Manager of Operations, Information & Human Resources Services, Salt River Project, has been named chairman of the task force. SRP was recognized last year as one of the top 100 employers in the United States by Working Mother magazine.

"We realize that family matters often conflict with work responsibilities and that we must be responsive to employees' needs to maintain a healthy balance between work and family," U'Ren said. "By doing so, we see more productive and satisfied employees."

Members named to the task force are: Harriet "Hank" Barnes, Director, Governor's Office for Women; William Bell, Arizona Department of Administration; William Brice, First Interstate Bank; John Corbett, Arizona

Attachment #3, 2 of 3

**Governor Symington Announces First Task Force To Study Family Friendly
Employer Policies
ADD ONE**

**Department of Administration; Sally Garza Fernandez, Hughes Missile Systems;
Kathy Gash, Ernst & Young; Valerie Golembewski, Pima County Attorney's Office;
Kimberlee Joseph, Motorola, Inc.; Barbara Kell Kelly, Center for New Directions;
Annie Mooney, Cigna Healthcare of Arizona; Judith Morse, Gallagher & Kennedy;
Teresita Nelson, U. S. West; Mary Peters, Arizona Department of Transportation;
Marilyn Seyman, M ONE, Inc.; and Jennifer Shrader, St. Joseph's Hospital**

###

Attachment #3, 3 + 3

WORKING WOMEN COUNT HONOR ROLL

*A Hadnot #4
Page 1 of 1*

In 1994 — with the help of more than 1,600 partners in business, labor, national and community organizations, and government — the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor launched an unprecedented effort to find out what working women really think about their jobs.

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... valuing the work that women do.

To find out how you can join the Honor Roll, please fill out and return this card! By filling out this card, your business/organization voluntarily pledges to listen and respond to the concerns of working women in your area or at your job site. You may choose to work on one or more of the following issues:

- ☐ Improving Pay and Benefits
- ☐ Building the Family Friendly Workplace
- ☒ Valuing Women's Work through Job Training and Career Advancement

Please provide a description of your planned activity: (Attach additional pages if necessary.)

The Gov. Commission on Nontraditional Employment for Women is establishing a clearinghouse resource guide (English/Spanish) to provide women statewide with information on nontrad jobs, training programs & necessary qualifications.

Nontraditional Employment for Women Commission

Business/Organization: *2 Gov. Office*

Contact Person: *Paula Cleveland*

Title: *Project Supervisor*

Check One:

- ☐ Business
- ☐ Labor Union
- ☐ Non-profit
- ☐ Other
- ☒ Gov't/Elected Official
- ☐ On-line Service
- ☐ Media

Address: *1700 W. Washington #420*

City: *Phoenix*

State: *Az*

Zip Code: *85007*

Phone: *(602) 542-1755*

Fax: *(602) 542-5804*

Internet Address:

July 28, 1995

Note to Bruce Reed
 Terry Edmonds

From: Ken Apfel

Subject: Comments on President's NGA Speech

Thanks for sharing the draft of the President's NGA speech. It looks good. We have a couple of suggestions.

On page one, change the figure for the average EITC tax deduction from \$1000 to \$1350.

On page three, I strongly suggest we add the points made by the President in his last NGA speech on the importance of maintaining State financing in the program and protections against economic downturns. See items marked 4 and 5 on the attachment.

At the top of page 4, where it says "new benchmark are recognized and rewarded", please drop the "and rewarded". HHS didn't think there was any authority to do this under current law, and we don't want to imply in any way here that we plan to drop cost neutrality requirements.

In the next paragraph, change "who refuse to work" to "who refuse to go to work or training".

To Jerry
Date 7/28 Time 11:20

While You Were Out

M Emily Blomberg
of _____

Phone 62896
Area Number Extension

Fax _____
Area Number Extension

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ TELEPHONED | ☐ PLEASE CALL |
| ☐ CALLED TO SEE YOU | ☐ WILL CALL AGAIN |
| ☐ WANTS TO SEE YOU | ☒ RETURNED CALL |
| ☐ URGENT | |

Message _____

_____ D Operator

690-6853

To Terry
Date 7-26-95 Time 6:06 PM

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Emily Bromberg
of _____

Phone 6-2896
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	☒	PLEASE CALL	☒
CALLED TO SEE YOU	☐	WILL CALL AGAIN	☐
WANTS TO SEE YOU	☐	URGENT	☐

RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐

Message _____

Vermont

Freedom + Unity -
State motto

Legendary independence
Sumption Operator ☒

To TERRY
Date 28 July Time 3:44 PM

While You Were Out

M Cathy in Bruce Reed's
of 6-6515 Office

Phone
Area Number Extension

Fax
Area Number Extension

- | | |
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| ☐ TELEPHONED | ☐ PLEASE CALL |
| ☐ CALLED TO SEE YOU | ☐ WILL CALL AGAIN |
| ☐ WANTS TO SEE YOU | ☐ RETURNED CALL |
| ☐ URGENT | |

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Call for more information.

207-646-9151
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dollars so we can get our training and our
readiness up and support a good quality of
life so we can keep first-rate people in the
military because it's the people that make it
go.

The answer to your question, ma'am, is
that we actually have more base capacity than
the number of our men and women in uni-
form would justify. So we have to bring down
the bases a little more so that they're basically
in line with the size of our forces. The size
of our forces now will enable to meet our
security needs and meet our strategic objec-
tives. But we can't cut it a lot more. We
should stay about where we are.

Mr. King. Barbara Streisand is here to-
morrow night. And are you both fans of hers?
Do you like her speaking out on politics, by
the way?

The President. I think she's—just as—if
we have a right to speak out on entertain-
ment, I think she has the right to speak out
on politics. [Laughter] I think that she should
do it.

Mr. King. David Letterman is here on Fri-
day.

The Vice President. Tell him I said hello.

Mr. King. I will. Do you plan to return
to that show?

The Vice President. I hope to sometime.

Mr. King. Would you recommend the
President even appear with David?

The Vice President. I'm going to let him
make that decision. [Laughter]

The President. But you know, since we
got this procurement reform passed, there
are no more of those \$10 ashtrays and \$500
hammers. So he's got no gig anymore.
[Laughter]

Mr. King. Thanks guys. You don't want
to do a Brando close, do you? [Laughter]

The Vice President. Just a handshake.
[Laughter]

Mr. King. Just a handshake.

The President. We've enjoyed doing the
show.

Mr. King. Oh, let me—here—President
Clinton does Brando. Do it once.

The Vice President. You missed it.

The President. It's been great being on
your show, Larry.

Mr. King. Thank you.

The President. You're a good man, you
got a real future in this business. [Laughter]

Mr. King. Thank you. Thank you.

The President. Good night.

Mr. King. Good night.

The Vice President. Good night.

NOTE: The interview began at 9 p.m. in the Li-
brary at the White House.

Remarks to the National Governors' Association Summit on Young Children in Baltimore, Maryland June 6, 1995

Thank you very much. To Governor Dean
and Governor Leavitt and all of the Gov-
ernors who are here, Governor Glendening
and Mayor Schموke and Congressman
Cardin. I'm glad to be back in Baltimore. I'm
going to have to register as a citizen and
begin to pay taxes if I don't stay out of your
State a little more, Governor.

I am delighted to be here in Baltimore be-
cause Baltimore was one of the six cities
which won a highly contested race for the
empowerment zones in our country. And I
congratulate Mayor Schموke on that, and I
look forward to his work, along with the Gov-
ernor and others, in making Baltimore an
even stronger and greater city as a result of
that.

Governor Dean, I want to thank you for
your leadership of the Governors' Associa-
tion. I don't think I ever enjoyed any job
more than being chairman of the Governors'
Association, although it was not always easy
to please all the Governors. I think it's still
not always easy to please all of the Governors.
[Laughter]

I'm delighted to see so many representa-
tives of State government, county govern-
ment, local government here. My good
friend, Representative Blute from North
Carolina, it's nice to see you here. Represent-
ative Campbell and Commissioner Franke,
thank you for your work, sir.

I thank all of you for coming here to meet
about the fate of our children. This has been
a concern of mine, as the Governor said, for
a long time and, of course, a profound con-
cern for my wife. When I met her, she was
spending an extra year in law school to do

4 years instead of 3, so that she could devote a year to the study of the laws that affected our children. And I might say she then predicted a lot of the more disturbing trends which we've seen unfold in our country over the last 20 years.

Hillary is working on a book now about children's issues and the responsibilities we owe to them, and she picked the title of the old African proverb: "It takes a village to raise a child." I want to come back to that a little bit during my remarks because I think there is a great difference of opinion about that in the United States today. I began with the premise that the first responsibility for children lies with their parents, but that since all our futures are bound up in theirs, the rest of us share a responsibility in the United States and in our States and in our communities for their welfare. I do believe, in other words, that it takes a village to raise a child, especially when you consider the facts of life that children face today.

I ran for this job because I wanted to ensure a better future for our children, to ensure that instead of losing so many of our children and seeing so many of them grow up with the American dream beyond their grasp, that they could be rewarded for their work and that the values that we all share of work and family and community would be stronger, not weaker, when they came of age.

I realize that people my daughter's age were in danger of growing up to be the first generation of Americans to do worse economically than their parents but, perhaps even more important, to live in a country that was less supportive of the kind and quality of life that most people in my generation took for granted.

The recent report of the Carnegie Corporation tends to corroborate a lot of those disturbing trends with statistics you all know well. In the quiet crisis, they say, that still, after years of effort, compared to other industrialized countries, our infant mortality rates are higher, our low-birth-weight baby rates are higher, our teen pregnancy rates are much higher, our childhood immunization rates are lower, and of course, our children are subjected to far, far higher rates of violence in the United States than they would be in any other country in the world.

If we are going to rescue our children's future, we have to do a number of things. We have to grow the middle class and shrink the under class. We have to support policies that reinforce work and families and communities. We have to change the way the Government operates so that it promotes independence, not dependence, opportunity and not bureaucracy. We have to give our youngest children things that they can't guarantee for themselves.

If you believe it takes a whole village to raise a child, it means that the Government has a responsibility, working with people in the private sector, to guarantee children who can't get it for themselves health, safety, and education, and then when they get older, to empower them to make the most of their own lives. To do that, I believe, we need not another ideological war, but a passionate and practical commitment to what we know will work.

The whole issue of welfare is at the core of that. But let me just say for a moment, for the last 2½ years a great deal of what I have sought to do has been centered in that conviction, that we have to have a passionate and practical effort to go beyond ideological wars right to the heart of what will make life better for our children.

We've worked hard to strengthen families and to give children a better start. The earned-income credit will now provide a tax reduction for working families with children with incomes below \$27,000 an average of \$1,000 a year. That's a profamily policy. We should continue that, not reverse it. The family and medical leave law, more than anything I've done as President, has caused ordinary citizens to come up to me and say, "Thank you. I had a sick child. I had a sick spouse. My wife had a baby. We were able to continue to work and to provide for ourselves. We were able to be good parents and successful workers."

That, it seem to me, is the kind of thing that we ought to do. Secretary Shalala, who is here, has worked very hard to expand immunization so that all our children under the age of 2 will be properly immunized by the turn of the century. We have expanded Head Start dramatically. The Goals 2000 program in which many of you have participated—

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most of you have—emphasizes grassroots reforms to achieve national, indeed, international standards of excellence.

When children are more independent, we have given them access to lower cost, better repayment terms for college loans with tougher requirements to repay them. We've worked with you for more apprenticeship programs for the young people who don't go to 4-year colleges and universities, through the school-to-work program. And of course, many of you have been very active in the national service program, AmeriCorps, which gives our young people a chance to give something back to their communities and earn more funds to go on to school. And I want to say a special word of thanks to Senator Mikulski of Maryland for her work on national service.

The crime bill was an important part of this because it emphasized not simply more punishment and more prisons but also protecting children through 100,000 more police officers on the street and through prevention programs that give our young people something to say yes to as well as something to say no to.

We were able to do those things and still reduce the deficit. The new majority in Congress uses 7-year terms. We use—the deficit is going down by a trillion dollars over 7 years, thanks to the '93 and '94 budgets. More than 6.3 million new jobs came into our economy. But we did it while saying that it takes a whole village to raise a child; that children deserve education, health, and safety; that families should be strengthened and supported; that work should be exalted; and that parents have to be able to succeed in the world we are living in, both as parents and as workers.

One thing we did not do is to pass comprehensive welfare reform. And that is now what is before the Congress. And that, more than anything else in this debate, captures a lot of the philosophical arguments that are at the core of what is going on in our national discussion today.

I don't think there's any question that I believe we ought to reform the welfare system. I was proud to represent the Governors when the Family Support Act was written under President Reagan's administration

with strong bipartisan support. I realize what the shortcomings of it are, especially since it was never properly funded. And therefore, I have now given, the Secretary and I have, 29 of the 50 States exemptions from Federal rules and regulations to pursue your own path to welfare reform to move people to work. Nothing like that has ever been done before.

In Missouri, Vermont, and Wisconsin, Governors Carnahan, Dean, and Thompson are using their waivers to impose time limits and to require work. In Ohio and Oregon, Governors Voinovich and Kitzhaber are moving people to work by using money now spent on welfare and food stamps to subsidize private sector jobs. Others are doing other things that are very important. Every Governor I've ever spoken with, without regard to party, understands that welfare reform is important and must, first and foremost, be about work.

Unfortunately, to my mind, the welfare reform bill in Congress—or the debate—has not focused as much as it should have about work. And I believe that in important respects the tenor of the debate not only in the House but also in the Senate, puts both children and States at risk. The House bill, clearly, was too tough on children and too weak on work. Finally, after a lot of efforts, the House did agree to be tough on deadbeat parents, something that everyone among the Governors agree it needed to be done. The Senate Finance Committee reported a bill out the other day that clearly is a step in the right direction in many areas but, I believe, still misses the point on work and on children.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, the current Senate Finance Committee bill will not succeed in moving people from welfare to work. The Congressional Budget Office and the person who wrote the report was generally acknowledged to be one of the preeminent Republican experts on welfare reform, concluded that only six of our States would be able to fulfill the bill's work requirements in the year 2000 with the bill's funding provisions. Forty-four States will fail. Six out of 50 in baseball is a .120 batting average. You can't play for the Orioles with that batting average. You can't stay in the

minor leagues, and you sure won't elevate children or end welfare as we know it.

The reason the Senate bill failed on the standard of work seems to me is clear: It takes away the tools that States now use to move people from welfare to work, child care, job training, greater incentives for job placement.

I very much want to work across party lines to solve this problem. But if we're going to end welfare as we know it, Congress must pass a bill that meets some basic principles. First, we have to require people who can work to go to work and make sure that they have the child care to do it so that they don't have to hurt their children to do the right thing as citizens. It defies common sense to insist that people go to work when they have very young children if doing so will actually cost them money.

Second, the legislation should have real work requirements, but it ought to be backed up with the resources necessary to get people into jobs and keep them there.

According to the CBO, the Congressional Budget Office, it would cost you, the States, \$10 billion a year by the year 2000 to meet these requirements just in the Senate bill. And yet, this bill asks you to meet these requirements with less money than you have now.

Now, I was a Governor long enough to remember what an unfunded mandate is. A lot of you—Governor Voinovich was in the Rose Garden celebrating when we signed the unfunded mandates bill; I strongly supported it. Just because this doesn't say it's one doesn't mean it isn't by another term. So I think we have to look at this forthrightly.

The third thing that I think is important is that welfare reform should have real incentives to reward the States who do succeed in putting people to work, not for cutting them off. The current bill gives States an incentive instead to save money simply by throwing people off the welfare roles.

The House bill even gives States what the Catholic Church has called an illegitimacy bonus, an incentive for more people to have abortions. That is not welfare reform. If we're going to change the culture of welfare, we have got to reward success, we've got to depart from the status quo. I want a perform-

ance bonus but one that will force the welfare bureaucracy and the welfare recipients to focus on work.

The fourth thing I believe is that the legislation should protect States so they can continue to move people from welfare to work, even when there is an economic downturn, extraordinary population growth, or unpredictable emergencies. In their current forms, these bills could really hurt the high-population States, the growth States, like Florida and Utah and others, and could put every State at risk in the next recession or profound natural disaster.

Finally, let me say we ought to protect our children. If you believe it takes a whole village to raise a child, we should avoid mean-spirited restrictions on benefits to children. We should avoid cuts in child nutrition and adoption and child protective services. We should give States more flexibility, but we should also make sure States continue to fulfill their responsibilities. The proposed legislation contains no incentives or requirements for States to maintain their own funding for cash assistance or for child care or work supports.

Now, I know that if you believe in the pure theory of State experimentation—and you know that I believe a lot of that, because if you just look at what's in these 29 waivers, I have pretty much gone along with anything the States wanted to do to move people from welfare to work. So you might argue that, in theory, if we believe that States ought to have great flexibility, why don't we just give them a block grant without any requirement for local maintenance or anything of that kind? But the serious danger there is that this will become a race to the bottom. It's always cheaper to cut people off welfare than to move them to work. It will always be cheaper to lower benefits than to figure out how to reduce the caseload by moving them to work.

We already do less for young children than most of our major competitors—perhaps all of our major competitors—throughout the world. And I just believe that we cannot allow welfare reform to be a race to the bottom.

Let me say again, I know in theory it's right, but let me remind all of you, I served for 12 years as a Governor. I served in good

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times and bad times. I know that the last 2 years, this is the second year in a row when in all probability all 50 States will have economic growth. That is a highly unusual circumstance over the last two decades.

And I'm just telling you, I've been in enough State legislatures in my life, not just in my State but all around this country, to know what's going to happen. If you put this welfare reform block grant with less money and no local maintenance requirement up against the Medicaid cuts and the education cuts and the other things that are in this budget, you tell me how the poor children of your State are going to fare when they have to deal with the nursing home lobby. And I'm not complaining about the nursing home lobby; you just tell me how they're going to fare.

You know, everybody wants to cut Medicaid to shreds, because they say that's just a poor person's health care. You know as well as I do almost 70 percent of that money goes to the elderly and the disabled. And they're all coming to see you and your State legislators.

Now, how are they going to do? How are these poor children going to do? How are they going to do against some of my favorite lobbies—the education lobbies? How are they going to do? Not very well. How are they going to do against a lobby that no one can say no to, the prison lobby? The crime rate goes up and your legislature stiffens sentences, and people don't want you paroling folks that have no business on the street. And the only way you can get this Federal money for prisons is if you promise to leave people in longer and ignore your own parole laws. When you have to match that money or build prisons on your own, how are you going to stand up and say, "Well, somehow we're going to keep doing what we used to do for poor children?" And you can walk away and say, "Well, what we used to do doesn't work, so maybe we shouldn't do anything." But the truth is we do less—I will say it again—we do less for children than the countries with which we compete.

And this is not a partisan issue, at least it never has been before. Everything that happened in the last 2 years on Head Start, on every education initiative we did, on the

family and medical leave, every single thing was a bipartisan issue, everything.

Now, I think there are two big debates that are undergirding this welfare debate, and I'd like to just put it out on the table today. One is the debate about what causes people to be on welfare. Is it economic and politics, or is it culture? That's really what's behind all this debate about what's in the movies and in the rap lyrics and all.

And by the way, I think it's a positive thing. You know, Mrs. Gore was talking 18 years ago about the dangers of destructive entertainment forces on children. I've been challenging Hollywood and the television networks to reduce violence for years. I don't mind this debate. I think this is a good debate.

But the truth is, it's not either/or. You see, there was one young girl interviewed in a movie line last week—asked her, what do you think about this debate in Washington about whether movies were causing the breakdown of families. And she said, "Well, my father's working three jobs. I'll tell you, that's not good for our family. I wish he'd just come home and spend some time with me."

On the other hand, people who deny that culture is a force are wrong. The States in this country with the lowest incarceration rates also have the highest high school graduation rates and they often don't spend the most money. There are almost no poor children in families with two parents in the home. So if I could just wave a magic wand and make this problem go away, I would never have another kid in a home where there weren't two parents until the child reached a certain age so that then the child could take care of himself or herself. That would be a wonderful thing if that could be done. And in that sense, there is a cultural component to all this.

So the people that are out there exhorting parents to be more responsible, and especially male parents to be more responsible, people like this Promisekeepers Group, they deserve our support. They deserve our support. There is a cultural element in all this. But to say that there is no national responsibility on the economic and political side, I think is just plain wrong and defies the experience of every, single, solitary country in

the world. And I might add, that all the people that are out there working in the private charities, go interview them and ask them if they think that we can just walk away from this.

So I would say, this cultural debate is a very good thing, and we ought to have it. But there is plainly a political and economic root to this. If you look at rising poverty and stagnating middle class incomes in this country, it is clearly the result of international economic trends sweeping all advanced countries and national economic policies. And all those things are reinforced, one with another.

We are on the verge of having a 40-year low in the minimum wage. Why would somebody who was on welfare who had two kids, who at least had health care from Medicaid and they've got food stamps, go to work, if we won't even raise the minimum wage to keep it up to where it was 10 years ago, in fact, we're going to let it go to a 40-year low.

So I implore you, Governors are supposed to be the places where people look at the real world and they get away from all this theory and look at the practice. There's a political and an economic element to this problem, and there is a cultural element to the problem. That is one big deal. I think there is a public responsibility and there is a private responsibility, both, not either/or.

There's another debate going on here which is: What is the most important thing we can do to help grow the economy and stabilize the society? And on one side of that debate there are those who say the most important thing we can do is to reduce the deficit and shrink the Government. And nothing else really matters because the Federal Government would mess up a one-car parade. And on the other side of that debate are not people who say we need a Government; we need an expanded bureaucracy. That debate is not existent in Washington.

You look at the record. We have reduced already, with the two budgets already adopted, the size of the Federal Government by 270,000. Congressman Cardin's already voted to do that, to bring the Federal Government to its smallest size since President Kennedy was President. We've had dramatic changes in regulation. The 29 States with the

waivers from Federal rules on welfare is just one example. The deficit has been brought down three times in a row for the first time since Mr. Truman was here. Nobody is for a higher deficit. That is not the issue.

The issue is: Are there any other responsibilities of the National Government? I believe there are some. I think we have to help people who cannot help themselves through no fault of their own, not because they're irresponsible, but through no fault of their own, like little children who are poor. And I think we have to empower people to make the most of their own lives, because that way we'll all be better off. That's what I believe. Therefore, I don't think that you can sacrifice our responsibility to educate people and our responsibility for basic health and safety, security issues, on the alter of deficit reduction.

You know, sometimes I think my big problem is that I was for some of these things before they were popular, like deficit reduction. Everybody's for it now. That doesn't mean we didn't do a lot of it in the last 2 years.

So we have to decide that. Now, don't kid yourself—from the point of view of the Congress, welfare reform has stopped being welfare reform primarily. Primarily welfare reform is a way to cut spending on the poor so that we don't have to worry about it and we can balance the budget in 7 years and give a big tax cut, largely benefiting upper income people who have done pretty well in the 1980's. That's what this is about.

It is true that a lot of people genuinely believe the States ought to have more say over this. So do I. It is true that a lot of people believe the prior system didn't do much good for people who were permanently dependent on welfare. So do I. And I have for 15 years. But we should not confuse—if we really say it's more important to cut spending so that we can balance the budget in 7 years and still give a tax increase to upper income people, even if we're going to hurt poor children, people ought to just say that flat out because that's what's really underneath this.

So I ask you to think about it. What's it going to be like the next time the coasts are growing and the Middle West is in a depression, when the farmland goes to pieces?

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What's it going to be if there's a high unemployment rate? What's it going to be if we have a serious recession? It's not even a matter of time. If there is a recession, you know what happens? You have less people working, more people unemployed. The most important thing for the future, will be circumstances.

You could not be too tough on design a program any more flexible as long as we remain a village, have children and that in economic policies we're trying to profamily and profit in this country. I don't think we can proceed as parents work or they cannot be derelict to what exists in America today or then we are going to suffer economically and suffer culturally.

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What's it going to be like the next time there's a high-tech collapse and the coasts are in trouble and only the Heartland is doing well? What's it going to be like the next time we have a serious national recession if there is not even a maintenance of effort requirement? If there is not real effort to have work? You know what it's going to be like. You'll have less people moving from welfare to work, more people getting less money, and the most important thing is our children, our future, will be in more difficult circumstances.

You could not design a program that would be too tough on work for me. You could not design a program that would give the States any more flexibility than I want to give them as long as we recognize that we, our American village, have a responsibility to our children and that in the end, our political and economic policies must reinforce the culture we're trying to create. They ought to be profamily and prowork. But if we get in the fix in this country where people cannot succeed as parents without being derelict at work or they cannot succeed at work without being derelict to their children, which is exactly what exists for too many people in America today or that is their deep worry, then we are going to suffer. We are going to suffer economically, and we are going to suffer culturally.

Now, I think this is a huge opportunity. We can save some money and reduce the deficit in this welfare area. I have proposed that. I think we can. I don't believe every penny we're spending is sacrosanct, but I just would say to you we must not walk away, and you should not walk away. And you shouldn't want us to put you in a position to walk away from our fundamental responsibilities. Just imagine all the debates that are going to occur here. Children are not very well organized. Poor children are very poorly organized. They will not do well on balance in all the State legislatures of the country the next time things are really bad and, especially, after all the other budget cuts come down to all the other people who will also be on your doorstep.

We can have welfare reform. We can balance the budget. We can shrink the Government and still be faithful to our fundamental

responsibilities to our children and our future. Let's don't make it either/or. Let's do it all, do it right, and take this country to the next century in good shape.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:38 p.m. at the Stouffer Renaissance Harbor Place. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Howard Dean of Vermont; Gov. Mike Leavitt of Utah; Gov. Parris N. Glendening of Maryland; Mayor Kurt Schmoke of Baltimore; Gov. Mel Carnahan of Missouri; Gov. Tommy G. Thompson of Wisconsin; Gov. George V. Voinovich of Ohio; and Gov. John A. Kitzhaber of Oregon.

Remarks at the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Recognition Program

June 7, 1995

Jaime, I think I can speak for every adult in this audience today and say that there's not a person here who wouldn't be proud to be your parent when you graduate from high school tomorrow. Thank you, and God bless you for everything you've done. Thank you, Marilyn, for being here. Thank you, Director Brown. And thank you, Secretary Riley.

Ladies and gentlemen, the statement you just heard from this fine young woman, about to begin her life after high school, is as clear an example as I could ever think of, of what I think we ought to be doing as a country. You hear all these debates up here in Washington about whether the government should do this, that, or the other thing, whether our problems are fundamentally to be addressed by political action, or whether all of our problems are just cultural and if people would just simply take responsibility for themselves and do the right thing we wouldn't have any problems, and therefore, we should just ignore any spending call—nothing is really worth investing in, let's just make everybody do the right thing.

The truth is, in the real world we need to do both things. Parents have to set better examples; they have to teach their children. We need to tell young people at the earliest possible age, "There comes a time in life when you cannot blame other people for your own problems, and whatever your dif-

DRAFT**EXECUTIVE ACTION ON WELFARE REFORM****DRAFT**

Today, President Clinton announces bold new measures to help states move people from welfare to work. The Clinton administration is also approving welfare reform waivers for West Virginia, Texas, and Utah today -- bringing the total to 32 states that are now implementing welfare reform at the local level because of our waivers. We're not waiting any longer for Congress to act on legislation for national reform. With these new measures, we're focusing on the centerpiece of real welfare reform: work. Our plan will increase work requirement goals for states, impose tough new sanctions for failure to work, cut red tape in the waiver process, and put all states on a faster track to ending welfare as we know it.

INCREASED WORK REQUIREMENTS

Under current law, the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program offers education, training, work preparation, and job placement services to help AFDC recipients move into the workforce. States are currently required to have 20 percent of their non-exempt recipients participating in the JOBS program.

Today, President Clinton will use his executive authority to set for states a tougher performance benchmark for moving people from welfare to work, which counts people who are working and seriously preparing themselves for work. Beginning October 1, 1995, when current participation rates expire, the President will challenge states to meet a 40 percent work participation goal, double the current 20 percent participation rate. The Clinton administration will also ensure that states meeting this tough new benchmark are recognized and rewarded.

TOUGH NEW SANCTIONS

Under existing rules, when AFDC recipients fail to play by the rules and participate in mandatory work activities, they lose some of their cash benefits. However, their food stamp benefits increase to offset this reduction.

President Clinton is now changing federal regulations so that states can impose tougher sanctions on recipients who refuse to work. The Department of Agriculture has drafted new regulations to ensure that the AFDC program (managed by HHS) and the Food Stamp program (managed by USDA) work together, not at cross purposes with one another. As a result, we're changing the culture of the welfare system to reward those who are trying to move towards self-sufficiency and to send a strong message to those who don't.

FAST-TRACK DEMONSTRATION APPROVAL

Currently, most state requests for welfare reform waivers are evaluated by the Department of Health and Human Services within 120 days. Today, President Clinton is simplifying the application process and dramatically cutting this approval time to 30 days for state projects that meet the administration's work-oriented goals. The administration's plan will enable states to easily adopt various tested strategies to transform their welfare systems. We will enable states to institute new work requirements, time limits, and financial incentives for work, as well as to develop innovative public-private partnerships to provide jobs to welfare recipients. In addition, in order to promote parental responsibility and prevent teen pregnancy, states can adopt stronger child support enforcement provisions, and require minor mothers to live at home, stay in school, and identify the father of their child. Under all of the approved demonstrations, the administration will ensure that children are protected and adequate accountability measures are in place.

Upon This Ground

"CHILD FIRST"

Each child is a unique expression of God's work and blessing. The child's development is a continuous, highly complex process involving numerous interactions. Although children differ, there are basic needs which require attention to positively develop their authentic identities. For over 25 years, Union Baptist Church has been a major participant in this process of development with its creation of a structured environment of love, care and intellectual stimulation through its Headstart/Day Care Program.

It was axiomatic, then for Rev. Dobson to direct the energies of the Church to rededication of its historic mission of service in celebrating our 140th anniversary through participation in a "Child First" Campaign. OUR RESOLVE: To construct a modern, first class HEADSTART facility costing \$2,000,000 to meet our expanding need in this ministry. For organizational purposes, we divided our campaign into three phases.

Phase I began with members engaging in a pledge campaign of sacrificial giving to raise seed money for initial expenses and a demonstrated commitment of support. Phase II solicited funds from the State through a Bond Bill and considered ideas for negotiating aid from commercial institutions. Phase III reaffirms our intent by developing long range plans for giving that pays off indebtedness and builds strong operational support base. Special opportunities for giving memorials, tributes and other commemorative expressions are planned.

Research has shown that space quality clearly predicts teacher behavior and pupil responses. The potential for peak operation is boundless in our venture for the creativity and imagination exhibited in daily programming is being utilized in building design.

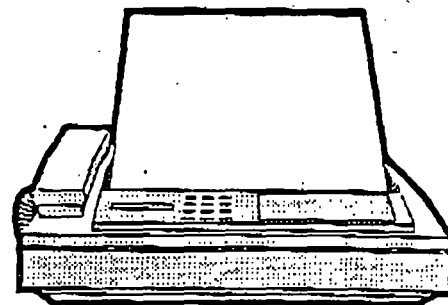
It's an accepted fact that the growth patterns of children are affected by the physical environment. We have seen that good programs for young children can be developed in converted settings. However, these programs can be enhanced in a plant designed with specific activities in mind.

We feel unrestrained elation in this expansion of our horizon by participating in something larger than ourselves. We are enriching our journey by providing increased opportunities for the children of our community.

The enthusiastic support and personal involvement of the membership has been uplifting, inspiring and a source of great joy to all. The membership has wholeheartedly embraced and incorporated this effort as a consuming and unrelenting passion.

Within these walls of our new center with its activity designed settings, space quality will doubtless be higher because of twenty-five years of outstanding know-how.

Today, in the midst of our 140th Anniversary Year, we break ground to anchor the physical manifestation of our dream, celebrating not only our past, but our vision of the future, particularly the future of our children.

WOMEN'S BUREAU FAX TRANSMISSION
COVER SHEET

Date:

July 28, 1995

Number of Pages:
(including cover)

10

TO:

Terry Edmonds

FAX NO. (including area code):

456-5709

TELEPHONE NO. (including area code):

MESSAGE: As we discussed, info for NGA Speech
Memo - 2 pages; LA RAZA Speech excerpt - 2 pages;
Missouri Pledge - 1 page; AZ pledges - 4 pages.

FROM:

Carrie Watford

PHONE#:

456-7300

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WOMEN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

TELEPHONE: (202)219-6593

FAX: (202)219-5529

401-4678
Mary Jo Bane

able to do -- pass comprehensive welfare reform. The American people have been clear: They want welfare reform and they want it now.

We have found common ground, across partisan and ideological lines, on most of the issues surrounding welfare reform. Not so very long ago, many liberals opposed requiring all welfare recipients who can work to do so. And not so long ago, most conservatives thought the government shouldn't spend money on child care to give welfare mothers a chance to go to work and still be good parents. Now we have a broad consensus from both. We should do both.

We also began this year with some in Washington suggesting that ending welfare meant taking children from their parents and putting them in orphanages. Now there's a bipartisan consensus even in Washington that that would be the wrong way to go. When this Congress first took up welfare reform, some questioned the need to include strong child support enforcement. But when governors and Members of Congress came together at our White House summit on welfare reform in January, Tommy Thompson, Howard Dean and every other governor there let Congress know that tough child support enforcement should be the law of the land.

So, why has the Congress failed to act? Unfortunately, in recent days, partisan, ideological in-fighting has stalled the progress on welfare reform. Some on the far right have been holding welfare reform hostage because they want to punish children whose parents are poor, young, and unmarried. That's wrong. There isn't a governor in either party who thinks that mandating every state to do that is a good idea. Instead of punishing children for their parents' mistakes, we should require teen mothers to live at home, stay in school, and turn their lives around. Welfare reform isn't about just cutting people off. It will only succeed if it moves people from welfare to work.

For weeks, the Senate has been hung up over another issue that pits Congress against the states and pits states against each other. I am firm believer in more state flexibility and tougher work requirements. But, states will never have the flexibility they need to reform welfare and put more people to work if all we do is give you a bunch of new mandates and a lot less money.

There's another crucial element that's missing from the current approach of many in Congress. Instead of providing the child care people need to get off welfare, some in Congress actually are trying to cut child care. It is pure fantasy to think we can put a welfare mother to work without child care for her children. We don't need more latchkey kids. We don't need more neglected children. And we don't want more welfare mothers staying at home, living on welfare just because they can't find child care.

[insert any additional reactions to Dole's speech]

Welfare reform doesn't have to be a huge unfunded mandate on state and local governments. There is an alternative. The Senate has before it a bill that demands work and responsibility and gives states the tools they need to succeed. The Work First Plan sponsored by Senators Daschle, Breaux and Mikulski ends the current welfare system and replaces it with one based on work. That's real welfare reform and we should work across party lines to pass it.

We just can't afford to let this die. I've worked on this issue for most of my public career, and so have many of you. It's time for Congress to stop the ideological bickering and send me a strong, bipartisan welfare reform bill without further delay. The American people have waited long enough.

You and I have been working hard to move the ball forward. We're collecting child support at a record level from delinquent parents, and earlier this year I signed an executive order to crack down on federal employees who owe child support. We could move 800,000 people off welfare tomorrow if parents paid the support they should.

In the last two-and-a-half years, my Administration has approved waivers for 29 states to reform welfare their way. The very first waiver we approved, was for Governor Dean to put in place time limits that make it clear here in Vermont that welfare is a second chance, not a way of life. We cut through red-tape so that Governor Thompson could send the same message in Wisconsin. And we've given waivers to Ohio, Missouri, and Oregon to move people to work by using money now spent on welfare and food stamps to subsidize private sector jobs. That's a win-win. Businesses are hiring more people, taxpayers are saving money, and people who used to get welfare checks are now earning paychecks.

The American people demand that anyone on welfare who can work, must work. And that there ought to be limits so that no one who can work can stay on welfare forever. I am determined to use the full range of my authority as President to reform welfare and promote work.

Today, I want to announce a series of measures we can take together that will move us closer to ending welfare as we know it while we wait for Congress to end the logjam and act.

First, I am using my executive authority to hold states to a tougher performance standard for moving people from welfare to work and giving them the tools to do so. Starting October 1, I am doubling the work participation goal from 20 percent to 40 percent. And we'll make sure that States that meet this tough,

new benchmark are recognized and rewarded.

Second, I am changing federal regulations so that states can impose tougher sanctions on recipients who refuse to work. Right now, when a state reduces someone's welfare check for failing to hold up their end of the bargain, that person's food stamp benefit goes up, so it turns out not to be a real sanction at all. If we're going to move people from welfare to work, we have to change the culture of the welfare system to reward people who take responsibility for their lives and not let them off the hook if they don't.

Third, as another downpayment on our commitment to our partnership with you on welfare reform, today my Administration is announcing welfare reform waivers for five states: [West Virginia, Utah, Texas, California?, and Massachusetts?]. We are also announcing food stamp waivers for [Delaware, Virginia, ?, ?]. That means that a total of ____ states have now been freed up to try out their ideas without being stifled by Washington one-size-fits-all rules.

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I ran for President to bring new opportunity to the American people and to demand more responsibility in return. That's what I call the New Covenant. Welfare reform is a crucial part of this effort. We are now at an historic moment. The failure to pass welfare reform this year would be a breach of faith with the American people. Republicans and Democrats alike have a responsibility to bring real change to Washington.

I hope Congress will act, and soon. But even if they don't, I will work with you and your legislatures to get this job done.

Thank you.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/28/95 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 5 p.m. 7/28/95SUBJECT: POTUS - NGA speech

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
PANETTA	☒	☐	NASH	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	RASCO	☒	☐
BOWLES	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☒	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
GEARAN	☒	☐	WEBSTER	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
GRIFFIN	☐	☐	<u>Rivlin</u>	☒	☐
HALE	☒	☐	<u>Bromberg</u>	☒	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐	<u>Apfel</u>	☒	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	<u>Edmunds</u>	☒	☒
LAKE	☐	☐	<u>Reed</u>	☐	☒
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MIKVA	☐	☐		☐	☐
McCURRY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please review & comment by 5 p.m. today. Call Terry
 RESPONSE: Edmunds at 6-2777 or Bruce Reed at 6-6515.

draft 7/28/95

**REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
NATIONAL GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING
BURLINGTON, VERMONT
JULY 31, 1995**

95 JUL 28 P3:16

[Acknowledgements: Governor Dean for introduction; Governor Thompson, in-coming chairman; Mayor Peter Clavelle; Ray Sheppach, NGA Executive Director; fellow Governors; ladies and gentlemen]

It's great to be back in New England and in Vermont, especially this time of year. Let me begin by congratulating Governor Thompson for taking over the reins of the NGA for the next year. He really has a tough act to follow. Governor Dean has been a terrific leader. His "Campaign for Children" has helped focus much-needed attention on the responsibilities we owe our children -- as parents, as citizens and as leaders. There is no more important issue facing this nation.

I share Governor Dean's sense of urgency about our children. In fact, I ran for President because I wanted to ensure a better future for our children. I did not want my daughter to be a part of the first generation of Americans to do worse than their parents. I also did not want to be a passive spectator at the funeral of our core American values: work and responsibility, community and family. So I took office to do two things: first, to expand opportunity and demand responsibility from every citizen. And secondly, to bring this country together again through a recommitment to the shared values that have made us great. And I have realized something during the course of this journey. You can't do one without the other. We must all pull together to rebuild the American Dream.

That's why, for the past two-and-a-half years, I have sought common ground with the American people about the needs of children and families. We've worked hard to give hard-working families the help they need to make the most of their God-given potential -- and to give their children a good start in life.

The Earned Income Tax Credit now provides an average tax deduction of \$1000 for working families with children with incomes below \$28,000. The Family and Medical Leave Law now helps more people be good parents and successful workers. The crime bill we enacted protects our children with 100,000 more police officers on the street and prevention programs that give our young people something to say yes to. We've expanded Head Start and made historic strides in education reform with efforts like Goals 2000, direct student loans, and our national service program, AmeriCorps.

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Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 13, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
FOLLOWING WELFARE REFORM MEETING

The Rose Garden

10:08 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. I want to thank Senator Daschle, Senator Moynihan, Senator Mikulski, Senator Breaux, Senator Harkin for coming. Governor Carper; Mayor Archer, a county Executive from Madison, Wisconsin; Rick Phelps and the Majority Leader of the Tennessee House of Representatives; Bill Purcell for joining members of our administration here.

We have just had a good talk about welfare reform and the growing consensus around the approach taken by the bill offered by Senators Daschle and Mikulski and Breaux on welfare reform.

The American people have made it abundantly clear that they want us to fix the welfare system. It doesn't work for the people who are stuck on it, and it doesn't work for the taxpayers.

Welfare reform furthers both of the primary objectives of our administration. If it works, it will further the American Dream of opportunity and it will further the American value of responsibility. Our goal should be to help people be successful and independent workers and to build strong families.

We ought to be able to do this. We've come a long way in this debate. There's a broad consensus, for example, on tougher child support enforcement requirements. And not so very long ago, liberals opposed work requirements; they don't anymore. Not so very long ago, conservatives opposed spending money to provide child care when people move from welfare to work. Most conservatives out in the country don't any more.

In America, where people live with this issue, there is a great deal of consensus about what we ought to do. And we ought to build on that consensus here in Washington. The reason we can't is that some people on the far right are blocking any action on welfare reform, and the Senate especially now, that doesn't cut off children and parents if the parents are young, poor and unmarried. I think that is a terrible mistake. We shouldn't punish babies for their parents mistakes. We ought to be building strong families and independent workers.

I'm not the only person who feels this way. Yesterday, I had a meeting with the Catholic bishops, who deeply oppose the extreme position of these far right senators. And they're helping to lead the fight against it. They think it's cruel and they believe it will even lead to more abortions.

I also think that people in the state legislatures and the governor's offices throughout the country should think about the approach that is being offered on the other side. We believe it could constitute a huge, unfunded burden on state and local governments -- people actually dealing with the welfare reform issue in the years ahead.

Now, there is an alternative. This shouldn't be hard. We basically all agree on what ought to be in a welfare reform proposal. It isn't getting done because a few senators with an extreme position have decided that it is in their political interest to block any welfare legislation. The United States Senate should not practice "just say no" politics on welfare reform. We can fix this problem.

Every week that goes by, thousands of welfare mothers stay on welfare instead of going to work simply because they can't afford child care. Every week we don't make our child support laws as tough as we possibly can, we leave 800,000 people on welfare who could be off welfare if they got the child support to which they are legally entitled. Every day without welfare reform drains our economic strength, saps our community spirit and prevents Americans from being able to live up to their full potential.

We need to work together and get this job done. This coalition is growing. We're going to continue to work. We need help. We cannot pass welfare reform without Republicans and Democrats working together. It is time to move away from the extreme position toward the common ground of sensible welfare reform.

I thank all these people who are here for supporting that.

Q Mr. President, is it time for the U.N. troops to get out of Bosnia and for the U.S. to lift the arms embargo, as Senator Dole and others are proposing?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, let me comment on the events of the last few days. I am very disturbed about what has happened in Srebrenica. We are very concerned about the fate of the refugees. And we have been working hard for the last couple of days to determine what options there are to deal with the immediate humanitarian problems. And we intend to do everything we can on that. And that is the first and foremost thing.

The truth is that the Bosnian Serbs should do what they did the last time this crisis arose, they should withdraw. And the United Nations should go back in there and reestablish the safe area, and the people should be able to go home. But we have to deal with the humanitarian crisis.

Now, on the second issue, let me remind you of what my position has always been and what it still is today. The Europeans have tried to take the lead, under the umbrella of the United Nations, in minimizing the loss of life in Bosnia, in keeping the conflict from spreading and in urging a diplomatic resolution of the war. They are still committed to do that.

I believe if the Rapid Reaction Force idea, which the French and the British have pushed, had been fully implemented before this occurred, this problem could have been minimized.

I still do not believe that it is in the interest of the United States to collapse and force the Europeans out of their willingness to put ground troops on the ground in Bosnia to try to minimize the loss of life and limit the spread. If the United Nations mission does collapse, then I believe that, together, the allies should all vote on the arms embargo. That is the best way to keep the NATO position unified, to keep the world position unified, and to avoid overly Americanizing the dealings in Bosnia should the U.N. mission collapse.

I'm quite concerned about that. The Europeans have been willing to try to solve what is clearly the toughest problem they face on their own continent in the aftermath of the Cold War. I have tried to be supportive of that. There are serious problems now with this. Unless we can restore the integrity of the U.N. mission, obviously, its days will be numbered.

But let's not forget that it has accomplished a dramatic reduction in the loss of life since 1992 and the conflict has not spread. This is a serious challenge to the U.N. mission. It must either be resolved or there will have to be some changes there.

Q Mr. President, on another welfare issue that's headed for your desk, what are you going to do about this tobacco issue that is headed for your decision?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I haven't -- let me say this -- I have not received a recommendation from the FDA. I saw the news reports today and they struck me as somewhat premature inasmuch as I have not yet received either a recommendation or, as the news reports indicated, requests for my own guidance on that yet.

But we have had some discussions and I can tell you this: My concern is apparently what the FDA'S concern is, and that

is the impact of cigarette smoking, particularly on our young people, and the fact that cigarette smoking seems to be going up among our young people and certainly among certain groups of them. And I think we ought to do more about that than is being done and I'm willing to do that. But I want to see exactly what there recommendation is.

Q Mr. President, how do you answer the charge that the White House has injected politics into the base closing process?

THE PRESIDENT: First of all, it is absolutely false. I intend to answer it in the letter that I write today, but since you gave me a chance to do it, I'll answer it.

Let's look at the facts here. Where is the politics? This Base Closing Commission made far more changes in the Pentagon plan than either any of the three previous base closing commissions, far more. They've been under a lot of political pressure. I understand that. I don't disagree with all the changes they made.

They acknowledge -- secondly, under the law they are supposed to take into account economic impact. Based on their report, which I have read -- and I urge all of you to read it if you haven't -- before you make any judgments about where there was political influence, I urge all of you to read it. They took 23 bases or realignments off that the Pentagon recommended, off the list; and then put nine more on, three of which happen to be in California, with the biggest job loss by far in San Antonio at Kelly Air Force Base; rejecting the Defense Department's recommendation that instead of closing these two big Air Force depots, they take an across-the-board cut in all five of them. That's what they did.

Apparently, in all of their deliberations the only place where they took economic impact into account was at the Red Rive Depot on the border of Texas and my home state. It is clear that -- I think they have a case there. It would have almost doubled unemployment in that community.

But let's look at the facts on this politics. This is about economics. In the report itself they acknowledge that at Kelly Air Force Base 60 percent of the employees are Hispanic; 45 percent of the Hispanics employed in the entire area work there; that it will have a devastating impact, and they were willing to shut down about 16,000 jobs, when there was another alternative that saved at least as much money, according to the Pentagon, or nearly as much, according to them.

Secondly, in California here are the facts. I have not seen these anywhere. I have not seen these anywhere. The law requires economic impact to be taken into effect -- into account.

Here are the facts.

When this Base Closing Commission process started, California had 13 percent of the population, 15 percent of the people in military, 20 percent of the defense budget. In the first three base closings they sustained 52 percent of the direct job losses. We're not talking about indirect jobs, we're not talking about speculation -- 52 percent.

In this recommendation the Pentagon hit them pretty hard, recommended closing Long Beach, a big facility. This Base Closing Commission, not satisfied with that, made a decision that they had to add back a lot of other jobs. So they decided to take almost all the jobs they took out, out of one place, San Antonio, Texas, and by closing three California bases -- taking the California job loss in this round to almost 50 percent.

Now, you tell me that my concern over that economic situation when their unemployment rate is 8.5 percent, they have borne over 50 percent of the burden of the job loss, is political. My concern in San Antonio, Texas, where one decision could virtually wipe out the Hispanic middle class is political, when there was another alternative that the Pentagon said was better for national security -- I am tired of these arguments about politics.

My political concern is the political economy of America and what happens to the people in these communities and are they being treated fairly.

Now, I do not disagree with every recommendation the Base Closing Commission made, but this is an outrage. And there has been a calculated, deliberate attempt to turn this into a political thing and to obscure the real economic impact of their recommendations in San Antonio and California, which were made solely so they could put back a lot of other things.

Now, let's not --

Q Why do you think they did that?

Q Have you accepted their recommendations?

Q What is the reason that they did that?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know. I'm not imputing motives to them. I'm just saying it's very interesting to me that there has been almost no analysis of anything. This whole thing immediately became, well, this is a big political story about California. This is an economic story and it's a national security story. And there has been no analysis of what got put back and why, and what got taken off and why.

And I have been doing my best to deal with what is in the national interest. There are two considerations here. We have to reduce our base capacity. That's the most important thing. We have twice as much base capacity as we need, more or less, for the size of the military force we have. That is a national security interest. And that is my first and most important duty.

But, secondly, under the law, economic impact was supposed to be taken into account, and as nearly as I can determine, it wasn't anywhere -- never in these determinations, with the possible exception of the Red River Depot, based on my reading of the report.

Now, the question is, is there a way to accept these recommendations, because even though I think they're far -- they're not as good as what the Pentagon recommended and they do a lot more economic harm for very little extra security gains -- is there a way to accept them and minimize the economic loss in the areas where I think it is plainly excessive. And that is what we have been working on. That is what I've been working hard on. But I just want you to know that I deeply resent the suggestion that this is somehow a political deal.

I have not seen anything written anywhere that the state of California lost 52 percent of the jobs in the first three base closings and that this commission took them back up to nearly 50 percent in this one, even though they only have 15 percent of the soldiers and their unemployment rate is 50 percent above the national average. I haven't seen anywhere what this was likely to do to the Hispanic middle class and to the people of San Antonio, Texas, unless we can save a lot of those jobs there so that a lot of other things could be put back in 10 or 11 places around the country.

And I think that you folks need to look at the real impact of this. I am trying to do my job to reduce the capacity of the bases in the country consistent with the national interest and still be faithful to the statute requiring us to deal with the economic impact on these communities.

END

10:23 A.M. EDT