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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/18/96 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 12:00 noon 1/19

SUBJECT: EO on Government Procurement and Illegal Aliens

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☒	☐
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☒	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
BAER	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
GRIFFIN	☐	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	<u>Clerk</u>	☐	☒
HIGGINS	☐	☐	<u>Angell</u>	☒	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐		☐	☐
LAKE	☒	☐		☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS: If you have any comment, please advise.

RESPONSE:

23 1995



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

January 5, 1996

96 JAN 13 P5:47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Alice M. Rivlin *AMR*
Director

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Economy and Efficiency in Government Procurement through Compliance with Certain Immigration and Naturalization Procedures"

SUMMARY: This memorandum forwards for your consideration a proposed Executive order that was prepared by the White House Counsel's Office. The proposed order would direct contracting agencies to not contract with employers who violate the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA") employment provisions by hiring illegal aliens. It would then permit the Attorney General to make a determination of whether an employer is violating the INA employment provisions.

BACKGROUND: The proposed order would state that the policy of the Executive branch in procuring goods and services is that, to ensure the economical and efficient administration and completion of Federal government contracts, contracting agencies should not contract with employers that have not complied with INA employment provisions. It would permit the Attorney General to investigate whether an employer is not in compliance with INA employment provisions and forward any determination to the appropriate contracting agency. The head of the contracting agency would then consider the employer for debarment.

The period of debarment would last for one year and could be extended for additional periods of one year. The Administrator of General Services would keep a list of debarred employers. The Attorney General would consult with the Secretaries of Defense and Labor, and the Administrators of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, General Services, and Office of Federal Procurement Policy in preparing any rules or regulations that would affect the contracting departments and agencies.

None of the affected agencies objects to the proposed Executive order.

RECOMMENDATION: I recommend that you sign the proposed Executive order.

Attachments



Office of the
Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

January 17, 1996

MEMORANDUM

Re: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Economy and Efficiency in Government Procurement through Compliance with Certain Immigration and Naturalization Procedures"

The attached proposed Executive order was prepared by the White House Counsel's Office. The Office of Management and Budget, with the approval of the Director, forwarded it to this Department for review with respect to form and legality.

The proposed order will establish that it is the policy of the Executive branch, in procuring goods and services, not to contract with employers that have not complied with the certain provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA") that pertain to the hiring of illegal aliens. It will authorize the Attorney General to forward to the appropriate contracting agency her determination that an employer is not in compliance with the INA employment provisions. The head of the contracting agency will then consider the employer for debarment. The period of debarment would last for one year and could be extended for additional periods of one year.

The proposed order is approved with respect to form and legality.

Walter Dellinger
Assistant Attorney General



Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the
Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

January 17, 1996

The President,

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I am herewith transmitting a proposed Executive order entitled "Economy and Efficiency in Government Procurement through Compliance with Certain Immigration and Naturalization Procedures." This proposed Executive order was prepared by the White House Counsel's Office. The Office of Management and Budget, with the approval of the Director, forwarded it to this Department for review with respect to form and legality.

The proposed Executive order is approved with respect to form and legality.

Respectfully,

Walter Dellinger
Assistant Attorney General



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

January 5, 1996

Honorable Janet Reno
United States Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Madam Attorney General:

Enclosed in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030, as amended, is a proposed Executive order entitled "Economy and Efficiency in Government Procurement through Compliance with Certain Immigration and Naturalization Procedures." The proposed order, which was prepared by the White House Counsel's Office, would direct contracting agencies to not contract with employers who violate the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA") employment provisions by hiring illegal aliens. It would then permit the Attorney General to make a determination of whether an employer is violating the INA employment provisions.

The proposed order would state that the policy of the Executive branch in procuring goods and services is that, to ensure the economical and efficient administration and completion of Federal government contracts, contracting agencies should not contract with employers that have not complied with INA employment provisions. It would permit the Attorney General to investigate whether an employer is not in compliance with INA employment provisions and forward any determination to the appropriate contracting agency. The head of the contracting agency would then consider the employer for debarment.

The period of debarment would last for one year and could be extended for additional periods of one year. The Administrator of General Services would keep a list of debarred employers. The Attorney General would consult with the Secretaries of Defense and Labor, and the Administrators of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, General Services, and Office of Federal Procurement Policy in preparing any rules or regulations that would affect the contracting departments and agencies.

Your staff may direct any questions concerning this proposed Executive order to Mac Reed of this office (202-395-3563).

This proposed Executive order has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Damus
General Counsel

Enclosure

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT
THROUGH COMPLIANCE WITH CERTAIN IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION ACT PROVISIONS

This order is designed to promote economy and efficiency in government procurement. Stability and dependability are important elements of economy and efficiency. A contractor whose workforce is less stable will be less likely to produce goods and services economically and efficiently than a contractor whose workforce is more stable. It remains the policy of this Administration to enforce the immigration laws to the fullest extent, including the detection and deportation of illegal aliens. In these circumstances, contractors cannot rely on the continuing availability and service of illegal aliens, and contractors that choose to employ unauthorized aliens inevitably will have a less stable and less dependable workforce than contractors that do not employ such persons. Because of this Administration's vigorous enforcement policy, contractors that employ unauthorized alien workers are necessarily less stable and dependable procurement sources than contractors that do not hire such persons. I find, therefore, that adherence to the general policy of not contracting with providers that knowingly employ unauthorized alien workers will promote economy and efficiency in federal procurement.

NOW, THEREFORE, to ensure the economical and efficient administration and completion of Federal Government contracts, and by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including 40 U.S.C. 486(a) and 3 U.S.C. 301, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. It is the policy of the executive branch in procuring goods and services that, to ensure the economical and efficient administration and completion of Federal Government contracts, contracting agencies should not contract with employers that have not complied with section 274A(a)(1)(A) and 274A(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.

1324a(a)(1)(A), 1324a(a)(2)) (the "INA employment provisions") prohibiting the unlawful employment of aliens. All discretion under this Executive order shall be exercised consistent with this policy. Nothing in this order relieves employers from their obligation to avoid unfair immigration-related employment practices as required by the antidiscrimination provisions of section 1324(b) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1324b) and all other antidiscrimination requirements of applicable law.

Sec. 2. Using the procedures established pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1324a(e), the Attorney General:

- (a) may investigate an organizational unit of a federal contractor to determine whether the unit is not in compliance with the INA employment provisions;
- (b) shall receive and may investigate complaints by employees of any entity covered under section 2(a) of this order where such complaints allege noncompliance with the INA employment provisions; and
- (c) may hold such hearings, public or private, as he or she deems advisable, to determine whether an entity covered under section 2(a) is not in compliance with the INA employment provisions.

Sec. 3. (a) When the Attorney General determines that an organizational unit of a federal contractor is not in compliance with the INA employment provisions, the Attorney General shall transmit that determination to the appropriate contracting agency. Upon receipt of such determination from the Attorney General, the head of the appropriate contracting agency shall consider the organizational unit for debarment in accordance with the procedures and standards prescribed by the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

- (b) The head of the contracting agency may debar the organizational unit of the federal contractor based on the determination of the Attorney General that the organizational unit is not in compliance with the INA employment provisions.

The Attorney General's determination shall not be reviewable in the debarment proceedings.

(c) The scope of the debarment generally should be limited to those organizational units of a federal contractor that the Attorney General finds are not in compliance with the INA employment provisions.

(d) The period of the debarment shall be for one year and may be extended for additional periods of one year if the Attorney General determines that the organizational unit continues to be in violation of the INA employment provisions.

(e) The Administrator of General Services shall list a debarred organizational unit on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs and the organizational unit shall be ineligible to participate in any procurement or nonprocurement activities.

Sec. 4. (a) The Attorney General shall be responsible for the administration and enforcement of this order, except for the debarment procedures. The Attorney General may adopt such additional rules and regulations and issue such orders as may be deemed necessary and appropriate to carry out the responsibilities of the Attorney General under this order. If the Attorney General proposes to issue rules, regulations, or orders that affect the contracting departments and agencies, the Attorney General shall consult with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Labor, the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, and such other agencies as may be appropriate.

(b) The Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of General Services, and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall amend the Federal Acquisition Regulation to the extent necessary and appropriate to implement the debarment responsibilities assigned to heads of contracting departments and agencies under this order.

Sec. 5. Each contracting department and agency shall cooperate with the Attorney General and provide such information and assistance as the Attorney General may require in the performance of her functions under this order.

Sec. 6. The Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the heads of contracting departments and agencies may delegate any of their functions or duties under this order to any officer or employee of their respective agencies.

Sec. 7. This order shall be implemented in a manner that is least burdensome to the procurement process. This order neither authorizes nor requires any additional certification provision, clause, or requirement to be included in any contract or contract solicitation.

Sec. 8. This order is not intended, and should not be construed, to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or its employees. This order is not intended, however, to preclude judicial review of final agency decisions in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 701 et seq.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

To Lee
Bill White
Myager
MB

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Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2-26 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2-27 COR

SUBJECT: Exec. Order on President's Committee on Mental Retardation

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☒	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☒	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☐	☐
BAER	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☒	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☒	☐
HILLEY	☐	☒	<u>SKILA HARRIS</u>	☒	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS: Any comment?

RESPONSE: _____



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

152566

THE DIRECTOR

February 23, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

96 FEB 23 8:31

FROM: Alice M. Rivlin
Director

AMR

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Continuing the President's Committee on Mental Retardation and Broadening its Membership and Responsibilities"

SUMMARY: This memorandum forwards for your consideration a proposed Executive order that was prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services. The proposed order would update and expand the membership of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation.

BACKGROUND: The President's Committee on Mental Retardation ("Committee") was first established by Executive order in 1966 and its last major revisions were made in 1974. Many of the goals and objectives set out in the 1974 Executive order have been achieved or have become obsolete.

The proposed order would update the 1974 order to reflect current goals, objectives, and trends in improving the quality of life for persons with mental retardation and their families. It would set out the goals of, among other things: (a) reducing the occurrence and severity of mental retardation by one-half by the year 2010; (b) assuring the full citizenship rights of all people with mental retardation, including those rights secured by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; and (c) promote the widest possible dissemination of information on models, programs, and services in the field of mental retardation. The order also would expand the membership of the Committee to include the Commissioner of Social Security, the Chair of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the Chair of the National Council on Disability.

The Committee would comprise cabinet officials and twenty-one private citizen members who would represent a broad spectrum of experience on mental retardation and would be appointed by the President. The President would select a Chair from the twenty-one private citizen members. The Committee would provide advice and assistance in the area of mental retardation as the President or the Secretary of Health and Human Services may request and would make an annual report to the President concerning mental retardation. The Department of Health and Human Services would provide the administrative services and funding for the Committee.

None of the affected agencies objects to the proposed Executive order.

RECOMMENDATION: I recommend that you sign the proposed Executive order.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

CONTINUING THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON MENTAL RETARDATION AND BROADENING ITS MEMBERSHIP AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The President's Committee on Mental Retardation, established by Executive Order No. 11280 on May 11, 1966, as superseded by Executive Order No. 11776 on March 28, 1974, has organized national planning, stimulated development of plans, policies and programs, and advanced the concept of community participation in the field of mental retardation.

National goals have been established to:

- (1) promote full participation of people with mental retardation in their communities;
- (2) provide all necessary supports to people with mental retardation and their families for such participation;
- (3) reduce the occurrence and severity of mental retardation by one-half by the year 2010;
- (4) assure the full citizenship rights of all people with mental retardation, including those rights secured by such landmark statutes as the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-336 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.);
- (5) recognize the right of all people with mental retardation to self-determination and autonomy, to be treated in a non-discriminatory manner, and to exercise meaningful choice, with whatever supports are necessary to effectuate these rights;
- (6) recognize the right of all people with mental retardation to enjoy a quality of life that promotes independence, self-determination, and participation as productive members of society; and
- (7) promote the widest possible dissemination of information on models, programs, and services in the field of mental retardation.

The achievement of these goals will require the most effective possible use of public and private resources.

NOW, THEREFORE, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Committee Continued and Responsibilities

Expanded. The President's Committee on Mental Retardation (the "Committee"), with expanded membership and expanded responsibilities, is hereby continued in operation.

Sec. 2. Composition of Committee. (a) The Committee shall be composed of the following members:

- (1) The Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- (2) The Secretary of Education;
- (3) The Attorney General;
- (4) The Secretary of Labor;
- (5) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
- (6) The President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service (formerly ACTION);
- (7) The Commissioner of Social Security;
- (8) The Chair of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission;
- (9) The Chair of the National Council on Disability;
- (10) No more than twenty-one other members who shall be appointed to the Committee by the President. The citizen members shall consist of individuals who represent a broad spectrum of perspectives, experience, and expertise on mental retardation, and shall include self-advocates with mental retardation and members of families with a child or adult with mental retardation, and persons employed in either the public or the private sector.

(b) Except as the President may from time to time otherwise direct, appointees under this paragraph shall have two year terms, except that an appointment made to fill a vacancy

occurring before the expiration of a term shall be made for the balance of the unexpired term.

(c) The President shall designate the Chair of the Committee from the twenty-one citizen members. The Chair shall advise and counsel the Committee and represent the Committee on appropriate occasions.

Sec. 3. Functions of the Committee. (a) The Committee shall provide such advice and assistance in the area of mental retardation as the President or Secretary of Health and Human Services may request, and particularly shall advise with respect to the following areas:

- (1) evaluating and monitoring the national efforts to establish appropriate policies and supports for people with mental retardation;
- (2) providing suggestions for improvement in the delivery of mental retardation services, including preventive services, the promulgation of effective and humane policies, and the provision of necessary supports;
- (3) identifying the extent to which various Federal and state programs achieve the national goals in mental retardation described in the preamble and have a positive impact on the lives of people with mental retardation;
- (4) facilitating liaison among Federal, state and local governments, foundations, non-profit organizations, other private organizations, and citizens concerning mental retardation;
- (5) developing and disseminating such information as will tend to reduce the incidence and severity of mental retardation; and
- (6) promoting the concept of community participation and development of community supports for citizens with mental retardation.

(b) The Committee shall make an annual report, through the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the President concerning mental retardation. Such additional reports may be made as the President may require or as the Committee may deem appropriate.

Sec. 4. Cooperation by Other Agencies. To assist the Committee in providing advice to the President, Federal departments and agencies requested to do so by the Committee shall designate liaison officers to the Committee. Such officers shall, on request by the Committee, and to the extent permitted by law, provide the Committee with information on department and agency programs that do contribute to or could contribute to achievement of the President's goals in the field of mental retardation.

Sec. 5. Administration. (a) The Department of Health and Human Services shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Committee with necessary staff, administrative services, and facilities and funding.

(b) Each member of the Committee, except any member who receives other compensation from the United States Government, may receive compensation for each day he or she is engaged in the work of the Committee, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 3109), and may also receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707), for persons employed intermittently in the Government service. Committee members with disabilities may be compensated for attendant expenses, consistent with government procedures and practices.

(c) The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall perform such other functions with respect to the Committee as may be required by the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), except that of reporting to Congress.

Sec. 6. Construction. Nothing in this order shall be construed as subjecting any Federal agency, or any function

vested by law in, or assigned pursuant to law to, any Federal agency, to the authority of the Committee or as abrogating or restricting any such function in any manner.

Sec. 7. Superseded Authority. Executive Order No. 11776 is hereby superseded.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Amst

Document No. _____

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 02/27/96 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 02/28/96

SUBJECT: WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH PROCLAMATION

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	McCURRY	☐	☐
PANETTA	☐	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☐	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☐	☐
BAER	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☒	☐
HILLEY	☐	☐	VERVEER	☒	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	MEYERS	☒	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS: Any Comments?

RESPONSE:

Staff Secretary
Ext. 6-2702

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH, 1996

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

It is impossible to fully appreciate America's proud history without recognizing the extraordinary contributions that women have made to our country since its founding. Women's History Month provides an opportunity to celebrate the countless women who have enriched our Nation and to ensure that their achievements -- in homes and hospitals, schools and businesses, courtrooms and statehouses -- will always be remembered.

We have come a long way since Abigail Adams asked her husband John to "remember the ladies" when drafting the Constitution, and we recognize that women not only have broadened and reshaped the path laid by our Founding Fathers, but also have made new avenues toward progress and justice. Female workers filled the textile mills that drove the Industrial Revolution. Women like Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton fought tirelessly for suffrage and women's rights. Jane Addams founded America's first settlement house for poor immigrants and established social work as a new and respected field. And farm and migrant laborers across the country gained a voice when Dolores Huerta joined the newly created United Farm Workers Union.

Indeed, there is no aspect of our history left untouched by women -- from the first published American poet, Anne Bradstreet; to Lewis and Clark's interpreter and guide, Sacajawea; to Harriet Tubman, heroine of the Underground Railroad; to Margaret Mead who revolutionized the study of anthropology with her research and methods. Writers and artists

such as Laura Ingalls Wilder, Mary Cassatt, Beverly Sills, Amy Tan, and Martha Graham have captured our imaginations. ^{Champions like} Wilma Rudolph and Bonnie Blair ~~represent the scores of female~~ champions who have taken America to great heights in the international sporting world.

Today, women make up close to half of our Nation's labor force, and women-owned businesses are changing the face of the American and global economies. But despite the efforts of women like Esther Peterson, a leader in the effort to legally end gender-based salary differences, many women are still paid considerably less than their male counterparts. Too often these women also struggle with the dual responsibilities of raising a family and meeting the demands of a full-time job.

At the recent United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, thousands of women from around the globe met to discuss such issues and to develop a Platform for Action. The resulting document represents a powerful consensus about the need to advance women's status by improving access to education, health care, jobs, and credit. It describes the fundamental desire of all women to enjoy basic legal and human rights and to take part in political matters. Only through our commitment to these principles can we forever end discrimination and injustice based on gender, promoting women's full participation in all aspects of American life and joining women everywhere who seek true equality.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 1996, as Women's History Month. I call upon Government officials, educators, and all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities; to remember year-round the many important

contributions that women make to our country each day; and to learn and share information about women's history in homes, classrooms, and community centers across the Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of , in the year of our
Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of
the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

3
i/c Lee
mobile
R/P

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2-27 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2-28 2pm ~~11:55~~

SUBJECT: Irish-American Proc.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	McCURRY	☐	☐
PANETTA	☐	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☐	☐	QUINN	☒	☐
LIEBERMAN	☐	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☐	☐
BAER	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS →	☒	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☐	☐	<u>SOO BARBARA</u>	☒	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	<u>Clerk</u>	☐	☒
LAKE	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS: Any comment?

RESPONSE:

IRISH-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH, 1996

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The United States boasts over 40 million citizens who can trace their heritage back to Ireland. Like so many of our ~~forbearers~~^{forebears}, immigrants from the Emerald Isle came to this country seeking dignity and prosperity, and they brought with them traditions rooted in the values of family and faith. Some arrived on our shores even before our Nation was founded and lent their energy to the establishment of our Republic; nine sons of Ireland signed the Declaration of Independence, and our first President, George Washington, proudly claimed Irish ancestry.

The largest wave of Irish immigration occurred 150 years ago, when more than 1 million people left Ireland for America as potato blight and famine devastated their homeland. These sons and daughters of Erin transformed our cities, stimulating industry and commerce from New York to Boston to Chicago. As they pursued the American Dream, these people set an example of courage, hard work, and determination that was to be followed again and again by hopeful newcomers.

Today, Irish Americans celebrate this history and the contributions that their brethren have made to all aspects of American life -- providing leadership in Government, the law, business, finance, literature, and the arts. Renewed interest in Gaelic culture has led to university courses in Irish studies, and hundreds of Saint Patrick's Day parades across the country attest to the vigor of Irish American communities. This month and throughout the year, let us recognize the gifts brought to America by children of Ireland and honor the strengths they have added to our national character.

In tribute to all Irish Americans, the Congress, by Public Law 103-379, has designated March 1996 as "Irish-American Heritage Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 1996 as Irish-American Heritage Month. I call upon all the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of , in the year of our
Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of
the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

~~XX ASAP XX~~

TIME SENSITIVE
MAKE COPIES for

Lee, M. Dig.

FROM Ruby

9:25 am

4 pages
2/28/96

9

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2/22/96 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2/23 2:00 pmSUBJECT: Remarks - Shoreline Community College

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☐	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☐	☐	<u>Spevling</u>	☒	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐	<u>Toiv</u>	☒	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	<u>Simon Grey</u>	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Comments to David Shipley or Terry Edmonds

RESPONSE:

on the road.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO SHORELINE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
FEBRUARY 24, 1996**

Acknowledgments: Senator Murray [Shoreline is her hometown; taught at day-care center and a class on parenting]; Reps. Jim McDermott, Norm Dicks; Gov. Lowry; CC Pres. Gary Oertli [Ort-lee].

Particularly, Bill Gates and Microsoft [donating \$10 million worth of software and tech. assistance to WA State Comm. Colleges -- including Shoreline.] In SOTU, challenged businesses to work w/ govt. and comm. to help Americans make most of lives. This is a shining example of how the private sector can make challenge real.

As Mr. Gates said, Microsoft has joined w/ us to meet another challenge: to make sure all our students are technologically literate. I have challenged all Americans to join me in a national mission to achieve 4 goals: computers in classrooms; connected to each other and world outside; new and exciting educational software; teachers who can use it. Thanks to Bill Gates and Microsoft for stepping up to America's Technological Literacy Challenge. Your work and the work of other industry leaders will help us put the future at the fingertips of all of our children.

Pleased to be back in WA. Here last week under different circumstances: to review the flood damage in Washington, Oregon, Idaho. Awed by damage, but inspired by spirit of people -- what they did individually and what they did together. Stories from Woodland: Man w/ jackhammer and broken rib; man who lost hearing aid, "indoor swimming pool," "why can't we be like this every day?" Same spirit at Roundtable just attended. That's the spirit of this and all community colleges around the country. Comm. colleges make astonishing contribution: flexible, entrepreneurial, democratic w/ small "d", open to everyone. Model for what we must do to meet challenges across America.

STRAIGHTFORWARD VISION WHEN I TOOK OFFICE

American dream for all; strongest force for peace and freedom; continue come together around basic values.

How? Opportunity, responsibility, commitment to community.

LAST THREE YEARS: AMERICA & WA.

Economy strong: Lowest unemp/infl 27 yrs. 7.7 M new jobs: Nearly 1M in basic industries like autos & construction. Homeownership highest in 15 yrs. Exports growing faster than imports, 1st time in yrs. As for WA: Unempl. 8.2%, now 5.8%. New businesses increasing 8% per yr. Reduced credit-crunch w/ lending increased \$6.2 billion. In last 3 years, WA has created 128,000 new jobs. You know exports mean jobs: 340,000 WA jobs supported by exports. Total exports 1995 = \$23.6 bill.

Same time: Still econ. insecurity: too many people working hrder w/out raise, downsizing.

Strongest force for peace & freedom: no missiles at children, Bosnia, Haiti, Somalia.

Same time: Brink of peace -- Rabin murdered, London bomb.

Coming together and values: welf, pov, crime, teen preg: all down.

Same time: Juv. crime, drugs, cigarettes up.

Right direction, but new challenges.

Why? Profound change: Info. Age, global economy.

AGE OF POSSIBILITY, unleashed by change.

More Americans, more chances to build future of their dreams.

Great change means great challenges. SOTU: must face them together.

Era big government over, can't go back to: Fend for yourselves. Instead, move forward: all Americans meet challenges together: families, schools, churches, businesses. *When we are together, we are never defeated; and when we are divided, we defeat ourselves.*

BUDGET

Balance budget in that spirit: 7 years, protect values, modest tax cut.

Honor responsibilities: Medicare for elderly, Medicaid for children, disabled, education of children, health of environment.

To Congress: Coming back to work Monday. Finish job by Easter.

SEVEN CHALLENGES for future to seize promise of age of poss:

1. Cherish children, keep families together.
2. Take streets back from crime/gangs/drugs.
3. Leave environment safe and clean for next generation.
4. Maintain leadership fight for freedom and peace.
5. Make democracy work.

AND ESPECIALLY: 6. Provide all Americans w/education for new century. Renew schools, open college doors wider than ever. Working to do that: Expanding Head Start; Goals 2000; Direct lending & income contingent loans; Expanding Pell grants [12% of students at Shoreline]. Now we have to do more: Demand higher standards. Public school choice -- and let teachers form charter schools. Computers -- connected by 2000; College merit schol; 1M work study; right kind of tax cut: 10K for tuition.

AND 7. Help every American willing to work achieve economic security. Raise minimum wage, approaching 40-year low. Protect workers' pension. Access to health care, Kennedy-Kassebaum. Above all, start people early. Give H.S. students who decide they want to go into the workplace instead of to college the training they need. Shoreline does this w/ its Tech-Prep program w/ Boeing and its Professional Automotive Training Center, named best in nation by American Vocational Association and the automotive industry. For experienced workers, must have GI bill: Challenge Congress to consolidate 70 antiquated job-training programs into simple voucher worth \$2,600 for unemployed or underemployed workers to use as they please for community college tuition or other training. We need to get more Americans into places like Shoreline.

Businesses must be good partners w/ workers. Great e.g. right here: Microsoft, Starbucks, where employees who work 20 + hrs. a wk. get health coverage and stock options.

CONCLUSION

Challenges as we move into future: Stronger families. Better education. Access to health care. Safer streets. A cleaner environment.

Can do all these things -- if we do them together. Meet any challenge, achieve any goal.

So don't be cynical: no excuse for inaction. Concentrate on tomorrow, vision of future, doing something to make it real.

Lift up your sights, fight for our future, best is yet to come.

~~XX~~ ASAP ~~XX~~

Time sensitive

to Lee, Don's, Kate

6 pages 2/23/96

10¹⁵ am

from

Pubby

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2-28 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2-29

SUBJECT: Cooperative Family Planning - China -
The Smith Amendment

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☒	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☒	☐	REED	☐	☐
BAER	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☒	☐	<u>Angell</u>	☒	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐		☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐		☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS: Please advise

RESPONSE:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1996 **06 FEB 28 P 6:29**ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ANTHONY LAKE
CAROL RASCO 

SUBJECT:

Coercive Family Planning and Asylum

Purpose

To obtain an Administration position on proposed legislation relating to coercive family planning and asylum.

Background

Current situation: Under current asylum law, which Justice has defended, victims of abusive family planning practices in China do not generally qualify for asylum. For this reason, and at your direction, we instituted in 1994 an administrative regime that provides protection from return for claimants who were victims of coercive family planning practices in the past or have a credible fear that they would suffer severe mistreatment if returned.

Smith Amendment and State Authorization Bill: The House version of the State Department Authorization Bill contains an amendment offered by Representative Chris Smith that makes victims of coercive family planning eligible for asylum. The bill is in conference, and we may be asked for our view.

We have three options:

First, we could oppose the Smith Amendment but indicate that our current procedures provide adequate protection and make Smith unnecessary.

Second, we could indicate that we have no objection to the Smith Amendment.

Third, we could indicate that we support Smith.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

Discussion of the Options

State and Justice strongly support maintaining the current administrative regime and opposing Smith. They argue that enactment of Smith would send a signal to would-be smugglers and spur a large increase in smuggling, severely taxing INS, Coast Guard and local law enforcement resources in California and other coastal and border states. Moreover, they argue that the availability of judicial review under a statutory regime would permit claimants to delay repatriation as their cases wend their way through the courts.

State and Justice also believe that the legislation is unnecessary and redundant given the current administrative regime we have implemented, which provides roughly the same level of protection from return that the Smith Amendment would provide.

Proponents of the Smith Amendment argue that it would represent a strong affirmation of the Administration's opposition to coercive family planning, an issue that the First Lady raised prominently in Beijing. It would also provide successful claimants with the opportunity to become permanent residents in the United States. (We have asked the Congress to empower the Attorney General to provide permanent resident status to those who are granted protection under our administrative regime, and we expect that Congress will provide such authority shortly.)

It is not clear that enacting Smith would cause a large increase in smuggling, as both State and Justice predicted that the administrative protections we are now providing would spur such an increase, which does not appear to have happened. (On the other hand, legislation would be far more publicly visible and thus could prompt a greater response from the smugglers.) It is also unclear that the availability of judicial review will create additional incentives for the smugglers. Even without the Smith Amendment, asylum-seekers from China already seek judicial review and have been successful in delaying their repatriations.

RECOMMENDATION

We believe that our position against coercive family planning weighs heavily in favor of our supporting the Smith Amendment and justifies the risk of some increase in smuggling activity (which we would seek to monitor and address through continued efforts to break up the smuggling rings). For this reason, we recommend you approve option 3, support of the Smith Amendment.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Lee
Bob Jones
HC
Mrs
myager

18m H

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2/9/96 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: INTERNAL TALKING POINTS: DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION
BILL

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	McCURRY	☐	☐
PANETTA	☐	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☐	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☐	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
BAER	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☐	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
GRIFFIN	☐	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

RESPONSE:

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL INTERNAL TALKING POINTS

The President will sign the National Defense Authorization Act for 1996 because it strengthens our national defense, improves the quality of life of our service men and women and their families, and funds vital defense programs.

The President is strongly opposed to a provision in the bill which requires the discharge of any military personnel who is HIV-positive. The President believes that this provision is clearly discriminatory and wholly unwarranted. He fully supports legislative efforts to repeal this provision and, in the meantime, is committed to ensuring full benefits for these servicemen and their families.

1. Benefits of the Bill

- Pay Increase and Bonuses: The bill authorizes full increase in pay and allowances for military personnel, as the President urged -- 2.4% increase in basic pay and allowance for subsistence and 5.2% increase in basic allowance for housing. The bill also extends crucial bonuses to retain skilled personnel in aviation, nuclear power, nursing and hazardous field duty.
- Procurement Reform: As the President urged, the bill simplifies the purchase of commercially-available goods and services; streamlines and clarifies procurement integrity laws; simplifies acquisition of information technology like computers and telecommunications equipment. These reforms are consistent with the Administration's efforts under the National Performance Review to create government that works better and costs less by adopting best practices of successful private sector companies.
- Military Housing: The bill provides new authority to acquire and improve military housing by using private expertise and capital. This is an important step to improve the quality of life and keep our best people in the service.
- Military Construction in Bosnia: The bill authorizes necessary military construction of special importance to mission in Bosnia, including headquarters, barracks, airfields, railroads, bridges and roads.
- Assist Prosecution of War Crimes in Bosnia and Rwanda: The bill approves the President's proposal to allow U.S. to extradite indicted war criminals and provide evidence to International War Crimes Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.
- Corrects Most Deficiencies of Bill President Vetoed 12/28/96: This revised bill corrects three major problems that led to the President's veto -- which Congress upheld. The bill:
 - (i) no longer mandates deployment of 50-state "Star Wars" missile defense system by 2003 which would have put us on collision course with ABM Treaty; (ii) no longer requires Presidential certification/waiver to assign US armed forces to UN missions; (iii) no longer mandates supplemental budget requests to fund overseas military contingency operations.

2. HIV Provision

The Act contains a provision requiring the discharge of all military personnel living with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). The President -- together with Defense Secretary Perry and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs Shalikashvili [see attached statement] -- strongly opposes this provision because it is:

- Unnecessary: Requires discharge regardless of whether there is any medical or military necessity; a physical evaluation system is already in place to determine fitness for duty of HIV-positive personnel.

- **Discriminatory:** Singles out military personnel living with HIV and differentiates them from those suffering from other illnesses or disabilities for which discharge is not required.
- **Punitive:** Service members discharged pursuant to this provision would not receive benefits to which they would otherwise be entitled had they continued to serve until it became medically necessary for them to retire.
- **Wasteful:** Wastes the government's investment in the training of discharged individuals; disrupts the military programs in which they play integral role.
- **Unconstitutional:** After consulting with the Department of Justice, the President has concluded that the provision violates the equal protection clause by requiring separation of physically able service members living with HIV without furthering any legitimate military purpose.

3. Administration Actions on HIV Provision

- **Seek Immediate Repeal:** The President is fully supporting efforts in Congress to repeal this provision.
- **Ensure Full Benefits to Affected Personnel:** The President has directed the Departments of Defense, Veterans Affairs and Transportation to take any necessary steps to ensure that affected service members and their families receive the full benefits to which they are entitled, including health care coverage for families, disability retirement pay and transition benefits such as job training. [See attached Presidential Directive.]
- **Decline to Defend Provision in Court:** The President has directed the Attorney General to decline to defend this provision in any court.

Attachments:

- Statement by Defense Secretary Perry and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs Shalikashvili
- Presidential Directive



NEWS RELEASE

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. - 20301

PLEASE NOTE DATE

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 9, 1996

No. 070-96
(703)697-5131(media)
(703)697-3189(copies)
(703)697-5737
(public/industry)

**Joint Statement by Secretary of Defense William J. Perry and
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John M. Shalikashvili**

Section 567 of S.1124, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, requires the separation from the armed forces of any member who is HIV-positive.

This provision will require the discharge of over 1000 service members who, although they have tested HIV-positive, are currently deemed fit to perform their duties. While non-deployable, they join other service members in that category.

To discharge all of these service members arbitrarily as section 567 mandates would be both unwarranted and unwise.

Section 567 is unnecessary as a matter of sound military policy because there is already in place a physical evaluation system to determine the fitness for duty of HIV-positive personnel.

Discharging service members deemed fit for duty would waste the government's investment in the training of these individuals and be disruptive to the military programs in which they play an integral role.

There are service members who suffer from diseases that make them non-deployable, but who are still permitted to serve their country so long as they meet uniform retention standards. Decisions on their retention are made on an individual basis in accordance with current regulations. Section 567 singles out those members who are HIV-positive and requires discharge regardless of their ability to perform. This violates a standard traditionally used by the services for retention and thus undermines a fair policy of evaluating retention on medical and service issues on an individual basis.

- END -

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 9, 1996

February 9, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Benefits for Military Personnel Involuntarily
Separated from the Armed Services as a Result
of HIV

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (S. 1124) contains a provision I strongly oppose, which requires the discharge of all military personnel living with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), regardless of whether there is any medical necessity for such discharge. This provision is clearly discriminatory and wholly unwarranted. It is also highly punitive. Service members discharged pursuant to this provision would not receive the benefits to which they would otherwise be entitled had they continued to serve until it became medically necessary for them to retire.

Consequently, I will give my full support to legislative efforts to repeal this provision.

In the meantime, I am committed to ensuring full benefits to these service members and their families to ameliorate the unfair burden this legislation will place on them. I am therefore directing you, in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget and such other agencies as may be appropriate, to take all necessary steps, consistent with applicable law, to ensure that these service members and their families receive the full benefits they are entitled to, including, among other things, disability retirement pay, health care coverage for their families, and transition benefits such as vocational education.

This memorandum is for the internal management of the executive branch and does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

#

Lee
to Suzanne
&
Paxel to Ruth
@ home

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: _____

2-79

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

Immediate

SUBJECT: _____

Cuba Proclamation

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☐
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☐	☒	QUINN	☒	☐
LIEBERMAN	☐	☒	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☐	☐
BAER	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

This is going to Patrus tonight. If you have any comment, please call this

RESPONSE:

office right away.

DECLARATION OF A NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND INVOCATION OF
EMERGENCY AUTHORITY RELATING TO THE REGULATION OF THE
ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

1. Whereas, on February 24, 1996, Cuban military aircraft intercepted and destroyed two unarmed U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba;
2. Whereas the Government of Cuba has demonstrated a ready and reckless willingness to use excessive force, including deadly force, in the ostensible enforcement of its sovereignty;
3. Whereas recent events, acts, and statements provide substantial reason to believe that certain U.S. citizens and other persons residing in the United States may intend to proceed in vessels from U.S. territorial waters into Cuban territorial waters, and may engage in conduct in Cuban territorial waters that could jeopardize their safety and threaten a disturbance of international relations;
4. Whereas, on July 13, 1995, persons in U.S.-registered vessels who engaged in similar conduct in Cuban territorial waters suffered injury as a result of the use of force against them by the Cuban military;
5. Whereas such conduct has the serious potential to result in injury to, or loss of life of, persons engaged in that conduct, due to the potential use of excessive force, including deadly force, against them by the Cuban military.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 1 of title II of Public Law No. 65-24, ch. 30, June 15, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. § 191), sections 201 and 301 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. § 1601 et seq.), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I find, and do hereby proclaim, that a national emergency does exist by reason of a disturbance or threatened disturbance of international relations. In order to address this national emergency and to secure the observance of the rights and obligations of the United States, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of Transportation (the "Secretary") to make and

issue, subject to my approval, such rules and regulations as he may find appropriate to regulate the anchorage and movement of vessels as authorized by the Act of June 15, 1917.

Section. 1. The Secretary may make rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, which may be used, or is susceptible of being used, for the voyage to, and demonstration in, Cuban territorial waters. Any rule or regulation issued pursuant to this Proclamation may be effective immediately upon issuance as such rule or regulation shall involve a foreign affairs function of the United States.

Sec. 2. The Secretary is authorized to inspect any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, at any time; to place guards on any such vessel; and, with my consent expressly hereby granted, take full possession and control of any such vessel and remove the officers and crew, and all other persons not specifically authorized by him to go or remain on board the vessel when necessary to secure the rights and obligations of the United States.

Sec. 3. The Secretary may request assistance from such departments, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities of the United States as he deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Proclamation. Such departments, agencies, officers or instrumentalities shall, consistent with other provisions of law and to the extent practicable, provide requested assistance.

Sec. 4. The Secretary may seek assistance from State and local authorities in carrying out the purposes of this Proclamation. Because State and local assistance may be essential for an effective response to this emergency, I urge all State and local officials to cooperate with federal authorities and to take all actions within their lawful authority necessary to prevent the unauthorized departure of vessels intending to enter Cuban territorial waters.

Sec. 5. All power and authorities delegated by this Proclamation to the Secretary may be delegated by the Secretary to other officers and agents of the United States Government unless otherwise prohibited by law.

Sec. 6. This Proclamation shall be immediately transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this

day of _____, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

THE WHITE HOUSE

~~XXASAPXX~~

NOW —

MAKE COPIES for
Suzanna + Lee
from Ruby

4 pages 7¹⁰p

2/29/96

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. A vertical margin line is present on the right side of the page. The paper appears slightly aged or off-white. There are some faint, dark smudges or marks scattered across the surface, particularly near the top and bottom edges. The overall appearance is that of a clean but slightly worn piece of stationery.

Amik

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3-2 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3-4 noon

SUBJECT: Budget - President's message

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☒	☐
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☒	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☒	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☒	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
CURRY	☒	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☒	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
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HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☒	☐	<u>Spearing</u>	☒	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐	<u>Poser</u>	☒	☐
LAKE	☒	☐	<u>Foley</u>	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	<u>Radt</u>	☒	☐

REMARKS:

RESPONSE:

THE BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

THE BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

The 1997 Budget, which I am transmitting to you with this message, builds on our strong economic record by balancing the budget in seven years while continuing to invest in the American people.

The budget cuts unnecessary spending while protecting senior citizens, working families, and children. It reforms welfare to make work pay and provides tax relief to middle-income Americans and small business.

Three years ago, we inherited an economy that was suffering from short- and long-term problems—problems that were created or exacerbated by the economic and budgetary policies of the previous 12 years.

In the short term, economic growth was slow and job creation was weak. The budget deficit, which had first exploded in size in the early 1980s, was rising to unsustainable levels. Over the longer term, the growth in productivity had slowed since the early 1970s and, as a result, living standards had stagnated or fallen for most Americans. At the same time, the gap between rich and poor had widened.

Over the last three years, we put in place budgetary and other economic policies that have fundamentally changed the direction of the economy—for the better. We have produced stronger growth, lower interest rates, stable prices, millions of new jobs, record exports, lower personal and corporate debt burdens, and higher living standards.

Working with the last Congress in 1993, we enacted an economic program that has worked better than even we projected in spurring growth and reducing the deficit. We have cut the deficit nearly in half, from \$290 billion in 1992 to \$164 billion in 1995. As a share of the Gross Domestic Product, we have cut the deficit by more than half in three years, fulfilling the campaign pledge that I made a year ahead of schedule. As a share of GDP, the deficit is at its lowest level since 19xx.

While cutting overall discretionary spending, we also shifted resources to investments in our future. With wages increasingly linked to skills, we invested wisely in education and training to help Americans acquire the tools they need for the high-wage jobs of tomorrow. We also invested heavily in science and technology, which has been a strong engine of economic growth throughout the Nation's history.

For Americans struggling to raise their children and make ends meet, we have sought to make work pay. We expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit, providing tax relief for 15 million working families. And we have given 35 States the freedom to experiment with ways to move people from welfare to work while protecting children.

As the economy has become increasingly global, prosperity at home depends heavily on the flow of American goods and services abroad. With this in mind, we secured legislation to implement the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the North American Free Trade Agreement, and we have completed over 80 other trade agreements. Under our leadership, U.S. exports have grown to an all-time high.

With these policies, we have helped pave the way for a future of sustained economic growth, low interest rates, stable prices, and more opportunity for Americans of all incomes. But our work is not done.

Looking ahead, as I said recently in my State of the Union address, we must answer three fundamental questions: First, how do we make the American Dream of opportunity for all a reality for all Americans who are willing to work for it? Second, how do we preserve our old and enduring values as we move into the future? And, third, how do we meet these challenges together, as one America?

This budget addresses those questions.

AR alternative: ... fulfilling my campaign pledge a year ahead of schedule.

Creating an Age of Possibility

I am committed to finishing the job that we began in 1993 and finally bringing the budget into balance. In our negotiations with congressional leaders, we have made great progress toward reaching an agreement. We have simply come too far to let this opportunity slip away.

A balanced budget would reduce interest rates, helping all Americans to invest in their futures, including the young families across the land who are struggling to buy their first homes. It also would free up funds in the private markets with which businesses could invest in factories and equipment, or in training their workers.

But we have to balance the budget the right way—by cutting unnecessary spending; investing in the future; protecting senior citizens, working families, children, and other vulnerable Americans; and providing tax relief for middle-income Americans and small businesses.

My budget does that. It strengthens Medicare and Medicaid, on which millions of senior citizens, people with disabilities, and low-income Americans rely. It reforms welfare. It cuts other entitlements. And it cuts deeply into discretionary spending.

But while cutting overall discretionary spending, my budget invests in education and training, the environment, science and technology, law enforcement, and other priorities to help build a brighter future for all Americans. We should spend more on what we need, less on what we don't.

Projecting American Leadership

Across the globe, we live in a time of great opportunity and great challenge. With the end of the Cold War, the world looks to the United States for leadership. Providing it is clearly in our best interest. We must not turn away.

My budget not only provides the necessary resources to carry out our foreign policy, to open markets abroad, and to support U.S. exports. It provides the resources to defend our interests against the emerging global threats that have replaced the Cold

War as our highest concern—regional, ethnic, and national conflicts; the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; international terrorism and crime; narcotics trading; and environmental degradation.

On the diplomatic front, our successes have been numerous and heartening, and they have made the world a safer and more stable place. Through our leadership, we have helped to bring peace to the Middle East and to Bosnia, and we have spurred progress in Northern Ireland. We also encouraged the movement toward democracy and free markets in Russia and Central Europe, and we led a successful international effort to defuse the nuclear threat from North Korea.

On the military front, we have deployed our forces, where we could do so effectively, to end bloodshed (such as in Bosnia) and suffering (such as in Rwanda). We also have used the threat of force to ease tensions, such as to unseat an unwelcome dictatorship in Haiti and to stare down Iraq when it threatened again to move against Kuwait.

This budget provides the funds to sustain and modernize the world's strongest, best-trained, best-equipped, and most ready military force. Through it, we continue to support the troops with quality-of-life improvements in the short term, while preparing for the new technologies that will become available at the turn of this decade.

Creating Opportunity and Encouraging Responsibility

The Federal Government cannot—by itself—solve most of the problems and address most of the challenges that we face as a people. In some cases, it must play a lead role—whether to ensure the guarantee of health care for vulnerable Americans, expand access to education and training, invest in science and technology, protect the environment, or make the tax code fairer. In other cases, it must play more of a partnership role—working with States, localities, non-profit groups, churches and synagogues, families, and individuals to strengthen communities, make work pay, protect public safety, and improve the quality of education.

THE BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

5

To restore the American community, the budget invests in national service, through which 25,000 Americans this year are helping to solve problems in communities while earning money for postsecondary education or to repay student loans. We want to create more Enterprise Zones and Empowerment Communities to spur economic development and expand opportunities for the residents of distressed urban and rural areas. We want to expand the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund to provide credit and other services to such communities. With the same goal in mind, we want to transform the Department of Housing and Urban Development into an agency that better addresses local needs. And we want to maintain our relations with, and the important services we provide to, Native Americans.

In health care, our challenge is to improve the existing and largely successful system, not to end the guarantees of coverage on which millions of vulnerable Americans rely. My budget strengthens Medicare and Medicaid, ensuring their continued vitality. For Medicare, it strengthens the Part A trust fund, provides more choice for seniors and people with disabilities, and makes the program more efficient and responsive to beneficiary needs. For Medicaid, it gives States more flexibility to manage their programs, retains current nursing home quality standards, and continues to protect the spouses of nursing home residents from impoverishment. My budget also invests more in various public health services, such as the Ryan White program to serve the victims of AIDS, and research and regulatory activities that promote public health.

Because America's welfare system is broken, we have worked hard to fix those parts of it that we could without congressional action. For instance, we expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit for 15 million families, rewarding work over welfare; we have given 35 States the freedom to experiment with ways to move people from welfare to work and protect children; and we are collecting record amounts of child support. But now, I need the help of Congress. My budget overhauls welfare by setting a time limit on benefits and imposing tough work requirements, and I want us to enact bipartisan

legislation that requires work, demands responsibility, protects children, and providing adequate resources to get the job done right—with child care and training, giving recipients the tools they need.

More and more, education and training have become the keys to higher living standards. While Americans clearly want States and localities to play the lead role in education, the Federal Government has an important supporting role to play, from funding pre-school services that prepare children to learn to expanding access to college and worker retraining. My budget continues the strong investments that we have made to give Americans the skills they need to get good jobs. Along with my ongoing investments, my budget proposes a Technology Literacy Challenge to bring the benefits of technology into the classroom, and a \$1,000 merit scholarship for the top five percent of graduates in every high school.

As Americans, we can take pride in cleaning up the environment over the last 25 years, with leadership from Presidents of both parties. But our job is not done—not with so many Americans breathing dirty air or living in communities with drinking water whose safety is threatened. My budget continues our efforts to find solutions to our environmental problems without burdening business or imposing unnecessary regulations. We are providing the necessary funds for the Environmental Protection Agency's operating program and for my "brownfields" initiative to clean up abandoned, contaminated industrial sites in distressed urban and rural communities. And we are continuing to reinvent the regulatory process by working collaboratively with business, rather than treating it as an adversary.

With science and technology (S&T) so vital to our economic future, our national security, and the well-being of our people, my budget continues our investments in this crucial area. To maintain our investments, I am asking Congress to fulfill my request for basic research in health sciences at the National Institutes of Health, for basic research and education at the National Science Foundation, for research at other agencies that depend on S&T for their missions,

and for cooperative projects with industry and universities.

To attack crime, the Federal Government must work with States and communities on some problems and lead on others. To help communities, we continue to invest in the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program, which is putting 100,000 more police on the street. We are helping States build more prisons and jail space, better enforce the Brady bill that helps prevent criminals from buying handguns, and better address the problem of youth gangs. At the Federal level, we are leading the fight to stop drugs from entering the country and expand drug treatment efforts, and we are stepping up our efforts to secure the border against illegal immigration while we help to defray State costs for such immigration.

For many families, of course, the first challenge often is just to pay the bills. My budget proposes tax relief for middle-income Americans and small businesses. It provides an income tax credit for each dependent child under 13; a deduction for college tuition and fees; and expanded individual retirement accounts to help families save for future needs and more easily pay for college, buy a first home, pay the bills during times of unemployment, or pay medical or nursing home costs. For small business, it provides more tax benefits to invest, to pay estate taxes, and to set up pensions for employees. It also would expand the tax deduction to make health insurance for the self-employed more affordable.

Making Government Work

As we pursue these priorities, we will do so with a Government that is leaner, but not meaner, one that works efficiently, manages resources wisely, focuses on results rather than merely spending money, and provides better service to the American people. Through the National Performance Review, led by Vice President Gore, we are making real progress in creating a Government that "works better and costs less."

We have cut the size of the Federal workforce by over 200,000 people, creating

the smallest Federal workforce in 30 years and the smallest as a share of the total workforce since before the New Deal. We are ahead of schedule to cut the workforce by 272,900 positions, as required by the 1994 Federal Workforce Restructuring Act that I signed into law.

Just as important, the Government is working better. Such agencies as the Social Security Administration, the Customs Service, and the Veterans Affairs Department are providing much better service to their customers. Across the Government, agencies are using information technology to deliver services more efficiently to more people.

We are continuing to reduce the burden of Federal regulation, ensuring that our rules serve a purpose and do not unduly burden businesses or taxpayers. We are eliminating 16,000 pages of regulations across Government, and agencies are improving their rule-making processes.

In addition, we continue to overhaul Federal procurement so that the Government can buy better products at cheaper prices from the private sector. No longer does the Government pay outrageous prices for hammers, ashtrays, and other small items that it can now buy at local stores.

As we look ahead, we plan to work more closely with States and localities, with businesses and individuals, and with Federal workers to focus our efforts on improving services for the American people. Under the Vice President's leadership, agencies are setting higher and higher standards for delivering faster and better service.

Conclusion

Our agenda is working. We have significantly reduced the deficit, strengthened the economy, invested in our future, and cut the size of Government while making it work better for the American people.

Now, we have an opportunity to build on our success by balancing the budget the right way. It is an opportunity that we should not miss.

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3/4/96

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Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3-2 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3-2 -- END OF DAY

SUBJECT: Vietnamese Asylum Seekers

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☒	☐
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☒	☐	REED	☐	☐
BAER	☐	☒	SOSNIK	☒	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☒	☐	<u>Angell</u>	☒	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS: Please advise if you have any comment.

RESPONSE: _____

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1363

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
March 1, 1996

ACTION

96 MAR 7 P7:39

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE ✓

SUBJECT: Vietnamese Asylum-Seekers in Asian Camps

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By M NARA, Date 7/14/12

202-0741-6

Purpose

To update you on this issue and obtain your approval for our recommended course of action.

Background

Current Situation: There are 36,000 Vietnamese asylum-seekers in first asylum camps in Asia who have been denied refugee status by the host governments but have resisted return to Vietnam. Members of Congress have expressed concern that many of the screened-out individuals were associated with the United States during the Vietnam War, suffered in Vietnam and should not be forced to return home. In fact, the House passed legislation last year that sought to encourage U.S. resettlement interviews for all those remaining in the camps.

Administration Response and Proposal: We have been discussing with the Government of Vietnam a special program designed both to meet the concerns of members of Congress and to promote the process of voluntary return to Vietnam. Under the current version of our proposal, all asylum-seekers who agree to return to Vietnam would, after return, complete written applications for U.S. resettlement. INS would then interview those whose applications met criteria that included previous association with the United States, time served in reeducation, etc.

International Meeting on this Issue: On Tuesday, UNHCR will host a meeting in Geneva on the remaining asylum-seekers, with a view toward encouraging the process of return. If we receive a negative or noncommittal response from the Vietnamese at (or prior to) the Geneva meeting, we will need to decide next steps.

Proposal on Re-Interviews in Asian Camps: Several Members of Congress, including Representatives Gilman, Smith and Berman as well as Senator Hatfield, have urged that in the absence of agreement with the Vietnamese, we propose U.S. resettlement interviews in the Asian camps. The U.S. Catholic Conference and

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Reason: 1.5 (d)

Declassify On: 02/28/06

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

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the American Legion have also endorsed this proposal, which is similar to the legislation passed by the House last year. Under this proposal, INS interviews would only be granted to those who agreed to return to Vietnam if their interviews were unsuccessful and they were denied U.S. resettlement.

Agency Views: Although still developing its formal position, State appears to support keeping open our option to explore the Asian camp interview idea if we cannot reach agreement with the Vietnamese. INS is not enthusiastic about conducting Asian camp interviews, but Doris Meissner has said they would "salute" if we were forced into this fall-back option.

Comment: There are several reasons to be cautious about proposing interviews in first-asylum countries. For one thing, doing so might diminish the Vietnamese Government's incentive to reach agreement with us. Second, the first asylum governments might be concerned that introduction of such a program would delay returns to Vietnam. Third, an interview program in first-asylum countries would impose logistical challenges on both State and INS. For each of these reasons, our preferred option remains reaching agreement with the Vietnamese.

At the same time, if we fail to reach agreement, some sort of interview program in first-asylum countries might meet our humanitarian objectives of identifying those of special interest to us. Moreover, it would address congressional concerns and might have a calming effect in the camps.

RECOMMENDATION

Under these circumstances, we recommend that our delegation to the March 5 meeting be instructed to pursue agreement with the Vietnamese but also be empowered to explore quietly and informally the interview option with first-asylum governments -- provided this can be done in a manner that does not adversely affect the prospects for Vietnamese acceptance of our proposal for interviews after return.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

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Document No. 153930

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3-1 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3-4

SUBJECT: Next Steps on Vietnam

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☒	☐
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☐	☐
BAER	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐		☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐		☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS: Please advise.

RESPONSE:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Staff Secretary
Ext. 6-2702

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1996

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKS
LAURA TYSON
JOHN HILLEY

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DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By M NARA, Date 2/13/12
2011-0241

SUBJECT: Next Steps on Vietnam Economic Program

Overview

When you normalized relations with Vietnam last year, you stated your intent to move forward on economic relations consistent with U.S. law. This memorandum asks for your decision on several key issues regarding such progress, especially the timing of a Jackson-Vanik waiver, which would be necessary before Exim Bank financing could be provided.

We believe it is relatively noncontroversial to move forward on negotiating a trade agreement with Vietnam and to begin to negotiate an OPIC agreement coupled with a labor rights dialogue. We will inform the Vietnamese that without progress in meeting internationally recognized labor rights, no OPIC program can begin.

The more controversial decision is whether or not to waive the Jackson-Vanik emigration requirements on or before June 3, 1996. The Jackson-Vanik law requires that specified Communist countries meet certain emigration requirements before various trade preferences can be granted. At issue most immediately with Vietnam is Exim Bank financing, which requires either a Jackson-Vanik certification or waiver. In this case, we believe only a waiver is possible since Vietnam does not permit free emigration of political or religious dissidents, even though its overall record on this issue is not bad.

You should be aware that if we grant a waiver on or before June 3, 1996, you would trigger a statutory period in which Congress could seek to overrule your decision under fast track Congressional procedures (i.e., limited debate, no amendments). (This is identical to the procedure involved in Congress' annual challenge to your China MFN decision). The vote on such a

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Reason: 1.5 (b,d)

Declassify On: 1/31/2000

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

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challenge would occur during either the summer or early fall of 1996.

We have made a series of informal consultations on the Hill on the issue of a waiver and believe there would be a great deal of opposition. It is quite possible a resolution of disapproval would pass in the House. Such a resolution would not likely pass the Senate but there would still be a difficult fight. Our friends on the Hill recommend that we not consider seeking a waiver until late fall at the earliest. In addition, there is a real risk that whatever fight might occur on a Vietnam waiver could spill over into the annual fight we typically have on the China MFN waiver, which we expect will be particularly tough this year.

There are two chief risks in not moving forward before June 3. First, a "go slow" economic policy could cause Vietnam to curtail its cooperation on POW-MIA matters. Second, there will be criticism from significant American corporations that had hoped to "level the playing field" with their foreign competitors through the institution of Exim Bank and OPIC programs. Boeing has a firm deal they say is contingent on Exim financing for four planes totaling \$350 million dollars. About half of that might be endangered if we do not waive Jackson-Vanik by June 3. (They also argue that these sales will help determine who wins the sale of an additional \$5.1 billion worth of planes Vietnam plans to acquire by 2005.) McDonnell Douglas has proposals out for \$175 million worth of sales (which they are likely but not certain to win) which they argue would need Exim financing. Caterpillar, and various energy and infrastructure companies are also interested in Exim Bank financing.

On balance, though, all relevant agencies, the NSC, the NEC and White House Legislative believe we should not waive before June 3. The problems associated with waiting are outweighed by the prospect of a challenge on Vietnam and of this issue compounding an already tough China MFN fight. We believe we can still keep faith with our commitment to economic normalization, provided we move forward on the trade agreement, OPIC labor rights and emigration discussions and other issues. Although not moving as fast as some would like, this approach will not damage POW/MIA cooperation significantly and will continue to move toward economic normalization for U.S. business.

We do recommend that we continue discussions with the Vietnamese on emigration issues in the interim. (We intend to push for full assurances for free emigration for all Vietnamese (including religious and political dissidents) and raise two other "movement of people" issues: the repatriation of Vietnamese convicts and repatriation of Vietnamese from the camps of first asylum.)

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We would not expect such assurances to be received by June 3. But you should be aware that the discussions on assurances themselves may raise some concerns in Congress. We believe, however, that we can present the issue in a way that minimizes any problems with Congress, while still engaging the Vietnamese in discussions on issues of interest to the United States.

We will review the issue over the summer, recognizing it is quite possible this decision would be put off until the very end of the year.

RECOMMENDATION:

That we not issue a waiver on or before June 3, then revisit the issue in the post-June 3 period.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/4/96 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/5/96 8:30 amSUBJECT: Remarks - National Association of Counties

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☒	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☒	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☒	☐	<u>TON</u>	☒	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐	<u>Sperling</u>	☒	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	<u>Haas</u>	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	<u>Hart</u>	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Comments to David Shipley

RESPONSE:

3/4/96 11:00 P.M.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES
WASHINGTON HILTON
WASHINGTON, D.C.
MARCH 5, 1996**

Acknowledgments: Douglas Bovin, NACO president from Delta County, Michigan. Enjoyed working together. [In Michigan yesterday -- in Wayne County, where I dedicated a new town hall. County Exec. there is Ed McNamara]. Look forward to working with incoming president, Michael Hightower [Fulton Cty, GA].

I am delighted to be with you today. I have deep admiration for the work you do and the way you do it.

As a county commissioner or a county executive, there isn't a lot of time in your day for party politics or ideological grandstanding. After all, America is on your doorstep. When you walk out of your office, the great challenges of our time are before you -- every day. And you have no choice but to reach out to your fellow citizens and try to meet those challenges. As Mayor LaGuardia said, "There is no Republican or Democratic way to clean the streets."

You have shown us what we can accomplish if we put aside partisan differences and work together. I am counting on your presence here to remind every elected official in Washington that we can meet our challenges -- if we meet them together.

I came to office with a straightforward vision. I wanted this country to go into the 21st century as a nation where every American who was willing to work for it could have their shot at the American Dream. I wanted America to remain the strongest force for peace and freedom in the world. And above all, I wanted us to come together as a people.

In the last three years, we have made real progress. Our economy has produced nearly 8 million new jobs. We have the lowest combined rates of unemployment and inflation in 27 years. Homeownership is at a 15-year high. Exports are growing faster than imports for the first time in years. Our auto industry leads the world again. For three years in a row, our people have set successive records for the formation of new businesses.

And we're coming together around our basic values. The crime rate, the welfare and food stamp rolls, the poverty, teen pregnancy, and divorce rates are all down.

But any full accounting requires us to look at the whole picture. Even with all this progress, we know that many Americans are working harder and harder for less wages and they wonder if they and their children will be able to prosper in this new era. We have created jobs, yet too many of our people have not gotten a real raise in two decades.

America is becoming competitive, yet too many of our great corporations are laying people off.

Who would believe that we could bring the crime rate down, but that violence among juveniles would go up? Who would believe that drug use could go down, but that casual drug use and illegal cigarette smoking among juveniles would go up?

How did this happen? Because we are going through a period of change more profound than anything the American people have experienced in 100 years. A century ago, our people moved from farms to factories. Today, we are moving to an economy based on technology and information, in a world of intense global competition.

How will we master this moment of change? The way you have always met your local challenges. The way we have always met our national challenges. Together, as one America.

In my State of the Union, I outlined the seven challenges we face in this age of possibility: to build stronger families and better childhoods for all our children; to open educational opportunity so that every child and every adult has access to life-long learning; to provide economic security for families who are willing to work for it; to take back our streets from crime and gangs and drugs; to provide a healthy and clean environment for today and tomorrow; to maintain our leadership in the fight for freedom and democracy; and to reinvent government so that it works better and inspires more trust.

But as I said, we can only do these together. Our national government must articulate a clear vision, set goals, challenge people from every walk of life to meet those goals, and then give them the help they need to make the most of their lives. In other words, sometimes what we have to do is define the "what," and let others, as much as possible, determine the "how."

We know that the era of big government is over. But we know that we cannot return to a time of fend for yourself. I've been to your counties after floods or hurricanes. I know that in those heartbreaking moments we're all grateful that we have a strong FEMA and a responsive SBA to work in partnership with you to help our citizens rebuild their lives and their dreams.

That's how it can work: each of us doing our part, working through our schools, our churches, our businesses, and government at all levels -- yours and mine. The great lesson of our democracy is that when we are together, we never fail. And when we are divided, we defeat ourselves.

So I want to speak with you today about your role in helping us meet the challenges of our times.

We are in the midst of a great transformation in our country, away from centralized bureaucracies in Washington toward decision-making at the front-lines and on the local level. We've worked hard these past three years to lead that transformation. The national government is now 205,000 employees smaller than it was the day I took office. It's the smallest it's been since 1965. And we're getting rid of 16,000 pages of federal regulations.

We have approved a record number of welfare waivers [53 demonstration projects for 37 states. 10 million people, or 73% of all AFDC recipients covered by state welfare reform projects approved by Administration]. And if we get a bipartisan welfare reform bill from Congress, we'll get Washington out of the waiver business altogether. We passed the Unfunded Mandates law. No longer can Congress pass a law and leave you holding the bag. We've given you new flexibility to build roads and to turn public housing projects into safe, affordable, mixed-income communities.

And we're just getting started. We need to put more decisions in the hands of those who know best how to solve the problems that face us -- not just in state capitols, but in county seats and city halls. If we're all going to make the most of America's future, we all need to take responsibility at every level.

That includes those of us in Washington. So, before I talk with you about your responsibilities in helping us meet the challenges we face, I want to speak for a moment about some of the nation's business we have to finish here in Washington.

We must balance the budget and we must do it now.

This is important for America. And it is important for you. We can grow the American economy by passing a balanced budget. A balanced budget will save our children from a legacy of debt. It will cut interest rates that will fuel investment in our future.

As you know, we're not only still negotiating over balancing the budget for the next seven years. We're still talking about finishing our budget work for this year. I know this is murder on you. You have to plan for day-care services, 911 lines, jail cells. Without a national budget, you are literally planning in the dark. Without a national budget, you cannot answer basic questions: "What kind of resources can I count on for an initiative? How much flexibility will I have to make it happen?"

It is absolutely unacceptable when America's counties don't know what's going to be coming at them. The effects of this uncertainty are clear. I read the survey you released on Friday: a good many of you have had to postpone construction projects, reduce services, stop hiring. You're looking at higher costs across the board for health care, welfare, and summer jobs programs.

Enough is enough. America cannot afford to have its counties stuck in suspended animation. You deserve to know what to expect.

So I ask you to join with me to say to Congress: "You're back in town. It's time to stop governing by continuing resolution. It's time to come together and pass a budget for this year and balance the budget in seven years." We can do this. There are savings common to both the Republican plan and my plan that amount to about \$700 billion -- more than enough to balance the budget and protect Medicare and Medicaid, education and the environment, and provide a modest tax cut. I urge you to tell Congress to join me in giving the American people something they should have had a long time ago: a seven-year balanced budget.

If you have any doubt of what we can accomplish when we work together, just look at what's happening on Capitol Hill today. Members of both parties, led by Senators Kennedy and Kassebaum, are announcing a bipartisan commitment to pass historic legislation that will stop insurance companies from cutting off customers just because they are sick or change jobs. I applaud Congress for doing the right thing and giving the American people the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill.

We've got three weeks until Congress takes a break for Easter. That's more than enough time to get the job done -- to move ahead on health-care reform and to balance the budget for the American people. Let's get back to work.

Now I want to talk with you about what federal and country governments can do in partnership to meet the challenges I outlined in the State of the Union.

We are working together to strengthen America's families by fighting to end the tragedy of domestic violence. Last month, the government set up a national domestic violence hotline. This will help. But it's no good alone. Counties have a special role to play in battling domestic violence.

Your police officers are the ones who respond to a desperate 911 call. Your judges are the ones who must bring domestic abusers to justice. You must make sure that the members of your community and your officers of the law understand that domestic violence is a serious crime. It cannot be solved simply by taking the abuser out for a walk around the block to "cool down." This is a crime where the training and education you provide can truly make a difference. I ask you to stand with the hundreds of thousands of women who are battered each year, and the thousands of children who are abused, to say: "No more." I salute you for the work you are doing -- and I ask you to do even more.

We must bring the same spirit of partnership to our efforts to provide all Americans with the educational opportunity we will all need for the new century. Take the Goals 2000 education reform. It says that we should have nationally competitive standards -- states and counties should agree to meet them, but states and county school districts should decide the "how." And we should give people the resources and help to let them decide "how," not the federal government. You must be equally committed to helping us meet the challenge of connecting our schools and libraries to the Information Superhighway by the year 2000.

[Counties are involved in Net Day].

We must work together to help working Americans become the winners of economic change. I know you are doing your part with the community colleges you run. And we will do ours. That's why I have challenged Congress to consolidate 70 overlapping job-training programs into a single voucher worth \$2,600 for unemployed or underemployed workers to use as they please for community college tuition or other training. And that's why we will continue to expand our **School-to-Work** initiative. We will provide the resources -- it's up to you to help bring together community colleges, high schools, and businesses, so they can provide our students with the education and real-life skills they'll need to meet the challenges of the new century.

Our **Crime Bill** is another example. We set a national goal of 100,000 more police on the street. But we challenged counties, mayors, sheriffs, and citizens to make community policing a reality. And I am proud to say that in communities and counties across this nation, this approach is working. Violent crime is coming down all across America. We must work together until we reach the day when we are actually surprised to turn on the TV news and hear about a crime. That means staying the course, and standing side by side to block any effort to repeal the Crime bill.

Safer streets. A balanced budget. Stronger families. Better education. Sustained economic growth. Welfare reform. Health care for those who need it most. We can do all these things, if we do them together.

You know as well as I do that there is simply no call for the cynicism that so many express today. Cynicism is a cheap excuse for inaction, and it is ultimately frustrating and unrewarding. It is true -- we have not solved all our problems in the past three years. But we are moving forward, in the right direction, and we cannot turn back.

All my life I have been driven by the conviction that it is simply wrong when any person is deprived of the opportunity to live up to the fullest of their God-given potential. This drives what we do in Washington. But the country runs on what you do everyday -- your conviction, your commitment, your hard work. So I ask you to join with me in this simple resolve: We will not permit the American people to be divided in 1996. We are going forward together.

Thank you and God bless you.

• • • • • **F Y I**
from the **National Urban Coalition**

The attached is a copy of a document sent to the President and signed by the **URBAN LEADERSHIP COLLABORATIVE** (an ad hoc group comprised of the 108 signatories to the letter) and calling for a White House Conference on Urban Policy this spring. Ramona H. Edelin, Ph.D., President and CEO of the National Urban Coalition, coordinated the establishment of the collaborative to call for a meeting to strategically connect the urban strategies at the local, state and federal levels.

Handwritten note:
Hill (this is
public press
Re: long about

*From the desk of Louise Lindblom
Media Relations Director
National Urban Coalition
1875 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20009
202/986-1460
Fax: 202/986-1468*

URBAN LEADERSHIP COLLABORATIVE
c/o National Urban Coalition
1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20009
202/986-1460 (phone) 202/986-1468 (fax)

February 9, 1996

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

You and your leadership team have begun a number of vitally important processes and initiatives which should improve the quality of life for urban Americans. The urban leadership collaborative which addresses you by means of this letter strongly urges you to convene a White House Conference on Urban Policy in the Spring of 1996 which will strategically connect these urban strategies not only to one another but also to on-the-ground leaders who can help them succeed, so that we achieve a whole that is in fact greater than the sum of its parts.

Comprehensive service delivery and the elimination of redundancy and inefficiency through reinventing government can only succeed if an informed and engaged citizenry understand, cooperate with and monitor the new processes. Family formation and preservation require strong and dependable neighborhood-based support systems. Crime and violence prevention cannot occur in a vacuum and must be reinforced and validated by effective job development and training and state-of-the-art early childhood development and systemic education reform. Environments will have to be transformed in order for welfare and health care reforms to save lives as well as budget dollars. Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities require the full measure of resident passion, dedication and training to achieve their goals. Regional concerns about transportation, sustainable development and environmental protection must be addressed by new cross-jurisdictional teams who together redefine the roles of government at all levels, in partnership with the private sectors.

How will local capacity be built and sustained; information transferred to the right recipients at the right time, and technical knowledge deepened? Assessment and evaluation will depend upon an intimate knowledge of and respect for qualitative as well as quantitative measures of outcomes. And what are the implications for urban policy

William Clay	Member of Congress (D-MO)
Beatrice C. Collymore	Acting State District Superintendent, Newark Public Schools
Samuel DuBois Cook	President, Dillard University
Clyde Davis	President, Black Conscience Syndication
Ronald Dellums	Member of Congress (D-CA)
Hattie B. Dorsey	President and CEO, Atlanta Neighborhood Development Partnership, Inc.
Marcus Dukes	President, UMOJA Enterprises, Inc.
Rochelle Durant	Executive Director, Consortium for Youth Services
Ramona Edelin	President and CEO, National Urban Coalition
Christopher F. Edley, Sr.	President Emeritus, The United Negro College Fund
Jo Anne Favors	National Project Director, Say YES To A Youngster's Future™ , National Urban Coalition
Johnny Ford	Mayor, City of Tuskegee
George Fraser	President, Success Source, Inc.
Victor O. Frazier	Member of Congress (D-VI)
Yvonne B. Freeman	Provost, Clark-Atlanta University
Keith Geiger	President, National Education Association
Steve Glaude	President and CEO, National Congress for Community Economic Development
Barbara Gordon	President, Association of African American Community Action Leaders
Steadman Graham	Founder/Executive Director, Athletes Against Drugs
Lloyd V. Hackley	President, North Carolina Community College System
Ronald E. Hampton	Executive Director, National Black Police Association
Elihu M. Harris	Mayor, Oakland, CA
Ira Harris	Executive Director, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
LaDonna Harris	President and Founder, Americans for Indian Opportunity
Lisa Harris	President, Omicron Zeta
Alcee Hastings	Member of Congress (D-FL)
Richard Gordon Hatcher	Professor, Valparaiso University School of Law
Dorothy I. Height	President, National Council of Negro Women
H. Beecher Hicks, Jr.	Senior Minister, Metropolitan Baptist Church
Chester A. Higgins, Sr.	Communications Consultant, Writer, Editor
Norman Hill	President, A. Philip Randolph Institute
Robert Hill	Executive Director, American Association of Blacks in Energy
Cathy Hughes	Owner/CEO, Radio One
Frederick Humphries	President, Florida A & M University
Benjamin Jennings	Executive Director, United Planning Organization
Eddie Bernice Johnson	Member of Congress (D-TX)
Robert Johnson	Chairman and CEO, Black Entertainment Television

Jennifer C. Smith	
Lloyd D. Smith	President, Marshall Heights Community Development Organization, Inc.
O. H. Michael Smith	President, AIC Associates
Wayman F. Smith III	Vice President, Corporate Affairs, Anheuser-Busch Companies
Collins R. Spencer, Jr.	Principal, Spencer & Associates
Donna Jones Stanley	Executive Director, Associated Black Charities
Donald Sykes	Director, Office of Community Services, Department of Health & Human Services
Herman Art Taylor	President and Chief Executive Officer, OIC of America
Eugene Thompson	Board Member, African American Museums Association
Jennie Torres	Director of Policy Development and Research, National Puerto Rican Coalition
Israel Tribble, Jr.	President, Florida Education Fund
C. DeLores Tucker	National Chair, National Political Congress of Black Women
Georgina Verdugo	Regional Counsel, Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund
Ronald Walters	Professor, Chair, Political Science Department, Howard University
Margaret C. Wang	Professor/Director, Temple University Center for Research in Human Development and Education
Diane E. Watson	California State Senator (D-CA)
Cicero Wilson	Project Director, Corporation for Enterprise Development
Carter D. Womack	National President, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc.
Daisy Wood	National President, National Pan-Hellenic Council
William A. Wynn, Jr.	Chief Executive Officer, Afro-Caribbean Import Export, Inc.
Raul Yzaguirre	President and CEO, The National Council of La Raza

~~XX ASAP XX~~

Time sensitive

Make copies for

Lee, Myager, Kate,

Doris, KRISTA

From Ruby

7 pages 3/5/96

9²⁰ am

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:

3/5/96

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

ASAP

SUBJECT:

Malcolm Baldrige Award Remarks

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☐	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☐	☐	Waldman	☒	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	Spelling	☒	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	Toiv	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Remarks will go to POTUS tonight - Comments to

RESPONSE:

Gedyn Carroll by 7:30 pm.

96 MAR 5 P5:41

Prepared Remarks

Malcolm Baldrige Awards

Roosevelt Room

March 6, 1996

[Acknowledgments: Secretary Brown; Congressman Amo Houghton (HO'-ton), who is here with his brother and award winner James Houghton, Chairman of the Board and CEO of Corning; Henry Bradshaw, President of Worldwide Building Products Operations, a division of Armstrong World Industries; and Baldrige Foundation President Robert Allen.]

First, I want to congratulate the winners of the 1995 Baldrige Awards -- the men and women of Armstrong World Industries' Building Products Operations, and the people of Corning's Telecommunications Products Division.

I commend you on your accomplishment and for your perseverance.

We had planned to make this important presentation some time ago, but, as will sometimes happen here, we had some interruptions in our schedule. True to the nature of Baldrige Quality Award winners, however, our recipients have demonstrated two qualities

important to successful business: patience and adaptability. I thank them for both.

Our winners are in a class by themselves, but it's a class we hope to expand by their examples -- and they are sterling examples of the new American excellence in competitiveness. They lift the plane of competition to a new level and challenge others to match them. In the new economy in which America competes, this is a great contribution.

The impact of the Baldrige Awards goes far beyond this room and far beyond the companies that we recognize today. Since the award was established in 1987 as a private-public partnership in honor of the late Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, it has helped our nation's industries to focus on private-sector initiatives for quality. It has stimulated American companies to innovate -- to think smarter, to reach higher, to leap farther -- and to do what Americans have learned do better than anyone else: Compete.

And when we find our best competitors, when we recognize what they have achieved, others can follow their model for success.

I have said that we live in a time of great possibility, and with that possibility comes challenges. And the only way we can rise to these challenges is by all parts of the American community coming together to work together.

In our age of possibility, more Americans than ever will have the chance to make the

most of their lives. Jobs are coming back into our economy, something that our friends in Europe and Japan have not enjoyed. More than 7.7 million jobs have been created here at home. And for the first time in 10 years, we are seeing hourly wages beginning to rise -- slowly, but it's a start. At the same time, homeownership is at a 15-year high; we have an all-time record for three years in a row in the number of new businesses started. All of this is good for America.

But too many of our people are still working harder for the same or lower wages. They worry that they will not be among the winners of change. Our challenge is to widen the winners' circle so we can move forward together. We can do that through excellence, the kind of excellence demonstrated by our Baldrige Award winners.

In their pursuit of excellence, Armstrong's Building Products Operations -- or B.P.O. -- has remained a traditional manufacturer of accoustical ceilings and wall panels. But it's been forward-looking, too, developing a high-performance workplace, with highly trained workers and an eye on developing and using new technology. In the process, it has cut costs, increased productivity and seen its highest-ever gainsharing and incentives payouts.

The way America does business is changing. We're moving into a period dominated by information and technology. And that's where a company like Telecommunications Products Division of Corning Incorporated comes in. It's the world leader in making optical fiber. And, as Secretary Brown pointed out, it is a leader in adapting its workforce and in

quality control.

Both these companies have demonstrated quality excellence. But there's another kind of excellence that they put to use every day, and that is being good corporate citizens. And that, very simply, means operating from our core values here in America.

Both these companies have empowered, educated and trained their workers and at the same time, they have ensured that their workers share in corporate financial gains. They have emphasized the idea of partnership, of working together -- with employees, consumers, community, and government at all levels -- which is the only way to meet our greatest challenges in any arena, by working together. They have pioneered ways of using teamwork within their companies. And they have worked with government to explore new avenues for research and development, which is so important to stay on the cutting edge of innovation and to keep America competitive.

One study by our Commerce Department shows that companies that have won the Baldrige Award soundly out-performed the Standard and Poor's 500 by more than 4 to 1 in terms of return on stock investment. The companies that were recognized for innovation, for investing in people, for investing in technology, for working as partners in the American community, for basically being good corporate citizens -- they were the smart picks for investment.

These companies show us they can make good profits and still exercise a larger responsibility to the American community.

In our age of possibility, our corporations can continue to see robust growth, with better products, more productivity, more jobs and healthy profits. We can find new and better ways to develop it, built it, and sell it, as our Award winners have done. And we should protect our investments in research and development and science and technology to ensure that we can do all that.

And at the same time, in this age of possibility, we are in position to plant a stronger and more prosperous future for all our people. Our leading edge in the 21st century is our people, working together, to face our challenges. That is how we will boost our competitiveness, and push ever upward the American standard -- the world's standard -- for excellence. Congratulations again to our Baldrige Award winners for their achievement and a job well done. Thank you.

~~ASAP~~

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From Ruby

3/5/96

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Kale
(R/B)

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

7:30 a.m.

DATE: 3/26/96 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/27/96

SUBJECT: Revised Remarks to NGA Education Summit

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☒	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☒	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
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EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☒	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☐	☐	<u>Toiv</u>	☒	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	<u>Sperling</u>	☒	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	<u>Waldman</u>	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Comments to Terry Edmonds.

RESPONSE:

REVISED

Draft 3/26/96 3pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO NGA EDUCATION SUMMIT P4: 02
PALISADES, NY
MARCH 27, 1996**

Acknowledgements: Governor Thompson; Louis Gerstner, CEO of IBM; governors and distinguished guests...

[joke to come]

First of all, I want to applaud this bipartisan gathering of governors and business leaders for your attention to the pressing issue of preparing America's young people to meet the challenges of the 21st century. Your presence here underscores the fact that we all have a stake in improving the quality and performance of our schools -- and we each have a role to play. The presence of so many business leaders here sends a clear message -- education is everybody's business: parents, teachers, students, states, communities, and corporations.

As I said in my State of the Union, this is an age of great possibility -- a time of historic transformation, as we move from the industrial age to the information age. Now most work, even in factories, is done with mind not muscle. In my address, I challenged our nation to give our children the educational opportunities they need for a new century. We need a candid debate about what is right and what is wrong with our schools.

All of us, without regard to party, must face up to some basic realities: Many of our schools are very good, but some are failing. Many of our teachers are great, but some don't measure up. Many of our communities are seizing the opportunities of new educational technologies, but too many have not -- and too many cannot do it on their own. And most important, many of our students are doing better but too many students are not being challenged, inspired and held to high standards.

Our mission, as we close out this century, must be to raise our sights and our standards. We must expect more of our young people and ask more of ourselves. We must never forget: Education equals expectation. We do not make it any easier on our children when we do not demand higher standards for our students, our teachers, or our schools. When it comes to public education, we must throw away complacency and replace it . . . with a revolution of rising expectations.

Thirty or forty years ago, this meeting would never have taken place. Governors played little role in education, and businesses did not regard it as their responsibility. But in the late '70s and early '80s, an education reform impulse swept the country, punctuated in 1983 by Ted Bell's report, *A Nation at Risk*, which sounded the alarm about the need to turn

our schools around.

In 1989, I was privileged to serve as the NGA co-chair at the Education Summit in Charlottesville, which took reform to the next level. At that meeting, for the first time, we reached a bipartisan national consensus on educational goals -- and agreed upon the clearest definition yet of what the national government's role should and should not be.

In the years since, we have made real bipartisan progress. We have enacted Goals 2000. We have overhauled the programs in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. We have worked with businesses and communities to make the School-to-Work program a reality. We have cut regulations by 50% at the Department of Education, and revised the rest to encourage flexibility and emphasize results. And I know that many of you have put in place important reforms at the state level.

And while it is plain that the effort to draft national history and English standards has not been a success, the standards for math and science are in place and appear to be working.

In fact, we have moved forward since 1983. The number of young people taking the tough core courses has jumped from 13% in 1982 to 52% in 1994 -- and the national math and science scores are up one full grade since 1983. Half of all four year olds now attend pre-school and 86 percent of all our students are completing high school. That's progress.

But it is now clear, 7 years after Charlottesville, that our national education goals can only be met through tough standards, enacted at the state level -- with each of us doing our part.

So the states must take the lead in setting standards. The businesses represented here today must not only speak out for reform, but pitch in with your knowledge and resources to help bring new technologies and opportunities into our classrooms. And the national government continues to have a critical responsibility -- to provide seed money and leverage for education innovation and to clear away obstacles to reform. As your President, I pledge to do everything in my power to focus the nation's attention on this urgent challenge. And I will do whatever it takes for as long as it takes to make America's schools the best in the world. We should not fight about who does what. In all this, we should follow a simple rule: we should put control in the hands of the people who care the most about the result.

So today, I come to you as President to challenge every American to work together to erase what's wrong with our schools and multiply what's right, scrape away the obstacles to excellence and open new ways to move forward. We must put in place high standards for students, teachers, schools, conduct and technology and make sure we meet them. America was built on challenges, not promises -- and on this challenge, we must not fail.

Standards for Students

The first and most important challenge we have to face together is the need to hold our students to high standards.

I have personally visited children all across this country for the past three years, and for many years as governor. I have seen how eager they are to learn. I have seen what happens when you literally put the future at the fingertips of every child through interactive computer technology. I am convinced that every child can learn more -- but we need to teach them, believe in them and challenge them.

To do that, we must end the entitlement mentality that is cursing too many children with low expectations. If students are not ready to move onto the next level, we should notify their parents, work with them after school and over the summer -- and, if necessary, hold those students back until they are ready. **No more social promotions. No more free passes. If we want kids to learn, learning has to mean something.**

That is what we did in Arkansas. We required every 8th grader to pass a basic achievement test -- and said they could not go on to high school until they did. Only Arkansas and 5 other states require tests for promotion from grade to grade or school-to-school. We should do it in all 50.

Today, I want to challenge every state to require students to pass a test to move from elementary to middle school . . . another test to move from middle school to high school . . . and a final test before graduation. These tests should not just measure minimum competency -- they should challenge students to go beyond the bare basics to true achievement.

The answer is not a one-size-fits-all national test. But we have to make sure that being promoted in Pasadena means much the same as passing in Palisades. We should build on the progress we have made with the Goals panel and the National Assessment of Educational Progress, to agree upon a way to measure and compare the progress states are making.

And in particular, we should set a concrete standard for the most basic of skills: reading. Too many of our children still are getting diplomas they can't read. For the past decade, as math and science scores have risen, reading scores have been flat. Intel recently had to turn away hundreds of applicants because they lacked basic reading and writing skills.

We're all justifiably excited about computers in schools, but, as those rejected applicants found out, you can't surf the Internet if you don't know how to read or write. Every child should be able to read a book by the age of 3rd grade.

Standards for Teachers

The second challenge we have to face together is to reward, inspire and demand the highest standards of teaching.

After all, if we are going to demand that our students meet higher standards, their teachers will have to meet higher standards, too. This is especially true for the hundreds of thousands of new teachers who will be hired in the coming years, as school ranks swell and a generation of teachers prepares to retire.

So I challenge states and school districts to change the certification rules that bar qualified -- sometimes brilliant -- young people from becoming teachers. I was appalled when I read the story about the recent Harvard graduate who wrote her thesis on American literature, who was told she lacked the educational background to substitute teach English in the New York City public schools. That makes no sense. We reformed our certification procedures in Arkansas. We should do it everywhere.

I also want to challenge teachers to meet high standards of performance -- and states to reward them when they do.

In Arkansas, we instituted teacher testing. In South Carolina and Kentucky, when a school markedly improves its performance, the school is rewarded and teachers get a bonus. Teachers across America can now get certified through the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, chaired by Governor Hunt. I call on more teachers to do that -- and I call on states to reward them for it. There is something wrong with a system in which the only way for a star teacher to get ahead is to become an administrator or leave the profession altogether. We shouldn't bash teachers. We should find a way to keep the best ones in the classroom.

But we also need a system that doesn't look the other way when a teacher is burnt out or not performing up to standard.

Here in the state of New York, because of hearings and court proceedings, it can cost as much as \$200,000 to fire an incompetent teacher. In Glen Ellyn, Illinois, a school district had to spend \$70,000 to dismiss a high school math teacher who couldn't do basic algebra and who let her students sleep in class. We should be spending that money to reward good teachers, not protect those who don't make the grade. America's teachers should be the leaders of reform, not the objects of reform.

I challenge states, school systems and teachers' unions to work together to make it tougher to get licensed and recertified, and easier and less costly to get teachers who can't teach out of the classroom.

Standards for Schools

The third challenge we have to face together is to hold our schools accountable for results. If we are going to expect more from students and teachers, we've got to expect more from schools as well. So, today I challenge states to break down bureaucratic obstacles to reform, give parents more choices, and shut down schools that don't work.

Too many school districts still spend too much on administrators and too little in the classroom. It is an outrage that of the \$8000 that New York City spends on each pupil, only \$44 goes to books and other classroom material.

We need to reinvent education the way American businesses retooled to compete in the global economy, and the way we are reinventing our government. That means cutting red tape, streamlining bureaucracy, giving people on the front lines the flexibility to make decisions, and holding them accountable for results.

Over the last three years, we have worked hard to cut federal education rules by 50%. We are reducing your cost of doing business. So I challenge communities and businesses to work together to help school districts reduce overhead, so they can spend more on real education. My philosophy today is the same as when I was the governor of Arkansas: we should spend more on education, but every new dollar should go to teachers, teacher training, students, and the classroom -- not administration.

Where schools aren't working, we should try something new. Let me repeat the challenge I issued in my State of the Union: Every state should give parents the right to choose which public school their children will attend. So, I challenge the governors here to go back to your states and pass the legislation that will expand school choice in your communities.

Every state should let educators and parents get charters to create and manage public schools that remain open only if they do a good job. Today, 21 states allow charter schools, and over 250 charter schools have opened their doors -- with as many as 100 more to open by next year. These schools are freed up from regulation and top-down bureaucracy so they can focus on the single goal of meeting high standards. The charter school movement is expanding choice, innovation, and competition -- all within the public schools. Secretary Riley has already given grants to 11 states to start charter schools. The balanced budget I submitted to Congress last week calls for \$40 million in seed money to help communities start 3000 charter schools over the next 5 years, a tenfold increase.

Real school standards means not only empowering schools that excel; it also means putting out of business schools that fail to serve their students. So, I challenge every governor to take direct, concrete action to redesign or shut down failing schools.

Safety, Discipline and Values

Our fourth challenge is to keep our schools safe and hold our young people to higher standard of conduct. Tough standards won't make a bit of difference if the standard of conduct in our schools is poor.

We have seen too many headlines like the one I read last week about a teacher in Washington, DC who was mugged in a hallway by a gang of intruders who were doing drugs and who didn't belong on school grounds. His body was bruised, but thank God, his faith was unshaken, and he's back on the job. But he and his students need our help. We cannot stand idly by and let lawlessness and violence take over our schools and threaten our children.

That is why I have worked so hard at the national level to keep our schools safe. We are keeping guns out of our schools with the help of the Gun Free Schools Act. We are educating our children about the dangers of drugs with the help of the Safe and Drug Free Schools initiative. We are tackling student drug use through our support of random drug testing of student athletes. We are teaching our children the values of hard work, discipline, study and respect through the introduction of character education. And we are supporting the use of school uniforms for local school districts who want to make them a part of their overall efforts to promote safety and discipline. These national efforts are beginning to make a difference.

But states must do their part. Across America, neighborhood schools are opening their doors earlier and keeping them open later. These "community schools" provide supervised recreation, extra help with homework, counseling and support. From 3 to 6 -- the peak hours of juvenile crime -- community schools give children at risk a safe place to be. My balanced budget includes \$14 million more for community schools, youth and after school programs. I challenge state and local governments to find the resources to make community schools a reality throughout this nation.

I challenge states and localities to take the truancy laws seriously and make sure they are enforced. Rueben Greenberg, the police chief from Charleston, South Carolina has done that and the burglary rate is at its lowest level in 30 years. And I challenge more states to do what Governor Bayh has done in Indiana and Governor Pataki and the teachers unions are seeking in New York -- to give teachers the power to remove disruptive students from their classrooms. We should look at what Governor Glendening has proposed in Maryland to shield schools from liability in disciplinary cases. Children can't learn and teachers can't teach unless there is order and respect for authority in the classroom.

Technology

The fifth and final challenge I want to talk with you about today is the need to prepare our schools and our children for the challenges of the age of technology. Our presence in this very place [at IBM] is a testament to the growing understanding of the connection between technological literacy and success. The microchip and the global marketplace are opening up vast new opportunities. We must not send our children into a 21st century unprepared for the world they will inhabit and the jobs they will have to fill. Yet today, one of the few places a child can go without encountering a computer is . . . a classroom.

That's why I have issued a Technology Literacy Challenge to bring the information and technology revolution into every classroom in America by the year 2000. We have proposed a \$2 billion fund to help communities meet the challenge.

A few weeks ago, the Vice President and I participated in a remarkable event in California called Net Day. It was an electronic barn-raising. Entire communities -- businesses, students, scientists, engineers, parents, teachers, government leaders -- coming together to install 6 million feet of computer cables to connect one fifth of that state's schools to the Internet. In four years, every school in the state will be connected.

So, I challenge the businesses here today to work with communities to answer my Technology Literacy Challenge: wire every school not just in California, but across America. Every state has a high-tech business community that can help. Make sure every school has both the hardware and the connections. I challenge teaching colleges to join us in ensuring that teachers get the necessary skills. And I challenge the creative genius of the software industry to give us exciting educational software so that the most popular video game in America is learning -- not Mortal Kombat.

The 21st century is ours for the taking -- if we are bold enough and strong enough and confident enough to go forward together. We must make the best of the new technology to educate our children, improve our businesses, and make our future brighter and more prosperous.

Personal Responsibility

Finally, let me say that all the education summits and all the speeches in the world won't matter if all of us don't join together in a national mission to improve our schools and educate our young people.

We must restore the basic ethic that all children can learn and every parent has a responsibility to help them. As I have said, the era of big government is over; the era of taking personal responsibility to meet our challenges has begun.

So to parents all across this country I say, don't wait for the V-chip -- turn the TV off right now. Pick up the child's report card. Exchange your home phone numbers with your child's teacher. Tell the teacher that you want regular reports on how your child is measuring up to tough standards -- and let them know you want your child to stay after school, go to summer school, or do whatever it takes to meet those standards. **The most powerful force in nature is parents who care about their kids.**

All of us have a responsibility to help those parents be good parents. So, I challenge all the business leaders here and across the country to give parents time off to visit their children's schools. Every workplace should treat a parent's appointment with a teacher as if it were an important appointment with a doctor.

We all have a direct, personal responsibility to our schools.

Public schools remain our most important common bond -- the place where people of different classes, backgrounds, and races learn vital lessons about the world and about themselves. Our schools have always been the gateway to opportunity and the American dream. Today's fight for higher student and teacher standards will determine the economic future of our students. The battle for efficiency and accountability will determine if our schools have enough funds during these times of shrinking budgets. Technology literacy will determine if our economy can stay ahead of our competitors around the world. The values we teach our students will set the moral tone of our society in coming decades. Our schools will shape the lives of the next generation and the kind of America we will have in the next century.

I have seen the difference we can make in a recent visit to Union City, New Jersey, not far from here. The Christopher Columbus Middle School in Union City was on the verge of state takeover. But, the community refused to give in. They accomplished an amazing revival. In a partnership with Bell Atlantic, the community put computers in every seventh grade class and in the homes of every seventh grade student. This has opened up a whole new world of learning. Homework is now being done in a brand new way. Parents are now able to talk to teachers by e-mail; and learning has become the most exciting game in town. Test scores, attendance and graduation rates have all shot up -- and this poor district is now above the average in that affluent state.

We can give every child in America the opportunity that Union City is giving its students. We can do this -- if we do it together. Thank you.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

10:30 a.m.

DATE: 3/25/96ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/26/96SUBJECT: Remarks to NGA Education Summit

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☒	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☒	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☒	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN →	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☐	☐	<u>Toiv</u>	☒	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	<u>Waldman</u>	☒	☐
LAKE	☐	☐		☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Comments to Terry Edmonds.

RESPONSE:

SUMMARY OF EDUCATION CHALLENGES
National Governors Association Speech

96 MAR 25 P 1 : 32

A. Standards for Students

1. Challenge every state to develop achievement tests at every level that students must pass to be graduated or promoted. If students aren't ready to move on to the next level, work with them after school and over the summer and if necessary, hold them back.

2. Challenge states and businesses to develop report cards for every state, so parents can measure how well schools and states are living up to high standards.

B. Standards for Teachers

1. Challenge states to set high standards for teachers, and reward them for performance in the classroom.

2. Challenge states, school systems, and teachers unions to reform procedures to make it easier and less costly to get teachers who can't teach out of the classroom.

3. Challenge young people to enter the teaching profession, and remove certification barriers that discourage many enthusiastic, qualified people from becoming teachers.

C. Standards for Schools

1. Challenge states to cut regulation and overhead, and spend more on the classroom, not on administration. Every new dollar should go to teachers, students, and the classroom.

2. Challenge every state to allow public school choice and pass charter school laws. Our budget calls for seed money to help start 3,000 charter schools over the next five years.

3. Challenge states to take direct action to shut down or fix schools that don't work.

D. Safety, Discipline, and Values

1. Challenge states and communities to keep schools open late.

2. Challenge states and localities to enforce truancy laws.

3. Challenge states to follow New York's lead by giving teachers more authority to remove disruptive students from the classroom.

E. Technology

1. Challenge states and business to wire every classroom by the year 2000.

2. Challenge teachers to get skills to teach new technologies.

3. Challenge software industry to create more engaging educational software.

F. Personal Responsibility

1. Challenge parents to turn off the TV and read to their children.

2. Challenge businesses to let employees attend parent-teacher conferences.

Draft 3/25/96 1:30 pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO NGA EDUCATION SUMMIT
PALISADES, NY
MARCH 27, 1996**

Acknowledgements: Governor Thompson; Louis Gerstner, CEO of IBM; governors and distinguished guests...

[joke to come]

First of all, I want to applaud this bipartisan gathering of governors and business leaders for your attention to the pressing issue of preparing America's young people to meet the challenges of the 21st century. Nothing is more critical to the progress of our country than the education of our children. Your presence here underscores the fact that we all have a stake in improving the quality and performance of our schools -- and we each have a role to play. The presence of so many business leaders here sends a clear message -- education is everybody's business: parents, teachers, students, states, communities, and corporations.

As I said in my State of the Union, this is an age of great possibility. I challenged our nation to give our children the educational opportunities they need for a new century. The people gathered in this room today are the ones who can get this done. As governors, you have the power to return to your states and make the changes our schools need. As business leaders, you have the power to support those efforts and to step in to do what government cannot do alone. As your President, I pledge to do everything in my power to focus the nation's attention on this urgent challenge. And I will do whatever it takes for as long as it takes to make America's schools the best in the world.

Since that historic meeting in Charlottesville seven years ago, we have made real bipartisan progress based on greater state flexibility and accountability. We have enacted Goals 2000. We have overhauled the programs in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. We have worked with businesses and communities to make the School-to-Work program a reality. We have cut regulations by more than half at the Department of Education, and revised the rest to encourage flexibility and emphasize results. And I know that many of you have put in place important reforms at the state level.

We have made progress. But, we are all here because we know we have more to do. Many of our schools are very good, but some are failing. Many of our teachers are great, but some don't measure up. Many of our communities are seizing the opportunities of new educational technologies, but too many have not -- and too many cannot do it on their own. And most important, many of our students are doing better but too many students are not being challenged, inspired and held to high standards. When it comes to public education, we must throwaway complacency and replace it with a revolution of rising expectations.

Our mission, as we close out this century, must be to raise our sights and our standards. We must expect more of our young people and ask more of ourselves. Let's not forget: Education equals expectation. We do not make it any easier on our children when we do not demand higher standards for our students, our teachers, or our schools.

So today, I come to you as President to challenge every American to work to together

to wipe out what's wrong with our schools and multiply what's right, tear down the obstacles to excellence and open new ways to move forward. We must put in place high standards for students, teachers, schools, conduct and technology and make sure we meet them. America was built on challenges not promises and on this challenge, we must not fail.

Standards for Students

The first and most important challenge we have to face together is the need to hold our students to high standards.

I have personally visited children all across this country for the past three years, and for many years as governor. I have seen how eager they are to learn. I have seen what happens when you literally put the future at the fingertips of every child through interactive computer technology. I am convinced that every child can learn more -- but we need to teach them, believe in them and challenge them.

In fact, we have made some important progress since 1983 when Terrence Bell gave America a wake-up call with the release of **A Nation at Risk**. The number of young people taking the tough core courses has jumped from 13 percent in 1982 to 47 percent in 1992 -- and the national math and science scores are up one full grade since 1983. That's progress.

But too many of our children still are getting diplomas they can't read. For the past

decade, reading scores have been flat. Intel, one of the powerhouses of the computer industry, recently had to turn away hundreds of applicants because they lacked basic reading and writing skills. We're all justifiably excited about computers in schools, but, as those rejected applicants found out, you can't cruise the Internet if you don't know how to read or write.

We all know what we have to do: I applaud this summit's call for clear academic standards, agreed upon at the state level. We are beginning to see real progress in states like Colorado and Virginia where standards and assessments are in place.

But we must go further. We must end the entitlement mentality that is cursing too many children with low expectations. **If students are not ready to move onto the next level, we should notify their parents, work with them after school and over the summer -- and, if necessary, hold those students back until they are ready.**

The best way to do that is for each state to develop appropriate Achievement Tests at every level. Today, only [12] states use these tests -- and most of them only measure students when they graduate. I am calling for something much more. I believe that every state should require students to pass a test to move from elementary to middle school . . . another test to move from middle school to high school . . . and a final test before graduation. These tests should not just measure minimum competency -- they should challenge students to go beyond the bare basics to true achievement.

I do not believe that we should do what many other countries have done, by establishing a national achievement test. In a country as large and diverse as ours, a national test would not work. But we have to make sure that being promoted in Pasadena means much the same as passing in Palisades. So I challenge governors, businesses and colleges to team up with teachers and parents to compare their education standards against the best standards from all the states and the best schools -- [the National Report Card proposed by Lou Gerstner.] Each governor, state legislature and school district should find a way to reward those schools that make significant progress in achieving tough standards.

[Additional proposals if desired]

Standards for Teachers

The second challenge we have to face together is to reward, inspire and demand the highest standards of teaching. Teaching is the most important thing we must do to secure our future. We should stop the "teacher bashing" in this country. Every one of us in this room had a teacher who changed our lives. And we need caring, competent and committed teachers more than ever before. Next year we will enroll more young people in our schools than at any time in our nation's history -- 51.7 million. A whole generation of teachers is ready to retire. By early in the new century, we will have to hire [hundreds of] thousands of new teachers, fully half the teaching force.

So, we need to challenge every state to set high standards for teachers and reward them for performance. Governor Hunt has done an outstanding job in this area as chair of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. If we're going to give teachers the dignity they deserve, we need a system that rewards the best teachers so they can stay in the classroom, and not have to become administrators or leave the profession to get respect or get ahead.

But we also need a system that doesn't look the other way when a teacher is burnt out or not performing up to standard. Here in the state of New York, because of hearings and court proceedings, it can cost as much as \$200,000 to fire an incompetent teacher. We should be spending that money to reward good teachers, not protect those who don't make the grade. America's teachers should be the leaders of reform, not the objects of reform. I challenge states, school systems and teachers' unions to work together to make it easier and less costly to get teachers who can't teach out of the classroom.

We should do all we can to attract the best and brightest to the teaching profession. We need to say to our young people, teaching is a great and important profession, and we want you in it. I challenge states not to put up barriers that discourage many enthusiastic and qualified people from becoming teachers. We need more programs like Teach for America that bring young people into the profession and challenge them to make a difference.

Standards for Schools

The third challenge we have to face together is to hold our schools accountable for results. If we are going to expect more from students and teachers, we've got to expect more from schools as well. So, today I challenge states to break down bureaucratic obstacles to reform, give parents more choices, and shut down schools that don't work.

Too many school districts still spend too much on administrators and too little in the classroom. It is an outrage that in New York City, an estimated 70 cents on the dollar goes to overhead instead of teachers, classrooms and books. We need to reinvent education the way American businesses retooled to compete in the global economy, and the way we are reinventing our government. That means cutting red tape, streamlining bureaucracy, giving people on the front lines the flexibility to make decisions, and holding them accountable for results.

So, I challenge communities and businesses to work together to help school districts reduce overhead, so they can spend more on real education. And I challenge states to do what we've done in Washington -- we've cut regulations for elementary and secondary education by more than 50 percent. My philosophy today is the same as when I was the governor of Arkansas: we should spend more on education, but every new dollar should go to teachers, teacher training, students, and the classroom -- not a penny more for needless administration.

Where schools aren't working, we should try something new. Let me repeat the challenge I issued in my State of the Union: Every state should give parents the right to choose which public school their children will attend. And every state should let educators and parents form new schools with a charter they can keep only if they do a good job. Today, 20 states allow charter schools, and over 250 charter schools have opened their doors -- with another 100 to open by next year. These schools are freed up from regulation and top-down bureaucracy so they can focus on the single goal of meeting high standards. The charter school movement is expanding choice, innovation, and competition -- all within the public schools. Secretary Riley has already given grants to 10 states to start charter schools. The balanced budget I submitted to Congress last week calls for \$40 million in seed money to help states start 3000 new charter schools in the next five years.

Real school standards means not only empowering schools that excel; it also means putting out of business schools that fail to serve their students. So, I challenge every governor to take direct, concrete action to redesign or shut down failing schools. [San Diego school you visited which was shut down and relaunched as a charter school].

Safety, Discipline and Values

Our fourth challenge is to keep our schools safe and hold our young people to

higher standard of conduct. Tough standards won't make a bit of difference if the standard of conduct in our schools is poor. We have seen too many headlines like the one I read last week about a teacher in Washington, DC who was mugged in a hallway by a gang of intruders who were doing drugs and who didn't belong on school grounds. His body was bruised but thank God, his faith was unshaken, and he's back on the job. But he and his students need our help. We cannot not stand idly by and let lawlessness and violence take over our schools and threaten our children.

That is why I have worked so hard at the national level to keep our schools safe. We are keeping guns out of our schools with the help of the Gun Free Schools Act. We are educating our children about the dangers of drugs with the help of the Safe and Drug Free Schools initiative. We are tackling student drug use through our support of random drug testing of student athletes. We are teaching our children the values of hard work, discipline, study and respect through the introduction of character education. And we are supporting the use of school uniforms for local school districts who want to make them a part of their overall efforts to promote safety and discipline. These national efforts are beginning to make a difference.

But states must do their part. So, I challenge states and communities to keep schools open between the hours of 3 and 6, when most crimes occur, so kids whose parents work will have a safe place to go. My balanced budget includes \$14 million for community schools, youth and after school programs.

I challenge states and localities to take the truancy laws seriously and make sure they are enforced. Ruebin Greenberg, the police chief from Charleston, South Carolina has done that and crime has gone down significantly. And I challenge more states to do what you are doing here in New York, where Governor Pataki and the teachers' unions are working together on legislation that would give teachers the power to remove disruptive students from their classrooms for up to 10 days. Children can't learn and teachers can't teach unless there is order and respect for authority in the classroom.

Technology

The fifth and final challenge I want to talk with you about today is the need to prepare our schools and our children for the challenges of the age of technology. Our presence in this very place [at IBM] is a testament to the growing understanding of the connection between technological literacy and success. The microchip and the global marketplace are opening up vast new opportunities. We must not send our children into a 21st century unprepared for the world they will inhabit and the jobs they will have to fill. Yet today, one of the few places a child can go without encountering a computer is . . . a classroom. That's why I have issued a Technology Literacy Challenge to bring the information and technology revolution into every classroom in America by the year 2000.

A few weeks ago, the Vice President and I participated in a remarkable event in California called Net Day. It was an electronic barn-raising. Entire communities --

businesses, students, scientists, engineers, parents, teachers, government leaders -- coming together to install 6 million feet of computer cables to connect one fifth of that state's schools to the Internet. In four years, every school in the state will be connected.

So, I challenge the businesses here today to work with communities to answer my Technology Literacy Challenge: wire every school not just in California, but across America. Make sure every school has both the hardware and the connections. I challenge teacher's unions to join us in ensuring that teachers get the necessary skills. And I challenge the creative genius of the software industry to give us give us exciting educational software so that the most popular video game in America is learning -- not Mortal Kombat.

The 21st century is ours for the taking -- if we are bold enough and strong enough and confident enough to go forward together. We must make the best of the new technology to educate our children, improve our businesses, and make our future brighter and more prosperous.

Personal Responsibility

Finally, let me say that all the education summits and all the speeches in the world won't matter if all of us don't join together in a national mission to improve our schools and

educate our young people. We must restore the basic ethic that all children can learn and every parent has a responsibility to help them. As I have said, the era of big government is over; the era of taking personal responsibility to meet our challenges has begun.

So to parents all across this country I say, don't wait for the V-chip -- turn the TV off right now. Pick up the child's report card. Exchange your home phone numbers with your child's teacher. Tell the teacher that you want regular reports on how your child is measuring up to tough standards -- and let them know you want your child to stay after school, go to summer school, or do whatever it takes to meet those standards. **The most powerful force in nature is parents who care about their kids.**

All of us have a responsibility to help those parents be good parents. So, I challenge all the business leaders here and across the country to give parents time off to visit their children's schools. Every workplace should treat a parent's appointment with a teacher as if it were an important appointment with a doctor.

Our public schools remain the backbone of the educational system in this country, and are our most important common bond -- the place where people of different classes, backgrounds, and races learn vital lessons about the world and about themselves. Our schools have always been the gateway to opportunity and the American dream. Today's fight for higher student and teacher standards will determine the economic future of our students. The battle for efficiency and accountability will determine if our schools have

enough funds during these times of shrinking budgets. Technology literacy will determine if our economy can stay ahead of our competitors around the world. The values we teach our students will set the moral tone of our society in coming decades. Our schools will shape the lives of the next generation and the kind of America we will have in the next century.

We need a candid debate about what is right and what is wrong with our schools. All of us, without regard to party, must face up to two basic realities: first, that some of our public schools are failing. And, second that we cannot walk away. We can do something about this. When business, government, parents, teachers and students work together we can revitalize our schools.

I have seen this in a recent visit to Union City, New Jersey, a few miles from here. The Christopher Columbus Middle School in Union City was on the verge of state takeover. But, the community refused to give in. They accomplished an amazing revival. In a partnership with Bell Atlantic, the schools, parents, teachers and students, they put computers in every seventh grade class and in the homes of every seventh grade student. This has opened up a whole new world of learning. Homework is now being done in a brand new way. Parents are now able to talk to teachers by e-mail; and learning has become the most exciting game in town. Test scores, attendance and graduation rates have all shot up -- and this poor district is now above the average in that affluent state.

We can give every child in America the opportunity that Union City is giving its

students. We can do this -- if we do it together.

Thank you.

~~ASAP~~
Time Sensitive
to Lee, Doris +
Kate

17 pages

From Ruby
2p 3/25/96

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3-8 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: Remarks in Northridge, Calif. - March 8

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☒	☐
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☒	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☒	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☐	☐	<u>101 ✓</u>	☒	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS: If any comments -- contact Valdemar on plane.

RESPONSE: _____

Draft 3/8/96 8AM

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO EMPLOYEES OF
HARMAN INTERNATIONAL
NORTHRIDGE, CALIFORNIA
March 8, 1996**

151
8:08 AM
8/3/96

[Acknowledgments]

It is a pleasure to be back in Northridge. As all America knows, this community was devastated by the earthquake two years ago. Your spirit and determination in those days was remarkable. Even more remarkable was the way your community pulled together to rebuild. I am proud that the national government was there to work with you. We met that challenge -- together.

That is how we will meet all our challenges as a nation. And that is how we have met the great challenge of economic growth. I am very proud to have an important announcement to make.

[Four years ago, I said that if America met its economic challenges by bringing down the deficit, investing in education and training, rewarding work and opening markets, our economy would respond and create 8 million jobs in 4 years. It is a tribute to the hard work, ingenuity and strength of the American people that our economy has created 8 million jobs in just 3 years instead of 4. We are meeting our economic challenges -- and we are meeting them together.

Let me put that in perspective. That is more jobs than were created by all of Europe and Japan, put together. Today America has the lowest unemployment rate of any major economy. And new jobs created have dwarfed those lost due to layoffs and downsizing.

8 million jobs. Each one of those jobs is a chance for someone to protect their family, make their way, to live out the American dream. Let's keep the American job machine going.]

I have come to Harman International in part because of my enormous respect for Dr. Harman and Congresswoman Harman, but also because of the example being set here in this very plant. Because you here in this business are meeting your challenges with the same spirit of teamwork that will move our nation forward.

I want to talk today about the enormous changes now transforming our economy, and what we can do to make all our people winners of change. And I want to speak about the special responsibility of corporations to move our country ahead. And that is why I have come to this factory. Because all of you, working in teamwork to produce some of the world's best

electronic and stereo equipment, are a model for the entire country. What you do here, we must do all across America.

Harman International shows how a cutting edge company can do well while doing right by its people. This company believes that its employees are its most valuable asset. Instead of laying off workers wholesale, they are given a chance to find other work within the company. Workers are fully trained to keep up with new skills. And senior executives work the production line 18 days a year so they'll keep in touch. And while others may have downsized and even moved away, taking jobs with them, Harman has stayed true to Northridge. Harman shows us that businesses can see robust growth, with better products, more productivity, more jobs and healthy profits. You show us that we can find new and better ways to develop it, built it, and sell it in changing and growing markets.

And Harman shows us that our leading edge in the 21st century is our people, working together, to face our challenges. That is how we will boost our competitiveness, and push ever upward the American standard -- the world's standard -- for excellence.

I ran for President determined to keep the American dream available to all our citizens who would work for it . . . to keep our nation the strongest force for peace and freedom in the world . . . and to bring our nation together.

We live in an age of possibility -- a time when more of our people will be able to live out their dreams than ever before. We are moving from an economy based on manufacturing to one based on information and technology. This new era will change the way we live and work. But this world of change can be a world in which America thrives.

When I took office, we put in place a comprehensive strategy for economic growth. We cut the deficit nearly in half. We invested in education and training for our people. We cut taxes for working families. We expanded exports through tough trade agreements that opened up foreign markets to our goods. And we shrank the federal government, so that it is now the smallest since 1965.

And our growth strategy is working. The American people have begun to turn the economy around. Things are not perfect -- but we are moving in the right direction.

Remember: Four years ago, this economy was drifting. In the last three years, we have come out of the recession. We have the lowest combined rates of unemployment, inflation, and mortgages in decades. Four years ago, our construction and auto industries were flat on their back; today they have been revived, and we now sell more cars to the world than Japan. Many workers have faced layoffs, victims of corporate downsizing -- but we have still created many more jobs than we have lost.

Here in California, we are moving in the right direction. Four years ago, California had businesses had lost nearly 170,000 jobs; today, California businesses have created half a million new jobs. Business failures are down; new businesses are up. Industries such as aerospace,

entertainment and computers are leading the world.

How will we master this moment of change? The way we have always done it: together. The era of big government is over -- but we cannot go back to an era of "fend for yourselves." We will only meet our challenges by working in our schools, our houses of worship, our businesses, our communities, and government at all levels. Each of us playing our part. Each of us taking responsibility for our actions.

That is how we address the seven challenges that our nation faces as we move into this new era: to cherish our children . . . to renew our schools and open the doors of college even wider . . . to give working families security through health care, pensions and training . . . to fight crime and drugs so that violence is the exception, not the rule . . . to preserve our environment . . . to keep our nation the strongest force for peace and freedom on earth . . . and to restore trust in our government.

There are some things that only government can do. Earlier this week, I called on Congress to pass a growth agenda within 60 days, so that our economy keeps moving forward. We should start by passing the right kind of a balanced budget -- one that eliminates the deficit without devastating cuts in Medicare, Medicaid, education or the environment. We should reform welfare. We should pass an increase in the minimum wage. And we should pass the Kennedy-Kassebaum health care bill.

And there are some things that government should do in partnership with business and schools. In 1994, I signed into law helping create a national network of school-to-work programs. These programs are focused on kids who don't go on to college. Businesses work with schools, community colleges, universities and technical schools to design courses and to make are providing the right kinds of skills -- the skills that businesses need. They open their workplaces to students and provide the on-the-job training and quality, hands-on learning opportunities.

Over the past year and a half, some 42,000 employers have joined in, and 116,000 young people are learning new skills. Today, the Department of Labor announced that 37 additional communities around the nation -- including seven here in California -- will be receiving School-to-Work grants to enable them to strengthen existing partnerships. The California grants are being negotiated today with the offices of education in Los Angeles County, Napa County and Orange County, as well as partnerships in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, Sacramento and East San Gabriel Valley.

But economic growth and job creation doesn't come from government. It comes from private business. And businesses has a unique role and solemn responsibility in this new age.

We should never tell every business how to do its business. And we should never ask business to do so much that it chokes off the vitality of our dynamic economy. But corporations can be good citizens at the same time they turn good profits. We want corporations to be

responsible to their communities, their customers, and the environment. But today I want to discuss a particularly important responsibility. I want to challenge every corporation to live up to the duty that it owes to its own people, its own employees.

I hope that corporations will strive to provide a family friendly workplace. People work for one basic reason: to help support their families. Employers must help them to do this through more than just a paycheck. That can mean flexible hours, so that parents can spend time with their children while still getting their job done. That can mean day care, so that workers can know that their children are safe and nearby. And that most assuredly means encouraging employees to take advantage of their right to family and medical leave. That is every citizen's legal right; and it is every corporation's civic duty. That was the first bill I signed into law as President -- and it was one of the most important. Here in California nearly 300,000 workers will take family leave this year alone. No one should ever have to choose between being a good worker and a good parent.

And I believe that corporations should strive to give their employees quality health care and retirement benefits. The era when take home pay was the only important form of compensation is long gone. No paycheck can pay for the cost of an operation or some other dire medical emergency. And without pension plans, the most diligent of savers cannot fully protect their retirement. 401 K plans, which let employers and employees both contribute, are another way to provide retirement security, and I urge companies to set up such programs. In this new era, corporations should find it as unthinkable to deny secure pensions and adequate health benefits as to not meet the payroll at the end of the week.

I believe that we should work so that every job should be a pathway to advancement. By investing in education and training, enlightened business gives every employee the ability to move up. Dead end jobs teach employees that they shouldn't care about their work. But jobs that offer a ladder up encourage employees to do their best. They tell all our people: if you work hard, you will have your shot at the American dream.

And the burdens of our competitive system should be borne fairly, because employees are an asset, not a liability. It takes years to build an experienced and motivated workforce. But it can be destroyed in a day's panicked layoffs. In our economy, there will be layoffs -- although many more jobs are being created than destroyed. But where layoffs are necessary, they should be done humanely, by attrition if possible, and always with dignity -- take the time to place them in new jobs, with good severance. That will keep the trust of those who stay behind. The key to coping with economic change is not to discard people, not to toss them aside like xx, but to empower them with new skills. Not to downsize, but to uplift.

And every corporation should give its employees a safe workplace. No worker should ever have to fear coming to work. Work should not be a life-threatening experience. A safe workplace is one of the most basic elements of corporate responsibility. And we know that businesses that pay attention to the safety of their workers do better than their competitors.

These are challenges for American business. But business will never be able to meet

these challenges if you do not do something simple, something that has been done here at Harman International: give employees a voice. You know better than anyone else what works and what doesn't. Responsible corporations make sure that workers are heard -- whether collective or individual -- so that the people with the greatest stake in a business have the chance to help guide its destiny.

Family friendly workplaces. Health care and pensions. Training for workers. Sharing the benefits and burdens. A safe workplace. A voice for workers. These are elements of responsibility that every corporation should strive for. I challenge every corporation to recognize that the bottom line for businesses and the bottom line for our country is the same. If we do this, we will move forward, together.

[STANDARD CLOSER]

~~XX ASAP XX~~

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FOR LEE,

DORIS, KATE

FROM Ruby

7 pages 936_a

3/8/96

Amst

Document No. _____

to Lee
Kate
HC
PFB

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3-7 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3-8

SUBJECT: Corp. Citizenship Memo

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☒	☐
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McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☒	☐	REED	☒	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☒	☐		☐	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐		☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐		☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS: Any comment?

RESPONSE: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 7, 1996

96 MAR 7 PG: 56

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From: Laura Tyson and Gene Sperling

Subject: Corporate Citizenship Issues

1. MESSAGE ON NEW CORPORATE TAX REFORM IDEAS: The most pressing issue we must get resolution on is whether we are actively considering or encouraging ideas to give tax incentives to "good firms" such as those proposed in the Bingaman/Kennedy/Gephardt legislation.

We have a major public message problem on this right now that has two main parts: marginalization of our economic agenda and division within the Administration.

A. Marginalization: Secretary Reich has created the prospect that we are considering major tax reform to reward "good" and punish "bad" corporations (see attached op-ed by Secretary Reich in yesterday's *Financial Times*). His message is working to marginalize the rest of our economic agenda as proposed in the State of the Union and in your balanced budget plan in two ways.

First, it questions our longterm concern about income stagnation and worker insecurity because it seems like we are just discovering these problems and that we are responding to Pat Buchanan by rushing out new proposals to address them. It also contributes to a general sense of "malaise" about an essentially well-performing economy.

Second, it marginalizes the policy responses we already have because by putting out the possibility that we may be coming up with some new tax proposals, we have shifted all the media interest from our existing policies to new ones. This has had the effect of marginalizing our current proposals, because it seems like even we do not think they are sufficiently responsive.

B. Division: All of your economic advisors have serious reservations about the wisdom of advocating the kind of corporate tax breaks Secretary Reich has proposed. Your economic advisors have raised questions about several issues, including: their cost; whether they would be manipulated by companies to provide tax relief for activities they are already financing; and whether they might have unintended consequences, such as raising taxes on "good" companies that fall on bad times and in response have to cut back "good" activities in response to market pressure.

Your economic advisors other than Secretary Reich are convinced that these proposals are questionable, if not outright bad, ideas, but so far they have not wanted to air their views publicly so as to avoid creating the story of division among your advisors. But the press is on the verge of writing that story anyway in response to Secretary Reich's repeated pronouncements.

In light of these two major public relations (and thus political) problems, we feel it is critical that your economic spokespersons and Mike McCurry be able to tell reporters the following:

- We are focused on our current agenda, which is substantial.
- We will be focusing on challenging corporations to be good corporate citizens -- and looking for ways to highlight such good corporate citizenship.
- We are not contemplating the introduction of any new tax proposals at this time. We also have some concerns and questions about the proposals made by Bingaman, Gephardt, and Kennedy, but we are always open to reviewing new ideas through a rigorous NEC process.
- If asked whether anyone in the Administration is speaking for the President when they say we are considering new tax incentives for good corporations, we need to be able to say "no."

2. AFFIRMATIVE MESSAGE ON INCOME INSECURITY AND CORPORATE

CITIZENSHIP: While your advisors strongly oppose sending signals that we are considering new tax proposals, we believe there are three positive ways we can and should address the related issues of income insecurity and corporate responsibility.

A: Emphasize Our Existing Proposals for Addressing Economic Insecurity: All of us, including Secretary Reich, can do much more to explain to people the significance of what we are proposing, including:

- **\$10,000 Education Deduction:** Benefiting 17 million American families
- **Raising the Minimum Wage:** Benefiting 10 million working families with a pay raise.

- **Health Insurance Reforms:** Portability and prevention against discrimination based on family illness.
- **Health Coverage During Job Loss:** Health coverage for 3.8 million during layoffs or other job loss so that no American is ever a pink slip and one illness away from financial devastation.
- **Pensions:** Increased coverage for employees in small businesses; IRA for retirement, health care and training; protection against 401 (k) fraud and pension reversions.
- **GI Bill of Rights for Workers:** Every laid-off worker gets a \$2600 voucher.

B. Attack Republicans for Opposition to these Worker Protections: Together with our positive agenda we have a tremendous opportunity to show how Republicans wanted to raise taxes, student loan costs, and Medicare premiums on struggling families, while cutting training, giving a green light to firms to raid their workers pensions, fighting for large tax breaks for the wealthy, and opposing an increase in the minimum wage.

C. Use Presidential Persuasion for Corporate Citizenship: Woven into this message -- as you have done in your recent speeches -- can be a strong message calling for corporate citizenship. We believe that you can take an active rhetorical approach to Presidential persuasion on corporate citizenship through a number of methods:

Speeches that Showcase Corporate Citizenship: You can raise your corporate citizenship challenge by doing what you are doing this Friday -- going to top "good" corporations and explaining to the nation how companies can do right and well at the same time.

Call for National Dialogue Through Conference: You would raise the profile of the debate by calling in top CEOs and leading a national debate on what constitutes good corporate citizenship. Secretaries Rubin and Reich and I have sent you a proposal suggesting what such a conference might look like. A few of your advisors, however, are concerned that without tangible results, such a conference might look too much like the Little Rock Conference of 1992 and not enough like you have produced results.

Establish Principles for Good Corporate Citizenship and Seek Support: You could work with some supportive CEOs to develop a set of principles or guidelines for good corporate behavior. Such principles could be developed in advance of a CEO conference on corporate citizenship, or could grow out of such a conference.

The private sector must take a greater role in helping Americans to move from the old economy to the new, says **Robert Reich**



A hand across the great divide

Pat Buchanan may fade from the political scene in the run-up to November's presidential election. But his campaign is fuelled by anger over the falling living standards of many Americans which is unlikely to subside.

Wage disparities have been widening and real wages sliding since the late 1970s. Although the Clinton administration has restored job growth and shrunk the deficit, and median wages have stopped falling behind, the long-term challenge of restoring wage growth remains.

But while Mr Buchanan has identified the right issue, his solutions are irresponsible and dangerous. The fault does not lie with immigrants, the World Trade Organisation, the North American Free Trade Agreement, welfare mothers, affirmative action, venal corporations or rapacious chief executives. It lies in two huge changes in the way the economy is organised.

The first is the enormous pressure the old mass-production system that used to provide good middle-class jobs has come under from new information technologies and global trade and investment. This has caused the economic earth to crack open, leaving tens of millions of Americans trapped on the wrong side of a great divide.

Contrary to the views of some neo-Luddites, the result is not fewer jobs. There are many new ones, but the good ones lie on the other side of the divide. They require technical or problem-solving skills and the capacity to acquire new skills continuously. Machinists are being supplanted by operators of computer-controlled machine tools; garage mechanics, by automotive technicians who can diagnose and repair the electronic gadgets which control today's cars; clerks by office technicians skilled in using computers for storing and updating data.

In every advanced economy, demand is rapidly shifting in favour of people with such skills and against people without them. The earnings of the former are rising; the earnings of the latter are dropping (or, as in much of western Europe, they are unemployed).

Those who remain trapped in the old economy either do not know what skills are needed, or cannot afford the costs of getting them, or feel too old to learn, or cannot easily uproot and move to where good new jobs can be found. As a result, most Americans who lose their jobs and find new ones never return to previous levels of earnings.

The second big change is that the implicit social compact which used to bind corporations with their workers has come undone. Thirty years ago, a company that earned healthy profits could offer its employees secure jobs with rising wages and benefits – and their communities could count on a steady tax base.

If the economy turned sour, employees might be laid off for a time. But when the economy revived, the work would return. The very term "lay-off" suggested a *temporary* separation. Unions played an important role in enforcing this compact, but it was enforced primarily by public expectations – an unspoken but widely-accepted norm that when a company did well, its employees and community would also do well. For a business not to share the benefits of its success would have been unseemly.

Those days are over because of intensifying competition for investment. Deregulation has forced airlines, telephone companies, utilities, distribution networks and

financial markets to mind the bottom line. Information technology has shrunk transaction times between suppliers and customers. Easy access to capital markets has allowed small companies to grab market share from big ones.

Add the convenience with which vast amounts of capital can now be moved at the push of a key on a personal computer and the result is "electronic capitalism" – a worldwide system for immediately redeploying financial assets where they can earn their highest return.

Gone forever is the gentlemanly investment system that once allowed chief executives to balance the interests of shareholders against those of employees and communities. Now, chief executives who *do not* abandon their employees and communities when the bottom line requires it risk trouble – while those who do are able to pocket multi-million dollar bonuses and stock options. Even the term "lay-off" no longer means what it used to. Most lay-offs are now permanent. A new word is needed to

describe this phenomenon – perhaps "cast-offs", rather than lay-offs. This change in the implicit social compact makes it harder to deal with the more competitive business environment. The modern corporation's sole focus on maximising shareholder returns makes it less able to ease the workforce's transition to the new economy.

The President wants to consolidate federal job-training programmes into vouchers which unemployed or low-wage workers can use at community colleges or technical schools to obtain skills. He has also proposed significant tax deductions to offset family expenses for university education or job training.

But the public sector cannot possibly do the job alone. The private sector must take more responsibility for helping Americans across the great divide from the old economy to the new. Business will need incentives to do things which do not necessarily improve shareholder returns but benefit society as a whole.

One possibility (this is far from a formal legislative proposal) would be to reduce or eliminate corporate income taxes for companies that achieve certain minimum requirements – for example upgrading the general skills of employees, sharing more of the profits with them and, when laying them off, retraining and placing them in new jobs.

This is a modest measure. Charitable enterprises are already spared paying income taxes; partnerships and proprietorships also receive favourable tax treatment. These differences reflect judgments about the social benefits and responsibilities stemming from these different forms of organisation.

Nations as a *whole* are better off when employers teach their workers basic or industry-wide skills beyond what is required to function effectively in their current job. National economies as a whole are ~~more flexible and productive when~~ employers ensure workers who are no longer needed get trained for and placed in new jobs. Yet, because shareholders do not reap the full benefits of such investments, even the most enlightened chief executive is loathe to make them to the extent that society needs.

What may be rational for each individual corporation is irrational for society. Almost three-quarters of national output comes from people:

only a quarter from machinery. The quality of a nation's labour force is the engine of economic growth; physical capital is the caboose.

If a significant portion of the workforce lacks the skills to succeed in the new economy, everyone's standard of living is imperilled. Widening inequalities and insecurities also contribute to crime, delinquency and threats to public health.

Can government fill the breach? Only partly. While government can help people get job skills and offer support when unemployed, massive accumulations of public debt over the last 15 years require austerity. As President Clinton noted in his State of the Union address, "the era of big government is over".

To be sure, government can make more effective uses of its resources. For example, the administration has taken steps to change the unemployment insurance system - designed to provide income support during temporary lay-offs - into a re-employment system designed to move people rapidly into new jobs.

But the same logic can be applied to business: there are social advantages in improving the quality and flexibility of the workforce, and societal costs in failing to do so. Certain enterprises may be well-positioned to maximise these advantages and minimise these costs - better positioned than others, and surely better positioned than government. Society should encourage them to do so, and reward them accordingly.

Those who worship at the altar of the free market need not fear blasphemy. Corporations would not be required to keep on workers who do not contribute to the bottom line, nor to remain in communities if there are more efficient places to produce. It would be a simple *quid pro quo*: lower - or no - corporate income tax for accepting more responsibility for the social costs and benefits of economic change.

Where to make up the lost revenues? One possible source would be ending the myriad special subsidies and tax breaks targeted to particular companies, which provide no appreciable public benefits. Such corporate welfare totals over \$100bn a year in the US, according to the estimates of think-tanks across the political spectrum.

Others will have different ideas for how corporations can best respond to the growing inequalities and insecurities experienced by working people trapped in the old economy. But discussion about the proper role of the corporation at this unique moment in history is no less important than the current discussion on the role of government.

When so many are foundering in the face of record profits and a soaring stock market, the failure of the private sector to respond imperils continued prosperity and stability. If too many people feel excluded from the gains of a growing economy and disproportionately burdened by its risks and costs, they will eventually support policies that sacrifice growth in favour of economic security - such as trade protection, capital controls and inflexible employment rules.

The author is US secretary for labor.

~~XX AS AP XX~~

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FOR

Lee, Kate

FROM Ruby

3/7/96 8 pages

830 pm.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3-7 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3-8

SUBJECT: Corp. Citizenship Memo

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
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PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☒	☐	REED	☒	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☒	☐		☐	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐		☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐		☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Any comment?

RESPONSE:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 7, 1996

96 MAR 7 4:56

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Those days are over because of intensifying competition for investment. Deregulation has forced airlines, telephone companies, utilities, distribution networks and

financial markets to mind the bottom line. Information technology has shrunk transaction times between suppliers and customers. Easy access to capital markets has allowed small companies to grab market share from big ones.

Add the convenience with which vast amounts of capital can now be moved at the push of a key on a personal computer and the result is "electronic capitalism" - a worldwide system for immediately redeploying financial assets where they can earn their highest return.

Gone forever is the gentlemanly investment system that once allowed chief executives to balance the interests of shareholders against those of employees and communities. Now, chief executives who *do not* abandon their employees and communities when the bottom line requires it risk trouble - while those who do are able to pocket multi-million dollar bonuses and stock options. Even the term "lay-off" no longer means what it used to. Most lay-offs are now permanent. A new word is needed to

describe this phenomenon - perhaps "cast-offs", rather than lay-offs. This change in the implicit social compact makes it harder to deal with the more competitive business environment. The modern corporation's sole focus on maximising shareholder returns makes it less able to ease the workforce's transition to the new economy.

The President wants to consolidate federal job-training programmes into vouchers which unemployed or low-wage workers can use at community colleges or technical schools to obtain skills. He has also proposed significant tax deductions to offset family expenses for university education or job training.

But the public sector cannot possibly do the job alone. The private sector must take more responsibility for helping Americans across the great divide from the old economy to the new. Business will need incentives to do things which do not necessarily improve shareholder returns but benefit society as a whole.

One possibility (this is far from a formal legislative proposal) would be to reduce or eliminate corporate income taxes for companies that achieve certain minimum requirements - for example upgrading the general skills of employees, sharing more of the profits with them and, when laying them off, retraining and placing them in new jobs.

This is a modest measure. Charitable enterprises are already spared paying income taxes; partnerships and proprietorships also receive favourable tax treatment. These differences reflect judgments about the social benefits and responsibilities stemming from these different forms of organisation.

Nations as a *whole* are better off when employers teach their workers basic or industry-wide skills beyond what is required to function effectively in their current job. National economies as a whole are ~~more flexible and productive when employers ensure workers who are no longer needed get trained for and placed in new jobs. Yet, because shareholders do not reap the full benefits of such investments, even the most enlightened chief executive is loathe to make them to the extent that society needs.~~

What may be rational for each individual corporation is irrational for society. Almost three-quarters of national output comes from people:

only a quarter from machinery. The quality of a nation's labour force is the engine of economic growth; physical capital is the caboose.

If a significant portion of the workforce lacks the skills to succeed in the new economy, everyone's standard of living is imperilled. Widening inequalities and insecurities also contribute to crime, delinquency and threats to public health.

Can government fill the breach? Only partly. While government can help people get job skills and offer support when unemployed, massive accumulations of public debt over the last 15 years require austerity. As President Clinton noted in his State of the Union address, "the era of big government is over".

To be sure, government can make more effective uses of its resources. For example, the administration has taken steps to change the unemployment insurance system - designed to provide income support during temporary lay-offs - into a re-employment system designed to move people rapidly into new jobs.

But the same logic can be applied to business: there are social advantages in improving the quality and flexibility of the workforce, and societal costs in failing to do so. Certain enterprises may be well-positioned to maximise these advantages and minimise these costs - better positioned than others, and surely better positioned than government. Society should encourage them to do so, and reward them accordingly.

Those who worship at the altar of the free market need not fear blasphemy. Corporations would not be required to keep on workers who do not contribute to the bottom line, nor to remain in communities if there are more efficient places to produce. It would be a simple *quid pro quo*: lower - or no - corporate income tax for accepting more responsibility for the social costs and benefits of economic change.

Where to make up the lost revenues? One possible source would be ending the myriad special subsidies and tax breaks targeted to particular companies, which provide no appreciable public benefits. Such corporate welfare totals over \$100bn a year in the US, according to the estimates of think-tanks across the political spectrum.

Others will have different ideas for how corporations can best respond to the growing inequalities and insecurities experienced by working people trapped in the old economy. But discussion about the proper role of the corporation at this unique moment in history is no less important than the current discussion on the role of government.

When so many are foundering in the face of record profits and a soaring stock market, the failure of the private sector to respond imperils continued prosperity and stability. If too many people feel excluded from the gains of a growing economy and disproportionately burdened by its risks and costs, they will eventually support policies that sacrifice growth in favour of economic security - such as trade protection, capital controls and inflexible employment rules.

The author is US secretary for labor.

Adelt

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3-6

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3-6 COB

SUBJECT: HR 2196 - National Technology Transfer...

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☒	☐
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☐	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☒	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☒	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

LAST day for action is Monday MARCH 11.
Any thoughts or comment re signing?

RESPONSE:

Bill is here

153517



THE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

March 6, 1996

P/2: 36

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 2196 - National Technology
Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995
Sponsors - Rep. Morella (R) Maryland and 3 others

Last Day for Action

March 11, 1996 - Monday

Purpose

To (1) enhance commercial uses of inventions developed in Federal laboratories and (2) streamline procedures for regulating the safety of industrial fasteners.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Department of Commerce	Approval
Department of Energy	Approval (Informally)
Department of Justice	No objection (Informally)
Department of State	No objection (Informally)
General Services Administration	No objection (Informally)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	No objection (Informally)
Office of Government Ethics	No objection (Informally)
Office of Personnel Management	No objection (Informally)
National Science Foundation	Defers to Commerce
Department of Education	Defers to Commerce (Informally)
Department of Health and Human Services	Defers to Commerce (Informally)
Office of the United States Trade Representative	No comment (Informally)
Department of Defense	No response

Discussion

H.R. 2196 prescribes certain terms for agreements between Federal laboratories and private entities for the commercialization of technology developed in Federal labs. The enrolled bill also amends other technology-related statutes, as described below.

Commercialization of Technology Invented in Federal Labs. Current law authorizes Federal agencies to enter into cooperative research and development agreements (CRADAs) with private companies, universities, and others. One of the goals of CRADAs is to transfer technology created in Federal labs to the private sector for commercial production. The CRADAs cover patent and licensing rights of the Federal lab and the collaborating party.

Federal agencies currently have broad discretion to determine intellectual property rights under CRADAs. According to the report of the House Science Committee on H.R. 2196, "[c]ompanies are reluctant to enter into CRADAs . . . unless they have some assurance they will control important intellectual property rights."

H.R. 2196 entitles a CRADA participant, at a minimum, to an exclusive license for a pre-negotiated application ("field of use") of an invention resulting from a CRADA. The enrolled bill also generally provides that CRADA participants shall retain title to inventions made solely by their employees.

The exclusive licenses for CRADA participants would be subject to specified conditions. For example, the Federal lab could negotiate to receive royalties and would maintain the right to use the invention. If the Government used the invention, it could not disclose trade secrets or certain other proprietary information. If the collaborator failed to use the invention in its licensed field of use, the Government could grant an exclusive license to another entity in exceptional circumstances.

The enrolled bill would allow the exchange of personnel, services, and property between a Federal lab and a CRADA participant. It would also allow a Federal lab to use funds received from the CRADA participant to hire personnel to carry out the agreement. Such personnel would not be subject to the Federal agency's employment ceilings.

Royalty Payments to Federal Employees. Current law requires agencies to pay to a Federal employee 15 percent of the royalties it receives for the employee's invention. H.R. 2196 would require the agency to pay all of the first \$2,000 in royalties (and 15 percent of any additional royalties) to the Federal employee. The maximum annual royalty that could be paid to an employee would be increased to \$150,000 from \$100,000. Royalties could also be used by the lab for other specified purposes. Balances remaining two years after the royalties are received would be paid to the Treasury.

Fasteners. H.R. 2196 amends the Fastener Quality Act based on the recommendations of a national advisory committee. The enrolled bill preserves the Act's safety protections for fasteners (e.g., bolts and screws) used in high stress situations (e.g., bridges), while removing certain testing and inventory requirements. For example, H.R. 2196 permits industry to test the metal that fasteners will be made from, instead of testing individual fastener lots. The Commerce Department is authorized to conduct investigations to enforce the Act subject to policies and procedures approved by the Attorney General.

Commerce advises in its views letter that these amendments could save \$400 million in costs that would otherwise be imposed on business.

Standards. H.R. 2196 requires Federal agencies to use technical standards and specifications developed by industry-led bodies. This provision codifies guidance issued by this Office. It addresses a concern that conflicting standards issued by various Federal agencies impose an unnecessary burden on industry. An agency could use other standards if the head of the agency transmits an explanation to this Office. Beginning with FY 1997, this Office would be required to transmit annually to Congress a report summarizing all such explanations received during the preceding year.

The enrolled bill makes Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) responsible for coordinating the Federal Government's use of private sector standards. NIST must transmit a plan for implementing this responsibility to Congress within 90 days after enactment of H.R. 2196.

Miscellaneous Provisions. Current law allows Federal agencies to give excess scientific equipment to public and private schools and nonprofit institutions. H.R. 2196 provides that such equipment may also be lent or leased to such institutions.

The enrolled bill contains several other provisions affecting NIST. These provisions would:

- Make permanent a requirement that certain Federal agencies transfer annually to NIST 0.008 percent of their laboratory budgets. These funds are used by the Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer, an interagency body.
- Extend indefinitely NIST's personnel management demonstration authority. The authority gives NIST flexibility to hire top scientists (e.g., by providing broader salary ranges).

- Increase from 40 to 60 the maximum number of postdoctoral fellowships administered by NIST.
- Increase from nine to 15 the membership of NIST's Visiting Committee on Advanced Technology and increase from five to ten the number of members that must be from U.S. industry.
- Authorize NIST to offer to all of its employees the use of an existing shuttle service between its Maryland campus and the nearby Metro station.

Pay-As-You-Go Scoring

H.R. 2196 would affect direct spending; therefore, it is subject to the pay-as-you-go requirements of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. We estimate that the direct spending would increase by less than \$100,000 per year.

Conclusion and Recommendations

We join the Departments of Commerce and Energy in recommending approval of H.R. 2196, which passed the House and Senate by voice votes.


For
Alice M. Rivlin
Director

Enclosures

~~XX AS AP XX~~

Time sensitive

Make copies for

Lee, Doris, Kate,

M Yager

From Ruby

6 pgs. 3pm 3/6/96

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/6/96 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ASAP

SUBJECT: Remarks - Drug Conference Speech

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☒	☐
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☒	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☒	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☒	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☐	☐	<u>Waldman</u>	☒	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐	<u>Toiv</u>	☒	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	<u>Speerling</u>	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	<u>Burke</u>	☒	☐
			<u>Bern-Ami</u>	☒	☐

REMARKS: Comments ASAP to Jonathan Prince

RESPONSE:

3/6/96 5:20pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
ADDRESS TO STUDENTS
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL
GREENBELT, MARYLAND
MARCH 7, 1996**

96 MAR 6 P 6 : 08

Acknowledgments: Thank you Mark Anderes (student gov't president) for the introduction. Principal, Dr. Gerald Boarman. Gov. Glendening, Lt. Gov. Townsend, P.G. County Exec. Wayne Curry; Sen. Sarbanes, Reps. Hoyer, Wynn, Portman, Waters; Rev. Jesse Jackson. Sec. Cisneros. Gen. McCaffrey; And two graduates of Eleanor Roosevelt who work at the White House -- Cheryl Mills, Assoc. Counsel and Andy Blocker, Legislative Affairs.

Good morning. I'm very happy to be here. I want to thank everyone at Eleanor Roosevelt High School for welcoming us today, and for hosting our White House Conference on Youth, Drugs, and Violence. After I speak with you, I'm going to join the conference. But I wanted to come here first, because this conference is about you. It's about making your families stronger and your future brighter.

You probably don't think about it this way very often, but the older you get, the more you'll find that different roles in your life bring different responsibilities and different perspectives with them. You have responsibilities as high school students, as sons and daughters -- and you probably have different responsibilities as somebody's best friend, maybe somebody's older brother or sister.

Like all of you, I don't have just one set of responsibilities, or one perspective on things. So this morning, I want to speak to you as President and the head of our government, but I also want to speak to you as a member of our American community. And I want to speak to you as a father with a daughter in high school.

As head of government I want to talk about what we have to do together, to create opportunity for young people, and to keep you safe. As a community leader I want to talk about how people can come together from all walks of life -- from large corporations and small businesses, schools, houses of worship, to private citizens -- to do things government cannot -- and should not -- do on its own. And as a father and concerned adult, I want to talk about what all Americans must do in their own lives to take personal responsibility for their future.

In January, when I delivered the State of the Union Address, I talked about the enormous age of possibility we live in today. You are better prepared to make the most of this age of possibility than anyone else. My generation has to learn about the computer age as it unfolds. You're growing up in it. We had to get used to instant communications around the world. It's second nature to you. You will have more chances to live exciting,

prosperous, and rewarding lives than any generation in history.

The future before you is nearly limitless -- but we do have real challenges to face and overcome so you can get there. I believe America must face seven great challenges as we move into the future. I talked about them in the State of the Union. We have to strengthen our families; provide better education for all Americans; enhance the economic security of working families; protect our environment; maintain our world leadership for peace and freedom; and continue to make our government work better.

And we must relentlessly fight against the crime and gangs and drugs that destroys lives and threatens our way of life. We must cherish our children, and give them a chance for safe lives. We have to crack down on the gangs that terrorize neighborhoods and rob too many young people of their future. We have to get rid of the guns that turn arguments into terrible tragedies like the one that took the life of C.J. Brown. We have to take back our streets so mothers and fathers don't have to be afraid when their son or daughter is waiting for a ride after work -- like Julie Ferguson was the night she was killed.

This morning I want to talk especially about the danger of drug abuse. In the last few years, even as overall drug use in America has dropped, there has been a frightening increase in drug abuse by people your age. And at the same time usage has gone up, belief that drugs are dangerous has gone down. Let me be perfectly clear: Anyone who thinks drugs aren't dangerous is one hundred percent wrong. Drugs are deadly. They destroy your minds and ruin your bodies; they will steal your future, and they may very well steal your life.

The danger doesn't only come from the drugs themselves -- wherever you find drug abuse, you can bet the world you'll find crime and violence following soon after. Those who think we should throw in the towel and just make drugs legal are dead wrong. That would be bad for our families, and bad for our country. We have to fight drug abuse wherever and whenever we see it.

One of the best ways to do that is to show America how it can be done. That's why we're holding this conference at Roosevelt instead of some hotel or government building. The students, teachers, and parents of Eleanor Roosevelt High School are doing a remarkable job fighting drugs and violence. Drugs and violence aren't a perfect stranger here, but this community has come together to send them packing.

The way you're doing it is a good lesson for all Americans. You are pulling together as a community, creating opportunity and demanding responsibility. I want everyone in America to see that when a community comes together to fight drugs, a community can win.

The era of big government is over -- we can't solve the drug problem from Washington and we can't stamp out youth violence just by passing laws. Each of us has our own role to play: government, communities, families, individuals. We must do our part in Washington; we should never turn a deaf ear and leave you to fend for yourselves. But make no mistake about it: In the end, the fight against drugs will be won in this gym, in

your homes, and in families like yours across America.

What can government do? Government has a responsibility to help Americans feel secure in their homes, on their streets, and in our schools. The Crime Bill we fought for in 1994 is helping to put 100,000 more police officers on local streets. We banned 19 deadly assault weapons, and we're fighting Republican attempts to repeal it. We passed the Brady Bill to require a 5 day waiting period for background checks on people who want to buy handguns. We passed three-strikes-you're out to put the most dangerous criminals behind bars for life without parole, and we expanded the death penalty. We are fighting against domestic violence to protect women from brutal abuse.

The Crime Bill is helping thousands of schools to fight drugs and violence: with drug-education, gang-prevention, metal detectors, and increased security. It helps support school-based education programs, like D.A.R.E. I saw them work in the schools when my daughter participated in one. We made it a federal crime for any person under the age of 18 to carry a handgun except when supervised by an adult. Last year I fought for a law requiring states to expel any student who brings a gun to school for one year. No excuses. You have zero tolerance guns at Roosevelt and we should have zero tolerance for guns in every school in America.

We're working to get drugs and guns and crime out of our schools for good. We have to do more. That's why I'm proud that General Barry McCaffrey agreed to lead the battle against drugs as Drug Czar. General McCaffrey fought in Vietnam and in the Gulf War. He is a real life hero. But I'll tell you something: General McCaffrey will never win the fight against drugs and violence without the help of all Americans.

Just as government has its role to play, people in our communities must come together and fight this together. That's what Grad Night is all about. Your parents know that peer pressure to use drugs and alcohol, always strong, is especially intense on graduation night. ~~They also know that when you graduate high school you want to celebrate your~~ achievement. I want everyone to know what your parents did.

They got together, got businesses involved, mobilized other parents, and ~~now~~ every year they throw you an all-night party. Seniors come to school at 11:00, give their keys and bags to their parents, load up the buses and don't come back until six in the morning. They spend the night swimming and playing basketball, eating all kinds of food, dancing; they even have a chance to win a car. Last year, there were 622 seniors. 597 showed up to celebrate. The federal government could never throw a graduation party as exciting -- and safe -- as the one Roosevelt parents put together with the help of this community.

That's the kind of community spirit and commitment we need across this country. I'm very happy to announce today that the leaders of a major American industry, working with the Drug Czar's office, have come together to do their part.

We know that the fight against youth drug abuse must begin at home. We also know that many parents don't always recognize the warning signs of drug abuse, and are unsure

how to approach their children when they do. So what can we do about this? On its own, the government can't do that much. But working with big business and with local doctors, America can do a lot.

We know that when people need health advice they turn to their family doctor. And we know that the pharmaceutical industry sends sales representatives to every doctor's office in the country.

I am proud to announce that 15 major pharmaceutical companies are launching a \$33 Million campaign to put drug education material in the hands of 400,000 doctors. The pharmaceutical companies will use their considerable marketing savvy to develop materials that help parents -- and doctors -- recognize warning signs, and teach them what to do about it. They will use their vast distribution system -- 17,000 sales reps -- to put these materials in doctor's hands. Doctors will be better educated themselves, and they will be better prepared to help parents help their children. This is businesses helping families, and it will make a huge difference. I'd like the pharmaceutical executives with us to stand up. I applaud you for your leadership, and I hope others will follow your example.

But like everything we do to fight drugs, without personal responsibility on the part of every American, this effort will never succeed. Parents must teach children right and wrong. Parents must punish children -- and high school students -- when they cross the line. Parents must get involved and stay involved in your education. Parents should provide a constant drumbeat for their kids: Drugs are not safe, drugs are illegal, drugs will put you in jail, drugs may cost you your life. And parents had better set a good example.

But in the end, it all comes down to you. You stand to gain the most as we move into the future -- and you have the highest burden to ensure you get there in shape to enjoy it. No government program, no community partnership, no threat of punishment will keep drugs out of your hands if you set out to find them. You are old enough to know the difference between right and wrong, and you are old enough that sooner or later someone's going to ask you to choose.

I'm sure that many of you have been pressured to do drugs before, and I'm sure it will happen again. And I know when I tell you to say no, some of you probably think, "That's easy for him to say." I know the pressure can be incredible. But as incredible as the pressure is, the danger is that much worse.

You have to look within yourself. You have to think about what kind of future you want to have. I meant it when I said that your future is nearly limitless. If you work hard enough, it can be just about anything you want to make it. But if you give them a chance, drugs will snatch your future from you before you know what's happening. And don't fool yourself. Don't think that you'll be different. Drugs are deadly. They don't discriminate, they don't care who you are, and they will ruin your life if you let them into it.

So some Saturday night when it seems easy to go along with the crowd -- don't. No matter how cool the kids who use drugs seem to be, the truth is they aren't cool at all. You

have to be stronger than they are. You have to tell them if they want to be your friends, they shouldn't use drugs. If they don't listen, you have to be strong enough to walk away.

Now, I know that sometimes it seems adults spend more time talking about kids who get into trouble than kids who don't. So I want say to the millions of young people in America, and all of you here, who avoid drugs, who don't drink: You are doing the right thing. Don't doubt it for a moment. Your parents and teachers are incredibly proud of you. I am proud of you.

You keep saying, "No" to drugs. Stay away from folks who think drugs and guns are cool. They're not your friends. I will keep doing everything in my power to make and keep our schools safe. Together, we will make sure that you have a chance to live the incredible future you deserve.

Thank you and God bless you all.

~~XX~~ ASAP ~~XX~~

Time Sensitive

Make copies for
Lee, Flo, Brian
from Ruby

3/6/96 7 pages

7²⁵ pm

AMT

Document No. _____

See
the memo
to Myers
R. Myers
Katie
R/B

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3-6 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3-7

SUBJECT: Executive Action on Welfare Reform

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☒	☐
RIVLIN	☒	☐	REED	☒	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☒	☐	Angell	☒	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐	Apfel	☒	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	Spearing	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS: Please advise.

RESPONSE:



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

MAR 6 1996

96 MAR 6 P 1 : 23

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Executive Action on Welfare Reform

Our Administration has made considerable progress in reforming the federal welfare system, even as congressional action has been stalled. As you noted in January in your State of the Union address, AFDC caseloads are down. Food Stamp rolls are down. Work participation rates and child support collections are up. And 37 governors--Democrats and Republicans--have taken advantage of demonstration waivers issued by HHS to demand work, require responsibility, and protect children.

We now have the opportunity to take further executive action in the areas of work and responsibility, and to address the special needs of teen parents, even as we continue to work with Congress on bipartisan legislation. The actions I have outlined below would not only highlight your commitment to welfare reform, but could genuinely encourage the states to step up their own commitments to change. I believe these executive actions would spur Congress forward on bipartisan national legislation, and, if legislation is not forthcoming, would enhance the Administration's independent progress on welfare reform.

I propose four areas of action. While these proposals are severable, we see them as a package. I recommend that you issue a Presidential Memorandum instructing the Department to take action in all four areas as soon as possible.

Background

A major goal of welfare reform is to help AFDC recipients achieve economic self-sufficiency. This focus also underpinned the Family Support Act, which established the JOBS program in 1988. HHS has the authority to implement immediately proposals that strengthen the states' JOBS obligations and affect the recipients participating in JOBS programs and to urge similar changes for AFDC recipients not in the JOBS programs, bringing closer together activities and expectations for the two groups. New regulations would be required in order to place additional mandates on states and recipients in the AFDC population who do not participate in the JOBS programs.

Personal Responsibility Plans

Proposal: Require States to have Personal Responsibility Plans in place for most welfare recipients.

As a condition of receiving JOBS funding, every two years, states must submit State Plans for administering their JOBS programs. The submission and review of State Plans provide a forum for shaping the administration of the JOBS programs. As one element of program administration, states must ensure that JOBS participants receive employability status assessments and have individual employability plans. Typically, these individual plans have been oriented significantly toward education and training.

The next State Plan submissions for the JOBS programs are due this summer. We propose to require states, in their summer submissions, to commit to a work-based reorientation of their JOBS participants' individual employability plans. Prior to the summer State Plan submissions, the Department would prescribe the components of employability plans necessary to transform them into genuine Personal Responsibility Plans focused on job search, work and activities directed at quick movement of JOBS participants into the labor force.

At the same time, we would urge states to institute similar, work-based Personal Responsibility Plans for all recipients who can work, even for those who are not JOBS participants. States implementing that practice would significantly expand the scope and reach of work-based planning for their beneficiary population. Through regulation, we could make Personal Responsibility Plans a requirement for all AFDC recipients who are able to work.

Require Teens to Stay in School

Proposal: Seek to keep minor parents in school, and encourage States to make minor parents live at home.

The Family Support Act requires that JOBS participants who are minor parents and who have not graduated from high school stay in school as a condition of receiving benefits. That Act, in addition, permits states to require minor parents to live at home and to receive assistance in the form of protective payments to their own parents. Because the latter is an explicit State option in the statute, living at home could not be made a federal requirement through executive action.

As part of the executive action, HHS would have states describe how they will ensure that JOBS-participating minor parents stay in school. In addition, we would strongly urge states to take advantage of their option to require minor parents to live at home whenever appropriate and could provide public recognition for States exercising that option.

Work Requirements

Proposal: Establish and strengthen work requirements.

Two distinct actions are necessary in order to establish and strengthen work requirements: One, our new Personal Responsibility Plans should be extended to cover all AFDC recipients able to work and should be reoriented toward work. Two, new and expanded state work participation rates should be established.

The Family Support Act required that states have specified percentages of their non-exempt AFDC recipients participating in the JOBS program each year. Those participation rate standards expired in 1995. (AFDC-UP participation rates, which cover a very small part of the caseload, are currently at 60 percent, and remain in place through 1998.)

Rather than set new participation rates for just the JOBS programs, all states should aim for participation by all non-exempt recipients in work or activities leading toward work. States should set performance goals for participation and for placements. We can implement these goals incrementally.

First, in structuring this summer's round of State JOBS Plans, we would require states to incorporate the new work focus, as noted above. Additionally, we would urge states to create individual employability assessments for non-JOBS participants and to direct those employability plans, too, toward work. Second, we would redefine "participation." We would make clear that both unsubsidized and subsidized work count as participation, and that those who leave the caseload for work should be counted for six months. The requirement of 20 hours per week of work would continue to provide the basis for the participation rate.

We would establish new participation goals. In calculating the rate of participation, we would ask the states to report not only data on JOBS participants but also information on the whole non-exempt caseload working or directly preparing for work. We would suggest that participation goals for that combined population (i.e., JOBS participants and others) be set at 30 percent in 1997, 35 percent in 1998 and 40 percent in 1999. (We would separately retain the currently established requirement for the AFDC-UP recipients.)

These goals would serve as guidance to states as they plan to meet the obligations that regulations would impose on them and their recipients once such regulations are published and gain the force of law.

To ensure that these work requirements do not become unfunded mandates, states would be reminded that, under current law, they can draw down federal funding not only for

their JOBS programs but also, as they need it, for the administration of work programs for those who are not JOBS participants, and for child care expenses for all participants.

Focus on Performance

Proposal: Reallocate quality control (QC) resources toward employment-related goals, and recognize high performing States in a White House ceremony.

We do not have the authority under current law to institute a performance bonus for job placements. We can, however, take three important steps to focus on performance.

First, as noted above, we would urge that State Plans spell out participation goals. We would work with states on their plans to ensure reporting consistent with state flexibility. The Department would develop regulations that would make this proposal legally enforceable.

Second, we can reshape our Quality Control (QC) system to focus on performance. The current QC system is designed to assess payment accuracy and focuses exclusively on monitoring compliance with eligibility requirements. Substantial state and federal resources are devoted to carrying out extensive case reviews and assessing penalties against the states for overpayments. A Federal-State workgroup (our "QC Academy") last year recommended that we redirect some of these monitoring and auditing resources toward broader performance goals, such as employment and placements. As part of the executive action, HHS would modify the QC requirements so that the states and the federal government redirect resources to monitoring and improving performance.

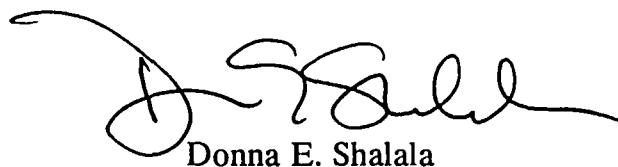
Third, we could hold a White House ceremony in May or June to recognize the progress states have made in increasing work participation, and to give special recognition to those States with the best performance or the most improvement in 1995. —

Recommendation

These executive actions, combined with our ongoing work to facilitate state-by-state reforms would make significant, additional progress toward national welfare reform even if the Congress fails to pass an acceptable bipartisan bill. Prior consultation with the Governors would help to ensure successful implementation of these actions.

Page 5

I recommend that you issue a Presidential Memorandum directing my Department to take the actions outlined above.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Shalala", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Donna E. Shalala

~~XXASAPXX~~

Time Sensitive
make copies for
Lee, Myager, Kate,
R Hayes

From Ruby
3/6 6 pages

7²⁵pm

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:

3/5/96

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

ASAP

SUBJECT:

Remarks - McCaffery swearing-in

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☐	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☒	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☒	☐	TOIV	☒	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	Sperling	☒	☐
LAKE	☒	☐	Haas	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	Waldman	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Remarks have gone to POTUS. Comments to

RESPONSE:

Terry Edmonds ASAP.

**REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
SWEARING-IN OF GENERAL BARRY R. McCaffrey AS
DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
THE WHITE HOUSE
MARCH 6, 1996**

P8: 10

Acknowledgements: Justice Ginsburg; Mrs. Jill Ann McCaffrey and the McCaffrey family; Attorney General Reno; Secretary Shalala; Director Louis Freeh; Deputy Treasury Secretary Larry Summers; Senator Biden; Senator Warner; Representatives Rangel, Zeff and Cardiss Collins; Joe Califano.

Let me begin by thanking General McCaffrey for accepting this call to lead the nation's battle against drugs and drug-related crime. Service to our country runs in the McCaffrey family. In fact, we have three generations of McCaffrey service in attendance here today. Barry's father, Bill McCaffrey, who is here with his lovely wife Mary, is a retired Lieutenant General who has seen combat in World War II, Korea and Vietnam. And two of his three children are pursuing careers in the military. His son Sean, who drove all night from Fort Bragg to be here, is an Army Captain stationed at Fort Polk in Louisiana. His daughter Tara is an Army National Guard Nurse. The other daughter, Amy, is a graduate student at Central Washington College. The McCaffrey family is a shining example of what's right with America. We are fortunate to have their service and their presence here today.

General McCaffrey has faced down many threats to America's security -- from guerilla warfare in the jungles of Vietnam to the unprecedented ground war in the sands of Desert Storm. Now he faces a more insidious, but no less formidable enemy -- illegal drugs. Drugs are as much a threat to our security as any outside enemy. They are a leading cause of crime and violence. They add billions to our health care costs. There is a new CDC report that shows that drugs are the cause of at least half of all new HIV infections in this country. And drugs are imperiling this nation's most precious resource -- our children.

As I said in the State of the Union, if we want to reduce crime and violence in this country, we must reduce the drug problem. This is a tough battle. But it is a battle we can and will win. Overall drug use and crime are down in every segment of our society except one -- among our young people. The glamorization of drugs and violence is a big reason for this. That's why we need the V-Chip and a TV ratings system. And that's why we need to stop the glorification of drugs in our popular culture. And for those who say we should throw in the towel and just make drugs legal, I have a clear answer -- No, not on my watch. Over the last two decades we have made significant progress in this struggle. In 1979, more than 22 million Americans used illegal drugs -- 5 million used cocaine. Today, less than 12 million Americans are regular drug users. And the number of cocaine users has dropped 30 percent in the past three years.

For the past three years, my Administration has taken concrete steps to secure our

children, our neighborhoods, and our borders from the threat of illegal drugs. We are working to get hard-core drug users off the street. We're putting more police on our streets. We're leading the fight to keep guns out of the hands of our children. We've banned deadly assault weapons. We're bringing drug prevention to our schools by teaching our children that drugs are wrong, illegal and dangerous. And we are doing all we can to stop drugs at their source -- before they get to our borders.

But General McCaffrey and all of us know that our job is far from over. We must do more. There is no one more capable of leading this effort than General Barry R. McCaffrey. Before his retirement last week, he was the most highly decorated officer in the United States armed forces. He earned two Distinguished Service Cross Awards for extraordinary valor in Vietnam. He has also earned two Silver Stars for heroism and three Purple Hearts. He served two tours in Vietnam, where he was severely wounded by enemy gunfire. He led the now famous "Left Hook" maneuver that crushed the Iraqi army during Desert Storm. And for the past two years General McCaffrey has been on the front lines of our efforts to stop drugs at their source in his role as Commander-In-Chief of the United States Southern Command, based in Panama. As part of my counter-narcotics team, he displayed decisive leadership in strengthening our efforts in Latin America, including forming one of the most successful international coalitions against drugs that has ever existed in that region.

In addition to his heroism on the battlefield, General McCaffrey has distinguished himself as a brilliant man of ideas. He has always taken a comprehensive view towards problem-solving. And he knows that our efforts in the struggle against drugs will require a combination of treatment, prevention, education, enforcement and interdiction strategies. Teamwork and coalition building are not just words to him. They have literally saved his life and the lives of this soldiers.

There is no doubt that General McCaffrey has the talent, the courage, and the vision to take on this fight. But, he cannot do it alone. General McCaffrey: you are going to need a force larger than any you have commanded before. He's going to need every American, doing his or her part, if we are going to succeed. This begins with parents, talking firmly and openly to their children about the dangers of drugs. And it must expand into the community -- into our houses of worship, our schools, employers, and national and community groups. The fight against drugs must be a true citizens' campaign, involving every one of us in this room and everyone in America.

General McCaffrey, I want you to have all the tools you need. For the past three years, I have challenged Congress to do its part. But, in each of those years, the Congress has appropriated less than I have asked for counter-narcotics efforts in the Department of Defense and other agencies. America must never send its troops into battle without adequate resources to get the job done. That's why, today I am directing General McCaffrey to take the first steps to make sure we are adequately armed for victory. As your first act of duty, I am directing you to prepare a plan to amend the 1996 fiscal year budget through reallocating \$250 million from the DoD budget so that it can be added to our counter-

narcotics efforts. I will submit that plan to the Congress this month. I am also directing you to examine the fiscal '97 budget to determine if a similar reallocation is needed.

We must not turn our backs on this important struggle. Our national security and the well-being of our children are at stake. We can create a safe and drug-free society if we take on this fight together. The great lesson of our democracy is that when we are together, we are never defeated. But when we are divided, we defeat ourselves.

Throughout his career, General McCaffrey has specialized in winning through teamwork. Let's join him in the fight for the future of America.

Thank you.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/25/96ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/26/96 10:00 amSUBJECT: Radio actualities. Olympics + Cinco de Mayo

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☒	☐
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☒	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☐	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☒	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☒	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☐	☐	<u>Radd</u>	☒	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐	<u>Waldman</u>	☒	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	<u>Martinez</u>	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	<u>Valdez</u>	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Comments to Carolyn Curriel by 1000 am

RESPONSE:

Staff Secretary
Ext. 6-2702

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT

ON THE OLYMPIC TORCH RELAY

(Taped April 23, 1996)

This week as your community welcomes the Olympic Flame, you will become part of a truly historic event -- the Centennial of the Modern Olympic Games, which we will celebrate in Atlanta this summer.

10,000 people from all walks of life are carrying the torch. They represent America's best -- athletes and everyday citizens, like you, who believe in community service. The Olympic torch will light its way through 15,000 miles and 42 states.

Let's celebrate it. And, let's all hold high the torch of citizenship in our lives.

President William J. Clinton

Radio Announcement

On Atlanta Olympic Games

(Taped April 26, 1996)

This summer the Modern Olympic Games turn 100 years old. And one century of athletic excellence and peaceful competition is coming together in the great city of Atlanta. These Summer Olympic Games will be the largest ever -- 197 nations, thousands of athletes, billions of spectators. Let us make these Olympics the greatest celebration yet of our diverse world and our higher humanity. America is proud to host this Centennial, to summon the champions, to welcome the world to our arena.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT

CINCO DE MAYO CELEBRATION

(Taped April 26, 1996)

Americans of every heritage honor a day that is special to many Hispanics, Cinco de Mayo. This day in Mexico's history celebrates a great victory and a new beginning. In our nation, it means that and more; it's a time to salute our rich Hispanic culture and our great American diversity. Every day, Latinos contribute to our life -- in government and private industry, education, entertainment and every part of our communities. Through their love of family, faith and patriotism, Hispanics hold high America's greatest values. That's a cause for celebration.

Bien hecho y adelante! (bee-EHN' EH'-cho ee ah-deh-LAHN'-teh)

Happy Cinco de Mayo.

~~XX~~ ASAP ~~XX~~

Time Sensitive

Lee + Suzanna

From Ruby

950
pm

4/25/96

5 pages

NOTES22

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: _____

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☐	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☒	☐
HILLEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
KLAIN	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

RESPONSE:

4/9/96 10:30pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
EULOGY FOR RONALD H. BROWN**

**NATIONAL CATHEDRAL 96 APR 9 P10 : 47
APRIL 10, 1996**

It has been a week now since we lost Ron Brown. A long and difficult week. I miss him very much. His advice; his insight; his laugh. Alma; Michael and Tracy; Ryan and Morgan -- I have some small understanding of how terribly you must miss him. I want you to know that you have been a comfort to all of us, because we see Ron in your eyes, we hear him in your voices, and we feel his strength in yours.

The Bible tells us that, though we weep through the night, joy will come with the morning. Every morning of his life, Ronald Harmon Brown brought joy with him and shared it freely. This man loved life, and all things in it. He loved his family, his country, and his heritage. . . . He loved his Redskins, his McDonalds, and his clothes.

Ron Brown gave his life for America. In a sense, it isn't so surprising that he lost his life for America, because he lived his life for America. And with his passion and determination, his loves and his joys, he lived an American life. In many ways, Ron Brown was able to live his life as Martin Luther King hoped all men someday would -- not in the day of the white man, or the day of the black man, but the day of "man as man."

Everything Ron Brown did, he did with all his giant heart. It is easy to imagine Ron Brown, nine or ten years old, looking out the window of his room in the Theresa Hotel in Harlem. He could see the bright lights of the Apollo Theater, the Hudson River in the near distance, and all America beyond. Even then, I am sure that "Little Brown", as Joe Louis called him, thought only of what could be done, and never what could not.

Winston Churchill said that a pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity, but an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty. So it was with Ron Brown. Growing up in the Theresa Hotel, "Little Brown" met all kinds of celebrities. Louis Armstrong. Sugar Ray Robinson. Lena Horne. Like most kids would have, he got their autographs. Unlike most kids, he sold them to his friends. Two to a page, five bucks a pop, until Joe Louis found out and shut him down. *[From Michael Brown]*

Perhaps it was in the Theresa Hotel, encountering the rich and famous every day, that Ron first learned the quiet, constant sureness he would carry with him all his life. Wherever he learned it, that inner composure gave him the strength to bring his intellect, charm, and vision to bear on challenges that daunted countless others. It brought him to Middlebury and into a fraternity that had never admitted a black man before. It gave him the courage to announce he was a candidate for chairman of the Democratic Party when no one thought he had a chance to be elected.

At his inauguration as chairman, even as he proved the naysayers wrong by being elected, he challenged them again. He predicted that in 1992, the world's oldest political

party would win the White House again. Like so many times before, nobody -- including the governor of a small southern state -- believed him. Like so many times before, we were all wrong. We were wrong because Ron Brown got up every morning and carried the torch -- listening to voters, bringing people together, deploying legions of organizers, and fighting for tomorrow. Let me say to my friend one last time: Thank you, sir. I would not be here, if not for you.

Leading the way was always important to Ron. It's no secret that, when I was elected President, Ron wanted to be Secretary of State. I had someone else in mind for that, however, so Ron and I discussed a number of other positions. Our mutual friend Harold Ickes tried to get Ron interested in being Ambassador to the United Nations. He wasn't buying. It was very important to Ron to do something no African-American had done before, to open another door. So when I asked Ron to become Secretary of Commerce, he accepted.

After our meeting, he went down to the bar at the Capitol Hotel in Little Rock to share the news with Harold. They had a drink. Ron told Harold I had asked him to be Secretary of Commerce. There was a long pause, and then he said, "Harold, what does the Department of Commerce do? . . . All I know is that it has something to do with the weather." *[From Harold Ickes]*

Well, when Ron Brown arrived at the Department of Commerce, he came on like a force of nature. By that time, he knew everything Commerce does. He knew what it did well and what it didn't do so well. And he had all kinds of ideas. He wanted to make it work better, to make it more efficient, and to make it make a difference for American businesses here at home and around the world. His constant goal was to create jobs and opportunity for Americans, to give people a chance to build good lives, to live the American Dream.

He worked to do everything he could can to make America more competitive. He used to say, it that means getting government out of the way, let's lead the charge. If that means working together to find new solutions, let's lead the charge. Whatever it took, Ron did it.

At one of the first National Economic Council meetings, I noted how some of the people in the room had written books and articles about creating American jobs by stepping up efforts to sell American products around the world. So I walked over to Ron, put my arm around him and said, "Well, we're going to do that now. Because we've got the best salesman in the world." *[From Laura Tyson]*

He never gave up. I experienced his persistence on behalf of American workers all the time. I remember on one occasion being pulled out of a Cabinet meeting because Ron needed me to make a phone call to close the deal. *[From Gene Sperling]* He knew that all of this work, all of the trade missions, didn't just open doors for big businesses, but for hundreds of thousands of workers who supplied them and all the companies who would follow behind.

Alexis Herman tells me that Paul Tully used to get angry at Ron because Ron didn't get angry and didn't hold grudges. And Ron would say, "That's your job. What's the good of being Irish if you can't hold a grudge?" So Tully would tell him, "You could use a little Irish." Last December, I took a planeload of Irish Americans to Dublin. Maybe Tully's message finally got to him, or maybe it was the hundreds of thousands of cheering Irishmen, but on that day, Ron told me he wished he was Irish.

The truth is, Ron Brown never forgot who he was, he always kept his eye on where he was going, and he never gave up. When Michael was growing up, his father told him that he had to have stick-to-itiveness. Well, never mind what he had to have, Michael didn't even believe that was a word, and he told his father so. So Ron bet his son five dollars that you could find stick-to-itiveness in Webster's. When he collected his five dollars, I'm sure Ron figured he had won twice: Michael wasn't about to forget the word. *[From Michael Brown]*

Stick-to-itiveness is what Ron Brown was all about. I said on Saturday that he never saw a river he couldn't build a bridge across. But he didn't sit around waiting for somebody to help him. He believed in himself, and he worked, and he struggled, he toiled, and he persevered.

Stick-to-itiveness. That's what America is all about. When others say it cannot be done, we say, "It must; we will." Ron Brown gave his life for America, while shouldering a distinctly American task. Nearly 5000 miles from home, he risked and gave his life so that others might know a future of hope in a land at peace.

What James Baldwin said about the black man in America could not be more accurate about Ron Brown: "He is not a visitor to the West, but a citizen there, an American." Every American would do well to exercise his or her responsibilities as a citizen in the way that Ron Brown did.

This man who walked through so many doors for the first time, always held them open for others. When he became the first African-American to lead one of America's major political parties, he said, "There is no need to dwell on, but we cannot ignore, the history of this moment." And so it was each time Ron Brown became the first -- the first black in his fraternity, the first black party chairman, the first black Secretary of Commerce -- each time, he noted the moment, and got down to work. Because Ron knew that, though he might earn a footnote in history for being the first, the true measure of trailblazers is taken by counting those who follow their path.

Those people are his legacy. Anyone who lives a good life, raises a family, and leaves children to carry on should count themselves blessed. And Ron was surely among them. But Ron's legacy lives on not only in Michael and Tracy, in Morgan and Ryan, but in the lives of thousands of others. All the people he worked with, all the people who entered public life because he inspired them, all those who found the courage to carry on when they saw his head held high. Each and every one of the brilliant young men and women who walked through doors he opened, and crossed over bridges that he built.

Too often today, there are those in America who let fear that America's best days are passed. We certainly have our challenges. But I fear not for the future of America, because men and women like Ron Brown have walked this earth in these times. America is great because America is good. And it is good people like Ron Brown who will keep us great. Trailblazer; master builder; patriot. Husband; father; friend. American.

Now, it is left to us to carry on. To be ever vigilant in the fight against racism and prejudice. To rededicate ourselves to the struggle for Bosnia's renewal. To create jobs and opportunity; to renew our commitment to put people's dreams within their reach if they are willing to work for it. To believe in what this country can do, no matter the obstacles, no matter the odds -- and then, above all, to act on our beliefs.

Today, as we mourn his loss, let us celebrate his life by resolving to follow in his footsteps. Let us hold his example high. Let us never fail to carry on. Set your sights high, then higher still. Keep your destination firmly in mind. Then let us go there together, crossing rivers and building bridges along the way. Our friend awaits.

Martin Luther King gave the last Sunday sermon of his life from this pulpit, in this season of renewal, on Sunday, March 31, 1968. Dr. King asked God to grant us all a chance to do as Ron Brown was doing, to be "participants in the newness and the magnificent development" of America. And he said, "If we will but do it, we will bring about a new day of justice and brotherhood and peace. And that day the morning stars will sing together and the sons of God will shout for joy."

Ron Brown gave us that joy. May he now find that joy for eternity, in the comfort of God's arms.

God bless him, God bless his family, and God bless us all.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/27/96 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 12:00 noon 4/28/96SUBJECT: Remarks - American-Israel Public Affairs Committee Conference

APR 28 1996

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
PANETTA	☒	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	REED	☐	☐
BAER	☒	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☒	☐	WALLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☒	☐	<u>Toiv</u>	☒	☐
KLAIN	☒	☐	<u>Sperling</u>	☒	☐
LAKE	☒	☐	<u>Waldman</u>	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Comments to Dan Benjamin.

RESPONSE:

4/27/96 4:00 p.m.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS TO AIPAC'S
37th ANNUAL POLICY CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
APRIL 28, 1996**

Acknowledgments:

Prime Minister Peres
Ambassador Rabinovich
Secretary Glickman
Ambassador Indyk
Melvin Dow [President of AIPAC]
Edgar Bronfman
Leon Levy [President, Conference of Presidents]
Jack Bendheim
Steve Grossman [Chairman of the AIPAC Board]

It's a pleasure to see so many familiar faces. In 1984 in Little Rock, I spoke for the first time to an AIPAC group -- and we have been meeting ever since. Last year, I was honored to be the first sitting President to ever address this conference. I am delighted to be here again this year -- and I am especially pleased to speak to you on the first weekend in many when Israel's northern border has been quiet and no Katyusha rockets have been fired. I thank Prime Minister Peres and Secretary Christopher for the tremendous work they did to end the crisis in Southern Lebanon.

For the first time, there is an agreement in writing that will be more effective in preventing further outbreaks than the earlier informal arrangements. The violence against Israeli and Lebanese civilians has stopped. And there is a monitoring mechanism to which Israel and Lebanon can refer complaints. Now, civilians on both sides of the border can return to their homes and resume their lives with greater confidence and security. And we will not tolerate new attempts to disrupt the calm, which has been reestablished at such cost.

When I came into office, I was determined that America remain the greatest force for peace and democracy in the world. In this new era, America must promote those values as vigorously as we defended them in the Cold War. I know that every person in this room agrees. You have devoted yourself to strengthening the bonds between our nation and Israel. This relationship is a cornerstone of our foreign policy and our efforts to advance democracy and peace in the Middle East. I thank you for working with such extraordinary conviction for the ideals our nations share.

Last year, at this conference, the relationship between our nations was described perfectly by one of its architects: "From day one, Israel found itself in a unique alliance with the United States resting on twin pillars of shared values and strategic partnership." Those were the words of Prime

Minister Yitzhak Rabin. As everyone here knows, Yitzhak Rabin's devotion to our common goals -- ensuring the security of Israel...forging a lasting peace -- had no limits. He changed the landscape of the Middle East forever. His loss was a terrible blow for us all.

But everyone who supported Yitzhak Rabin in his efforts is grateful today that the man he called "his full partner" is carrying forward this work. Prime Minister Shimon Peres has also spent his lifetime working to build Israel's security...from the earliest days of statehood, when he helped found Israel's defense ministry...until today. Before there were any negotiations to speak of, Shimon Peres was a visionary for peace. He played a pivotal role in the talks that led to the Declaration of Principles with the Palestinians...the Peace of the Arava with Jordan...and the Interim Accord with the Palestinians that was signed in Washington six months ago. In the time since Prime Minister Rabin's assassination, he has risen to the challenge of this moment as only a great leader could. He has been a true and reliable friend every step of the way, and I am proud to be his partner in building peace and security.

These have been painful and trying times for all who believe that a secure peace is the only true hope for Israel and the Middle East. The ceaseless rain of Katyusha rockets in northern Israel...the bloodshed in Lebanon...the suicide bombings that murdered dozens in Jerusalem, Ashkelon and Tel Aviv.

We grieve for all the innocent victims: for the Israelis who wanted nothing more than to live quiet lives in their own country...the children of our nation -- Sara Duker [DUCK-er] and Matthew Eisenfeld -- who were visiting a land they loved...and the Lebanese civilians in Qana [KAH-nah], who were caught between the cowardly tactics of Hezbollah and Israel's legitimate right to self-defense.

It would be easy after so much violence and death to lose hope -- and to think that a future of separate armed camps is the best we can expect. It would be easy -- but it would be wrong.

The barrage of rockets and the bombings in the streets are the work of scared men grown desperate. They see that peace is coming closer. They see support for peace is strengthening in the West Bank and Gaza...that the wellsprings of hatred that nourished them are drying up...that the peoples of the region are weary of fruitless, bloody struggles. The enemies of peace know that stirring the old embers of hatred is their last chance to burn down all that has been built. Their violence has claimed many victims. But their backs are against the wall -- they know their time is running out.

They will not succeed. The enemies of peace will be defeated. Fear will be conquered. Security will be restored. And peace will be achieved -- a peace that must benefit the children of Sidon [SIGH-done] and Kiryat Shemona...Ramallah [rah-MAH-lah] and Rehovot [ruh-HOE-vote]...Damascus and Jerusalem.

We know it will not be easy. The path to peace is not straight -- there will be more setbacks along the way. Because peace requires more strength than war. It takes greater courage to press

forward into an unknown future than to retreat into a familiar past. And it demands more bravery to reach out to a former enemy than to remain locked in the false security of isolation.

But I know that Israel will not lose the resolve for peace. I know it because in Israel last month, I heard it from two boys, Uri Tal and Tal Loel [LOW-el], who were badly wounded in the bombing in Tel Aviv. Despite their pain, they wrote to me from their hospital beds that "Peace is the only true solution for this area." They knew -- as the Jewish people know better than anyone on earth -- that the path to triumph often passes through tragedy. They showed the strength to overcome adversity that is the genius of the state of Israel -- and the history of the Jewish people.

And no people knows better that you must deny victory to oppressors. Through centuries of exile, persecution and the ultimate evil of the Holocaust, the Jewish people have taken that as an imperative -- and they have flourished against all odds. I am certain that Hezbollah and Hamas will not succeed where so many evildoers have failed before.

We must not let these desperate, twisted souls prevail -- because so much has been achieved already. Even while the Katyushas fell, we saw proof that peace is taking hold. We saw it when Prime Minister Peres met with Chairman Arafat 10 days ago, and they vowed to move ahead on the goals set by their accords. We saw it in the Prime Minister's pathbreaking trips to Qatar [GUT-er] and Oman this month. I salute Prime Minister Peres for the tremendous strength and commitment he has shown during this difficult period.

We also have just seen another great step forward: last Wednesday, on the 48th anniversary of Israeli independence, the Palestinian National Council changed the PLO charter and deleted the hateful clause calling for the destruction of Israel. Think about it: a symbol of hatred that had endured since 1964 -- before some people in this room were born -- has been abandoned. This change was overdue. But through the support -- and firmness -- of the governments of Israel and the United States, the Palestinian leadership has followed through on its commitments. And they have made a decisive move toward a better day in the region. All friends of peace should be heartened by the large margin of support for Chairman Arafat's policies.

Even during the agony of the suicide bombings, there was dramatic proof that peace is taking root in the region. From throughout the Middle East and around the globe, 29 leaders -- 13 from the Arab world -- joined at Sharm el-Shaikh to strengthen security and confront those who would destroy peace. The Summit of the Peacemakers, which President Mubarak and I convened, was the largest and highest level meeting of its kind ever held. There is much work to be done. But in Sharm el-Shaikh, we crossed a threshold and began a truly regional effort to root out those responsible for terror.

All the progress we have seen explains why the enemies of peace are lashing out. And it confirms that the mindset of the Middle East has changed. Today, more and more people in the region know that the destruction of innocent life in Israel is a threat to the peaceful future they want for themselves and their children.

This new understanding is part of the growing harvest of peace. Because Israel took risks for peace...bridged an almost impossible chasm...on that brilliant afternoon two and half years ago on the White House lawn...Israeli parents no longer worry about their sons patrolling hostile streets in the cities of the West Bank and Gaza. Peace with Jordan has brought a new era of security and cooperation -- instead of confrontation -- along Israel's longest border. Thirty nations have established or renewed formal relations with Israel. And a new vista of economic opportunity has opened in the region, as last year's Amman conference and this year's Cairo summit show.

Now, despite the setbacks and the tragedies, we must do all we can to close the circle of peace -- so that Israel has security on all her borders.

There must be no misunderstanding: The circle of peace will not be closed only by an end to the fighting in Lebanon. It will be closed only when the Arab-Israeli conflict is truly over...when normalization takes hold with the entire Arab world...Israel's security is assured...and she is fully accepted in the region.

Most important of all: the circle of peace will be closed only when the people of Israel are confident that what they are getting is worth the risks they must take. Only Israel can determine when its security needs are met -- because peace and security are indivisible. Only Israel can decide that the deal is right and the bargain is sound.

This age-old dream is within reach. But as Israel takes the last, most difficult steps, I want to assure you that America will continue to minimize the risks and help give Israel the confidence to move ahead. We know that the breakthroughs of the past were possible because together we built a bond of trust. And I pledge to you today that this relationship with Israel will remain so strong and vital that no one can drive a wedge between us.

We have made it clear to everyone that America's commitment to Israel's security is unshakable and will stay that way -- because Israel must have the means to defend itself by itself. In a time of shrinking resources, we have maintained our economic assistance. And we have sought to enhance Israel's security...to lessen the real risks it has taken and still takes every day for peace.

Israel's qualitative military edge is greater than ever because we have kept our word. Earlier today, Prime Minister Peres and Secretary Perry signed an agreement to develop a theater missile defense that will detect and destroy incoming missiles. That way, Israel will have not only the advantage it needs today but will be able to defeat the threats of tomorrow. As part of this effort, we are proceeding with the third phase of deployment of the ARROW missile program. America is committing \$200 million to this effort -- so that the children who lived through the SCUD attacks of the Gulf War will never again face that fear. We also pledged to expand work on the Nautilus high energy laser system, which is designed to destroy Katyushas in flight -- and thus remove this tool of terror from the Hezbollah's arsenal.

Our Air Forces are working together so that the first of the F-15Is are delivered -- as planned -- next year. We have offered Israel the AMRAAM -- our most advanced air-to-air missile system - - so that Israel's airpower remains unmatched in the region. Our strategic cooperation is greater

than ever. We are continuing to help build Israel's high-tech capacity through the sale of super computers. We are even expanding cooperation in space and preparing to train Israeli astronauts.

To further strengthen Israel's security, we are also working more closely than ever to defeat terrorism. This week we will complete the agreement to combat extremist violence that we began work on during my visit to Israel last month. Almost as soon as we received word of the bombings, we began sending new equipment to detect explosives. Now, we are committing more than \$100 million to this program for equipment and training, development of new technologies, and improved communications and coordination. And I am pleased that the first \$50 million was included in the budget that I signed two days ago. We are increasing our intelligence sharing and coordination. Israel must --and will -- have every tool at its disposal in the fight against terror.

As we all know, the organized forces of hatred threaten people not only in the Middle East but here at home -- as we saw in Oklahoma City -- in the subways of Tokyo, the skies over Scotland and around the world. Fighting them will remain one of our top law enforcement priorities for many years to come. But I am pleased that here in the United States we now will have new means to carry the fight forward against those who practice terror. The anti-terrorism bill that I signed into law this week will help us stop terrorists before they strike -- and bring them to justice before they do. Now we can quickly expel foreigners who come here and support terrorist activities. Our prosecutors can wield new tools and expanded penalties against those who terrorize Americans at home or abroad -- and we can stop terrorists from raising money in the United States to pay for their crimes.

AIPAC has long been a powerful voice in favor of our legislation. Perhaps we cannot always stop those who are gripped by hatred -- but because of your support we can make a difference in the fight against terror. And I pledge to you that in America, Israel and around the world, we will not rest from these efforts until, in the words of the psalm, "we shall not be afraid of the terror by night, nor for the arrow that flieth by day."

Together, we will succeed -- because of the extraordinary bond of solidarity between the United States and Israel. You are proof of that fact. When I was in Jerusalem last month, I placed a small symbol of that solidarity on the grave of my friend, Yitzhak Rabin. It was a stone from the South Lawn of the White House -- where the first accord with the Palestinians was signed. I put it there in keeping with the Jewish tradition that says one must always add to the memories of those who have died -- and never detract from them.

It falls to us to add more to Yitzhak Rabin's memory -- and to the memories of all who gave their lives for Israel's security. We must do this not only with stones, but in kind -- expanding his legacy by building a peace as hard and real as any stone. I began tonight by recalling something Yitzhak Rabin said here last year. I would like to close with some of his last words to AIPAC. They were very simple: "We have to continue. We must continue. And peace will prevail."

Thank you. God bless you.

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