

File ~~Economy~~ Economy
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Seattle, Washington)

For Immediate Release

October 23, 1994

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE POOL

Seattle Center
Seattle, Washington

3:13 P.M. PDT

THE PRESIDENT: I'd like to make a very brief statement about the Alice Rivlin memo on the options for deficit reduction.

First of all, my position is what it was in the campaign of '92 and what it has been through the first two budget years. I do not support cuts in Social Security, and I believe any savings we achieve in the Medicare program should be used in health care. That has always been my position.

The memo was a list of options that grew out of a consideration of what might be the recommendations of the Kerrey Commission, what might come out of the budgeting process next year, and the kinds of problems that might be created if the Republican contract that the Republican House Leader and the Senate Leader and others have embraced.

We have serious problems with the deficit, still, in the future because of the escalating costs of health care. And if they were to have a huge tax cut for the wealthy, increased defense, increased Star Wars, we would be looking at an explosion in the deficit that could only be dealt with with massive cuts in other programs, all other programs.

But there is nothing in that memo and nothing in the record which should indicate that I have changed my position on these two fundamental issues.

Thank you.

END

3:15 P.M. PDT

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E

23-Oct-1994 07:32pm

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Dawn A. Alexander
 Office of the Press Secretary

SUBJECT: Subsequent Remarks by the President to the Pool/Bug

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Seattle, Washington)

For Immediate Release

October 23, 1994

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
UPON DEPARTURE

King County Airport
Seattle, Washington

THE PRESIDENT: I've been -- when I gave my statement over there one of you asked me a question -- and I left -- about Mr. Gingrich's charge that it was hypocritical for someone to have a memo which speculated about the recommendations that the Kerrey Commission and others might have.

Now, I've told you what my position is. And my position is, I haven't and don't support cuts in Social Security, and I would support savings in the Medicare program only if they're used to advance the cause of health care.

Now, Mr. Gingrich has leveled a charge which is not right. It doesn't have anything to do with how the list came about. But he can solve this whole problem if he would say what I said. So just ask him if he and Senator Dole will say what I said. Will they say they support -- they don't support cuts in Social Security and they won't support using Medicare savings for anything other than helping health care?

If they have the same position, they can make this issue go away. Then they have to answer, what about their trillion dollar contract, because they will explode the deficit by a trillion dollars and start sending jobs overseas again.

The answer to this is for him to say what I have said to you today. So ask him if he'll take the same position. And then the only question is whether he's going to abandon his contract for all these tax cuts and spending increases.

Thank you.

END

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MORE

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Thank you.

END

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CHIEF OF STAFF

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

*Do I Have
Files for this*

February 14, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR MAGGIE WILLIAMS

CHIEF OF STAFF

TO THE FIRST LADY

FROM:

MICHELE JOLIN *mjolin*

CHIEF OF STAFF

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Enclosed is a copy of the 1996 Economic Report of the President. CEA Chairman Joseph Stiglitz will release the Report in a 12:30 P.M. speech today at the Center for National Policy. All material in the Report is embargoed until 12:30 today.

I thank you for your assistance during the production of this document. It was a difficult year with the government shutdown and the snowstorm. The comments and cooperation of you and your staff were greatly appreciated.

Enclosure

1996 ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

February, 1996

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
1996 ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

CHAPTER 1: ECONOMIC POLICY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Chapter 1 provides an overview of the Report and reviews the economy's strong performance over the past three years. A particular emphasis is placed on the Clinton Administration's historic deficit reduction efforts. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, which embodied the President's deficit reduction plan, finally put the country solidly back on the road to fiscal responsibility. Since its passage the deficit has been cut nearly in half, from \$290 billion in fiscal 1992 to \$164 billion in fiscal 1995, and has been reduced in dollar terms for 3 consecutive years for the first time since the Truman Administration.

After briefly reviewing these macroeconomic issues, the chapter delineates three principles--embracing change, creating opportunity, and promoting personal responsibility--that form the basis for the Administration's economic strategy to raise living standards for all Americans. The Clinton Administration has actively promoted change by opening up markets here and abroad, by sponsoring research and development, by devising tax policies to stimulate the growth of new enterprises, and by easing the burden of government regulations. The Administration is also committed to extending opportunity to all Americans--especially through education and training programs. Finally, the Administration believes that policies and programs must be designed to bolster personal responsibility.

These policies are intended to bolster, not replace, the underlying strength of markets in building a better society and raising living standards. Raising living standards entails more than just raising incomes; it also includes providing educational opportunities for our children, protecting the environment, and supplying some security against devastating adversity. Chapter 1 examines the Administration's policies to expand markets; invest in human, physical, and technological capital; make government more efficient; and reduce the budget deficit.

The chapter concludes that government cannot solve all of society's problems, and it certainly cannot solve the more persistent problems overnight. As the President has stated, the era of big government is over. But this Administration firmly believes that government--with selective, focused, and well-designed policies--can help American workers and families to achieve higher living standards and develop a more humane, just society.

CHAPTER 2: MACROECONOMIC POLICY AND PERFORMANCE

Chapter 2 discusses the role of government in supporting sound macroeconomic performance. It describes how the government's macro policies can cushion the economy in the short term and help lay the groundwork for the private sector to generate long-term growth with low unemployment.

The chapter notes that the commitment to balance the budget over the next seven years should lower interest rates, spur investment, and help raise output, incomes, and living standards.

The chapter reviews the economy during 1995 and concludes that all signs point to continued economic expansion with low unemployment and stable inflation into the foreseeable future.

The chapter ends by presenting the Administration's forecast. The economy is projected to grow at its potential rate of 2.3 percent over the forecast horizon of 7 years. Inflation is expected to stay low and stable at just under 3 percent, and the unemployment rate is predicted to remain at low levels. Interest rates are expected to decline further in the next few years as the budget moves toward balance.

CHAPTER 3: MAKING FISCAL POLICY CHOICES WITHIN AND ACROSS GENERATIONS

Chapter 3 describes various aspects of the U.S. tax system -- revenues collected from different components, distribution of tax burdens, comparison of average U.S. tax burdens to other countries, etc. It points out that the United States is among the lowest taxed of all industrial economies, that the overall U.S. tax system is relatively progressive, and that the tax-and-transfer system helps reduce income inequality in the United States.

The three main criteria for evaluating a tax system are: fairness, efficiency, and simplicity. The current U.S. tax system functions as an effective automatic stabilizer and redresses excessive income inequality, but critics rightfully argue that it is too complex.

Adoption of a "flat tax" is, however, not necessarily the answer. A flat tax would be less progressive than the taxes it would replace; benefits in the form of increased saving and investment are likely to be much lower than advertised by proponents; and gains in simplicity would be eroded as firms and individuals exploited loopholes in the flat tax law.

Any tax reforms made must not only be appropriate for today's economy, but, must also be flexible enough to address the long-term challenges affecting tomorrow's economy. The aging of the population associated with the retirement of the baby boom generation will pose significant challenges for the economy. Changes in the ratio of dependents to workers may affect the value of private saving, and will undoubtedly affect government programs like Social Security and Medicare. Clearly, steps will need to be taken to ensure the long-term solvency of these programs, and a bipartisan effort will likely be required. But, it is important that certain features of these programs be maintained. Both Social Security and Medicare provide unique and necessary benefits not found in the private sector.

CHAPTER 4: DEVOLUTION

Improving the efficiency of government requires a rational division of responsibility among Federal, State, and local entities. Chapter 4 discusses the rationales for apportioning responsibilities among the different levels of government.

While States and localities have a number of advantages over the Federal Government--they are able to tailor their programs to meet the different needs and preferences of their citizens, and competition among States and localities may enhance efficiency and innovation--there are at least four categories of arguments justifying a Federal role in certain policy areas:

- o Sometimes, the benefits of uniform government action tip the scale toward Federal involvement. Uniformity may be important in safety standards, and in certain safety net benefits.
- o Actions that States take may have spillover effects on residents of other States. The Federal Government may need to be involved to ensure that appropriate policies are undertaken.
- o The fear of induced migration can cause States to limit their safety net benefits below the level they would otherwise provide. A Federal role in the safety net can reduce this potential "race to the bottom" problem.
- o Inequality of resources across States can only be ameliorated by the Federal Government.

This Administration has been dedicated to empowering communities and individuals to choose how best to spend Federal funds, while ensuring that these funds are spent wisely. In many policy areas--housing, job training, the environment, and welfare, this Administration has proposed a results-oriented approach to Federal grants that would permit States and communities great flexibility to try different approaches, but would insist on performance benchmarks to ensure that only successful programs survive. Where possible, the government would allow individuals to choose how to spend funds, rather than having States or localities make such choices on their behalf. For example, under the Administration's G.I. Bill for America's workers, individuals would be provided with skill grants which they could use to obtain training at the institution of their choice.

This Administration supports providing States greatly enhanced flexibility to try new approaches to welfare. But, this Administration is also committed to protecting children, and to promoting work and responsibility. To this end, this Administration insists upon a number of important features in any welfare reform: a strong maintenance of effort requirement so that States keep their welfare spending at adequate levels, sufficient resources to pay for child care so that recipients can leave welfare and go to work, and sufficient resources to be made available to States in the event of an economic downturn.

CHAPTER 5: ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY AND REGULATORY REFORM

Americans' standards of living depend on more than just monetary income -- they depend also on values like a cleaner environment and safe foods, products, and workplaces. While the private market is a powerful engine for meeting many human needs efficiently and with greater innovation, it cannot be relied upon solely to provide these needs. For this reason, government has a vital role in ensuring environmental protection, and food and workplace safety. But government regulation also engenders costs that can be substantial. To best serve the public interest, regulation should impose the least burden necessary to achieve its objective, and the benefits of regulation should justify its costs.

These common sense objectives underlie the Administration's ongoing efforts to reinvent regulation. The Administration has lowered the regulatory burden by reducing paperwork, streamlining reporting requirements, better disseminating information to the public, and providing increased opportunities for public participation. Beyond these efforts, the core elements of regulatory reform are priority setting to help ensure better targeting of efforts to the greatest needs; increased reliance on performance standards that specify regulatory goals but provide flexibility in the means of compliance; and harnessing economic incentives to meet regulatory goals through market-based policies. Each of these objectives is being addressed by the Administration through the implementation of President Clinton's Executive Order on regulatory planning and review.

Efforts to set better regulatory priorities and provide more cost-effective compliance also are exemplified by a number of legislative and administrative activities related to the environment. The Safe Drinking Water Act reauthorization passed by the Senate illustrates a bipartisan approach to protecting public health while also providing much greater scope for benefit-cost tradeoffs. In debates over cleanup of contaminated waste sites and management of newly generated under the Superfund program and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the basic principles are that action protect human health and the environment, rely on sound risk assessments, give greater attention to costs, and reflect the concerns of affected communities. The Administration is pursuing a number of administrative Superfund reforms and RCRA rulemakings to these ends, as well as supporting some legislative reform of RCRA. The Administration also continues to build on the successes of the past in seeking significant environmental benefits and cost-effectiveness from land retirement programs.

Recent successes in the use of pollution trading programs for air quality protection suggest a bright future for this innovative policy instrument. The national trading program for sulfur dioxide emissions from power plants has achieved significant cost savings from greater flexibility in compliance, even though trading among firms has been limited in the initial stage of the program. Regional air trading programs are developing, and there are potential international applications as well as promise in water pollution applications. A related policy, tradeable fishing quotas, is already helping to more cost-effectively protect against overfishing, and similar policies are promising for protection of wetlands and habitat areas.

Finally, government also has an important role to play in the provision of information that lowers the costs of environmental protection. This is illustrated by experience with diffusion of environmentally friendlier agricultural technologies.

CHAPTER 6: PROMOTING COMPETITION IN TRADITIONALLY REGULATED INDUSTRIES

A central role of government is to combat monopoly, by using antitrust and other policies to promote competition, or by regulating monopolists where competition is not possible. Powerful market forces and increased awareness of the costs of regulation have created a consensus for replacing regulated monopoly with increased competition in two key infrastructure industries--telecommunications and electricity. But instant blanket deregulation is not the answer; well-designed regulatory reform and antitrust safeguards ultimately lead to more competition. And government also must ensure that the transition to competition is both efficient and equitable to consumers and investors.

Chapter 6 discusses the major challenges to regulatory reform and the efforts underway in the telecommunications sector, especially in the \$150 billion telephone industry, and in the electricity sector. These challenges include: preventing regulated monopolists from abusing control of key facilities (such as local telephone networks or transmission grids) in order to distort competition in potentially competitive related markets requiring access to these facilities; restricting mergers between currently regulated firms that are likely future competitors; improving the regulation of those segments that for now will remain regulated monopolies; protecting consumers against monopoly pricing until competition develops; protecting utility investors against losses on investments made under a regulatory compact that promised them a fair rate of return; and devising new ways to support in a competitive environment universal service and other social goals that were traditionally pursued through regulatory obligations on franchise monopolists.

The Telecommunications Act of 1996, recently passed with strong Administration support, promises to unleash competition, investment and growth in this critical sector. The law strikes down legal barriers to competition. It attempts to remove artificial technological barriers to competition, for example, by requiring local telephone companies to interconnect with entrants and to provide unbundled access to their networks. And it offers a blueprint for reforming universal service in a more competitive manner. In parallel, many States already are relaxing legal barriers to competition. The continued use of auctions for spectrum licenses, which began in July 1994, is another important development in fostering efficiency in the telecommunications sector, given the growing importance of wireless technologies. Auctions tend to assign spectrum to its most productive users, and have raised over \$15 billion for taxpayers.

Reform is picking up steam in electricity as well. Federal regulators are attempting to ensure nondiscriminatory access for all power generators to utilities' vital transmission grids. And States are considering opening utilities' traditional monopoly franchises to competition. These efforts promise to increase competition, boost productivity, and reduce prices. But electric utilities stand to suffer large losses due to past investments made under their regulatory obligation to serve all customers in their franchise areas in exchange for a guaranteed fair rate of return. In the transition to competition, utilities should not be saddled with such losses arising from a change in the regulatory regime.

CHAPTER 7: INVESTING IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The labor market has been sending an unmistakable message that education and training have increased in value: in 1979, a full-time male worker between the ages of 25 and 34 with at least a bachelor's degree earned 27 percent more per week than a worker with only a high school degree; by 1994 that difference had grown to 65 percent. The good news is that families and communities have been responding: students are spending more time on homework than they were in the late Seventies, college enrollment rates have increased by one-third since 1980 and test scores in math and science have increased for nearly every age group since 1980. However, wage differences between the more and less skilled have continued to widen, suggesting that the demand for skill has so far outpaced the Nation's ability to produce more skilled workers.

Ever since the Nation's founding, the Federal Government has been a vital partner in education and training. It has had three traditional roles: serving as a clearinghouse for research and evaluation results; contributing to equality of educational opportunity by targeting resources to low-income schools, college students and disadvantaged workers; and, guaranteeing loans for college students. The Federal Government can more effectively and efficiently assume these responsibilities, than can States and localities.

The Nation faces a number of difficult choices in higher education. Real tuition at public two-year and four-year colleges has risen by 70 and 86 percent respectively since 1980. Rising educational costs are not the primary cause, since they rose by less than 15 percent per full-time student at public colleges. Rather, as enrollments have risen and other demands on State budgets have grown, States have responded by raising tuition rather than increasing their appropriations proportionately. As a result, student loans are likely to become even more important for financing higher education. In anticipation, the Administration has been working to make the process of taking out a loan less costly to federal taxpayers, less burdensome to parents and schools and easier to pay back with more flexible terms of repayment.

In addition to its traditional responsibilities in education, the Federal Government must also help coordinate a national response to the dramatic changes in the labor market. It has done so by providing startup funds to states interested in developing new pathways from school to work. To add focus and momentum to school reform efforts, the Department of Education has offered seed money to the States to develop their own content standards in core subject areas as well as the assessment tools necessary to measure their progress. Federal grants have supported the establishment of charter schools and investments in educational technology.

CHAPTER 8: THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

Chapter 8 explains why outward-looking, competitive trade policies are the best choice for America and examines the Administration's record in promoting open competition across the globe. Special attention is given to the role of trade policy and to the proper measure of its success. This chapter also discusses the causes and consequences of the trade deficit, and effective policy for reducing the trade deficit.

A system of liberal international trade and investment boosts overall living standards by allowing all participants to concentrate on what they do best, to learn from others, and to ensure competition. Trade shifts jobs into sectors in which an economy is relatively efficient, and therefore boosts productivity and wages. In the United States, jobs supported by goods exports pay 13 percent more than the national average. Open trade and investment also have positive dynamic effects: exposure to the competitive pressures of the international marketplace spurs domestic firms to improve productivity and boost innovation. At the same time, exposure to international markets and foreign direct investment facilitates the flow of knowledge across borders, allowing producers to employ domestic resources more efficiently. There is abundant evidence about the advantages of open markets over protectionism. Countries with outward-looking, liberal trade and investment policies grow faster than countries with inward-looking, closed policies.

Americans have legitimate concerns about job security and standards of living. But neither job security nor future income growth will be enhanced by closing the American economy to foreign competition. Therefore, while outward-looking trade and foreign direct investment policies are critical to the future strength of the economy, the Administration is committed to helping those injured by the lowering of trade barriers to make the requisite adjustments.

The Clinton Administration has promoted competition around the world. It has concluded over 200 trade agreements. A concerted set of multilateral, regional, and bilateral trade negotiations has produced the Uruguay Round agreement, NAFTA, and the Framework Agreement with Japan. Ambitious plans have been laid for free trade across the Pacific and throughout the Americas. Partly reflecting this active trade policy, U.S. exports of goods and services have grown by 20 percent in real terms over the past 3 years.

The continuing external trade deficit remains a cause for concern, but the external deficit is caused by macroeconomic factors, not trade policy. It should not be used as a test of whether trade is beneficial or whether our trade policy is effective. Further budget deficit reduction is the most effective policy option for reducing the trade deficit.

Economic Program

TALKING POINTS ON PRESIDENT CLINTON'S OVAL OFFICE ADDRESS

PERSONAL STATEMENT ABOUT COMMITMENT TO THE MIDDLE CLASS AND GOVERNMENT THAT IS SMALLER AND SMARTER: Tonight, the President spoke from the heart about the needs and concerns of middle class families and offered a fresh approach for the next two years. He spoke with a generous spirit about how there is more in America that unites us than divides us, and we are going to need that unity to keep America the world leader. He called for the country to come first and politics as usual to come last.

MIDDLE CLASS BILL OF RIGHTS: The centerpiece of his proposal is a Middle Class Bill of Rights. To pay for his Middle Class Bill of Rights, he proposed tearing down outdated aspects of yesterday's government to give middle class families tax relief and ensure that we have a leaner government that is on the side of working families. The elements of his proposal will help families. 1) with the costs of raising our children; 2) paying the costs of educating children; 3) save for first home purchases and retirement; and 4) empowering people to get the skills they need for new jobs and better jobs. The President's Middle Class Bill of Rights addresses these four issues and it does so while reducing deficits.

1) Child Tax Credit: The President's Middle Class Tax Cut helps working families raise their children. The President's plan will cut taxes for middle class families for each child 12 and under. This tax credit will be phased in at \$500 per child and will be available to any family whose income is less than \$75,000. That's a \$500 tax credit for each child.

2) Education Tax Deduction: The President's Middle Class Tax Cut helps working Americans move themselves forward and pay for education. The President proposes that tuition for college, community college, graduate schools, vocational colleges and worker retraining be fully deductible up to \$10,000 per family when fully phased in for families making up to \$100,000 (phased out at \$120,000).

3) Expanded IRA: The President's Middle Class Tax Cut helps working Americans save money and pay for new homes. The President wants every American to be able to put \$2,000 tax free into an IRA account and then be able to withdraw that money tax-free -- without penalty -- for education, medical expenses or purchase of a first home. This idea has been championed for years by Secretary Bentsen.

4) New Individual Re-employment: The President's new re-employment program will consolidate the web of over 60 separate training programs and give the money directly to individuals so that they can choose the training or re-employment opportunities they need. Individuals will be eligible for skill grants from \$2000-\$3000 and income contingent loans and new consumer information and accountability standards.

ON PUTTING GOVERNMENT ON THE SIDE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS AND TRUTH IN BUDGETING, THE PRESIDENT DREW THE LINE: Unlike Republican proposals, the President's tax reduction ideas are targeted only to working families, and will be paid for -- without the use of "dynamic scoring" or other budget gimmicks. And while the Republicans plan may require harsh cuts on middle class programs like Medicare to pay for the exploding costs of a wasteful capital gains proposal and an ill-conceived business depreciation tax cut, the President's plan is responsible, paid for, and targeted only to middle class families.

TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT FURTHERS THE PRESIDENT'S LONG-STANDING COMMITMENT TO TAX FAIRNESS: The President has long stated his commitment to tax fairness. In Putting People First he called for a middle class tax cut that called for a child tax credit. When the President took office, he faced an escalating deficit, yet he still put a downpayment on his middle class tax cut by giving the largest earned income tax credit expansion in history for 15 million households, benefiting nearly 50 million Americans in families making under \$27,000. Today we are going forward with the next step.

MEETING THE NEEDS OF WORKING FAMILIES SEEKING THE AMERICAN DREAM: Every working parent knows that three of the toughest financial strains for families are: 1) caring for a young child or pre-teen -- especially with child care; 2) saving for a first home; and 3) paying for the education of a child or yourself or spouse when you need new skills or to change jobs. This bill addresses all three.

DEMOCRATIC IDEAS: The child credit was proposed in the well-known Gore-Downey proposal in 1991. In 1992, while then-candidate Clinton was proposing a child tax credit, Democrats passed a child tax credit in the Congress which Republicans opposed and which was vetoed by President Bush. *Bentsen IRA:* The father of the Expanded IRA is Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen who has fought for this idea for many years.

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY: On August 6, 1993, Congress passed the President's historic \$500 billion deficit reduction plan -- which is projected to help lead to over \$700 billion in deficit reduction while cutting the deficit in half as a percentage of GDP. The President is committed to staying with and improving his current deficit reduction plan, and to continue using honest and specific numbers. Today we are showing a piece of the President's new budget, and demonstrating that \$60 billion in assistance for working families will be fully paid for, while even additional spending cuts add to deficit reduction.

A CONTINUATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S EFFORT TO REINVENT GOVERNMENT: Over the past two years, the President's deficit reduction plan was adopted with \$255 billion in spending cuts and a reduction of the federal civilian workforce by 272,900 -- to the lowest it has been in thirty years. Furthermore, the President asked Vice President Gore to produce a Reinventing Government effort that has been widely acclaimed. The major restructuring is neither the beginning nor the end of the President's and the Vice President's efforts to make government leaner and smarter, not leaner and meaner.

SUMMARY OF MIDDLE CLASS BILL OF RIGHTS

EDUCATION TAX DEDUCTION: A deduction would be permitted for up to \$10,000 of the amounts spent by a taxpayer for expenditures on post-secondary school education and training expenses for the taxpayer, the taxpayer's spouse, and dependents (i.e., persons for whom the taxpayer is otherwise entitled to claim a dependency exemption). This deduction is used in determining the taxpayer's adjusted gross income (AGI).

The maximum allowable deduction would be phased out ratably for taxpayers filing a joint return with AGI (before the proposed deduction) between \$100,000 and \$120,000. For taxpayers filing a head-of-household or single return, the maximum allowable deduction would be phased out ratably between \$70,000 and \$90,000 of AGI (before the proposed deduction).

Qualifying education expenses are those related to post-secondary education paid to institutions and programs eligible for Federal assistance. This will include most public and nonprofit universities and colleges and certain vocational schools. Qualifying education expenses include tuition, fees, laboratory fees, and similar items, but exclude meals, books, lodging, or transportation. Education involving sports, games, or hobbies will be excluded, unless that education involves the current employment, trade, or business of the student, or is required as part of a degree program. The maximum amount of eligible expenses will be phased-in.

\$500 CHILD TAX BENEFIT: A \$500 non-refundable credit will be allowed for each dependent child under the age of 13. The credit will be phased-out for taxpayers with adjusted gross income (AGI) between \$60,000 and \$75,000. No credit will be available to taxpayers with AGI in excess of \$75,000. The credit will be phased-in.

EXPANSION OF INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS: This proposal would expand the availability of deductible individual retirement accounts (IRAs) to families with income under \$100,000 and individuals with income under \$70,000. Taxpayers would have the option of getting a deduction when the money is deposited or foregoing an immediate deduction and not paying taxes on the money as it is withdrawn. Penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs would be permitted for higher education costs, first home purchases, long-term unemployment and catastrophic medical costs.

INDIVIDUAL RE-EMPLOYMENT GRANTS: This proposal takes 50 different training programs and consolidates them into one program that directly empowers workers with skill grants or vouchers that can be used for up to 2 years and can be from \$2000-\$3000 -- without new money -- since it uses existing funds from the 50 programs. Workers who are laid off or disadvantaged would also be eligible for income contingent loans through an expanded Individual Education Account. Accountability and strong consumer information so that the market and the power of individual choice work to weed out bad programs and reward those who successfully help workers get the skills they need for new jobs.

EXAMPLES OF HOW AVERAGE WORKING FAMILIES WILL BENEFIT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S TAX INCENTIVE

Below are three examples of how a four person family -- with \$50,000 of wage and salary income, \$7,500 of itemized deductions, and \$10,000 in personal exemptions (4 x \$2,500) -- would benefit under the President's tax incentives.

CASE 1. BOTH CHILDREN UNDER 13.

This family has two children under 13 and therefor receives two child tax credits. When fully phased-in this will be worth \$1000 and would reduce the family's federal income tax liability by 21%.

<u>Current Law Tax</u>	<u>Fully Phased-In Tax</u>	<u>Tax Reduction</u>	<u>Percent Reduction</u>
\$4,875	\$3,875	\$1,000	21%

CASE 2. BOTH CHILDREN OVER 12, EDUCATION EXPENSE \$10,000 OR MORE.

This family has both children over 12 so they are not eligible for the child tax credit, but since their children are in college they have \$10,000 in education expenses. When the tax cut is fully phased-in, the family would get a \$1500 tax cut since they are in the 15% tax bracket. This would lower their federal income tax liability by 31%.

<u>Current Law Tax</u>	<u>Fully Phased-In Tax</u>	<u>Tax Reduction</u>	<u>Percent Reduction</u>
\$4,875	\$3,375	\$1,500	31%

CASE 3. TWO CHILDREN OVER 12, NO EDUCATION EXPENSE, AND \$4,000 CONTRIBUTED TO IRA.

This family has two children over 12 who are not in college. If one of the working parents needed retraining or new skills, they could be eligible for the education tax incentive. However, even if they only wanted to save for their children's education, each working parent could put \$2000 in their IRA to save for their children's college and save \$600 in taxes for a 12% reduction of their tax liability.

<u>Current Law Tax</u>	<u>Fully Phased-In Tax</u>	<u>Tax Reduction</u>	<u>Percent Reduction</u>
\$4,875	\$4,275	\$600	12%

[Current Law and Fully Phased-In Law Tax Liabilities of Hypothetical Families Under Administration's Middle-Class Tax Cuts, Based on 1995 Income Levels]

File Economic Program

3/31/93 b.c.

Fiscal 1994 Budget Resolution Conference Agreement

o The President congratulates the budget conferees on their expeditious completion of the 1994 budget resolution. The agreement is a ringing endorsement of the President's economic program. It was completed in record time and represents an important step forward in helping the country regain its economic momentum.

o The agreement saves \$496 billion over five years, and represents the largest deficit reduction package in history.

o Despite the CBO reestimates that required Congress to go beyond the savings included in the President's plan, the congressional plan makes few changes to the structure and content of the President's plan as outlined by the February 17 address. Virtually all the changes to the President's plan involve additional spending cuts.

o The only substantive changes to the President's economic program include the following:

--The House and Senate adopted a change in the annual COLA's which limit benefits for younger federal retirees.

--Additional savings in appropriated programs were adopted to comply with the 1990 budget caps and maintain outlays below 1993 spending levels.

--The level of reductions in agriculture programs is reduced, hardrock mining royalty fees are dropped from the budget reconciliation process, and additional savings are generated from a HUD/IRS match program.

o Apart from these small differences, the budget agreement ratifies virtually all of the President's economic program.

--The Senate receded from its earlier position requiring \$22 billion in revenues beyond those requested by the Administration.

--The five year spending level for defense programs is virtually identical to the President's proposal.

--The conference agreement endorses the President's proposed reductions in entitlement programs.

--The agreement affirms the President's investment program.

o While the budget resolution conference agreement represents an historic step forward, it is only the beginning of a long legislative process. Reconciliation action will follow after the April recess and should be completed by early summer. Appropriation bills implementing the agreement will begin in May and should be completed by the end of the fiscal year.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION LIST

SUBJECT: SUPPORT FOR ECONOMIC PACKAGE

FROM: Alexis Herman
Assistant to the President and
Director of Public Liaison

Attached is our most current list of responses to the economic package from various constituency groups.

Copies of the press releases to document positive or negative feedback will follow for those of you who wish to update the original binders that were sent to you.

Distribution list:

Rahm Emanuel
George Stephanopoulos
Regina Montoya
Mark Gearan
Mack McLarty
Howard Paster
Ricki Seidman

Dee Dee Myers
David Wilhelm
Ricki Seidman
Jeff Eller
Margaret Williams ✓
Robert Rubin
Leon Panetta

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STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS**

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON
Alexis Herman
March 19, 1993

LABOR

AFL-CIO Executive Committee

Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Union

Amalgamated Transit Union

American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO

Bricklayers & Allied Craftsmen, AFL-CIO

Building and Construction Trade Department, AFL-CIO

Communications Workers of American, AFL-CIO

Coalition of Labor Union Women

Coalition of Black Trade Unionists

International Association of Firefighters, AFL-CIO

**International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers,
AFL-CIO**

**International Union of Electric, Electrical, Salaried,
Machine and Furniture Workers, AFL-CIO**

International Union of Operating Engineers

**International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural
Implement Workers of America - UAW, AFL-CIO**

Laborers International Union of North America

National Education Association

Service Employees International Union, AFL-CIO

Local 1 SEIU, IL, AFL-CIO

Local 100 SEIU, AFL-CIO

Local 150 SEIU, WI, AFL-CIO

Sheet Metal Workers Association

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL-CIO

Carpenters District Council, PA, AFL-CIO

Milwaukee and Southern Wisconsin District Council, AFL-CIO

Carpenters District Council of Greater Saint Louis, AFL-CIO

United Food and Commercial Workers International Union,
AFL-CIO

United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO

**BUSINESS GROUPS AND
ASSOCIATIONS**

**Frederick C. Foard
President and CEO, Advanced Communications Strategies, Inc.**

**Bob Crandall
CEO, American Airlines**

American Electronics Association

American Public Transit Association

**James Jones
CEO, American Stock Exchange**

**August Busch,
CEO, Anheuser-Busch**

**John Sculley,
CEO, Apple Computers, Inc.**

**Lodwick Cook
CEO, ARCO**

**Robert Allen
CEO, AT&T**

**Bonnie Minette
Small Business Owner, Beans 'n Creams, WI**

**John Belk
CEO, Belk Stores**

**Raymond W. Smith
CEO, Bell Atlantic**

**John Clendenin
CEO, Bellsouth Corporation**

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President, Change by Leake**

**John Reed
CEO, Citibank**

**J. Bruce Llewellyn
CEO, Philadelphia Coca-Cola Bottling Co.**

Eckhard Pfeiffer
CEO, Compaq

James Dusley
CEO, Control Data Systems

John A. Rolfwagen
CEO, Cray Research

Ronald L. Skates
CEO, Data General

Robert Palmer
CEO, Digital Equipment

Electric Generation Association

Electronic Industries Association

Harold A. Poling
CEO, Ford Motor Company

Gail Gibson
President, Gibson-Hunt Associates, Ltd.

Lawrence Y. Goldberg

Lewis Platt,
CEO, Hewlett-Packard

Patrick Egan
CEO, Holmsten Ice Rinks, Inc.

John Akers
CEO, IBM

Independent Bankers Association of America

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Senior Consultant, K.W. Tunnell Company, Inc.

Robert Perlstein
President, Lifestyle Change Communications, Inc.

Leslie Wexner
CEO, The Limited

Daniel P. Tully
CEO, Merrill Lynch

Mickey's Roof Service, Inc.

Mobil

Mortgage Bankers Association of America

National Alliance of Business

National Association of Home Builders

National Association of Realtors

National Association for the Self-Employed

National Coalition for Advanced Manufacturing

National Small Business United

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CEO, NationsBank**

Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition

**Carol Bortell Hess
Director, Newthink Rethink**

Public Securities Association

**Robert Denham
CEO, Salomon Brothers**

**Sanitation Officers Association,
Department of Sanitation, NY**

**John Bryan, Jr.
CEO, Sara Lee Corporation**

**Edward McCracken
CEO, Silicon Graphics**

Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International

Small Business Legislative Council

Society for Human Resource Management

**Ed Gardner
CEO, Soft-Sheen**

Southern California Edison

**Ed Whitacre
CEO, Southwestern Bell Corporation**

Stratford Associates Marketing Research & Decision Modeling

Scott McNealy
CEO, Sun Microsystems

James Treybig
CEO, Tandem

Michael Walsh
CEO, Tenneco

Kathryn Thompson
CEO, Kathryn Thompson Company

Jerry Levin
CEO, Time-Warner

Emma C. Chappell
CEO, United Bank of Philadelphia

United States Telephone Association

James Unruh
CEO, Unisys

Stephen Wolf
CEO, United Airlines

Richard McCormick
CEO, US West

Valis Associates

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

AIDS National Interfaith Network
Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities
Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities
Bishop H. Hartford Brookins
Catholic Charities, USA
Catholics for a Free Choice
Church of the Brethren
Council of Jewish Federations
**General Board of Church and Society of the
United Methodist Church**
Interfaith IMPACT for Justice and Peace
Jesuit Social Ministries, National Office
Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of the Churches of Christ
National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council
National Jewish Democratic Council
NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby
Presbyterian Universalist Service Committee
United Church of Christ
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
United Methodist Church, General Board of Church and Society

EDUCATION

American Association of University Professors

American Association of University Women

American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO

American Council on Education:

American Association of Community Colleges

American Association of State Colleges and Universities

American Indian Higher Education Consortium

Association of American Colleges

Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities

Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities

Career College Association

Council of Independent Colleges

Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities

National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education

National Association of State Universities

and Land-Grant Colleges

United Negro College Fund

Association of American Universities

Children's Defense Fund

Committee for Education Funding:

American Association of Classified School Employees

American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education

American Association of Educational Service Agencies

American Association of School Administrators

American Counseling Association

American Educational Research Association

American Library Association

American School Food Service Association

American Student Association of Community Colleges

American Vocational Association

Association of American Publishers

Association of Community College Trustees

Association of Proprietary Colleges

The College Board

Cooperative Education Association, Incorporated

Council for American Private Education

Council for Educational Development and Research

The Council for Exceptional Children

Council of Chief State School Officers

Council of Graduate Schools

The Council of the Great City Schools
International Communications Industries Association
International Reading Association
John F. Kennedy Center For Performing Arts
Military Impacted Schools Association
National Association of College Admission Counselors
National Association of Elementary School Principals
National Association of Federal Education Program Administrators
National Association of Federally Impacted Schools
National Association of School Psychologists
National Association of Secondary School Principals
National Association of State Boards of Education
National Association of State Directors of Special Education
National Association of State Directors of Vocational &
Technical Education Consortium
National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs
National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators
National Board for Professional Teaching Standards
National Committee for School Desegregation
National Conference of State Legislatures
National Council of Educational Opportunity Associations
National Council of Higher Education Loan Programs, Inc.
National Council of Teachers of Mathematics
National School Boards Association
National Vocational Agricultural Teachers Association, Inc.
Society of School Librarians International
Software Publishers Association, Education Section
United States Student Association
University and College Labor Education Association

National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities

National Education Association

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS

Citizens Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste

Defenders of Wildlife

Earth Energy Association

Environmental Action

Environmental Defense Fund

Environmental and Energy Study Institute

Environmental Justice Project Lawyers Committee

Friends of the Earth

Greenhouse Crisis Foundation

National Audobon Society

National Toxics Campaign Fund

Natural Resources Defense Council

Safe Energy Communications Council

Sierra Club

Union of Concerned Scientists

The Wilderness Society

US PIRG

MINORITY GROUPS/ RACIAL RELATIONS

Arab-American Democrats
Jim Zogby

Coalition of Southern California Asian Pacific Americans

Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities

Hispanic Democratic Women's Network

National Black Leadership Forum:
Coalition of Black Trade Unionists
Congressional Black Caucus
NAACP

National Conference of Black Mayors
National Council of Negro Women
National Newspaper Publishers Association
National Urban Coalition

National Minority Aids Council

National Minority Security Professionals

National Political Congress of Black Women

National Rainbow Coalition

National Urban League

United Negro College Fund

RURAL/ AGRICULTURAL GROUPS

National Farmers Union

National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

Rural Coalition

ACTIVIST GROUPS AND COALITIONS

Association of Community Organizations for Reform (ACORN)

Children's Defense Fund

Common Cause

Consumer Federation of America

IMPACT (Illinois Gay and Lesbian PAC)

National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL)

National Food Organizations:

Bread for the World

Catholic Charities, USA

Center on Hunger, Poverty and Nutrition Policy

Consumers Union, Washington Office

End Hunger Network

Food Research and Action Center

Second Harvest

Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness

U.S. Conference on Mayors

World Hunger Year

Invest in America:

AIDS National Interfaith Network

Alliance for our Common Future

Americans for Democratic Action

The Arc

Center for Community Change

Center for Development of International Law

Center for Resource Economics

Center for Science in the Public Interest

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

Center on Law and Public Policy

Child Welfare League of America

Church of the Brethren

Coalition on Human Needs

The Columbian Fathers Justice and Peace Office

Council of Jewish Federations

Council of Large Public Housing Authorities

The Enterprise Foundation

Food Policy Working Group

Food Research and Action Center

Friends Committee on National Legislation

Interfaith IMPACT for Justice and Peace

Jesuit Social Ministries, National Office

Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs
Maryknoll Mission Society for Justice and Peace
Mental Health Law Project
National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors
National Association of Counties
National Association of Community Action Agencies
National Association of Developmental Disabilities Councils
National Association of Private Schools for Exceptional
Children
National Coalition for the Homeless
National Council of La Raza
National Legal Aid and Defenders Association
National Neighborhood Coalition
National Recreation and Parks Association
NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby
Nuclear Information and Resource Service
OMB Watch
Parent Action
Physicians for Social Responsibility
Public Citizen's Congress Watch
Presbyterian Church, Washington Office
Rural Coalition
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee
United Church of Christ
Union of American Hebrew Organizations
United Methodist Church, General Board of Church and Society
United States Conference of Local Health Officers
United States Conference on Mayors
Welfare Directors Association of California

Public Citizen

INTERGOVERNMENTAL

Governor Robert P. Casey

Mayor Richard Daley

Governor Zell Miller

National Association of Counties

National Conference of State Legislatures

National League of Cities

National Urban Coalition

National Urban League

Rebuild America Coalition:

American Public Works Association

American Consulting Engineers Council

American Institute of Architects

American Society of Civil Engineers

Associated General Contractors of America

Council of Infrastructure Financing Authorities

National Association of Counties

National Association of Securities Professionals

National Association of State Treasurers/Council of State
Governments

U.S. Conference on Mayors

AGING GROUPS

The National Council on the Aging
The National Council of Senior Citizens

ECONOMISTS

Economic Policy Institute
Joint Center Political Economic Studies

WOMEN'S GROUPS

9 to 5

American Association of University Women

Coalition of Labor Union Women

Hispanic Democratic Women's Network

Hollywood Women's Political Caucus

League of Women Voters

National Council of Jewish Women

National Council of Negro Women

National Political Congress of Black Women

Women's Information Network

Women's Legal Defense Fund

Women's National Democratic Club

HEALTH CARE GROUPS

Aids Action Council

AIDS National Interfaith Network

American Hospital Association

Mental Health Law Project

National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors

**The National Association of Children's Hospitals
and Related Institutions**

National Association of Developmental Disabilities Councils

National Association of School Psychologists

National Association of Social Workers

National Medical Association

National Minority Aids Council

United States Conference of Local Health Officers

NEGATIVE RESPONSES

American Federation of Government Employees

International Brotherhood of Teamsters

National Treasury Employees Union

QUALIFIED SUPPORT

American Association of Retired Persons

Coalition for Fiscal Restraint:

American Amusement Machine Association
American Association of Boomers
American Cyanamid Company
American Furniture Manufacturers Association
American Iron and Steel Institute
American Legislative Exchange Council
American Meat Institute
American Pulpwood Association
American Rental Association
American Wholesale Marketers Association
Americans for a Balanced Budget
Americans for Tax Reform
Amway Corporation
Armstrong World Industries
Associated Builders and Contractors
Association for Suppliers of Printing and Publishing Technologies
Association of Wall and Ceiling Industries
Automotive Service Association
Baroid Corporation
Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Citizens Against Government Waste
Citizens for a Sound Economy
Commercial Weather Services Association
Committee for Private Offshore Rescue and Towing
Composite Can and Tube Institute
Consumer Alert Advocate
Contract Services Association
Coors Brewing Company
Dairy and Food Industries Supply Association
FMC Corporation
W.R. Grace and Company
Helicopter Association International
Independent Bakers Association
International Dairy Foods Association
International Ice Cream Association
International Mass Retail Association
Marriott Corporation
Mead Corporation
Medford Corporation
Milk Industry Foundation
National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association
National Association of Brick Distributors
National Association of Charterboat Operators
National Association of Convenience Stores

National Association of Manufacturers
National Association of Truck Stop Operators
National Association of Wholesale-Distributors
National Beer Wholesalers Association
National Cattlemen's Association
National Cheese Institute
National Coal Association
National Confectioners Association and
Chocolate Manufacturers Association
Nation Grange
National Tax Limitation Committee
National Taxpayers Union
United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association
United States Federation of Small Business

General Board of Church and Society of the
United Methodist Church

National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare

Sam Ginn
CEO, Pacific Telesis Group

William P. Stiritz
CEO, Ralston Purina Company

Siemens

**SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND
ALTERNATIVE FUELS**

American Solar Energy Society

American Wind Energy Association

American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy

American Biofuels Association

Center for Science in the Public Interest

Computer Systems Policy Project

CORETECH Council on Research and Technology

Interstate Solar Coordination Council

Solar Energy Industries Association

Union of Concerned Scientists

Nuclear Information and Resource Service

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION LIST

SUBJECT: SUPPORT FOR ECONOMIC PACKAGE

FROM: Alexis Herman
AH Assistant to the President and
Director of Public Liaison

As promised, we have enclosed copies of the press releases to document positive or negative feedback from various constituency groups. You may update the binders with which we have provided you previously, by replacing the tables of contents and inserting the enclosed materials.

Additionally, at its request, Valis Associates should NOT be included in any lists released to the press.

Distribution list:

Rahm Emanuel
George Stephanopoulos
Regina Montoya
Mark Gearan
Mack McLarty
Howard Paster
Leon Panetta

Dee Dee Myers
David Wilhelm
Ricki Seidman
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OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON
Alexis Herman
March 17, 1993

LABOR

AFL-CIO Executive Committee

Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Union

Amalgamated Transit Union

American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO

Bricklayers & Allied Craftsmen, AFL-CIO

Building and Construction Trade Department, AFL-CIO

Communications Workers of American, AFL-CIO

Coalition of Labor Union Women

Coalition of Black Trade Unionists

International Association of Firefighters, AFL-CIO

**International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers,
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International Union of Operating Engineers

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Laborers International Union of North America

National Education Association

Service Employees International Union, AFL-CIO

Local 1 SEIU, IL, AFL-CIO

Local 100 SEIU, AFL-CIO

Local 150 SEIU, WI, AFL-CIO

Sheet Metal Workers Association

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL-CIO

Carpenters District Council, PA, AFL-CIO

Milwaukee and Southern Wisconsin District Council, AFL-CIO

Carpenters District Council of Greater Saint Louis, AFL-CIO

United Food and Commercial Workers International Union,
AFL-CIO

United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO

**BUSINESS GROUPS AND
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**Frederick C. Foard
President and CEO, Advanced Communications Strategies, Inc.**

**Bob Crandall
CEO, American Airlines**

American Electronics Association

American Public Transit Association

**James Jones
CEO, American Stock Exchange**

**August Busch,
CEO, Anheuser-Busch**

**John Sculley,
CEO, Apple Computers, Inc.**

**Lodwick Cook
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CEO, Holmsten Ice Rinks, Inc.

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Michael Walsh
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CEO, Kathryn Thompson Company

Jerry Levin
CEO, Time-Warner

Emma C. Chappell
CEO, United Bank of Philadelphia

United States Telephone Association

James Unruh
CEO, Unisys

Stephen Wolf
CEO, United Airlines

Richard McCormick
CEO, US West

Valis Associates

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

AIDS National Interfaith Network
Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities
Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities
Bishop H. Hartford Brookins
Catholic Charities, USA
Catholics for a Free Choice
Church of the Brethren
Council of Jewish Federations
General Board of Church and Society of the
United Methodist Church
Interfaith IMPACT for Justice and Peace
Jesuit Social Ministries, National Office
Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of the Churches of Christ
National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council
National Jewish Democratic Council
NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby
Presbyterian Universalist Service Committee
United Church of Christ
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
United Methodist Church, General Board of Church and Society

EDUCATION

American Association of University Professors

American Association of University Women

American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO

American Council on Education:

American Association of Community Colleges

American Association of State Colleges and Universities

American Indian Higher Education Consortium

Association of American Colleges

Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities

Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities

Career College Association

Council of Independent Colleges

Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities

National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education

National Association of State Universities

and Land-Grant Colleges

United Negro College Fund

Association of American Universities

Children's Defense Fund

Committee for Education Funding:

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American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education

American Association of Educational Service Agencies

American Association of School Administrators

American Counseling Association

American Educational Research Association

American Library Association

American School Food Service Association

American Student Association of Community Colleges

American Vocational Association

Association of American Publishers

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Association of Proprietary Colleges

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Council for Educational Development and Research

The Council for Exceptional Children

Council of Chief State School Officers

Council of Graduate Schools

The Council of the Great City Schools
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International Reading Association
John F. Kennedy Center For Performing Arts
Military Impacted Schools Association
National Association of College Admission Counselors
National Association of Elementary School Principals
National Association of Federal Education Program Administrators
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National Association of School Psychologists
National Association of Secondary School Principals
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National Association of State Directors of Special Education
National Association of State Directors of Vocational &
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National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs
National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators
National Board for Professional Teaching Standards
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National Council of Higher Education Loan Programs, Inc.
National Council of Teachers of Mathematics
National School Boards Association
National Vocational Agricultural Teachers Association, Inc.
Society of School Librarians International
Software Publishers Association, Education Section
United States Student Association
University and College Labor Education Association

National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities

National Education Association

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS

Citizens Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste

Defenders of Wildlife

Earth Energy Association

Environmental Action

Environmental Defense Fund

Environmental and Energy Study Institute

Environmental Justice Project Lawyers Committee

Friends of the Earth

Greenhouse Crisis Foundation

National Audobon Society

National Toxics Campaign Fund

Natural Resources Defense Council

Safe Energy Communications Council

Sierra Club

Union of Concerned Scientists

The Wilderness Society

US PIRG

MINORITY GROUPS/ RACIAL RELATIONS

Arab-American Democrats
Jim Zogby

Coalition of Southern California Asian Pacific Americans

Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities

Hispanic Democratic Women's Network

National Black Leadership Forum:
Coalition of Black Trade Unionists
Congressional Black Caucus
NAACP

National Conference of Black Mayors
National Council of Negro Women
National Newspaper Publishers Association
National Urban Coalition

National Minority Aids Council

National Minority Security Professionals

National Political Congress of Black Women

National Rainbow Coalition

National Urban League

United Negro College Fund

RURAL/ AGRICULTURAL GROUPS

National Farmers Union

National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

Rural Coalition

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Children's Defense Fund

Common Cause

Consumer Federation of America

IMPACT (Illinois Gay and Lesbian PAC)

National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL)

National Food Organizations:

Bread for the World

Catholic Charities, USA

Center on Hunger, Poverty and Nutrition Policy

Consumers Union, Washington Office

End Hunger Network

Food Research and Action Center

Second Harvest

Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness

U.S. Conference on Mayors

World Hunger Year

Invest in America:

AIDS National Interfaith Network

Alliance for our Common Future

Americans for Democratic Action

The Arc

Center for Community Change

Center for Development of International Law

Center for Resource Economics

Center for Science in the Public Interest

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

Center on Law and Public Policy

Child Welfare League of America

Church of the Brethren

Coalition on Human Needs

The Columbian Fathers Justice and Peace Office

Council of Jewish Federations

Council of Large Public Housing Authorities

The Enterprise Foundation

Food Policy Working Group

Food Research and Action Center

Friends Committee on National Legislation

Interfaith IMPACT for Justice and Peace

Jesuit Social Ministries, National Office

Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs
Maryknoll Mission Society for Justice and Peace
Mental Health Law Project
National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors
National Association of Counties
National Association of Community Action Agencies
National Association of Developmental Disabilities Councils
National Association of Private Schools for Exceptional
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National Coalition for the Homeless
National Council of La Raza
National Legal Aid and Defenders Association
National Neighborhood Coalition
National Recreation and Parks Association
NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby
Nuclear Information and Resource Service
OMB Watch
Parent Action
Physicians for Social Responsibility
Public Citizen's Congress Watch
Presbyterian Church, Washington Office
Rural Coalition
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee
United Church of Christ
Union of American Hebrew Organizations
United Methodist Church, General Board of Church and Society
United States Conference of Local Health Officers
United States Conference on Mayors
Welfare Directors Association of California

Public Citizen

INTERGOVERNMENTAL

Governor Robert P. Casey

Mayor Richard Daley

Governor Zell Miller

National Association of Counties

National Conference of State Legislatures

National League of Cities

National Urban Coalition

National Urban League

Rebuild America Coalition:

American Public Works Association

American Consulting Engineers Council

American Institute of Architects

American Society of Civil Engineers

Associated General Contractors of America

Council of Infrastructure Financing Authorities

National Association of Counties

National Association of Securities Professionals

National Association of State Treasurers/Council of State
Governments

U.S. Conference on Mayors

AGING GROUPS

The National Council on the Aging

The National Council of Senior Citizens

ECONOMISTS

Economic Policy Institute
Joint Center Political Economic Studies

WOMEN'S GROUPS

9 to 5

American Association of University Women

Coalition of Labor Union Women

Hispanic Democratic Women's Network

Hollywood Women's Political Caucus

League of Women Voters

National Council of Jewish Women

National Council of Negro Women

National Political Congress of Black Women

Women's Information Network

Women's Legal Defense Fund

Women's National Democratic Club

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Aids Action Council

AIDS National Interfaith Network

American Hospital Association

Mental Health Law Project

National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors

**The National Association of Children's Hospitals
and Related Institutions**

National Association of Developmental Disabilities Councils

National Association of School Psychologists

National Association of Social Workers

National Medical Association

National Minority Aids Council

United States Conference of Local Health Officers

NEGATIVE RESPONSES

American Federation of Government Employees

International Brotherhood of Teamsters

National Treasury Employees Union

QUALIFIED SUPPORT

American Association of Retired Persons

Coalition for Fiscal Restraint:

American Amusement Machine Association

American Association of Boomers

American Cyanamid Company

American Furniture Manufacturers Association

American Iron and Steel Institute

American Legislative Exchange Council

American Meat Institute

American Pulpwood Association

American Rental Association

American Wholesale Marketers Association

Americans for a Balanced Budget

Americans for Tax Reform

Amway Corporation

Armstrong World Industries

Associated Builders and Contractors

Association for Suppliers of Printing and Publishing Technologies

Association of Wall and Ceiling Industries

Automotive Service Association

Baroid Corporation

Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Citizens Against Government Waste

Citizens for a Sound Economy

Commercial Weather Services Association

Committee for Private Offshore Rescue and Towing

Composite Can and Tube Institute

Consumer Alert Advocate

Contract Services Association

Coors Brewing Company

Dairy and Food Industries Supply Association

FMC Corporation

W.R. Grace and Company

Helicopter Association International

Independent Bakers Association

International Dairy Foods Association

International Ice Cream Association

International Mass Retail Association

Marriott Corporation

Mead Corporation

Medford Corporation

Milk Industry Foundation

National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association

National Association of Brick Distributors

National Association of Charterboat Operators

National Association of Convenience Stores

National Association of Manufacturers
National Association of Truck Stop Operators
National Association of Wholesale-Distributors
National Beer Wholesalers Association
National Cattlemen's Association
National Cheese Institute
National Coal Association
National Confectioners Association and
Chocolate Manufacturers Association
Nation Grange
National Tax Limitation Committee
National Taxpayers Union
United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association
United States Federation of Small Business

General Board of Church and Society of the
United Methodist Church

National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare

Sam Ginn
CEO, Pacific Telesis Group

William P. Stiritz
CEO, Ralston Purina Company

Siemens

**SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND
ALTERNATIVE FUELS**

American Solar Energy Society

American Wind Energy Association

American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy

American Biofuels Association

Center for Science in the Public Interest

Computer Systems Policy Project

CORETECH Council on Research and Technology

Interstate Solar Coordination Council

Solar Energy Industries Association

Union of Concerned Scientists

Nuclear Information and Resource Service

LABOR

Solidarity House

8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48214
PHONE (313) 926-5000



INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA—UAW

OWEN F. BIEBER, PRESIDENT

BILL CASSTEVENS, SECRETARY-TREASURER

VICE-PRESIDENTS: CAROLYN FORREST • ERNEST LOFTON • STAN MARSHALL • STEPHEN P. YOKICH

MAR - 4 1993

March 3, 1993

Dear Representative:

The UAW strongly supports the economic growth and deficit reduction program put forward by President Clinton. We commend the President for providing leadership on these critically important issues.

We believe the economic stimulus component of the program is essential to putting Americans back to work and making sure that the country does not slip back into a "triple-dip" recession. Without a strong, growing economy, we can never hope to make progress towards reducing the federal deficit.

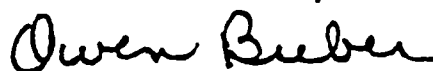
The UAW also welcomes the long term reinvestment program outlined by President Clinton. In our judgment, federal spending in these areas will address many important social needs, while laying the basis for continued economic growth in the future.

To reduce the federal deficit over the next five years, the President has also proposed a package of tax increases and spending cuts. Taken as a whole, the tax increases would improve the progressivity of the tax system by requiring wealthy individuals and corporations to contribute a greater share, and by expanding the earned income tax credit to help low-income working men and women. In our judgment, these changes represent an important step in the right direction. At the same time, we pledge to work with the Administration and Congress to make sure that the spending cuts do not place an unfair burden on any group of workers, including federal employees.

President Clinton's economic package would chart a new course for the United States. After twelve long years of neglect and inaction, we finally have a President who has leveled with the American people about our economic

problems, and has presented a bold and courageous plan for addressing these problems. The UAW calls upon Congress to support the President's plan. We believe it represents the best hope for setting our economic house in order, and laying the basis for a brighter future for our nation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Owen Bieber".

Owen Bieber
President, UAW

OB:cw
opeiu494
(51)

BUSINESS GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS

ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES, INC.

316 PINE COURT
BENSALEM, PENNSYLVANIA 19020
(215) 244-0700

March 9, 1993

President William Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you as a Small Business Owner/Operator to give you words of encouragement as you push to get your Economic Package through Congress. Although my own analysis of the plusses and minuses of your various proposals leaves me unsure of the ultimate impact on my business, I speak to you as a private citizen-taxpayer. As such, I urge you to *press on!*

Before I became a small businessman two years ago, I spent twenty-five years in Corporate America -- rising to a profit center Vice-President level. In that environment, Sir, I learned that *some action* is usually better than inertia. You may not have all of the right solutions to cure this country's economic ills, Mr. President, but you have the *only* solutions on the table right now and I believe that it is *critical* that you force the "Advise & Consent" process to "put up or shut up"; i.e., Congress *must* pass your package with deliberate speed *unless and until* they can place on the table "a better idea".

Mr. Clinton, the ordinary citizen is no economic genius. But, we all realize that our assets are worth less, our economic well-being less secure, our healthcare more in doubt (those of us fortunate enough to *have* insurance realize that we are only *one paycheck* away from being uninsured), and we are receiving less and less return-on-investment for our taxes. Our attitude is, "*Do something -- anything -- and do it now; worry about tinkering with it later!*" So, Mr. President, in that spirit I say, hold steady to your course -- the people (like me) who elected you want and expect nothing less and we support you 100%.

Speaking as a small businessman, I have but two concerns -- the deductibility of travel & entertainment expense and health care reform. Small businesses engaged in providing services *must entertain clients and often meet with them in a social setting*. To a much greater extent than large firms, our businesses are based on the establishment and enrichment of personal rapport and the maintain-

ance of an intimate knowledge of our customers' needs. Furthermore, we lack the buying clout that allows large firms to obtain discounts and other special considerations from the travel and entertainment industry. Thus, our T&E is a disproportionately larger expense item than is the case for "Big Business". Please give this consideration in your plans to limit the tax deductibility of T&E.

Of a more critical nature is health care reform. You are absolutely on target, Mr. President, when you say that unless we reign in health costs, any efforts to cure our economic ills and reduce the deficit will go for naught. **Nobody** has a better first-hand knowledge of that than the small business person. But I think that most of us would simply cancel our health plans and pay a health care tax under a "Pay or Play" plan. Why? Because it would be one less administrative burden, would be less expensive and more inflation-proof, and would rid us of one key employability consideration when picking new hires. However, I believe that our employees would prefer to maintain their current choices of private medical care with minimal restrictions. In other words, they do not want the red tape, restricted access, lesser quality of care, and long list of "noncoverables" that is typical of capitated health plans such as "managed competition". Furthermore, I think small business persons can appreciate the value of a preventative approach to healthcare, once educated with examples of successful workplace demonstration projects. Therefore, I suggest that, just as you propose tax incentives for worker skills training, there be tax incentives for certifiable workplace preventive health programs along with a mandated basic health insurance program (purchasable from State-regulated insurance risk pools) required of *all* businesses. Workers should also be allowed to have workplace healthcare "401K-type" plans for saving funds against catastrophic or emergency health expenses.

Mr. President, I appreciate the privilege of being able to give you encouragement as well as to express some concerns. And, I compliment you on the sense of "open door" access to the Presidency you are cultivating. You are making us believers again that ours is truly a government *of, for, and by the people*.

May God's blessings go with you, His counsel be in your heart, and His omnipotent presence be at your side.

Respectfully,



Frederick C. Foard
President & CEO

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal n

To ASBA

Co. DNA WEBER

414-522-9789

FROM:

Beans 'n Creams



Gourmet Coffee • Chocolate • Foods • Gift Baskets

162 West Main Street
Whitewater, Wisconsin 53190

Gonnie Minette - Owner

414-478-6700

March 9, 1993

President Clinton,

As a small business owner from the state of Wisconsin, I would like to take time to applaud your deficit reducing, economy boosting proposals. I find it refreshing that a governmental leader is finally recognizing the importance small business plays in this country. It is high time there were incentives for "we little folk"! Congratulations also for having the courage to tell big business they must pay their fair share.

I began my small coffee retail business in April 1987 and have scratched and clawed to hang on through the "trickle down" recession. People say the great state of Wisconsin was not hit hard by the recession - well all these frugal Germans are still clinging to money! We need to get this economy moving and your administration can do the job.

Keep up the good work - I'm watching
and praying for small business
throughout the United States!

Respectfully,
Bonnie Minette
Owner
Beans & Cream

February 18, 1993

Statement of Raymond W. Smith, chairman & CEO, Bell Atlantic, in response to President Clinton's State of the Union Address:

I heard President Clinton's challenge and I stand ready to cooperate with him. Our massive Federal deficit and the staggering interest payments must be addressed now. This cannot be deferred any longer if American businesses are going to remain competitive in global markets.

The President and Congress should debate the package and come to an early agreement. While I want to understand more of the specifics and I feel that even greater spending cuts must be included in the final package, I am ready to work with him to attack the deficit. It's time to get on with it.

Post-it brand fax transmittal memo 7871		# of pages = 2	
TO	LISA ENGLISH	FROM	RW Smith
CC		CC	
DEPT.		PHONE	703 974-5542
FAX	202-463-4697	FAX	

February 18, 1993

STATEMENT OF JOHN GLENDENIN,
CHAIRMAN AND CEO OF BELL SOUTH CORPORATION,
ON PRESIDENT CLINTON'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE:

I applaud President Clinton for focusing the attention of the American people on the need to reduce the size and growth of the federal deficit, which over the years has translated into a national debt in excess of \$4 trillion.

Last night the president appropriately placed the entire issue of federal deficit spending on the front burner. For too many years, the Congress, the White House and the public have failed to realize that deficit spending cannot continue if the United States is to prosper and continue as a world economic leader. President Clinton has introduced a package of economic and tax proposals which need to be reviewed carefully by all interested parties, particularly by Congress, to make certain the final plan:

- curtails federal spending,
- carefully stimulates the economy to provide jobs and encourage savings and capital investment,
- raises revenues through tax increases which are fair and require sacrifice by all taxpayers,
- and truly leads to deficit reductions.



"MOVING YOU FROM AN EMERGING BUSINESS TO A PROFITABLE COMPANY"
POSITION PERSONNEL ■ FOCUS ■ EFFECT CHANGE

March 8, 1993

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 27500

Dear President Clinton:

Having listened attentively to the President's Address and your request for feedback, I am taking responsibility for positioning you for success as the leader of our country by the remarks which follow.

I applaud you for the techniques and methods you are using in your effort to have effective change occur within America. Managing change is one of the most least understood areas of management. I observed your lack of inclusion of any Republicans as you put together your economic package, if you would have had a few of the resistant individuals involved in the planning, they would have been the ones who would have acted as change agents and championed the plan on the Republican side.

Kudos also for recognizing that small and emerging businesses are the engine that will drive this country forward. With this in mind we have a tremendous amount to offer you in knowing how to cut spending. Entrepreneurs and Venture Capitalists are your best resource for 1) learning how to run a lean organization, 2) cut expenses, 3) expect higher productivity by effectively matching people and positions, and 4) reward the people for results.

Let's compare free enterprise and government, (I'll refer to government in the parentheses). In my business, if I experience a debt (deficit) I have to reduce my expenses (cut spending) or increase my prices (taxes) to the customer (all Americans). My prices (taxes) are dictated according to what my market (all Americans) will bear and cannot be raised, therefore in order for me to remove my debt (deficit) I will have to cut expenses (spending). Once I have done this, I may be able to look at phasing in a minimal price (tax) increase over time. Each successful business has a formula for success. Unfortunately government is still searching for the right formula.

Decision makers who are use to receiving salaries and regular paychecks without having to figure out how they will earn it and where it will come from have great difficulty cutting costs. Entrepreneurs are ready to assist in any way. As you have stated, we have created the most jobs in America and will continue to do so because we practice what I have just described in the comparison.

Thank you for reaching out to Americans for input. Solutions need to be questioned and a method of accountability for results identified and reported. I will continue to serve and strive for positive results.

Sincerely,

Linda S. Leake
President

For further information contact:

Mark V. Rosenker
Vice President
Public Affairs
(202)457-4980
PR 93-18

For Release:

March 17, 1993

**EIA SUPPORTS CLINTON'S EFFORTS
TO REDUCE THE DEFICIT AND STIMULATE THE ECONOMY**

Washington, D.C.--The Electronic Industries Association's (EIA) Board of Governors met today with President Clinton and Vice President Gore to discuss the Administration's proposed deficit reduction plan.

Speaking on behalf of the Association, EIA President Peter R. McCloskey said, "EIA supports the President's goal of deficit reduction and stands willing to work with the President in assuring Congressional passage of a final agreement that does, in fact, balance new taxes and economic incentives with genuine, permanent spending reduction."

The Association's Board, in voting its support of the President's overall efforts to reduce the federal deficit, agreed on the necessity of mutually shared sacrifice, but expressed its deep concern as to the balance between taxes and spending cuts.

EIA Board Chairman, Ronald H. Barnhart (Honeywell Inc.) said after the meeting, "We are especially concerned that the final package enacted by Congress contain significant, long term spending cuts. EIA strongly agrees with the President's plan to delay action on the economic stimulus package until such time as Congress

(more)

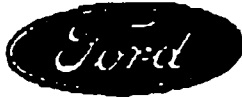
1 of 2

first acts on real, verifiable spending reductions."

In addition, the Association pledged its support to work with the Administration and the Congress in addressing those aspects of the plan which are counter to the President's goal of increased economic growth.

For 69 years, the Electronic Industries Association has been the national trade organization representing U.S. electronics manufacturers. Committed to the competitiveness of the American producer, EIA represents the entire spectrum of companies involved in the manufacture of electronic components, parts, systems and equipment for communications, industrial, government and consumer-end uses.

#



Ford Motor Company
The American Road
Room 804
Dearborn, Michigan
Telephone: (313) 322
Fax: (313) 845-0670

NEWS

STATEMENT

Contact: Judith Mehlberg
(313) 322-9600

STATE OF THE UNION REACTION

Following is a statement by Harold A. Poling, chairman and chief executive officer, Ford Motor Company, following the President's State of the Union message to Congress:

The President has prescribed tough medicine for the country's economic troubles. The plan needs to be studied, analyzed, debated fully, modified if appropriate, and acted on promptly. No one likes tax increases for individuals or businesses, since they could have a serious effect on any economic recovery. But Americans may be willing to make the sacrifice for a period of time, if the tax increases are accompanied by sizable spending cuts that show that the Administration and Congress are serious about balancing the budget, not just talking about it.

We all know that other large and difficult issues that the President described, such as health care and fair trade, must also be addressed, but this far-reaching economic proposal could -- as the President said -- start a process of renewal for America.

###

2/17/93

Suggested Remarks
H. A. Poling
White House Press Briefing
Thursday, February 25, 1993

Thank you, Mr. Vice President:

The economic plan that the President has presented to the people prescribes some tough medicine for America's economic ills. But, I think we all can see support in the country for a fundamental change in the way that the nation's business is conducted. Americans want to help -- and yet they are concerned over the possible impact on their lives.

They want the proposals to be studied, analyzed, debated fully, modified if appropriate, and -- most importantly -- acted upon promptly.....if this plan is to start a process of renewal for our country.

In our industry, we are encouraged that your Administration is seeking to work more closely with all business...large or small...and with representatives of organized labor as partners to improve America's competitiveness.

Just like many Americans, I'm concerned that the proposed tax increases could limit the economic recovery. As the legislation is debated, it is essential that the spending cuts be approved at the same time as taxes -- and I am glad that the President reinforced that point this week.

The American people want a low-cost, high-efficiency government. They want value for their tax dollars, just as customers want value in the goods and services they buy. Americans will accept paying more in taxes, if they believe the burden is shared evenly, and if the budget deficit really goes down. They will not support a budget where added taxes are not appropriately balanced by sizable cuts in spending.

-2-

This economic plan will not please everyone. But I believe that a nation in which all sectors work together as partners can solve its problems in ways that are as effective as they are fair. We in business should stand ready to work with the new Administration and Congress to help sharing our experience where it applies, our strengths where they are needed, and our support where it is appropriate.

GIBSON-HUNT ASSOCIATES, LTD.
Management Consulting

March 9, 1993

President Bill Clinton
White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

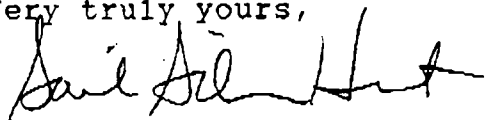
As a small business owner for 11 years and a political independent, I am very pleased that you have decided to take a firm line on reducing the deficit by cutting spending and raising some taxes. Despite the rumblings from Congress to the contrary, I believe that the American public is sincerely interested in controlling the deficit, and will pay higher taxes and take cuts in programs--if we believe that the reductions and taxes are fair.

I think you are on the right track with raising taxes on upper income corporations and individuals, and even "sin" taxes on alcohol and cigarettes and an energy tax on everyone would seem fair. Cutting programs and entitlements, especially for those of Social Security age who vote will be difficult but necessary in the interests of fairness. By the same token, fairness dictates that you and your staff look closely at the Defense budget and the Semi-Conductor and other politically sensitive programs, so that we as a people can see that cuts are being applied across the board.

It will be difficult to remain firm in the face of strong lobbying from special interest groups and even your own party. (I understand that the oil and gas industry is already gearing up to combat an energy tax.) But I think that both Democrats and Republicans will rally behind you as long as your deficit program is fair.

Good luck.

Very truly yours,



Gail Gibson Hunt
President

PS. I'd like to put in a good word for "research and development" incentives for small businesses. It is a shame that our R&D develops the concept and leaves it to Japan and others to make the product that sells to the world!



A.S.B.A 703 522 9789

3/5/93

ATTN: Mrs NONA Wegner

Dear Mrs Wegner,

In response to your most timely telephone call I am responding immediately and most enthusiastically.

There has never been a more exciting time for "small business" to rally behind the President. The present administration seems to understand our problems. My only concern is that the Executive Branch will listen to us.

All small business people realized that we are the countries largest employer. With "big business" downsizing such as IBM, GM, GE etc., small bus. men must get behind the President and at the same time have his "ear" in respect to what we need.

Good luck to you and let the "White House" know we are 100%

HOLMSTEN ICE RINKS, INC.



Most Sincerely
Holmsten Ice Rinks Inc
by Patrick Egan
Chief Executive Officer.

HOLMSTEN ICE RINKS, INC.

2785 Fairview Ave. N., Roseville, MN 55113 Phone (612) 636-7017 Fax (612) 636-7009 Equal Opportunity Employer

March 3, 1993

JOHNSON
DESIGN
GROUP
INC.

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Clinton:

I have owned my own graphic design firm for fifteen years. During that time my firm has grown from three employees to a group of nine. I have come to appreciate the importance of capital availability and tax policy to the success of small business.

I am writing to support your efforts to revive the economy and get budget changes passed through Congress which will help to reduce the deficit. I urge you to stay on your course of policy changes to reduce the deficit and to resist the forces that will attempt to pick apart your program for special interests. I applaud your stand that spending cuts will be required before tax increases are implemented.

I have seen the graphic design field change dramatically in the last five years as it has become more dependent on computer technology. Your proposal for an investment tax credit would help to spur growth in this industry as well as many others.

The investment tax credit could possibly have a requirement that any new equipment purchased must have a 75% American built content to be eligible for deduction. This would obviously help to spur American job growth and also help our balance of trade.

I wish you every success as you pursue your difficult task. Rest assured the American people support your efforts.

Sincerely,



Leonard A. Johnson
President and Creative Director

K.W. TUNNELL COMPANY, INC.

CONSULTANTS TO MANAGEMENT

The President
The White House
Washington, DC

March 5, 1993

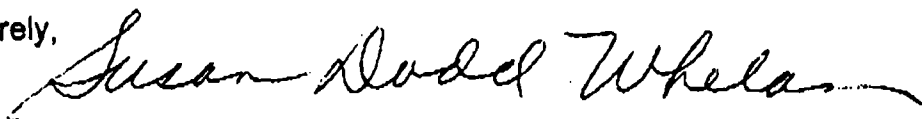
Dear Mr. President:

I want to express my enthusiastic and unequivocal support and commitment to you, your administration and your economic plan for our country. You are to be commended for the courageous steps you have taken in your short tenure in office. I also want to reiterate my concerns which, I believe, echo those of many mainstream, thoughtful Americans:

- 1) The concurrent debt and deficit reduction with increased fair taxation to stimulate the economy and improve the quality of life in this country.
- 2) Vigilant and steadfast stewardship of the environment which is so precious to us, our children and grandchildren. I can think of no better champion of this cause than the Vice President, who has a distinguished record and understanding of environmental issues.
- 3) The creation of an improved and equitable healthcare system for all citizens. I applaud your choice of the First Lady to research and recommend solutions for this thorny issue.
- 4) The implementation of a Quality Improvement initiative and audit of administrative and bureaucratic processes under the leadership of the Vice President. As a representative of a small business intimately familiar with process improvement and teambuilding in organizations, I am certain that the success of this effort can exceed any expectations presently projected. The Federal Government sent out a request for bids for Total Quality Management consulting and training for which my firm and many others spent time and money preparing. The proposal deadline was December of 1991; to this date no decisions have been made, although awards were promised by September of 1992. No one at OPM or the Federal Quality Institute seems to know why or when this situation will be resolved. Meanwhile, the current contractors are in an enviable position of not having competitors. Perhaps you can look into this situation and resolve it.

My thanks to you for your leadership and your continued attention to concerns of those of us who are eager to contribute.

Sincerely,



Susan Dodd Whelan
Senior Consultant

900 EAST EIGHTH AVENUE • SUITE 106 • KING OF PRUSSIA, PA 19406-1324
(215) 337-0820 • FAX (215) 337-1884

HEADQUARTERS: KING OF PRUSSIA • MIDWEST OFFICE: CHICAGO

Member: ACME, INC. The association of management consulting firms

LIFESTYLE CHANGE

COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

5885 Glenridge Drive, Suite 150, Atlanta, Georgia 30328
404/252-0554 FAX 404/252-4295

March 5, 1993

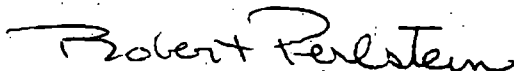
President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Clinton:

America's small businesses need change. Your economic policy for small business will help small businesses stay in business by providing tax incentives they can use. Once such incentive would be to receive tax credit for advertising and promotion - something every small business must do in order to stay in business.

Good luck!

Cordially,



Robert Perlestein
President

02-22-1993 11:52

449 9572

OS&T/CORP. COMM.

News

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.

World Headquarters
North Tower
World Financial Center
New York, New York 10281/1331

Release date:

February 17, 1993

For information contact:

James R. Wiggins
(212) 449-7280
(212) 989-0164**MERRILL LYNCH STATEMENT ON CLINTON ADDRESS TO THE NATION**

NEW YORK (Feb. 17) -- Merrill Lynch President and Chief Executive Officer Daniel P. Tully issued the following statement in response to President Clinton's address:

"A credible deficit reduction plan is crucial to long-term economic growth, and we applaud President Clinton's commitment to deficit reduction.

"We believe the focus of deficit reduction should be on controlling federal spending, and we support the spending cuts the President has proposed."

"We urge Congress to make every effort to restrain government spending and minimize the need for revenue increases.

"We stand ready to work with President Clinton and Congress on an economic package to increase the national saving and investment needed to secure long-term economic growth."

###

MICKY'S ROOF SERVICE, INC.

4708 Pleasant Ave.
Palm Harbor, Fl, 34683

A.S.F.A. attention:

Vernon Castle

FAK 703-522-9789

3/3/93

Basically we support the President in his campaign to "Clean up the deficit", with taxes, but "less Government spending". It will have to be a two way street and without budget cuts, we would be totally against any more taxes in any way shape or form.

I'm sure the President will not be able to keep all his promises, but what President ever did? We will all have to pull together to make the economy better and we're willing to do our part if the Government does theirs.

We have new faces in the Government this term and that will mean new ideas and opinions, which should bring about some new and good change. It will take alot of work from the Government to "Clean up the mess", but I don't think the President is afraid of work, so we feel he can do a good job for the Small Business owner in America, which we are a part of.

There are several proposals he will soon face, which concerns the Small Business owner and I hope he will make the best decision for all concerned. We need the Presidents support and best interest for the Small Business owner to help get the Country out of our mess.

GOOD LUCK PRESIDENT CLINTON

Mickey's Roof Service, Inc.

small town in Florida (Palm Harbor)

Please support House Bill 953 and Senant Bill 666

Please support the Budget Cap and Health Care (CHFA)

Please support the NFIB's proposal to "Get Attys. out of Workman Comp.

**Mortgage Bankers
Association of America**

Herbert B. Tasker, CMB
President
Tel. (202) 861-6500, Fax (202) 429-1672
1125 15th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20005-2766

The National Association
of Real Estate Finance



March 5, 1993

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the officers and members of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, I am pleased to advise you that our organization's Board of Governors on March 3, 1993, unanimously adopted a resolution in support of the Administration's deficit reduction plan. Specifically:

MBA strongly supports the Administration's efforts to reduce the deficit by at least fifty percent over the next four years.

Further, the MBA encourages the Administration and Congress, as changes may be made to the Administration's initial program, to work in the direction of increased spending cuts and smaller tax increases.

In the housing arena, the MBA urges the Administration and Congress to confine modifications in the direction of increased fairness and programs that enhance affordability and the nation's homeownership rate.

Sincerely,

Herbert B. Tasker, CMB

HBT/ms



NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BUSINESS

25th Anniversary of Helping America Work

February 19, 1993

FEB 20 1993

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 Joseph A. Pichler
 The Kroger Co.
 President
 William H. Kalberg
 Board of Directors
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 K. T. International Inc.
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 Trust Company
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 David M. Lawrence
 Kaiser Foundation Health Plan
 Malcolm B. Lewis, Jr.
 National Planning Association
 Paul F. Mott
 Group One
 Joseph Jackson McCain
 National Coalition of 100
 Black Women, Inc.
 Raymond L. McMillan
 Arthur Andersen & Co.
 Thomas D. Miller
 Employers' National Job
 Growth Committee
 Alexander C. Nichols
 Champion International
 Corporation
 John B. O'Byrne
 The BP Chemical Company
 John E. Pappas
 The Pappas & Co. Co.
 Robert C. Roberts, Jr.
 RCI Communications Corp.
 Richard F. Schubert
 First of Light Foundation
 John P. Singleton
 USC
 Gary L. Tisher
 Monrovia, Inc.
 Benjamin Tugue
 Keybank-Tugue, Inc.
 Anna-Lou Venable
 IBM Corporation
 William
 City Bank, Inc.

The Honorable William J. Clinton
 President of the United States
 The White House
 Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In your Wednesday evening address to the nation on rebuilding the nation's economy, you stated that you would look to the private sector to provide 300,000 summer jobs for needy youth this summer.

As the president of an organization that has worked closely with the White House and the U.S. Department of Labor on this and related human resource development initiatives for 25 years, I want you to know that the Alliance is ready and willing to work with you and Secretary Robert Reich to ask the nation's private employers to reserve a percentage of their summer jobs for those young Americans who need a helping hand to gain practical workforce experience.

I also want to reaffirm NAB Chairman Joseph Pichler's pledge to you in his February 1 letter "to help generate business support for the various human resource initiatives which you have spoken about during the last year - youth apprenticeship programs, dislocated worker retraining, a new system of local labor market councils, and education reform." Like the private sector summer jobs program, these are issues with which we are familiar and on which we have focused our attention for many years "to help America work."

Just as we responded to Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, and Bush when they called on us to reach out to the business community for support for education, employment and training initiatives, we look forward to joining you to improve the quality of the nation's workforce and to strengthen the American economy.

Sincerely,


 William H. Kalberg
 President and CEO

cc: Secretary Robert Reich
 Alexis Herman

National Association of Home Builders

HOUSING NEWS SERVICE

National Housing Center • 1201 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005-2800 • (202) 822-0254

Post-it brand fax transmittal memo 7871		Page 4
To: Liz Duncan	From: Joe	
Subject: NAHB	Phone: 822-0253	
383-7563		

CONTACT: Jay Shackford
(202) 822-0406

BUILDERS ENDORSE CLINTON ECONOMIC PLAN, URGE ACTION ON LUMBER PRICES

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 22 -- The National Association of Home Builders, which today concluded its 49th Annual Convention and Exposition in Las Vegas, has endorsed proposals by President Clinton aimed at stimulating the economy and is urging the Administration and Congress to take immediate action on lumber prices, which have risen 85 percent since October.

"NAHB agrees with President Clinton that long-term deficit reduction should be one of the nation's highest priorities," said J. Roger Glunt, newly-elected president of the association. "And during our convention we passed a resolution in support of his goals to provide incentives to create jobs and stimulate the economy, to eliminate the credit crunch, to encourage long-term investment in America's future and its people and to reduce the annual federal deficit by half over the next four years. We are also urging Congress to increase the ratio of spending cuts versus tax increases."

Lumber prices, which have increased by 85 percent since October, were another major concern for builders attending the convention, Glunt said. "Lumber prices increased from \$250 per 1,000 board-feet last October to \$464 per 1,000 board-feet as of February 19. That adds \$4,000 to the cost of a new home and further exacerbates the nation's housing affordability problem."

NAHB is urging President Clinton to convene a summit to address this serious problem, Glunt said. He added that it is essential that Congress act quickly to end the gridlock in forest policy and assure an adequate timber supply. Congress must also make changes in the Endangered Species Act to allow for economic consideration in the protection of endangered species.

During the convention, HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros told the NAHB board of directors that he wants to make HUD a positive instrument of change in the housing sector and he pledged to meet with association leaders regularly to discuss the industry's concerns.

"As housing goes, so goes the economy," said Cisneros, adding that the Administration wants to assure that housing continues to fulfill its vital role in the economy. He also wants to spur homeownership, revitalize the nation's inner cities, expand homeownership opportunities, remove barriers to housing affordability and make progress on the nation's homeless problem.

"We want to be a partner. We want to be a facilitator. We want to be a force," Cisneros said.

Cisneros also announced that HUD will pursue initiatives that dovetail with the Administration's efforts to create jobs and encourage long term investment in the economy. In particular, it will push for permanent extension of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit and tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds. In addition, funds for Community Development Block Grants will be increased and HOME grants will be doubled. Further, an additional 40,000 housing vouchers will be issued this year and by 1998, an additional 100,000 housing vouchers will be issued each year.

Noting that FHA has gone from providing about 50 percent of multifamily mortgage insurance to less than 5 percent in 1990, Cisneros also promised to make FHA a key player in the multifamily market once again.

Cisneros said that promoting homeownership opportunities would be a major goal for HUD and noted "it doesn't matter whether you are rich or poor, Black, Hispanic, Asian or white, the desire to

own a home is held by all Americans. Buying your first home marks one's entry into the mainstream of our culture. It's part of our heritage; part of the American Dream."

"We are looking forward to working with Henry Cisneros, HUD and the Clinton Administration as they set about achieving these ambitious goals which reflect many of NAHB's priorities," said Glunt. "And we were especially encouraged that Mr. Cisneros intends to take President Clinton an important message that he has heard repeatedly throughout the nation: People support deficit reduction, but most Americans -- and that includes the members of NAHB -- want to see real spending cuts before taxes are raised."

At the convention, which drew about 60,000 home builders to Las Vegas, the association also elected its senior officers for 1993.

J. Roger Glunt, a home builder and remodeler from Pittsburgh, is NAHB's new president. The president of the Glunt Building Co., Inc., which he co-founded with his father in 1966, Glunt has been active in NAHB and building issues at the local, state and national levels for more than 20 years. He has held a number of association leadership positions at the local, state and national levels and in 1990, he served on the President's Advisory Commission on Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing.

Thomas M. "Tommy" Thompson, a second-generation home builder from Owensboro, Ky., is NAHB's first vice president. He is the president of Thompson Homes, Inc. and builds about 80 single-family homes each year.

Jim R. Irvine, a home builder from Portland, Ore., is NAHB's vice president/treasurer. He is president of the Conifer Group and chief executive officer of Northwest Pacific Industries, construction, development and property management firms that build primarily single-family homes and light commercial developments. They build about 20 houses each year.

Randy Smith, a second generation custom home builder and land developer from Walnut Creek, Calif., was elected vice president/secretary. The Smith Company built more than 20 houses last year and has diversified into remodeling, office and light commercial construction and property management.

NAHB's immediate past president, Robert "Jay" Buchert, is a home builder from Cincinnati who has constructed more than 1,000 houses during his 20 years in the housing industry.

###

NewsRelease



**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF REALTORS®**

777 14th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005-3271

Trisha Morris 202/383-7560
Liz Duncan 202/383-1043

REALTOR®

The Voice for Real Estate™

For Further Information Contact:

WASHINGTON (Feb. 18, 1993)—Following is a statement by William S. Chee, president of the National Association of Realtors, concerning the economic policy agenda delivered by President Clinton in his State of the Union address to the U.S. Congress. NAR, "The Voice For Real Estate," is the nation's largest trade association, representing nearly 750,000 members involved in all aspects of the real estate industry.

We welcome President Clinton's recognition that the private sector is the engine of economic growth. It is apparent that he understands the vital role housing and commercial real estate have in sustaining the recovery.

The real estate provisions of the president's economic stimulus package will have a positive impact. We eagerly await further details so that we can analyze all the components.

We applaud the extensions of the mortgage revenue bond and low-income housing tax credit programs, because they have proved to be important tools for increasing the nation's supply of affordable housing. These measures clearly will benefit America's moderate-income taxpayers.

Additionally, it is encouraging that the president's plan acknowledges the importance of reviving the commercial sector. The credit problems facing our nation's financial institutions are, in part, due to the loss of commercial property values that have occurred since the 1986 tax act. Action must be taken to prevent further deterioration of real estate values. We are encouraged by the plan's inclusion of passive loss relief, along with the provision to spur pension fund investment in real estate. President Clinton understands that a healthy real estate industry leads to a healthy economy.

We fully realize that measures must be taken to reduce the federal deficit. We would have preferred to see a greater emphasis on spending cuts rather than tax increases. We feel it is essential to attack the deficit. Lowering the national debt will yield lower interest rates which would, in turn, ensure the continued rally in housing and breathe life into our nation's economic recovery.

The administration's emphasis on infrastructure development is important. In areas that focus on high-quality infrastructure, the job market is vibrant. Where employment numbers are healthy, so is the demand for housing.

This economic recovery package certainly is not without some pain. However, along with the bitter medicine, the plan contains important investment incentives that merit careful consideration.





National Association for the Self-Employed

Washington Office • 1101-15th St., NW • Suite 400 • Washington, DC 20005-5002 • 202-466-2100 • 202-466-2123 (fax)

"Serving the Needs of Small-Business America"

S T A T E M E N T

**Health Care Reform Town Meeting
March 1, 1993**

On behalf of its 300,000 members nationwide, the NASE is strongly supporting the thrust of President Clinton's economic package. We also look forward to working with the Clinton Administration in the development of its health care proposal.

NASE specifically endorses the President's proposed increase in the earned income tax credit, his proposed incentives to increase small businesses lending and investment, and his recommended 100% tax exemption for health insurance expenses of the self-employed.

We are continuing to examine details of the President's proposed energy tax, and we hope to work closely with Congress and the Administration to insure that those least able to pay increased fuel costs are not unduly burdened. Similarly, we hope to review closely with the Administration and Congress the potential downstream impacts of limiting deductions for business meals and entertainment.

Above all, we are pleased by the determination the Administration and Congress are showing to reduce spending in solid and substantial ways before asking taxpayers to increase their tax burdens.

President Clinton is on his way to becoming the "small business President." In his first thirty days he has said more and proposed more for small business than any other President in modern times.

Today's program focuses on health care, a crisis our members have a keen interest in seeing solved.

We are very pleased with the Clinton Administration's willingness to consider health care issues from a small business perspective. More than two-thirds of U.S. employees work for a small business. In addition, almost 90% of new jobs created today are in small business. It is essential our members have a voice in health care reform. We support the Administration's commitment to seek cost containment measures prior to requiring the smallest of businesses to participate in mandatory health insurance programs.

As the work of the Presidential Task Force on Health Care moves forward, we support the early enactment of specific measures, on which general agreement exists, to make insurance more accessible and affordable for small business. Among these are:

- (1) Permitting 100% deductibility of health care expenses of the self-employed -- the same deductibility that is currently

p. 2, NASE Town Hall Meeting Statement

enjoyed by all other businesses but denied to the self-employed.

(2) The creation of tax-advantaged medical savings accounts that would promote consumer choice and responsibility.

(3) Further development of state high-risk pools for the medically uninsured. This has been enacted in 27 states thus far.

(4) Requiring health insurers to guarantee the portability and renewability of their policies.

(5) Prohibition of abusive health insurance practices such as selective rate increases and selective cancellations based on health status.

(6) Consumer education, by posting all rates set by physicians and other health care providers.

(7) Placing restrictions on physician self-referrals to institutions in which the physician holds a financial interest.

Cooperation between private industry and government is the key to enactment of a workable solution for all. We look forward to this continuing partnership.



NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 17, 1993

CONTACT: JAY ROSSER
214-969-2219
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703-527-3022

NATURAL GAS VEHICLE COALITION APPROVES BUDGET, AGGRESSIVE
REGULATORY, LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(WASHINGTON, D.C.) -- The Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition today approved funding for an aggressive regulatory and legislative program to support President Clinton's efforts to increase the use of natural gas as a clean-burning, domestic transportation fuel alternative to imported oil.

The Coalition's board of directors, in unanimously approving a \$2.3 million budget for 1993, included \$840,000 in funding for the special campaign. The Coalition's budget increased by nearly 50 percent, reflecting a 100 percent increase in the group's membership during the past year.

To fund the special campaign, board members approved a doubling of annual membership fees for 1993.

More than 210 companies now belong to the Coalition, representing natural gas producers, pipelines, Detroit's automakers and natural gas vehicle conversion equipment manufacturers and suppliers.

"The Clinton Administration understands that increasing the number of NGVs in the U.S. will reduce U.S. reliance on imported oil, reclaim many of the 450,000 American oil and gas industry jobs lost during the past decade, establish a jobs program through development of a natural gas fueling infrastructure and lead to significant improvements in air quality," said Coalition Chairman Boone Pickens, chairman of Dallas-based MESA, an independent oil and gas producer.

The Coalition will focus on expediting implementation of initiatives favorable to NGVs that were incorporated in the

(more)

Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act approved last year.

The energy act included many of the Coalition's 1992 legislative priorities, including mandates for fleet conversions to natural gas and other alternative fuels as well as tax incentives to encourage the purchase of NGVs and the installation of a nationwide, publicly-available fueling infrastructure.

"Last year, natural gas broke out of the alternative fuels pack and gained tremendous bipartisan support as America's clean-burning transportation alternative to dirty foreign oil," Pickens said.

"Now is the time to move to the next level and begin recognizing that it's not natural gas versus ethanol or methanol, it's natural gas against imported crude oil," Pickens said.

Pickens said the Coalition's campaign will include:

- * Urging the U.S. Treasury to issue timely and appropriate regulations for NGV tax incentives incorporated in the energy bill.
- * Supporting efforts to create an Assistant Secretary for Natural Gas position in the U.S. Department of Energy.
- * Seeking the Administration's support for an NGV-related investment/jobs program.
- * Pursue Administration support for legislation establishing additional incentives for NGVs.
- * Seek expanded tax benefits for NGV conversions, including credits for home fueling compressors.

Pickens said the Coalition will also focus on increasing research and development funding to enhance existing conversion technology and to assist private industry with commercialization and marketing of equipment.

"We need to make our product even more competitive than it already is," Pickens said.

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March 8, 1993

President William Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

THANK YOU for having the courage to stand up before your fellow countrymen -
-and our elected officials--and to wrestle realistically with our nation's economic woes.

In October of 1988, I lost my job with a large consulting company. I am now the owner of a small business--this was my only choice. During 1989/90, almost everyone I had known as clients, from mid-level managers to senior vice presidents, called me up, asking for a job, or if I knew someplace where a job could be found.

If this country is going to recover economically, it will be on the backs of the small business community. We have the flexibility, the skills, and the desperation, to hang in there. Big business, which has served us well for the decades since World War II, does not have the necessary short term flexibility to keep our country's head above water between now and the year 2000.

I hope that economic reform is truly under way. We small business people have extremely limited resources. Many of us are, like myself, struggling back from the edge of a deep hole. We have climbed from the pit, but our financial resources are seriously stretched. "Fragile" is a word used often with the elderly, but it applies equally well to babies. Those of us new small business-men and -women who have survived the last four years are ready for kindergarten and the future.

We, as a people, need to nurture the new "economic babies" that must emerge for our nation's future.

All of us, in this country, should share in the burden of change. Please bear in mind that while we small business people have flexibility in ways in which we operate, we have very little or no capital on which to fall back. *We need access to capital. We need fairness in bearing the tax burden.*

Our concern is that Congressmen and women and our Senators may too much fear the effect of taking stands. We fear they fail to understand that without taking positions, we (and they) are lost before we start. I hope that Congress will support your reform efforts. We cannot afford to wait until the next election so that the electorate can throw out those who fail to act and to exercise their judgment.

Good luck to you!

Sincerely,



Carol Bortell Hess
Director



SMALL BUSINESS
LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL

NEWS RELEASE

For more information contact:

(202) 639-8500

February 19, 1993

"We commend President Clinton for offering the nation and small business a vision, and displaying a willingness to make the hard decisions to 'unmortgage' our children's future," said H. Ted Olson, Chairman of the Small Business Legislative Council (SBLC).

Olson continued: "As one might expect, there are items in the package we like, and others we do not like, but we are confident the legislative process can refine and smooth out these rough spots. The central point is we are willing to work within the concept defined by the President."

Olson continued: "We do think there is one thing the President can do without altering the direction upon which he has set out. And that is to offer additional spending cuts. With every additional dollar of cuts he offers, he gains one more measure of credibility. Now is the time to sustain the momentum of speech by returning with vigor to the message of November for federal deficit reduction."

"As an organization created more than a decade and half ago, for the purpose of providing a voice for small business in Washington through their trade associations, we must comment on any proposal such as the limitation on the deductibility of business lobbying expenses to reduce the ability of small businesses to petition their government through their trade associations. We believe our organization stands as testimony to the need to create avenues for individual small businesses to unite and stand toe to toe with big business, big government and big labor in public policy arenas. We think the others can find other ways to accomplish this task, but it is difficult for us, based on experience, to believe small business will continue to have its voice heard under those circumstances," Olson concluded.

The SBLC is a permanent, independent coalition of nearly one hundred trade and professional associations that share a common commitment to the future of small business. Our members represent the interests of small businesses in such diverse economic sectors as manufacturing, retailing, distribution, professional and technical services, construction, transportation, and agriculture. Our policies are developed through a consensus among our membership. Individual associations may express their own views. For your information, a list of our members is enclosed.

HTO/S2546

Steve K
→ P/S
forwarded to Debbie



FEB 19 1993

P R E S S R E L E A S E

For more information:
Kathron A. Compton or
H. Evans Thomas
(703) 548-3440

**CLINTON'S INCLUSION OF PERMANENT EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE
EXTENSION IS FIRST STEP IN INVESTING IN THE FUTURE**

ALEXANDRIA, VA, February 19, 1993 -- President Clinton's first tax package, as outlined in his State of the Union address, demonstrates tangible support for workers, organizations and the nation by offering a permanent educational assistance tax exclusion for businesses, according to the Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM).

"President Clinton shows a progressive approach by supporting this vital educational tool," said Michael R. Losey, President and CEO of SHRM. "America's future depends upon both the short- and long-term benefits of this type of investment in human capital."

SHRM is the world's largest professional organization dedicated exclusively to the advancement of human resource management. The Society's 53,000 members work for companies that employ more than 80 million people nationwide.

The Clinton proposal is a reversal of George Bush's position last year in which he did not include educational assistance in his tax package and subsequently vetoed Congress' effort to restore it after a temporary exclusion expired last July.

A permanent educational assistance tax exclusion offers employers real incentive for supporting the continued education of employees. "By making the exclusion permanent, Clinton is proving his dedication to an employee benefit that works and

-more-

is supported by human resource professionals and millions of employees from across the country," said Losey.

The Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM) is the leading voice of the human resource profession, representing the interests of more than 50,000 professional and student members from around the world. Formerly the American Society for Personnel Administration, SHRM provides its members with education and information services, conferences and seminars, government and media representation, and publications that equip human resource professionals to become leaders and decision makers within their organizations.

**News Release**

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Rosemead, CA 91770

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information call:

Lewis Phelps
(818) 302-2255

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CHAIRMAN DESCRIBES ENERGY TAX AS
"SOUND AND EVEN-HANDED APPROACH TO DEFICIT REDUCTION"**

ROSEMEAD, CA., Feb. 18, 1993 -- SCEcorp and Southern California Edison Company "recognize the need to reduce the deficit, and believe President Clinton's proposed energy tax is a fair way to help accomplish that goal," said John E. Bryson, chairman and chief executive officer of the electric utility and its holding company.

"Although nobody likes to see taxes go up, we should do our part," Bryson said. "The proposed energy tax appears to be a sound and even-handed approach to raising revenues without creating significant regional or competitive dislocations."

Southern California Edison is one of the nation's largest electric utilities, serving more than 10 million people in Southern and Central California. It generates electricity through a diverse resource mix that includes natural gas, nuclear, hydroelectric, coal, and an array of alternative and renewable resources. Edison does not use any oil to generate electricity.

"If the energy tax proposal is enacted, we urge that it be expanded to include greater plow-back of energy tax revenues to support enhanced energy efficiency and development of energy infrastructure," Bryson said. The long-term health of our economy demands that we become more energy efficient as a nation. Today we consume about twice as much energy per unit of economic output as our major industrial competitors like Japan and Germany."

"We also urge that a portion of the tax revenues raised in California be returned to this state to help create jobs in areas hard-hit by reduced defense spending," he said.

- more -

Edison, Page 2

"When fully implemented in three years, the energy tax and increased corporate income tax will increase the bills of Edison customers by about 3%, Bryson said.

"The energy tax proposal should be implemented so that it does not create unintended windfalls for specific technologies or generating facilities," Bryson said. The proposed tax will apply to electricity generated by coal, oil, natural gas, nuclear and hydroelectric facilities. It does exempt electricity generated by alternative resources such as solar, wind and geothermal. Today such alternative sources supply about 3% of the electricity Edison provides its customers. The tax falls more heavily on oil, but since Edison does not use fuel oil in its generating plants, Edison customers will not be affected by the supplemental oil tax, Bryson said.

- SCE -

Southwestern Bell Corporation*February 19, 1993*

David B. Fine
Assistant Vice President-
Government &
International Relations

*Mr. Roy Neel
Chief of Staff
Office of the Vice President
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20550*

Dear Mr. Neel:

As you probably know, Ed Whitacre, Southwestern Bell Corporation's CEO, joined President Clinton yesterday in St. Louis during his appearance at Union Station. We hope this demonstrates our support for the importance of the effort ahead as the private and public sectors work in partnership to address the economic challenges facing the nation. We all have roles to play in building a better tomorrow.

We are also impressed by the President's recognition of the inherent potential of technology and the need for an advanced telecommunications infrastructure. All of us at Southwestern Bell support the development of government policies which encourage investment in the telecommunications infrastructure to enable economic growth.

We are looking forward to working closely with your office during the coming months.

Sincerely,

David C. Fine

1667 K Street N.W.
Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20006

Phone 202 293-8570
Fax 202 296-8490

**** TOTAL PAGE.002 ****

Edison, Page 2

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STRATFORD ASSOCIATES

Marketing Research & Decision Modeling

50 Stratford Street, West Roxbury, MA 02132, Tel: (617) 327-7575

March 8, 1993

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

We would like to express our gratitude for the hope you are regenerating in us and in the country. We supported your candidacy early on here in Massachusetts when all looked grim because we saw you as a person who could and would make the community and nation whole.

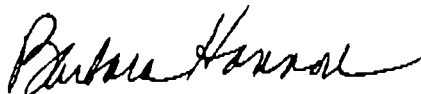
We like a lot about your economic plan. We like the cuts in the Department of Defense budget. We like the cuts in the Department of Agriculture budget. We pay \$672 a month for health insurance for our family and understand first hand the importance of getting that problem under some semblance of control. At least we are fortunate enough to be able to afford insurance. We like the national service idea. We live in Boston and are familiar with City Year and think it is an excellent model. We like the provision of Head Start and WIC programs to all who need them. If that isn't investment, what is?

We started our small business two years ago, when the economy was at a nadir. While no one loves to pay taxes and ours will be rising, we think being citizens has meaning and we are willing to pay our fair share.

You are one of the few smart people we've seen in the last fifteen years who isn't also a cynic. Your positiveness rekindled in us some of our own enthusiasm and has awakened our dormant belief in the possibility of change.

What we like best is that we have hope. Good luck.

Yours truly,



Barbara Hannon



Steven Cohen



CLIENT Tenneco
PGM News
STN CNN
TIME 10:30 PM
DATE 2/17/93

ATTN Felicia Buenrostro

LD 2/18/93

LOU DOBBS: Joining me tonight, business and labor leaders from key industries across the country. They've heard the President talk, now it's their turn. From Wall Street, Donald Marron, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of PaineWebber, from technology, John Sculley, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Apple Computer -- he joins us from our studios in Washington D.C., and from Miami, Richard Trumka, the President of the United Mine Workers Union, representing labor of course, and in Houston tonight, Michael Walsh, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Tenneco, a company with interest in natural gas and construction and manufacturing, among other things. It's good to have you with us, gentlemen.

I think if I may, let me begin with you. Your reaction to the speech in terms of deficit reduction, in terms of taxation, it's fairness, and the potential for job creation.

MICHAEL WALSH (CHAIRMAN AND CEO, TENNECO): Well, my reaction is I desperately hope that the President succeeded in selling the American public in the approach he laid out in the speech and in his program. But I have to tell you I'm not sure whether that really was the case and I don't think we're gonna know for several days.

In the speech itself, he spent a lot of time at the beginning talking about programs, which I think is gonna strike a lot of people out there as new program and potentially expensive program. And in terms of the logic, the compelling logic, insofar as this country is in deep, deep trouble with the deficit, the debt, with a real problem with infrastructure, investment in the private sector -- that all came towards the end of the speech. And I don't know how long those people out there stayed with him as the speech unfolded. When he got to that part of the speech I thought it was very convincing. But in this highly political, highly partisan environment in which this is going to have to be viewed in, I think we're going to have to wait and see whether it really worked.

DOBBS: OK. Don Marron, your reaction. Wall Street gave the President's 11-minute address Monday night a rather rude reception. What do you -- what's your reaction tonight?

DONALD MARRON (CHAIRMAN, PAINEWEBBER): Well, I think tonight was very important, but this is when the President was able to capitalize on the franchise that he has. And I think in some ways he did it strongly. In other ways, Wall Street's going to want to take a 'wait and see' attitude. In particular he talked about health care, deficit, and

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jobs. He talked about taxes and he talked about cutting spending. But he didn't talk specifically about cutting spending. He didn't give us enough information on exactly how it was going to work, and that's going to leave open a whole lot of issues. Basically the one that we all think of, which is it's easier to raise taxes than it is to cut spending.

Also you can see the very quick beginnings of a partisan reaction just on the shows after the President's speech even though the President called for I think very appropriately, and well, a non-partisan joint approach.

DOBBS: John Sculley, John you sat with the First Lady tonight. And John, I'm sorry, we're going to have to interrupt. We're going to have to break very quickly. I'm going to come back to you in just a few moments right after we take this local cable break.

[commercial break]

DOBBS: John Sculley in Washington. If I may, I'd like to return to you. You were sitting there next to the First Lady. Hillary Clinton seemed to be enjoying the President's speech. What was your reaction?

JOHN SCULLEY (CHAIRMAN, APPLE COMPUTERS): Well, I think you're right, Lou. She clearly was having a good time. She particularly clapped hard at the moments where the President was talking about children, about education, and Hillary Clinton is someone who has understood for a long time the linkage between education and job skills and being able to create an economy that can be more competitive in the 1990s. So I think she was very enthusiastic.

I think the President looked very relaxed, too. And I think got out of the way yesterday a lot of the unpleasant news about taxes going up, and he had a chance tonight to be able to focus on giving the nation a little bit of a lesson about how do you have a context between the investments you have to make to get America competitive in this global economy, and at the same time, the sacrifices that are going to be expected from people to accomplish that.

DOBBS: John, I know that you've been one of the President's principle advisors from the private sector in terms of technology, and those initiatives are obviously very important to you. Yet the President made, as I saw, only one reference to technology tonight. Are you satisfied with what he had to say?

SCULLEY: Well, I'm very satisfied because the President actually has been very consistent about his support for technology. I was at the White House a few days ago, and he told us that he was fully funding the technology policy which many of us helped work on for the President. The President clearly understands the importance of the national information infrastructure, which is a high-speed data highway.

Lou, as you know, this is something that can dramatically change the way in which small companies can have the opportunity to create entirely new industries, and I think his focus tonight on small business, and putting incentives there where about 85% of the jobs are created, will complement very well the plans that he has for technology.

DOBBS: John, I also know that you're very concerned, as are the other gentlemen here participating from around the country, in deficit reduction. What we saw here tonight in the President's at least broad brush, more taxes to spending cuts. Are you satisfied with what President Clinton had to say tonight about cutting this deficit?

SCULLERY: Well, I think the message that has to come clear to the Congress as well as anyone in the Administration is that business will put up with the increased taxes, but only if there is serious unwavering commitment to reducing the deficit. Now keep in mind the President has only been President for 4 weeks, and so far he's said, look, this is as much as I've been able to come up with. But, I haven't heard any indications that the President isn't willing to have more tax cuts or, excuse me, more spending cuts than what he was able to outline tonight.

So I think that what he did tonight was really to set the agenda, to get the nation focused on the importance of spending cuts, and then putting back into the economy investments that will make a difference in terms of the quality of life and the kinds of jobs, and making this reachable for all Americans. Really, redefining the American dream so that people can have a chance to get an education, to get the skills, to get the right kind of jobs, and that's a very different agenda than we've had for quite some time. I think it was a bold step and maybe only a Democrat could have taken the high risk that he did. Spend the political capital early. But he's doing it because he really believes these things, and I think he's gonna get broad support.

DOBBS: We're not always kind to the demands we place on any President, particularly with one who's been in office less than 30 days. Richard Trumka, I'd like to ask you your reaction, representing if you will not only the United Mine Workers Union, but labor. Did this President come out as strongly as you wanted in terms of moving this economy ahead in terms of job creation?

RICHARD TRUMKA (PRESIDENT, UNITED MINE WORKERS): I think he really did, Lou. We've heard the first economic plan in more than a decade that gave all Americans reason for hope. Not just the rich but all Americans, whether you're a worker, whether you're a small businessperson, whether you work in agriculture. I think tonight gave us real hope, and I think that you'll see things, the health care plan that he talked about is extremely important to us. Apprenticeship program is very very important to us. Taxing the rich that had a free ride in the '80s is important to us. Taxing foreign corporations that have gotten away with paying very little or no taxes is important to

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us.

And I think one of the most important things he said tonight was, he's willing to create incentives to keep good paying jobs here at home. I think what we saw tonight was President Clinton moving to the status of a real leader. He took some risks tonight, but I think he gave us a fair plan that shares the pain, and shares the gain equally with everybody in America. We're really happy with it.

DOBBS: Let me -- they're talking about sharing the pain and the gain. And just throw this question out for each of you. I did not hear President Clinton tonight attack business interests as strongly, as certainly as he did on Monday night, as he had on previous occasions. Don, what was your take?

NARROW: Well, that was also my take, that he did not attack business, that he was basically supportive of the general ideas of business. What I didn't hear specifically that I would have liked to have heard is that it's business that generates jobs in the country, and that the government's role is to provide incentives to do it. What I did hear was the most clear-cut emphasis on deficit reduction that I've heard from this kind of a podium.

I think this is the first time that the politicians and the country are both agreed on the value, the genuine value of deficit reduction. The necessity of it to bring down interest rates, to bring down the long-term cost of capital to corporations, and therefore to make more capital available to build businesses, to build plants and to generate jobs. That it seems to me is the bottom line in this whole situation.

DOBBS: Mike Walsh, let me if I may turn to you. Your take -- was the tone that President Clinton tonight slightly altered a little? For example, he did not mention drug companies when he started talking about health care, and holding those costs. He didn't go after them -- it's almost the first time this week that he did not.

WALSH: Well, here's my take on it. I was at the White House with John Sculley last week and had a real opportunity to talk with the President. And in my view he's very pro-business. I think business better understand, though, that if business presents a reactionary posture, that there's a club there. And the club is what you saw coming, or what you saw used with the drug companies. I don't think that's a weapon that the President wants to use. I don't think it's in business's self interest to take a posture that would force that.

I think he's fundamentally -- wants to work with the business community. Some of the other individuals who were in the meeting last week were Republicans who had been around the Bush White House a lot, and I heard a lot of them say they feel like they have better access to this administration than they had to the last one.

DOBBS: And I would just say, as a business journalist covering this, I

have heard that a lot of people may be surprised. I've heard precisely the same thing from business leaders all across the country. John Sculley, your take -- is this a President who's going to be willing to use that club? Is this a President who's also going to want to work very closely with business?

SCULLEY: Well, Lou, I was quite frankly surprised at the reaction that the stock market had yesterday, because every indication that I've seen with President Clinton is that he does want to work with business. He has reached out to business leaders, he's reached out to Republican business leaders. And I think that we're going to see that he's going to be not only knowledgeable, willing to talk in depth about ideas and concepts which are, you know, quite different from what we've heard from government leaders in the past, but I think he's listening to the private sector.

Yesterday, we had a conference call with the Vice President where I asked the Vice President specifically, is the private sector going to be able to get in [subaudible] into setting research priorities? We got positive responses to that and that's typical of what we're hearing from the Clinton Administration.

DOBBS: Richard Trumka, I want to come to you very quickly. The energy tax, broad brush tonight. We do know that this, at this point, the gasoline is going to be dealt with rather toughly. Is this energy tax to your liking?

TRUMKA: Well, it is a whole lot fairer than some taxes could have been. A carbon tax could have caused serious problems for large segments of the economy. I think Bill Clinton took a terrible situation, one that he didn't have any good options in, and he said, let me try to do this as fairly as I can. And from what we've seen so far, it looks like he's been pretty successful in spreading that fairly across the economy and across everybody who will have to pay a bit of it.

DOBBS: Richard Trumka, thank you. Gentlemen, from all across the country, from Houston to Washington to New York to Miami, thanks. And now we're going to return to Susan Rourke.

news



STATEMENT BY STEPHEN M. WOLF

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

United Airlines

In my capacity as chairman and chief executive officer of United Airlines, I must examine carefully the financial implications of the president's proposals, particularly as they pertain to fuel surcharges and corporate tax changes. As a private citizen, I salute President Clinton's leadership and commitment to address the urgent need to control government spending and reduce the federal deficit. I extend to the President my full support in his efforts.

February 17, 1993

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

NJCRAC NEWS

**National Jewish Community
Relations Advisory Council**

443 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10016.7322

Contact: Kenneth Bandler
212-684-6950

212.684.6950
212.686.1353 Fax

NJCRAC Applauds Clinton's Anti-Poverty Programs

(February 24, New York) -- Dr. Lawrence Rubin, Executive Vice Chairman of the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council issued today the following statement regarding some of the proposals set forth by President Clinton in his State of the Union address.

Text of Statement

The National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council applauds President Bill Clinton's proposals, found in his State of the Union address, designed to lift people out of poverty and strengthen the well-being and productivity of our society.

Specifically, the President's call for expanding the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) nutrition program, fully funding Head Start so that every eligible child is covered, and providing for the immunization of every child, are strong and necessary steps for ensuring that our nation's children, at the earliest stages of life, get the essential medical care and early education that will enhance their capabilities to become productive members of our society.

We commend President Clinton for his proposal to expand the Earned Income Tax Credit, which will greatly help those who work full time, but still exist below the poverty line, to emerge from the status of working poor. As President Clinton so aptly stated in his State of the Union address, "If you work full time, you should not be poor." While expanding the EITC will not by itself resolve all the problems of those who live in poverty, it is a welcome and long overdue step. We urge the Congress to pass this measure expeditiously.

A significant step towards arresting the growth in crime is President Clinton's commitment to sign the Brady Bill, supported by the NJCRAC. We urge the Congress to pass this important gun control measure.

Like the Administration's earlier successful initiative to enact the Family and Medical Leave Act, these bold proposals reflect not only a compassion for the American people, particularly the less fortunate, but also a new commitment by government to take initiatives that will redress the social and economic ills of American society.

We look forward to working with the Administration and the Congress in furthering these and other vital programs that advance our shared goals for American society.

The National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council is the national coordinating, planning and advisory body for the field of Jewish community relations in the United States. Its 13 national and 117 community member agencies represent the overwhelming majority of affiliated American Jews.

RELIGIOUS ACTION CENTER OF REFORM JUDAISM

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Libby Garland

Phone: (202)387-2800

REFORM JEWISH LEADERS HAIL CLINTON'S INITIATIVE IN ADVOCATING POLICIES TO AID THE DISADVANTAGED

Statements of Rabbi Eric Yoffie, Director, Commission on Social Action
Rabbi David Saperstein, Co-Director, Commission on Social Action
Evelyn Laser Shlensky, Chair, Commission on Social Action

February 25, 1993

The three social action leaders of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations have hailed President Clinton's "daring and courage" in proposing economic reforms that will "kindle a rebirth of hope, community and commitment throughout the country."

In a joint statement, Evelyn Laser Shlensky, who heads Reform Judaism's Commission on Social Action, Rabbi Eric Yoffie, Commission Director and David Saperstein, Director of the Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism said:

"We especially appreciate President Clinton's determination to fully fund Head Start, to provide tax credits for the working poor, to increase funds for the Women, Infants and Children's program (WIC) and to implement cuts in the defense budget -- all positions long held by our movement." They added:

The Religious Action Center
pursues social justice and
religious liberty by
involving the American
Jewish Community and
serving as its advocate
in the nation's capital

2027 Massachusetts Ave NW
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 387-3800

Morris Silver, Chairman
Commission on Social Action
of Reform Judaism

Albert Margolis
Co-Director

Rabbi David Saperstein
Co-Director and Counsel

The Religious Action Center
is under the auspices of
the Commission on Social
Action of Reform Judaism,
a joint instrumentality of
the Central Conference of
American Rabbis and
the Union of American
Hebrew Congregations
with its sponsors:
American Conference
of Synagogues,
Association of Reform
Synagogues of America,
National Federation of
Temple Institutions,
National Federation of
Temple Synagogues,
North American Federation
of Temple Men.

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"For the first time in 12 years, liberals are no longer on the defensive, concerned every day about how to maintain a shred of the safety net. Now there is a President who understands that the moral test for this Administration is what it does for the least of us -- the deprived, the hungry and the homeless.

"For the first time in 12 years," the Reform Jewish leaders continued, "we are hearing appeals to idealism and to public service. There is a new spirit in our country, one which we believe will energize the forces of social justice in our synagogues and in the churches -- kindling a rebirth of hope, community and commitment."

Ms. Shlensky, Rabbi Yoffie and Rabbi Saperstein lauded President Clinton for taking what they termed "major risks." They commented:

"Faced with the need to both reduce the deficit and stimulate the economy, the President managed to provoke and challenge the nation's financial elite more than any President since Franklin Roosevelt in 1933. For the first time in decades, America has a President with the brains, energy and ambition to reach deep into our country's pain and to grapple for acceptable solutions. But the forces arrayed against him are mighty, and the window for unpopular action is small.

"Our task then," the UAHC leaders' statement concluded, "is to enter the struggle, to go on the moral offensive and to hold the President's and Congress' feet to the fire in light of understanding of the ancient and modern imperative to mend God's world."

EDUCATION



National Association
of Independent
Colleges and Universities

news release

Statement Regarding President Clinton's Economic Plan as it Affects Higher Education

by

**Richard F. Rosser, President
National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
February 22, 1993**

Contact: Gail Raiman
(202) 347-7512

"The National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities (NAICU) supports President Clinton's efforts to tackle long-term budget deficit reduction with a balanced approach of spending cuts and new taxes.

"We are greatly encouraged by the president's straightforward discussion of the national urgency of our economic problems and how investment in education at all levels -- from Head Start through postsecondary education -- is an investment in our nation's economic competitiveness and our future.

"The president's community service and income-contingent loan repayment initiatives have been a top priority for independent colleges and universities. He has linked these two proposals with a plan to fully implement direct lending to students by 1997, and we are concerned that the debate about the appropriateness of direct lending could divert serious consideration away from these initiatives. We must continue to work on finding the most cost-effective way to implement these important loan programs for students. While there are no new proposals for long-term increases in grant aid, we are pleased with the president's proposal to eliminate the entire Pell Grant deficit with a \$2 billion supplemental appropriation. This allows us to move forward with a clean slate.

"As more information and clarification about the various proposals included in the president's economic plan become available, we will analyze and evaluate the proposals' impact on private colleges and universities. The times require sacrifice from us all. Without long-term deficit reduction, the higher education community will be fighting for a shrinking piece of the federal budget."

#

MINORITIES

THE HISPANIC DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S NETWORK
4849 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

(202) 737-2622
FAX #(202) 638-1973

Contact: Elizabeth Lisboa-Farrow/Lisboa Associates, Inc.
(202) 737-2622/ Fax # (202) 638-1973

February 26, 1993--THE HISPANIC DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S NETWORK announced today its support for President Clinton's national economic stimulus and long-term investment package targeted to families and children. These include:

- * \$2.6 billion over four years for the Special Supplemental Food Program for Woman, Infants, and Children (WIC) to serve all eligible children by 1996;
- * \$300 million for a community-based vaccine purchase and education effort that will immunize one million children in 1993;
- * \$8 billion over four years for Head Start to serve all eligible children by 1999;
- * a supplemental appropriation of \$1 billion for the Summer Youth Employment program, which will provide 700,000 summer jobs in 1993; and
- * A \$19.9 billion expansion over four years in the Earned Income Tax Credit, so that a family of four with a parent working full-time at a minimum wage job is not forced to live in poverty. In 1989, the per capita income for Hispanics was \$8,390, compared to \$8,747 for African-Americans and \$14,896 for Whites.

The President has worked hard to offer a balanced package. The Network welcomes the opportunity he has given all the people to express their views and become involved in the process.

The Hispanic Democratic Women's Network is a coalition of 120 Latina leaders from across the country. The Network was founded to advise the Administration to deal effectively with issues affecting the Hispanic community and to ensure the appointment of qualified Hispanic women to decision-making positions throughout the federal government.

ACTIVIST GROUPS AND COALITIONS



ACORN

March 8, 1993

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Clinton:

I am pleased to be able to report to you that the ACORN National Executive Board has voted to endorse and support your Economic Plan.

We are especially supportive of the emphasis that your plan places on increased spending on the needs of low-income Americans (Head Start, WIC, CDBG, HOME, immunization, summer youth jobs) and a more progressive tax structure to fund it, including your proposed expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit.

We are also aware of the attacks that your Economic Plan, and soon-to-be-announced Health Care Plan, one getting from well-heeled special interest groups who don't want to pay their fair share. In the last couple of weeks we have seen bitter, mean-spirited attacks on your plan from a wide range of such foes including the pharmaceutical industry, the American Medical Association and House Minority Leader Bob Michel.

We urge you to stick-to-your-guns and not water down your Plan. And we're willing to help.

I am today directing all ACORN offices around the country to begin notifying our members of the need to support your Plan and encouraging them to call and write their Senators and Representatives to urge them to vote for it in Congress. I have attached a copy of that memo for your information.

In addition, in our offices around the country we have hundreds of people coming through each week for the intake services ACORN provides to the residents of our communities, including loan counseling, housing and lead screening. While they are there, we be giving each of them the opportunity to write or call their Senator and Representative in support of your Economic Plan.

Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now

- Organizing & Support Center: 1024 Elysian Fields Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana 70117 • 504-943-0044 • FAX 504-944-7078
- Home Office: 523 West 15th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas 72202 • 501-376-7151
- National Office (DC): 739 8th Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 • 202-547-2500 • FAX 202-546-2483
- National Office (NY): 845 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11226 • 718-693-6700 • FAX 718-693-3367

INTERGOVERNMENTAL

NEWS

For Immediate Release

CONTACT: Faith V. Williams
Director
Public Relations & Communications
(212) 310-9026
or
Max Stamper
Communications Associate
(212) 310-9026

Statement by
JOHN E. JACOB
President and Chief Executive Officer
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

on
PRESIDENT CLINTON'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

The plan for national economic development unveiled last night by President Clinton is a sound one -- a giant step in the direction of creating jobs, developing our people and our communities, and moving America in a new, more promising direction.

The Administration's program embodies many of the aspects of the National Urban League's Marshall Plan for America, which is a comprehensive, targeted program of investments in our infrastructure and in our people. We strongly urge the Administration and the Congress to look closely at our Marshall Plan and ensure that as the President's program moves through the legislative process, it will embody the critical aspects of our proposal, especially those that sharply target investments in job creation and in human resources development to those most in need.

more.....

The Equal Opportunity Building
500 East 62nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021
Telephone: (212) 310-9000



22222 -- Statement by John E. Jacob

We welcome the proposals to fully fund Head Start, create summer jobs for young people, expand childhood immunization programs, invest in community development, and other forward looking aspects of the President's plan. And we agree that comprehensive health care reform that provides access to quality health care for all Americans must be on the agenda in 1993.

Much of the criticism of the President's plan revolves around the proposed tax increases, but Americans must realize that ours is a sick economy. As the President pointed out, continuing on this path means lower living standards and lessened opportunities for our children. A sick economy must be treated with the best remedies available and the combination of investing in future growth and taxing to lower the deficit is an honest, effective cure. Those who benefited from past tax cuts will now be asked to pay their fair share while those who suffered most will be protected from tax increases through a long-overdue extension of the earned income tax credit.

The President's plan represents a sharp break from the recent past, and while it may fall short of what many, including the National Urban League, would desire, it is a solid step forward that should be supported by all citizens concerned for their nation's future.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Friday, March 5, 1993

CONTACT: Carol Everett
Rebuild America Coalition
202/393-2792

Deb Speights
Atlanta City Hall
404/330-6004

PRESS RELEASE

REBUILD AMERICA COALITION CALLS ON CONGRESS TO SUPPORT PRESIDENT CLINTON'S BOLD NEW INFRASTRUCTURE DIRECTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.— The Rebuild America Coalition today called on Congress to support the President's bold "New Direction" to ensure a competitive, productive and jobs producing economy for this nation. "The Rebuild America Coalition shares the President's vision for increasing the investment in our nation's infrastructure rehabilitation and development," Rebuild America Coalition Chair Mayor Maynard Jackson of Atlanta said after a meeting of the coalition members in Washington, D.C. The meeting was held in conjunction with the National League of Cities annual Congressional-City Conference.

"We are especially pleased that the President has recommended an immediate increase in funding in a broad range of federal infrastructure programs, in particular:

- the Community Development Block Grant program at the Housing and Urban Development Department;
- the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), the Airport Improvement Program, and AMTRAK at the Transportation Department; and
- Wastewater State Revolving Funds and Watershed Resource Restoration Grants at the Environmental Protection Agency."

"The President also has outlined a strategic investment plan that will complement the stimulus funding and steadily lead the nation into a long-term commitment to rebuild America's infrastructure. The long-term investment strategy includes key initiatives, such as the full funding of ISTEA, and the capitalization of additional state revolving loan funds. Moreover, it taps some of the additional capacity of the municipal bond market, the proven mechanism for raising infrastructure capital."

"The Rebuild America Coalition's 57-member organizations, who share the common goal of increasing the nation's attention to and investment in its infrastructure, stand ready to assist the President move the country in 'A New Direction.'"

OFFICERS: ▼ CHAIR Maynard Jackson, Mayor of Atlanta, U.S. Conference of Mayors ▼ VICE CHAIR Ronald Jensen, American Public Works Association
▼ VICE CHAIR Lester Smith, American Consulting Engineers Council ▼ SECRETARY Robins Jackson, Associated General Contractors of America

STEERING COMMITTEE: ▼ American Consulting Engineers Council ▼ American Institute of Architects ▼ American Public Works Association
▼ American Road & Transportation Builders Association ▼ American Society of Civil Engineers ▼ Associated General Contractors of America
▼ Building & Construction Trades Department/AFL-CIO ▼ Council of Infrastructure Financing Authorities ▼ National Association of Counties
▼ National Association of Home Builders ▼ National Association of Securities Professionals ▼ National Association of State Treasurers/
Council of State Governments ▼ National League of Cities ▼ Public Securities Association ▼ U.S. Conference of Mayors

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Carol Everett, American Public Works Association

1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 501, Washington, DC 20004 ▼ Phone: 202-393-2792 ▼ Fax: 202-737-9153

AGING GROUPS

NEWS

The National Council on the Aging



409 Third Street SW, Washington, DC 20024

Phone: (202) 479-1200

FAX: (202) 479-0735

TDD: (202) 479-6674

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**CONTACT: LOUISE CLEVELAND
202/479-6975**

OLDER AMERICANS WILLING TO SACRIFICE, SAYS NCOA PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON DC, FEB. 18--Older Americans are likely to support the proposed change in taxing Social Security and other cost-saving initiatives outlined in President Clinton's February 17 address to the Congress, said Dr. Daniel Thursz, President of The National Council on the Aging, Inc. (NCOA).

"Senior citizens who have led lives of sacrifice--through the Depression, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam--will not object to sacrificing again when others also make the same commitment," said Dr. Thursz. Proposed tax increases on Social Security benefits for people with adjusted gross incomes exceeding \$25,000 (individuals) or couples (\$32,000) will reap nearly \$19 billion by 1998.

NCOA has always objected to programs based on selected sacrifice or targeting the poor. Economic recovery proposals announced last night call for the burden to be borne by all Americans. NCOA supports this action taken by the President.

The NCOA president also suggested that President Clinton and his advisors consider the potential significant contributions of time and dollars by senior citizens to the National Service Corps. He noted that older Americans have always participated in other service programs such as the Peace Corps and VISTA.

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NEWS RELEASE

National Council of Senior Citizens

1331 F Street, NW • Washington, DC 20004-1102 • (202) 347-8800 • FAX (202) 824-9595



EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1993, 6:00 P.M.

Contact: Theresa McKenna
(202) 624-9540
Daniel Schulder
(202) 624-9539

NCSC CALLS ON PRESIDENT CLINTON TO USE TAXES FROM SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS "IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL HEALTH REFORM"

WASHINGTON, D.C.--The National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSC) said today that any proposal to raise taxes on Social Security beneficiaries "must be evaluated in terms of the use of such increased revenues in support of national health reform."

The NCSC statement was in response to a proposal by President Bill Clinton that, for beneficiaries above a certain income level, 85 percent of Social Security benefits be subject to taxation. At present, beneficiaries are required to include 50 percent of benefits when figuring annual income, and pay a tax on those benefits if the total is \$25,000 or more. For those filing jointly, the tax on benefits is triggered when the total reaches \$32,000.

NCSC Legislative Director Daniel J. Schulder said that the Council supported President Clinton's aim to reduce the deficit and invest "in a better future for America's young and working people." He said that NCSC also agrees with Clinton that a reformed tax code and "fundamental reform of health care, including universal coverage and strong cost containment, is key to economic and fiscal health."

Schulder stressed the need for long-term care services "to assist persons of all ages who have chronic disabilities." Such services must be a part of any national health care plan, he said, along with "assistance in meeting the crushing costs of prescription drugs" and coverage of the health insurance of "millions of early retirees" faced with the loss of such insurance protection.

"NCSC hopes to work with the Clinton Administration toward the development of a national health plan and we support inclusion of fair financing of the costs of such a plan by those senior and younger citizens who will benefit from its provisions," the NCSC statement concluded.

The National Council of Senior Citizens, founded in 1961 in the fight for Medicare, is an organization of more than 5,000 affiliated local clubs, Area Councils and State Councils, with a total membership of over five million senior activists. Together, NCSC members work for state and Federal legislation to benefit the elderly and their families, and advocate on behalf of senior citizens in communities across the United States.

QUALIFIED SUPPORT

NEWS

*For further inquiry, contact American Association of Retired Persons • Communications Division
601 E Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20049 • 202-462-2500*

**STATEMENT OF HORACE B. DEETS
AARP EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
February 17, 1993**

President Clinton promised that he would call for bold action to repair the nation's economy and reduce the deficit, and that he has done. We applaud his commitment to comprehensive health care reform and we share his conviction that all our efforts on the economy will fail in the absence of system-wide health care cost containment. The package outlined by the President is a genuine attempt at shared sacrifice. Closer analysis makes it obvious that the package can be made more equitable.

AARP and its members agree that there needs to be effective deficit reduction. Older Americans have sacrificed many times in past years, and are willing to pay their fair share for the sake of their country. But to meet this goal the program outlined in the speech needs improvement:

- * The President's plan calls for increased taxation on Social Security benefits, even though Social Security is not adding a penny to the deficit. Those hardest hit will be seven million middle income older Americans, who already are feeling the effects of skyrocketing medical costs and declining interest rates. A retired couple with only

\$40,000 income would face increased federal taxes of just over \$600.

- * The increase in the Medicare Part B premium will affect all but the lowest income elderly, adding another \$10.00 per month (for a total Part B premium of over \$720.00 annually) in 1998.

- * A 5-year, \$53 billion reduction in Medicare payments to hospitals, doctors and other providers coming on top of cuts totalling over \$100 billion over the last decade potentially threatens access and quality of health care for millions of older Americans. Further, the magnitude of the Medicare reductions could lead to further cost-shifting to businesses and workers.

As important as our concern about shared sacrifice is the concern that the proposed savings from Medicare and increased payroll taxes are not dedicated to financing health care reform, but instead are used to offset the deficit. Regrettably, some of the measures proposed this evening do not address the root cause of increasing health care costs and may preclude options which later will be needed to make good on the President's health care reform goal.

A deficit reduction package targeted at Medicare and Medicaid without comprehensive health care reform and system-wide cost

containment fails to address the single largest contributor to our rising deficit. We eagerly await the Administration's health reform proposal, which will enable us to evaluate the combined impact of these measures.

We share the President's goals of a strong and growing economy, comprehensive health reform, and long-term deficit reduction. In pursuing these goals, we must be concerned about the cumulative effect of these proposals on moderate-income seniors. AARP pledges to work with both the Administration and Congress to find the means to improve the economic plan to ensure that it meets the President's goals of equitably shared sacrifice.



**Coalition for
Fiscal Restraint**

1450 H Street, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20004 3908
(202) 783-1870
FAX: (202) 783-4687

February 11, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Mr. President:

The undersigned members of the Coalition for Fiscal Restraint (COFIRE) strongly support your recognition of the need to reduce federal deficit spending.

We share your concern that continued deficit spending is a serious threat to long-term economic growth and to the living standard of current and future generations, and we are writing to offer assistance in your efforts to address this problem.

As background, COFIRE was organized in late 1988 for the primary purpose of urging deficit reduction through restraints on the growth of federal spending. We have also taken various other stands, including support for budget process reform.

Our membership consists of trade associations, corporations, and citizens' groups which represent in aggregate more than 15 million businesses, employees, and private citizens.

We were encouraged by your comments during the Little Rock economic summit in December that "a new and different kind of (budget) enforcement mechanism" may be needed. This new process should enforce the elimination or reduction of low priority spending measures.

We have supported reform of the Congressional budget process in the past, and we believe that, as a part of such reform, the president should be given a stronger voice in budget matters.

On this latter point, we are encouraged by your support for a line-item veto and would, as in the past, be pleased to assist in any efforts to obtain this authority for the president.

We have long supported a balanced budget amendment that provides for a sufficient anchor on total spending and taxes.

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It is our conviction that tax increases are more apt to stifle the very economic growth which provides federal tax revenues and our concern that, based on historical precedent, revenue from tax increases has seldom, if ever, gone toward deficit reduction.

We are encouraged by your views on the need to curb the growth of federal entitlements. Clearly, there can be little progress on deficit reduction if those portions of the federal budget most responsible for creating the deficits remain untouchable.

We would be pleased to work with your Administration for some formula which would slow the growth of these entitlements programs, specifically in the area of health care.

Finally, we are optimistic that you will exercise leadership to restore the discipline required both to promote economic growth today and to assure fiscal soundness for future generations.

Such discipline will require hard choices on the part of the Congress and of your Administration. To the extent that we can help, however, we hope you will call on us.

Respectfully,

Karen Meredith
Executive Director
American Association of Boomers

Samuel L. Brunelli
Executive Director
American Legislative Exchange Council

J. Patrick Boyle
President and Chief Executive Officer
American Meat Institute

Richard Lewis
President
American Pulpwood Association

David M. Miner
Chairman
Americans for a Balanced Budget

Grover Norquist
President
Americans for Tax Reform

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Richard L. Leshner
President
Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Thomas A. Schatz
President
Citizens Against Government Waste

Paul N. Beckner
President
Citizens for a Sound Economy

Scott Pattison
Executive Director
Consumer Alert Advocate

Gary D. Engebretson
President
Contract Services Association

John M. Martin
President
Dairy and Food Industries Supply Association

Frank L. Jensen Jr.
President
Helicopter Association International

Andrew Barowsky
Chairman
Independent Bakers Association

E. Linwood Tipton
President
International Dairy Foods Association

Robert J. Verdisco
President
International Mass Retail Association

W. Don Ladd
Vice President
Marriott Corporation

John R. Block
President
National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association

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W. Dewey Clower
President
National Association of Truck Stop Operators

Lawrence T. Graham
President
National Confectioners Association and Chocolate Manufacturers
Association

Robert Barrow
National Master
Nation Grange

Lewis K. Uhler
President
National Tax Limitation Committee

James D. Davidson
Chairman
National Taxpayers Union

George Dunlop
President
United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association

Paul Cardamone
President
United States Federation of Small Businesses

Other COFIRE member-organizations endorsing this letter are as follows:

American Amusement Machine Association
American Cyanamid Company
American Furniture Manufacturers Association
American Iron and Steel Institute
American Rental Association
American Wholesale Marketers Association
Amway Corporation
Armstrong World Industries
Associated Builders and Contractors
Association for Suppliers of Printing and Publishing Technologies
Association of Wall and Ceiling Industries
Automotive Service Association
Baroid Corporation
Commercial Weather Services Association

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Committee for Private Offshore Rescue and Towing
Composite Can and Tube Institute
Coors Brewing Company
FMC Corporation
W. R. Grace and Company
International Ice Cream Association
Mead Corporation
Medford Corporation
Milk Industry Foundation
National Association of Brick Distributors
National Association of Charterboat Operators
National Association of Convenience Stores
National Association of Manufacturers
National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors
National Beer Wholesalers Association
National Cattlemen's Association
National Cheese Institute
National Coal Association
National Federation of Independent Business
National Food Brokers Association
National Independent Dairy-Foods Association
National Limousine Association
New England Machinery, Inc.
North American Philips Corporation
Recreation Vehicle Industry Association
Reynolds Metals Company
Society of American Florists
The Sun Company
Sybra Corporation
Truck Renting and Leasing Association
United Bus Owners of America
U. S. Business and Industrial Council
Valhi, Inc.
Walgreen Company



STATEMENT

General Board of Church and Society of The United Methodist Church

100 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002 • (202) 488-5600

March 4, 1993

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Clinton Economic Plan Supports United Methodist Principles, But Could Go Further **A Statement by Reverend Thom White Wolf Fassett, General Secretary**

After a review by the staff of the General Board of Church and Society of President Clinton's economic plan, I have concluded that it supports many of the statements in the Social Principles and resolutions adopted by the General Conference of The United Methodist Church. However, I am calling on President Clinton to make further cuts in defense programs and to make further efforts to assist poor people and protect the environment.

The Clinton plan intends to provide an economic stimulus to help the United States economy out of recession, to provide long-term investments in economic growth and jobs, and to reduce the deficit. The plan moves toward these goals while accomplishing much that would move the country toward the long stated public policy goals of The United Methodist Church.

The President's proposal is fair to poor and working people.

The Clinton plan pays for needed reductions in the federal deficit while addressing both the long-term and the short-term needs of poorer people through expansion of some of the most cost-effective anti-poverty programs, such as Head Start, the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program, the Earned Income Tax Credit, Food Stamps, and the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program. The United Methodist Church has called for systemic changes affecting children and their families.* Expansion of these programs is needed both because of the increasing numbers of poor persons in the United States and to offset the regressive effects of the energy tax in the plan.

The President's proposal focuses on developing new jobs for both the short term and the long term.

In communities across the United States, the decline in the number and kinds of jobs has been and continues to be a key component of an on-going social and economic crisis. Communities thrive when they have a diverse job base, not just a few wealthy individuals. The United Methodist Social Principles states that the government has the responsibility to implement policies that ensure "full employment and adequate incomes."*

The Clinton plan strongly targets its job creation opportunities on young persons in cities and rural areas, community development, veteran retraining, environmental improvement, and the development of infrastructures and technologies for the future. This approach will be of immediate assistance to the many unemployed youth in our country and will help assure that there are real jobs in their, and our, future.

The plan needs to go further. The youth employment program needs to be permanent, not temporary. The lowest paid federal workers should not receive pay freezes as proposed. Reducing corporate tax write-offs still further could easily pay for a modest pay raise for the lowest paid workers and an expansion of job programs. I am also deeply concerned that the plan does not provide funds for construction of public housing for low-income, elderly, and disabled persons.

The President's proposal shifts the emphasis of government funding from war related investments to constructive development.

The Clinton plan makes significant cuts in the weapons program of the United States, while providing funds for the retraining of persons employed by the defense industry. In so doing,



National Committee to
Preserve Social Security
and Medicare
Contact: Bill Ruz
202 467-9010

NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
March 16, 1993

**Clinton Economic Plan Is a Bold First Step,
But Must Be Fair To All, House Panel Told**

WASHINGTON - The nation's second-largest senior advocacy organization today praised the basic tenets of President Bill Clinton's economic plan, but raised questions about whether the tax burden will be shared equitably.

Martha McSteen, president of the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, told the House Ways and Means Committee that the organization, with 6 million members and supporters nationwide, "clearly supports the serious deficit reduction proposal the president has made."

"National Committee members understand that deficit reduction is not painless: it requires shared sacrifice," said Mrs. McSteen, who headed the Social Security Administration from 1983-86.

"But when we look at the whole package," Mrs. McSteen said, "we wonder whether the economic plan is fair to all seniors."

Seniors are being asked to pay "a disproportionate share of the deficit reduction" through proposals to increase taxes on Social Security benefits and cut Medicare funding as well as the proposed energy tax, Mrs. McSteen said.

Although the White House plan would raise income taxes only on the top 1 percent of American workers (those earning more than \$100,000), it would boost taxes for most seniors with incomes down to \$25,000 -- about 23 percent of seniors, Mrs. McSteen said. In addition, because Social Security benefits are not indexed for inflation, more and more seniors will wind up paying greater income taxes because of "bracket creep," Mrs. McSteen said.

Mrs. McSteen said the President's plan to help low-income families hurt by parts of his plan "will probably not do enough for senior Americans." Increased funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program and food stamps will help some low-income seniors hurt by the energy tax, but low-income seniors will benefit little from the expansion of the earned-income tax credit.

Sam Eizen
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

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Group

February 18, 1993

**President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500**

Dear Mr. President:

I listened to your talk last night with great interest. Congratulations on taking a bold approach and showing leadership as we address the nation's problems.

Of course I haven't yet seen the details of your plan, but I support your goals of true deficit reduction and long-term growth.

We look forward to working with you and the Congress.

Sincerely,

Sam Brown

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As a reaction to the President's economic program, it seems to me the operative words here are to be "critically constructive . . ." as opposed to "negatively partisan". The country didn't get in this financial deficit mess in a day. It's taken a number of years with plenty of blame for both parties. That's history. Something has to be done - the sooner the better. This program is not perfect but it's a promising beginning. Let the momentum continue.

William P. Stirlitz
Chairman and CEO
Ralston Purina Company

Executive who's been there hails President Clinton's call for worker training, youth apprenticeship initiative

NEW YORK-(BUSINESS WIRE)—A leading U.S. chief executive officer who was trained in the German apprenticeship system in the 1950s hailed President Clinton's call for a renewed national initiative in the area of worker training and youth apprenticeship.

Albert Hoeser, president and CEO of the \$5 billion Siemens Corp., told a national audience of journalists and industry analysts during a press briefing this morning that the plan should pay dividends to both young people and companies throughout the country. He pointed to Siemens U.S. pilot apprenticeship programs in Florida and Kentucky as a case in point.

"The president's plan for a new national strategy on apprenticeships reveals a vision that creates choices for America's young people," he said. "Without this kind of choice, we run the risk of excluding a large pool of talented individuals from positions for which they may be well qualified."

"Let's face it. If America is to be competitive as a nation, it has to happen in the classroom and on the factory floor."

He said that it is "especially gratifying to see the clear relationship between the proposed new apprenticeship system and the educational system. By working together, business and educators can ensure that Americans have the skills to successfully compete in the global marketplace."

Hoeser's educational background includes a year of high school in Ponca City, Okla., as well as a three-year apprenticeship with Siemens' parent company in Germany in the Fifties. He said that company-supported vocational training programs provide a strong alternative career path for capable high school graduates in the United States.

Siemens has already established pilot apprenticeship programs in Florida and Kentucky. Today, these locations are

testing models for future replication in partnership with schools, students and young adults. In response to the president's initiative, Siemens will explore expansion of its earlier commitment to testing apprenticeship models at its 40 U.S. manufacturing facilities.

"Siemens has seen the value of apprenticeships over the 100 years we've had such a program in Germany and in the past two decades in 15 other countries," Hoeser said. "Apprenticeships pay dividends to young people, to the educational system, as well as to Siemens itself."

"In short, I believe, as does President Clinton, that establishing apprenticeship programs is a win/win — for students, industry and the community at large."

Siemens has more than 35,000 employees in the U.S. and continues to expand its training and apprenticeship investments based on such results.

Siemens Corp., the U.S. shareholding company for Siemens AG of Germany, develops, manufactures and markets electrical and electronics products and systems for a broad range of industries including medical, factory automation, electrical distribution, power generation, automotive, telecommunications and transportation markets. Operating on a Oct. 1 - Sept. 30 business year, the company had sales of \$4.9 billion and orders of \$5.4 billion for fiscal 1992.