

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Christopher J. Lavery (CN=Christopher J. Lavery/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-OCT-1997 12:40:03.00

SUBJECT: I don't know how to email the document, but here is the text.

TO: Jordan Tamagni (CN=Jordan Tamagni/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

SENATOR ROBERT TORRICELLI
MESSINGER RALLY
SHERATON MANHATTAN
November 2, 1997

Acknowledge: Mayor David Dinkins. Public Advocate Mark Green, Comptroller Alan Hevesi, City Councilman Sal Albanese, Bronx Borough President Fernando Ferrer, the Reverend Al Sharpton, Assemblyman Roberto Ramirez, Assemblyman Clarence Norman, Assemblyman & Denny8 Farrell, Mr. Robert Gigante.

Donors to Acknowledge: Mr. Bill White, Mr. Ron Menaker, Mr. Ed Gordon, Mr. Craig Kaplan, Ms. Annie Hess.

President Clinton, I feel your pain.

The President and I are here because Ruth Messinger is an old friend and a dear friend. She has the compassion, the commitment, and the courage to be the fighter that New York City needs. She will fight for safe streets, she will fight for good jobs, and she will fight for schools that work. She is fighting side-by-side with our President for our Democratic ideals.

Six years ago, President Clinton had a vision for an America where we would keep the American Dream alive for all of our people, keep America the world's strongest force for peace, security, and freedom, and keep coming together across the lines that divide us into one America. It is a vision Ruth Messinger shares.

And it is a vision this President has put into effect, with a bold economic plan that was passed without a single Republican vote and in the face of withering political criticism. Since then, we have come a long way toward realizing that vision. Our economy is growing steady and strong -- at over [3%], with 13.2 million new jobs in 4 « years, unemployment under 5%, and low inflation. The deficit has been cut by over 90% even before the new balanced budget law takes effect. Crime is down all over America for five years in a row. And we ,ve seen the biggest drop in the welfare rolls in history. On issue after issue, problems that once seemed impossible to solve are now being solved -- by the common sense policies of this Democratic President.

Now, we have reached a new milestone -- for this country and for our party. The balanced budget law that the President signed into effect is not just the first balanced budget in a generation.

It is also the most important investment in education in a generation -- and I know just how much Ruth Messinger cares about education, from her start as a parent leader in the New York City Schools to her focus on keeping class sizes small enough for teachers to concentrate on instructing children, not baby-sitting them. We have also made the biggest investment in higher education since the GI Bill a half century ago. With college tax cuts, including the Hope Scholarship the President fought so hard for, it will make it possible for every American to attend the first two years of college. And students in New York City will be able to take advantage of this program so much better because of Ruth's constant advocacy of the Borough of Manhattan's Community College. As your Mayor I'm sure she would extend this fight to the whole CUNY system. The President's agreement also includes the biggest investment in children's health since the Medicaid program was passed in 1965, with \$24 billion to cover up to 5 million uninsured children. And it secures Medicare for a decade.

This is extraordinary progress in a short span of time. This administration, led by this President, has given this country a government that reflects our values. Bit by bit, our nation's confidence has returned. We know that we can meet our challenges, and do it together.

Now we have more to do to prepare the American people for the challenges and opportunities of the 21st Century. You know and I know how hard President Clinton is fighting for education standards in our schools, and for the America Reads program to teach every child to read independently. You know and I know how hard President Clinton has fought to protect our children from the dangers of tobacco, and how important it is that we pass sweeping legislation that stops the marketing campaigns aimed at our children. You know and I know that -- as grateful as we are for your support -- we must break the filibuster that has bottled up campaign finance reform for years. You know and I know how important it is to keep our economy growing by passing fast track legislation to give this President the same authority to make trade agreements given by Congress to every President since Gerald Ford. You know, and I know, there is more, much more, to do.

President Clinton and Ruth Messinger are determined to keep fighting for those things that will keep America strong and growing into the next century. They are determined to fight for our values and to protect our families. This election will be won or lost in narrow races on local issues. And those issues -- the environment, jobs, education -- those issues are Democratic issues and they are Ruth Messinger's issues. Thank you for your support.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY (SUNTUM_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-NOV-1997 15:55:59.00

SUBJECT: 1997-11-2 McGreevey for Governor remarks

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TO: INFOMGT@A1@CD@LNGTWY (INFOMGT@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (SYS)
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TO: US@2=WESTERN UNION@3=@5=ATT.COM@*ELN\62955104@MRX@LNGTWY (1=US@2=WESTERN UNION@3=@5=ATT.COM@*ELN\62955104@MRX@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
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TO: julie_green@ed.gov@INET@LNGTWY (julie_green@ed.gov@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
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TO: WEINER_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY (WEINER_R@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (DON)
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TO: STUMPF_D@A1@CD@LNGTWY (STUMPF_D@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (DON)
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TO: NAPLAN_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY (NAPLAN_S@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (NSC)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: TDIXON@PR_L=AVUOEOb@MRP@LNGTWY (PR_U=TDIXON@PR_L=AVUOEOb@MRP@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
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TO: LIZIK_C@A1@CD@LNGTWY (LIZIK_C@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
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TO: HAAS_L@A1@CD@LNGTWY (HAAS_L@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OMB)
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TO: BARTHOLOW_T@A1@CD@LNGTWY (BARTHOLOW_T@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
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TO: BARBUSCHAK_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY (BARBUSCHAK_K@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
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TO: GRIBBEN_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY (GRIBBEN_J@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OMB)
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TO: DICKEY_L@A1@CD@LNGTWY (DICKEY_L@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
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TO: CAPLAN_P@A1@CD@LNGTWY (CAPLAN_P@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
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TO: BARTHOLOME_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY (BARTHOLOME_M@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
(OA)
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TO: wh-outbox-distr@clinton.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY (wh-outbox-
distr@clinton.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
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TO: COGDELL_C@A1@CD@LNGTWY (COGDELL_C@A1@CD@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
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TO: Neera Tanden@eop (Neera Tanden@eop [WHO])

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TO: Barbara D. Woolley@eop (Barbara D. Woolley@eop [WHO])
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TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Edison, New Jersey)

For Immediate Release
November 2, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO SUPPORTERS OF JIM MCGREEVEY FOR GOVERNOR

Middlesex County Community College
Edison, New Jersey

3:10 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Ladies and gentlemen, if you have heard the radio spot I did for your next governor -- (applause) -- you know that I am not in very strong voice. I've been a little hoarse. But the subject of my speech is the last line of the radio address -- I may have lost my voice, but you can find your voice on Tuesday, election day -- (Applause.)

I want to thank the people of New Jersey for being so good to me and to Al Gore in 1992 and in 1996. I thank the members of your congressional delegation who are here who work with us every day -- Congressman Payne and Menendez, Pallone and Pascrell, and our good friend, Congressman Harold Ford from Tennessee. I thank Barbara Buono, Senator Bryant, Chairman Giblin for helping in this campaign. (Applause.) I want to say

a special word of thanks to your Senator, Senator Lautenberg, and to -- who did so much work on the balanced budget. And I want to thank Senator Torricelli for the work he did -- (applause) -- for the work he has done on the balanced budget and the work he has done to stand up to the negative partisan attacks of the leaders of the other party. You should be very proud of both of them for what they have done. (Applause.)

I'm glad to be back here at Middlesex. Hillary and I were here three years ago. (Applause.) Since I came here, with the help of these members of Congress, we passed a balanced budget which includes the HOPE Scholarship, which is a \$1,500 tax credit for the first two years of college so that every American can go on to a place like Middlesex. (Applause.)

And I want to thank the students here for their engagement in community service -- (applause) -- for their involvement in Americorps. And especially I want to thank the volunteers in the America Reads program who are making sure our children can read. (Applause.)

Now, this is an interesting governor's race. As I said the last time I was here, Senator McGreevey, I don't get a vote in New Jersey, and he won't get a vote in Congress -- why am I here? Why have two members of the Republican majority in Congress come here to campaign for the governor in the last few days? Because it really matters in the world we're trying to create for the 21st century not only what we do in Washington, but what happens in the state capitals.

And so I say to you, in the last two days you should listen to what they say and how they voted. You listen to see what I say and what I've done. But when you sort it all out, you should vote based on what's best for you and your children and the future of New Jersey. (Applause.)

This election is terribly important to me because the people of New Jersey are important to me, and because you can send a signal to the rest of the country about the direction that

we have to take into the new century. You know, just remember what it was like six years ago when we started. The economy was in bad shape. The country was increasingly divided. The middle class felt like it was on the ropes and ignored and we seemed to be drifting toward the future. Washington was dominated by exceedingly partisan debates and a lot of hot air rhetoric.

And I said, I think we can do better. We can create a country where the American Dream is alive for everybody responsible enough to work for it. We can create a country where we're coming together across the lines that divide us, not being

driven apart, as so many other people around the world are being driven. We can continue to lead the world for peace and prosperity. But we have to change and we have to move forward. And I've worked hard to do that.

But what I want you to understand today is that every thing we do in Washington depends upon whether it is supported, implemented and added to in state after state after state for its ultimate success.

I've worked so hard to get this country out of debt. You know the deficit of this country was so bad when I took office -- we had quadrupled the debt of the country in the 12 years before I became President, over the previous 200, increased four times. And I said we're going to reduce the deficit, we're going to balance the budget, but we're going to invest more money in the education and health care and environmental protection of our country so that we can have a better country. (Applause.)

We took some tough votes. When Senator Lautenberg and then-Congressman Torricelli and the other members of the House, they stood up and voted for our economic plan in 1993, they were excoriated, and the people who are here campaigning against Senator McGreevey said we were going to bring the economy down. The people who are here from Washington campaigning against him said our economic policy would be a disaster. Well, we've had four years of experience. They were wrong and we were right, and we're right about this race, too. (Applause.)

They said they were tough on crime. I said, let's show it. Let's punish the people that ought to be punished and spend more effort trying to prevent our kids from getting in trouble in the first place and support the police -- (applause) -- and support the police with 100,000 more police and the Brady Bill and the assault weapons ban. Their party was overwhelming against these measures and now we've had four years to know whether they were right and we were wrong -- and we know, crime just keeps coming down. Our approach was right. We were right, they were wrong, and we're right about this race, too.

On the environment, New Jersey is a state that has shown time and again it is passionately committed to cleaning up the environment and preserving it. They said, we don't have time to reauthorize the Superfund. They said we have to relax our environmental laws because it's too hard on the economy. They said it's just too much trouble, we're going to relax all these laws. I said, no, no, we're going to have cleaner water, cleaner air, clean up more toxic waste sites and grow the economy -- and grow the economy. (Applause.)

We've had a test now. Four years of experience we have, and we stopped the Contract on America and its assault on the environment. And we know now, after 13 million jobs, the last quarter the lowest inflation in over 30 years, the best

growth picture in a generation -- we know our ideas are right and theirs are wrong. We know. You don't have to guess anymore. (Applause.)

And so I say, what's that got to do with the governorship of New Jersey? Plenty. Let me tell you, folks, I was a governor for 12 years -- and on the hard days in Washington I think it was still the best job I ever had. (Laughter.) And

let me tell you exactly what it has to do, based on 12, long, good years. Number one, our economic policies of getting this country out of debt won't work in states that get themselves in debt. You have to have fiscal responsibility in Washington and at the state capital in New Jersey. You have to do it together. (Applause.)

Number two, we have to be partners. We can't restore middle class values, middle class lifestyles and a future for our children by providing sensible tax relief and a strong economy if you have to deal with the problems that you have here in New Jersey with the car insurance rates and the property tax. We have to work together to rebuild the lives of ordinary American families in New Jersey. (Applause.)

Number three -- and these are very specific -- education. (Applause.) We're doing everything we can to hook up all our classrooms and libraries to the Internet, to open the doors of college to all, to provide more choices in schools, to provide more excitement and innovation and reform and, most importantly, as Jim McGreevey said, to raise standards. (Applause.)

But the work, the day-to-day work in education and the money comes at the state and local level. Everything we are trying to do in Washington can quickly be undermined unless you have a passionate believer that every child can learn, is entitled to the world-class education that every child needs. (Applause.)

Child health: 10 million children in this country and tens of thousands in New Jersey live in working families without health insurance. We passed a bill to provide health insurance to 5 million of those kids as part of the balanced budget. But the plans have to be devised by the state. I trust Jim McGreevey to work with us to insure the children of New Jersey. (Applause.)

Welfare reform: We have reduced the welfare rolls by over 3 million. But we have a lot of work still to do. They said, just cut people off. I said, make people who can work, work; but remember, everyone's most important job is being a good parent -- provide the child care, provide the support, then require people to work. (Applause.) Our plan is working. But

it has to be implemented by the states. I trust Jim McGreevey to help us drive the welfare rolls down more in ways that support being strong for work, but good to the children of this state. And it's a big issue for you. (Applause.)

Finally, in the last few months, Hillary and I have had two conferences in Washington about young children, pre-school children -- one on the development of children's brains in which we discovered that an enormous amount of the capacity all of us have as adults was developed in our first four years of life; and which we discovered that if a child has loving and supportive parents and a good child care environment, they'll get about 700,000 positive interactions in their first four years, but if a child lives in either a home or is in a child care center or both where the children are not being stimulated, they might get as few as 150,000 supportive interactions in the most important period of a child's life.

Then we had this child care conference in which we discovered that some families are spending up to 25 percent of their income on child care; that some of our best-educated child care workers are more poorly paid than some of our rudimentary workers in our society; and that we are simply not doing enough.

Now, I want to design a system in this country by the time I leave office where I can have confidence that people can succeed at home and at work, and that no one has to sacrifice being a good parent to do a good job. I want to see -- (applause) -- I'm telling you, we have to balance the budget, we

have to run a stronger economy. We cannot afford to do the whole job at the national level. It will have to be done in partnership -- partnership with private companies, partnership with the states.

I trust Jim McGreevey to care about the children of the working families of the state of New Jersey. (Applause.) So that's about it, folks. (Laughter.) I want you to understand this is not about me, or about my Republican congressional friends who are in here campaigning for the governor. This is not about Washington or about what the pundits will say. Only one thing matters -- is it good for you and your children and the future of this state.

But I can tell you, based on 12 years as governor, almost five years as President, and the things that I have seen work, and my passionate commitment to the future of this country, you can trust Jim McGreevey to fight for that future as governor.

Thank you. (Applause.)

END

3:37 P.M. EST

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Darby E. Stott (CN=Darby E. Stott/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-NOV-1997 19:40:33.00

SUBJECT: Boca Raton remarks

TO: broder@nytimes.com (broder@nytimes.com [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: safi (safi @ usia.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: bakerp (bakerp @ washpost.com [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: mike.frisby (mike.frisby @ news.wsj.com@INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: harrisj (harrisj @ washpost.com@INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: whdesk (whdesk @ cqalert.com@INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: almitc (almitc @ nytimes.com@INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: richgeorge (richgeorge @ aol.com@INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jfcarney (jfcarney @ aol.com@INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: deborin (deborin @ aol.com@INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: chief (chief @ digex.com@INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SADELMAN (SADELMAN @ tRIBUNE.COM@INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: BILLDEAN (BILLDEAN @ AOL.COM@INET [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: kathleen_mckiernan@kennedy.senate.gov (kathleen_mckiernan@kennedy.senate.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ropear (ropear @ nytimes.com [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jabenn (jabenn @ nytimes.com@inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: BAKERP (BAKERP @ WASHPOST.COM@INET [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: stewart (stewart @ hearstdc.com@INET [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: vftg64a (vftg64a @ prodigy.com@INET [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: topurd (topurd @ nytimes.com@INET [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: mattizcoop (mattizcoop @ aol.com@INET [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: halperm (halperm @ ccabc.com@INET [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: dcbyro (dcbyro @ latimes.com@INET [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: WNEIKIRK (WNEIKIRK @ TRIBUNE.COM@INET [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ellen (ellen @ talkradionews.com [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: 102264.1635 (102264.1635 @ compuserve.com@INET [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Darby E. Stott/WHO/EOP on 11/02/97

07:36 PM -----

SUNTUM_M @ A1

11/01/97 10:52:00 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Boca Raton remarks

see attached

Message Sent

To: _____

Darby E. Stott
Megan C. Moloney
Jonathan Murchinson
Elizabeth R. Newman
Roger V. Salazar
Richard Socarides
William H. White Jr.
WOZNIAK_N @ A1@CD@LNGTWY

----- Forwarded by Darby E. Stott/WHO/EOP on 11/02/97
07:36 PM -----

SUNTUM_M @ A1
11/01/97 12:23:00 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: 1997-11/01 remarks by president during arts discussion

please see attached.

Message Sent

To: _____
Darby E. Stott
Megan C. Moloney
Jonathan Murchinson
Elizabeth R. Newman
Roger V. Salazar
Richard Socarides
William H. White Jr.
WOZNIAK_N @ A1@CD@LNGTWY

----- Forwarded by Darby E. Stott/WHO/EOP on 11/02/97
07:36 PM -----

SUNTUM_M @ A1
11/01/97 09:30:00 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: VP and President's remarks at DNC dinner

see attached

Message Sent

To:

Darby E. Stott

Megan C. Moloney

Jonathan Murchinson

Elizabeth R. Newman

Roger V. Salazar

Richard Socarides

William H. White Jr.

WOZNIAK_N @ A1@CD@LNGTWY

----- Forwarded by Darby E. Stott/WHO/EOP on 11/02/97
07:36 PM -----

SUNTUM_M @ A1

11/02/97 12:50:00 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: remarks at Vataliano for Congress event

see attached

Message Sent

To:

Darby E. Stott

Megan C. Moloney

Jonathan Murchinson

Elizabeth R. Newman

Roger V. Salazar

Richard Socarides

William H. White Jr.

WOZNIAK_N @ A1@CD@LNGTWY

----- Forwarded by Darby E. Stott/WHO/EOP on 11/02/97
07:36 PM -----

SUNTUM_M @ A1

11/02/97 03:47:00 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: McGreevey for governor remarks

see attached

Message Sent

To:

Darby E. Stott
Megan C. Moloney
Jonathan Murchinson
Elizabeth R. Newman
Roger V. Salazar
Richard Socarides
William H. White Jr.
WOZNIAK_N @ A1@CD@LNGTWY

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

WPC

2BVSW#|x10 (437)zNxxxx*x
@9IBM 5204 QuickwriterIB520QUI.PRSx
@GX3'3'StandardA'legalA'legal<W }<IBM
d{XXX` hp x (#%'0*,.8135@8:<H?AX

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@9IBM 5204 QuickwriterIB520QUI.PRSx
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(MORE',(#K-

#THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

(Amelia Island, Florida)

For Immediate Release` (#6November 1, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

TO THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

"Private Residence

!Boca Raton, Florida

9:54 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. You may or may not have already noticed that I don't exactly have all my vocal capacities. The good news is you'll get a shorter speech. (Laughter.) The bad news is you'll have to listen harder to what does come out.

I want to start by thanking John and Peggy for bringing us into their magnificent home, and even more for their commitment, which was so powerfully expressed in what John said.

You know, I tell people all the time that I have been in public life now almost continuously since 1974. I have been in public office all but two years for the last 20 years. Most of the people I've known in politics were good, honest people who worked a lot harder than they had to work and fought for what they believed in and tried to make this country a better place. And I really appreciated what you said about those members of Congress.

Even our friends on the Republican side, when that pitched battle we had over the Contract With America, virtually all of them really believed they were doing the right thing. But I didn't, and Mr. Gephardt didn't, and Mr. Frost didn't, and the

other members of Congress who are here Congressman Deutsch,
Congressman
an Kennedy, Congressman Baldacci we didn't. And we
won.

But you don't work like that, under those kinds of
conditions, if you don't fee
I it. And I must tell you, John,
that means a lot just to know it got across t
o somebody, because
we're very well aware of the presentation that's given to t
he
American people about people in public life, the nature of the
political pro
cess, and then even the nature of fundraising.

To hear people tell it, the very act of getting
people to support you is someho
w suspect. You just described
your activities in Washington, and I must tell y
ou, that's
consistent with probably more than 80 percent of the people who
help
us. And if the others have something they want to talk to
us about, well, tha
t's democracy, too, and there is nothing wrong
with it. So I thank you very mu
ch.

I want to thank Dick Gephardt and his legion in the
House, first for the help t
hey gave me in 1993 when we passed the
economic plan which was principally resp
onsible for reducing the
deficit by 90 percent, without a single vote from a Re
publican
member in the Senate or the House not a single, solitary one.
Before
this new balanced budget law, which I'm very proud of
but before it takes eff
ect, don't forget deficit dropped from
\$290 billion to \$22.6 billion, because o
f what a lot of brave
people in our caucus did in 1993. And a lot of them lost
their
seats because of it, because the benefits were not apparent by
the '94 e
lection. And it made me more proud than ever to be a

member of the Democratic
Party.:

There were a lot of other things that were done,
thanks to the leadership that
the Democrats here gave us. In
1994 we passed a crime bill, bitterly opposed b
y the leadership
of the other party. They said it was all wrong. They went ou
t
in rural areas and tried to convince people we were going to take
their guns
away. And again, they cost us a few seats. We had
some members in Congress wh
o gave up their seats to vote for
100,000 police, to vote for the Brady Bill, t
o vote for the ban
on assault weapons. But we've had five years of steeply dro
pping
crime rates, and now we know whether we were right or they were
right. T
he voters didn't know in 1994, but we were right.

And the President gets the credit. When the economy
is up, the President gets
the credit. John Kennedy thought it
was fair. He said, victory has a thousand
fathers, but defeat is
an orphan. So if it goes down, I'll be here, folks. (
Laughter.)

But that plan could not have been passed without the
support of our people in C
ongress. The crime bill could not have
been passed without the support of our
people in Congress. We
wouldn't have the right kind of welfare reform bill wit
hout the
support of our people in Congress because I had to veto two bills
firs
t to get the one I wanted. We had record 3 million plus
people move from welf
are to work.

And I'm very proud of what these members of this
caucus have done. I'm also pr
oud that we got caught trying to
provide health insurance to people in America

who don't have it.
You know, our opponents said when we tried to pass the health insurance program in 1994, they said, you know, if you support the President's health insurance program, the number of people without health insurance will go up. And as one Democrat said to me the other day, I supported your program; we got beat, but I supported it. And they were right the number of uninsured people went up. And now we're trying to do something about that. In the last budget, we got funds to give health insurance coverage to half the children in America who don't have it.

But I want to make it clear, even with a Republican majority in Congress, nothing I do would take place without support of our caucus in the Congress. Do you believe that this balanced budget would have the biggest increase in health care for poor children since 1965 if it weren't for enough Democrats who could support my veto? Do you believe, for example, that we would have, for the first time in the history of the country, in this budget, opened the doors of college to everybody, literally, with a \$1,500 tax credit for the first two years of college, tax credits for the other years, better loan programs, more scholarship, more workstudy funds, education IRAs? It happened because we were together and we worked together.

So I'm grateful and you can see I'd like it very much if we could win 11, 12, 20, 30 more seats. What are the stakes, though? Let's talk about this. What are the stakes and what are the chances? Why is the country working now?

First of all, when I started running for President

six years ago, I basically was driven by two things. The first reason was, I didn't really think the country had a plan for the 21st century. It's a big, complicated country, and I thought we were just going to kind of wander in to a new millennium, and I didn't believe we were very wellprepared.

The second reason was, I thought the debate in Washington was downright counterproductive, and that our Democrats had turned into sort of cardboard cutouts of real people, just what you were talking about. They said we were weak on defense and weak on welfare and weak on crime and couldn't be trusted with tax money and all that stuff they said about us. And as a result, it sort of relieved people of the burden of having to think, because if they made us unacceptable, especially particularly in races for President, well, then, the voters didn't have to think. I think that's why folks in the other party get so mad at me sometimes. We've gotten the American people to thinking again. (Laughter.) They're not on automatic anymore.

For example, why should we have had this old debate on the budget are we going to explode the deficit with tax cuts or just have a little smaller deficit with less spending. So I said, vote for me and we'll cut the deficit and spend more money on education. And people said, yeah, right. But that's exactly what we've done and it worked, because we're Democrats. (Applause.)

Take the crime debate. Every time you read about crime, it was to hear the way they had framed it. You've got to be tough on crime. Well, what do you mean

by that? Put
everybody in jail longer. And the other guys, they just want to
let them out because they're softhearted. So we said I said,
I don't know any
body who thinks like that, not a single living
soul. So we said, why don't we
find the people who really
deserve to be in prison longer and keep them, and sp
end more time
trying to keep our kids out of prison, and take these guns off
th
e street and out of the hands of people who shouldn't have
them. And it worked
, we put police on the streets. (Applause.)

This was not rocket science. This was the way
people think out here in the rea
l world when they're not being
presented in artificial terms from a long way aw
ay.

On welfare, the debate was structured as, all these
people on welfare, they don
't want to work and we're tough, we're
going to make them work. And the other
side, our side, was,
well, that's probably right, but we feel so bad about the
kids we
don't want to do it. I didn't know a single living soul who
really tho
ught that way. And I'd spent a lot of time in welfare
offices. I never met an
ybody on welfare who didn't want to go to
work.

So we said, okay, make people who are able-bodied go
to work, but then the educa
tion and training, and let's don't
hurt their children because their most impor
tant job is raising
their children provide the child care for the children,
pr
ovide the medical care for the children; then you can be tough
on work and good
to the kids. Guess what? It worked. Why? Not
because it was rocket science

. It was common sense, mainstream values, thinking about tomorrow, and getting away from the hot air.

Same thing on the environment. I believe in preserving the environment. I've worked hard on the Florida Everglades. We've got an agreement in this Interior bill to save the Yellowstone Park from gold mining and to save a bunch of the redwood forests that are precious, and there are not many of them left in California.

But I always thought it was crazy you know, they said, well, the environment is nice, but we've got to grow the economy. And then we were made to look like sort of blissed out tree huggers who never got over the McCarthy campaign. (Lau ghter.) And that wasn't consistent with my experience. It looked to me like, for example, if we had a really sensible economy we could organize it in a way that would promote a clean environment and create more jobs, not fewer jobs.

They said when we tried to take and this was before my time we took CFCs out of the atmosphere to stop the hole in the ozone layer. Have any of you missed them? Do you know the name of anybody who has lost a job because of it? But the hole over the ozone layer is shrinking and the layer is thickening and it's good for your children and grandchildren.

x7

We had all these coal-fired power plants that were putting out a lot of sulphur dioxide and making acid rain. The Democrats in Congress, before my time the Democrats in Congress authorized a trading system so that the free market could

trade permits to allow the most efficient way to take the sulphur dioxide out of the atmosphere. We're 40 percent ahead of schedule at less than half the projected cost because the Democrats found a way for the free market to clean the environment and grow the economy. That's our policy and that's what we intend to do in the future. And it's the right thing to do. (Applause.)

I say this because I think it is terribly important that we look to the future.

I'm glad the economy is in good shape. We learned at the last over the last this year, this quarter, compared to last year, we grew at 3.5 percent. We've got the lowest inflation since 1964. That's good.

But we've got more to do. Not everybody who needs a job has one. Not everybody who is losing jobs in the technological changes and the trade flows is getting the kind of training that he or she needs to move on with their lives. We've

got more to do on the economy. Dick talked about education. We need desperately to have national standards in education and we need to measure whether our children are measuring up. And we ought to give them more choice in the public schools they attend.

I want every grade school kid in America to go to a school like the one I visited in Jupiter today, the one I should have visited a few months ago before I hurt myself.

We've got more to do. We've got more to do in so many areas. And if you think about it, our Democrats are not vulnerable anymore to the old cardboard pictures they painted of

us not just because of me or the Vice President, but also
because they were with us. They can't say, you can't trust that
crowd anymore;
they're not good with your money; they won't give
you a tax cut; they can't man
age the economy; they can't manage
crime; they're weak on welfare; they're no g
ood in foreign policy
and defense. All that stuff is out. We can have a real
conversation in 1998. (Applause.)

And what is it about? What is it about? Just what
you said: How are we going
to prepare this country for the 21st
century? What still needs to be done? H
ow are we going to
preserve Social Security and Medicare for our generation, th
e
biggest generation, without asking our kids to pay too much to
take care of u
s because we're bigger than our kids are in
numbers? How are we going to give
a worldclass education to
every American? How are we going to embrace all this
diversity
we have and still be bound together as one America? How are we
goin
g to stop being the biggest polluter in the world when it
comes to carbon dioxi
de, which is warming the planet with
potentially serious consequences to our pe
ople and people around
the world, and still keep this economy growing so everyb
ody can
make a good living? How are we going to provide working families
with
the tools they need to succeed at home and at work still
the biggest challenge
we've got?

I'm glad everybody has got a job, folks, but now you ask our hosts, they now ha
ve a oneyearold daughter that
little child has become their most important wor
k. It dwarfs
everything else. Every day every day there are people in
this
country, hardworking lower middle class people, who are
spending 25 percent of
their income on child care and still can't

afford child care where their children are stimulated, to upper middle class people who feel like they can't hold on to their jobs unless they spend so many hours at work they're not with children when they need to be.

Every day there are people in this country who are making choices between being good parents and good workers. And that's why the Democrats ought to expand family leave so people can get a little time off from work to go to parent teacher conference or take their kids to the doctor. That's why the Democrats need to keep working until all the children in working families can be insured with health insurance. That's why we need to keep working until we have uniform standards of excellence and lots of local reform in schools. That's why we need to keep working on these things.

We have done so much, but believe me, maybe it's just because I've just got three years and a few months left, but I think all the time about 2010 and 2015 and 2020 and what this country is going to be like when my child is my age. And I'm telling you, the best days of America are still ahead if we keep on doing what we're doing.

That's what this election in '98 is about. Why is it important that you're here? Because the voters there are a lot of voters out there who are still like you were for a long time. They don't think it matters. They think everybody is just screaming at each other in Washington. And what happens? Usually at the end of these campaigns, the party with the most money wins because the airwaves get full of these 30-second ads

which either persuade people who are undecided or turn them off so much they stay home. And the marginal voters that stay home are the working people who would vote for us if they showed up.

That's why this dinner is important. You ask Martin Frost to go through the 20 closest congressional races in the last election, 1996, when the Vice President and I were honored to be returned to office with the electoral votes of the people of Florida. We were honored. We won a nice victory. But you go through those races and you will see that in the 20 closest races, in the last 10 days we were outspent 4 to 1.

So I have to tell you, I am unapologetic about being here. I am proud of you for being willing to help carry on this debate. We can have a discussion, another discussion about the future in 1998, but we have to make it possible for Patrick Kennedy and John Baldacci and Martin Frost and Dick Gephardt and Peter Dinkens and all those people we've got running, fabulous people who are not in office, to be heard, because we now are in a position to finish this work of preparing our country to be what our children deserve.

I'm proud of you for being here and very grateful.
Thank you. (Applause.)

)END',(#=10:14 P.M. EST===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

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#THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

(Amelia Island, Florida)

For Immediate Release`(#6November 1, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

IN ARTS AND CULTURE DISCUSSION

AT THE DNC'S AUTUMN RETREAT

\$RitzCarlton

Amelia Island, Florida5555

11:50 P.M. EST

Q

I have a couple of questions I'd like to ask the President. What impact do you think on our culture and our arts Cuba will have after Castro?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, if you think baseball is an art form, and I do (laughter) it will be huge. (Laughter.)

No, to be more serious, there are a lot of Cuban artists, Cuban musicians. All you have to do is look at the impact of South American, Central American music and arts in the United States now Caribbean art. I think it's obvious that it will be significant. It will be one when we get back together with more normal relations with Cuban, it will be one of the principal benefits of it.

Let me say, if I might, on the general point, Glenn made the points that I wanted to make about this. The assault on the NEA and the NEH needs to be seen against the background of the apparently less ideologically driven reduction in the availability of music and art generally in the schools, in the public schools, which we saw because of financial problems and other decisions being made.

If you look at what's happened and let me explain that. The cutting of the budget of the NEH and the NEA and the attempt to do away with them basically had two legs of support, not one. There was obviously the sort of rightwing ideological attack based on the symbolism of some controversially funded projects

otography exhibits or whatever. Beyond that, there were members of Congress, with the deficit being what it was, making the same sort of judgments that school board members made all across America: I can't dismantle the football team and the basketball team; I'll get rid of the arts and the music program for all the kids, because, by definition, most of them aren't all that good in art and music. And nobody is going to come down on me if I do it. And I don't have to take on any institutional interests to do it. And, after all, it's just a piddly amount of money.

Now, I think because the Balanced Budget Act has been passed and we've cut the deficit by more than 20 percent, and because we have taken on the ideological argument, I think, and, first of all, tried to respond to some of the more legitimate concerns about how the projects were funded and, secondly, tried to reaffirm the positive notions that what the NEA and NEH has done. I think at the national level we've sort of stemmed the hemorrhage. I would submit that that's not nearly enough, first of all, because it's only a small portion of the money

.

And, secondly, because I think what you said is terribly important. We have all this data that kids that come from different cultures with different languages have their language facilitation, their ability to learn English, to read in English, to think and relate to people in a new culture dramatically accelerated if they're more proficient and more exposed to music and arts and other ways of hooking their mind

in.

We have a lot of evidence that kids from very difficult situations do much better in math if they have a sustained exposure to music, for reasons that are fairly obvious, if you think about it.

So what I would like to ask all of you to do I'd like to invite you to do something. I don't have an answer, this is not a setup deal. I never thought about it until I realized I was going to come do this panel. I have given a lot of thought to what our gift to the next century ought to be in terms of our approach to the arts. And, yes, I'm glad I stood up for the NEA and the NEH and I won on a political battle fine. It's 1 percent of the money.

What should we do with this 1 percent of the money? If we want more than this, what case should we make for getting more? What would we do with it? And in a larger sense, what should our mission be in terms of the public role of the arts, particularly for our children? What arguments could we make to make the schools have it a priority again?

I see something like the Harlem Boys Choir or all these incredible arts programs in New York or whatever, and I feel two things I am exhilarated, like we all are, but then I wonder how many other little kids are going out there to some other school every day where they still don't even have a music teacher. And w

hat about them?

That's not an argument not to do what's being done,
but I would invite you a l
ot of you know so much more about this than I do, but I'm telling you, I've be
en in school after
school after school after school where the buildings are old
and
they can't be maintained and they shut down the music and arts
programs, a
nd they shut down, by the way, all the recreational
programs except for the var
sity sports, which I also think is a
mistake.

People are whole people. Even poor kids you
talked about this it's hard to s
ay, why spend money on the
arts when you have problems with welfare and poverty
and all
that. Because poor people need their spirits nourished. Most
childre
n are not all that conscious of being poor unless they're
genuinely deprived or
brutalized. But when they grow up, they
remember experiences that lift their
spirits when they're young.

So I guess what I'm saying is, we need an
affirmative strategy. We played good
defense and we won big
deal. How would you go to a conservative Republican g
roup in
town X and argue that this investment ought to be made either in
the Na
tional Endowment of the Arts or in the community, or that
the arts and music pr
ograms ought to be restored and here's why.
That's what we need now, and that'
s what we ought to be doing.
We shouldn't be playing defense with this issue.

I mean, so what? You won a fight in Congress over 1
percent of the money. It
was very important symbolically because
it gave dignity and strength and integr

ity to your efforts, and
I'm very glad we fought it. It also makes a lot of di
fference to
some programs in the country. But we need an affirmative
strategy
for the next century.

And I hope one of the things that will come out of
this seminar is that some of
you will come out of this being
willing to work with our Millennium Project an
d with the White
House generally to get off the defense and get on offense. An
d I
don't mean to hurt anybody else. I don't see this as necessarily
a big pol
itical winner for us. I'm not interested in the
politics of this. I'm just ta
lking about what's right for the
children and the future of this country.

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#THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

(Amelia Island, Florida)

For Immediate Release`(#6November 1, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

AND THE VICE PRESIDENT 6P6

\$AT DNC DINNER

\$RitzCarlton

Amelia Island, Florida555555

8:32 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Please be seated. We're going to reverse the order tonight and I'm going to introduce the Vice President because you've all heard me speak before (laughter) because I need to save my voice to campaign for our candidates in New Jersey and New York tomorrow. (Applause.) Thank you.

Let me once again thank all of you for coming. I hope you have enjoyed this. I certainly enjoyed it today. I was glad to meet with the various panels, and I enjoyed Governor Romer's speech at lunch very, very much. Didn't he do a ter

rific
job? (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, six years ago when I began running for President, I wanted to win the election to change the country, and I felt very strongly that we were not preparing America for the 21st century and that our party needed to break the logjam not only with a set of new policies, but with a set of new ideas.

I thought the political debate had become, frankly, stale, and at least to someone like me, governing a state out in the country, often completely meaningless.

I believed we had to move the debate toward what was good for the future, not the past; what would support positive change, not the status quo; what would bring us together, not divide us; and move away from the old left-right, liberal-conservative and, frankly, outdated name-calling and labeling that dominated national politics. Six years later, we've made a lot of progress, not only in moving the country to a better place, but in changing the nature of political debate.

I very much hope that the simplistic antigovernment, reactionary approach had its last gasp in the Republican congressional victory in 1994. (Applause.) The fact that we beat back the Contract With America and signed the right kind of welfare reform, got a balanced budget with the biggest investments in education and health care since 1965, and that we're moving forward in a way that brings the country together around the ideas of opportunity, responsibility and community that we have espoused now for a long time is deeply encouraging

to me.

The fact that all around the world now people are beginning to talk in the same terms the First Lady is in Great Britain today; she's been in Ireland. I, frankly, was very flattered that Tony Blair's campaign was often compared to ours, and that the so-called new Labor movement has a lot in common with what we try to do here. I believe all over the world countries that are serious about helping people make the most of their own lives, assuming a leadership role in dealing with the challenges of the modern world are going to have to basically adopt similar approaches.

If you hadn't helped us, none of that would have been possible. But what I want to say to you is, if I hadn't been smart enough to pick Al Gore to be my running mate, none of it would have been possible. (Applause.)

Let me just give you a few examples. Sam Rayburn used to say it's a lot easier to tear something down, even a jackass can kick a barn down, but it takes a carpenter to build one. Now, we took the position that the old debate that government could not be a savior, but couldn't sit on the sidelines, either, was a false debate, and that we had to have a new kind of government that was smaller, that did more with less, that could balance the budget, but also invest more in our future. Al Gore's Reinventing Government project was the

instrument through which we put that principle into practice.

And five years after we took office, our government is smaller by 300,000, several thousand pages of regulation, several hundred government programs that were out of date. It has been modernized in many ways, but we did not walk away from the problems, the challenges, and the opportunities of the American people.

The Reinventing Government project was often, frankly, made fun of because it's not the sexiest issue in town. But it's what enabled us to cut the government by 300,000 and increase the quality of public service and have money left over after we reduced the deficit, passed the balanced budget bill, to still invest in our future. The American people owe the Vice President a great debt of gratitude for that achievement alone. (Applause.)

Second example: When I became President, I got a very interesting letter shortly after I took office from former President Nixon, written a month and a day before he passed away. And it was about Russia, the importance of Russia to our future, and how we had to work with them to make sure we didn't repeat the ugly history of the last 50 years, but instead had a partnership for peace and prosperity and cooperation.

Well, I struck up a pretty good relationship with President Yeltsin and I stuck by him through tough times because he was standing up for democracy and prosperity. But we had a

huge number of exceedingly difficult issues and, frankly, we
e
still have some tough issues, and we always will because it's in
the nature of
relationships between two great countries.

The Vice President agreed to head a commission along
with the Russian Prime Minister, Mr. Chernomyrdin, for which
there was really no precedent in global affairs. And the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission is the instrument through which the good
intentions and principles articulated first by me and then by
Boris Yeltsin
have made the United States-Russia partnership the
success it is. They've made
it possible for us to go together
into Bosnia. They made it possible for us to
dramatically reduce
the number of nuclear missiles we have. They've made it
possible
for us to detarget missiles so that none of our missiles are
pointed at
each other's children. They made it possible for us
to do a whole range of things.

The Vice President has done a similar thing with the
Vice President of South Africa. He has worked out an
environmental partnership with top officials in China. In other
words, it's fine for the President to make these statements; it's

quite another thing if you have to look up four or five or six
years from now
and nothing has been done. It won't happen
because Al Gore was the Vice President of the United States with
unique responsibilities for helping to build our
common future.
(Applause.)

I could give you any number of other examples. I

remember not long after I became President, when I was still reading critical columns (laughter) someone wrote a column in which they said something like well, anyway, the importance of it was that obviously I was a weak person and that's why I had a wife who was so influential and why I gave my Vice President so much power, more than any President ever had before. And that sort of tickled me, because it seemed to me that if I had a partner in the Vice President who had knowledge in areas greater than mine, who had expertise in areas greater than mine, and who had all this energy and ability and a passionate dedication to this country and its future, I would be a fool not to use it. And I would be disserving you and every other American citizen if I had done anything other than make Albert Gore the most influential and effective Vice President in the history of the United States. So I think I did the right thing there. (Applause.)

We've had a unique partnership. Believe it or not, we don't always agree. (Laughter.) Our disagreements have been among the most stimulating experiences of my presidency. But if I want to disagree with the Vice President, since I get the last vote, I know at least that I have to go to school and I better have my facts straight.

I will never be able to convey publicly or privately the depth of gratitude I feel for the partnership that we have enjoyed. But I just want you to know that every time I see another economic report like the one we saw yesterday, that t

he
economy grew another 3.5 percent in the last quarter; every time
I think abo
ut the 13 million people who have jobs, the 3 million
people who aren't on welf
are, the more than 12 million people who
have taken advantage of family and med
ical leave, and all of the
achievements that this administration has played a r
ole in, I
know I know that one of the most important factors was the
unique an
d unprecedented relationship I have enjoyed with this
fine, good man.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Vice President.
(Applause.)

THE VICE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you very
much. Well, I sure didn't expe
ct to stand up here and listen to
that, and I sure do appreciate it very much.
You weren't
supposed to I mean, the whole point of why they asked you to
flip
the order was so that you wouldn't speak (laughter) to
save your voice. And
you went ahead and spoke, and thank you
very much, Mr. President. I'm touched
by the kind words.

And, of course, ladies and gentlemen, you can
probably get a clear sense of how
meaningful this friendship is
to the two of us. And I know that many of you h
ave had the great
blessing of having a really close friend with whom you work o
n a
regular basis, and when you take on challenges that are just
really tough a
nd you have somebody to talk with who understands
and who is right there withou
t any question, just as a teammate
and partner, that's the kind of friendship t
hat we have had.

Of course, the burdens and duties that this President has on his shoulders are just unimaginable. And that's true of any President, of course, but it's been such a privilege for me to watch at close hand and see how he conducts the business of this country and to see how he handles these challenges. And it's really a great privilege.

You know, the two of us feel so much gratitude to those of you here for making it possible for this President and his team to take on these challenges. And I want to thank Roy Romer, our general chairman of the DNC, and his wife, Bea Romer. Roy, thank you for the speech today; thank you for your leadership of the party; and thank you for all the hard work and effort that you're putting into this.

(

Likewise, Steve Grossman, thank you. As our national chair, you are right there every day making the tough decisions, moving us forward. We're very grateful to you as well.

And to all of the talented team at the DNC, our national victory fund chairman, Dan Dutko; our DNC treasurer Carol Pensky, who was just here on stage, and her husband David; to Cynthia Freedman, our women's leadership forum chair; to Tom

Hendrickson, the Democratic Business Council chair who is here with his wife Jill; Alan Solomont, our national finance chair; and to all of the other members of the team and especially

this weekend, to our DNC retreat chair Walter Shor
enstein, thank
you very much, Walter, for making this weekend an extraordinary
and unforgettable experience. We're very grateful to you.
(Applause.)

And I'm looking forward to Art Garfunkel and Billy
Porter. We're going to have
some great entertainment after
dinner. (Applause.)

Let me just say a few words first on behalf of the
President, both about politi
cs and about the future of our
country. We are witnessing a great contest betw
een two sets of
ideas and we have the privilege of having had a test of both se
ts
of ideas and we can assess how well the ideas have served our
nation.

But we also have a political struggle, and the
outcome of this struggle will de
pend in many ways on you. But in
looking at where we have come under the leade
rship of President
Clinton, we often talk about the economic recovery and all t
he
success in our nation, but look at what has happened politically.
You know,
for a quarter century, the Republican Party raised
doubts about the ability of
Democrats to handle fiscal policy, to
handle the budget, to bring crime rates
down, to keep our
military strong, to reduce the welfare rolls. They drove a w
edge
between Democrats and the middle class.

Well, that was never the party that we knew. But in
the last five years, we ha
ve proved that those charges and

allegations were just nonsense, because in political terms what President Bill Clinton has done is nothing short of revolutionary. The entire political landscape has been transformed.

The American people know that Democrats are responsible for reducing the budget deficit from \$300 billion down to \$22 billion this year on the way to a balanced budget, that Democrats have been responsible for bringing all the crime rates down in every single category for five years in a row, putting all those new community police officers on the street, emphasizing prevention programs, building the strength of the communities. h)

The American people understand that Democrats have managed the government well, reduced its size to the lowest level in 30 years and improved its efficiency in the process. Democrats have reduced the welfare rolls and put people back to work. Democrats have handled our nation's business so well that we have had the longest sustained economic recovery in more than a generation. It is a success that Democrats deserve credit for. (Applause.)

Now, the point in political terms is that we have won back the trust and confidence of the middle class in this country. And that is a remarkable achievement. Look, by contrast, at what's going on in the Republican Party: They talk constantly among themselves about how they do not have an agenda. They have the same kind of bickering that they used to point do

in the Democratic Party a quarter century ago, over on the right. While they're so disorganized, the right hand doesn't know what the far right hand is doing. And they're fighting among themselves.
(Laughter and applause.)

Their vision for the future is right out of Jurassic Park they would turn the clock back. Incidentally, last Sunday we all felt, Saturday night, like Republicans for just one brief dark moment as we turned the clocks back with the end of Daylight Savings Time. (Laughter.) But the country doesn't want to turn the clock back 50 years, and that's what the Republican agenda would do.

They're at each other's throats because they are competing with one another for the affections of the far rightwing fringe. And their agenda is being driven by those elements in the party that hold them hostage. And it's scary to think here, the day after Halloween, it's scary to think what they would really propose if they were to once again be in control of the White House.

We cannot let that happen. We've seen what they tried to do when they acquired control of the Congress. And whenever they could not convince the country to accept their proposals through the normal constitutional processes, the right wing has ginned them up to take hostages. And so they shut the government down twice.

President Bill Clinton, of course, as is now legendary, backed them down and forced them to retreat. But they didn't learn their lesson. When North Dakota had that devastating 500-year flood and was in desperate need of relief, they shut down the relief to North Dakota in order to try to blackmail the country into accepting yet another part of their agenda. Now, they're shutting down the confirmation process for judges on the Courts of Appeal because, again, one of their rightwing groups wants to prevent the filling of these judgeships around the country with anybody that does not agree with their rightwing approach.

So it's a very highstakes battle. And they know they do not have the American people on their side, so they're trying to win by hook and by crook with political sleight of hand and massive infusions of money into the process like on Staten Island, for example, where I guess Roy talked a little bit earlier today.

By contrast, as I said, we've won back the confidence of the middle class. And in the famous saying on the front of the Archives, the past is prologue, and the American people understand that the performance under President Bill Clinton during these past five years is what the country can expect by continuing these policies in a Congress that is once again Democratic. Never forget that the economic recovery and the transformation of America's economic and financial fortunes came about because of the adoption of President Clinton's plan, without a single Republican vote not one in the House, not one in the Senate.

And what has happened as a result is truly remarkable. You know, the President referred to these new figures yesterday. Just let it sink in a minute. Growth went up again, while inflation went down again. That's kind of what you want. That's a combination that we just convinced ourselves was impossible during the long, dark years of Republican rule, where almost every day there was more distressing economic news about the deficit going through the roof, and businesses had no confidence in the future because every time they thought they felt a little strength in the economy and tried to borrow money to expand or hire new people they ran headlong into that government demand for credit and drove interest rates up. and the economic recovery shorted out before it even got started.

The Bible has a passage, "they built an ambush for themselves." Well, under Republican economic policies they built an ambush for every potential economic recovery we attempted. It shorted out because of its internal contradictions. And the policy contradictions that the Republicans inflicted on this nation mirrored the internal political contradictions inside the Republican Party. It's not coherent. And so they tried to put in place policies to satisfy the various groups, even though they are internally contradictory. And the result for the country is confusion and dissidence and poor performance.

Now, of all the things that have been written about the success of President Clinton's policies, the one thing I think has received too little emphasis is the extent to which this President, beginning even before he was President, assembled the best thinkers in our party to put together a coherent set of policies that would be good for America across the board. It's (not an accident that all this good news is happening all at the same time, because the policies fit together.

When the crime rates go down in our cities, that works hand in glove with our community empowerment strategy and our brownfields approach to bring new investment into the cities. When we have a sound economic policy that drives interest rates down and stimulates new investment, that works hand in glove with the increased investment we have made with public funds in research and development and science and technology and the Information Superhighway and the new technologies that are making us more productive. That in turn works hand in glove with the President's efforts to open new markets around the world, to have this huge increase in exports from this nation to the rest of the world, with high-paying jobs increasing rapidly as we go out to sell goods and services to the 96 percent of the world's consumers that are outside the United States of America. It is a coherent agenda that is working extremely well for the United States of America.

Now, if it were ideas alone that determined the outcome of political contests, then it would be all over. They would have to call the fight. They'd have to say this is no contest. But that's not the way it works, and thank goodness you

u
all understand that, because a clearly superior agenda may not be
selected an
d chosen if those who believe in it are not willing to
fight for it, if there i
s not a requisite level of intensity
being put behind those policies.

What is so interesting about the current political
landscape is that even thoug
h the Republicans are incoherent,
even though they are presenting an agenda to
the country that
does not make sense and failed the nation in the past, they,
n
evertheless, have a lot of people who feel very intensely that
they want to win
, and they're fighting very hard. So a lot of
times they will pull out a victo
ry in a political race purely on
the basis of extra resources and more fight.

So that's why we're here this weekend, to talk about
the ideas. And I look for
ward to participating in the panel
discussions tomorrow, incidentally, and I've
heard wonderful
reports about all of the ideas exchanged here already and I'm
really eager to participate in these sessions tomorrow. But, in
addition, we'r
e talking with one another about how we can match
the intensity on the other si
de with an even greater intensity of
effort on the part of those of us who beli
eve deeply that
politics is about more than just winning and losing. It really
is about the future of this country.

So your willingness to come here and to identify
yourselves as leaders for the
future, to be willing to be a part
of this winning team is something that we re

ally appreciate more
than we can tell you. It is great to have a friend, as I
began
by saying, and both the President and I feel the same way about your fri
endship to the Democratic Party and to the people of the
United States of Ameri
ca. We're grateful to you and we look
forward to fighting alongside you and wi
nning in the future.

Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen, for being
here. (Applause.)

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#THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

(Edison, New Jersey)

For Immediate Release`(#6November 2, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

TO SUPPORTERS OF ERIC VITALIANO FOR CONGRESS

College of Staten Island

Staten Island, New York

12:06 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Ladies and gentlemen, as you may have noticed in the last couple of days, I'm a little hoarse (laughter) so I can't speak too loud, though I hope I will be heard.

I want to thank President Springer for making us feel so welcome. Thank you, Assemblywoman Connelly, and all the other leaders of our party who are here. I want to thank Senator Bob Torricelli, from New Jersey, for being here with me.

(Applause.) And in a moment, I want to ask him to say a few words he is always in stronger voice than I am. (Laughter.) But most of all, I want to thank Eric Vitaliano, and his wonderful family for making this race for Congress, for your future and for our country. (Applause.)

I'm so happy to be back in Staten Island. I'm glad to be here especially on this mission, because the people who live on this island and the people who live in Brooklyn in this congressional district are representative of the people I represent.

an for
President to give voice to and to give a future to.

I want to just ask you to remember what it was like
in 1991 and '92, when I sta
rted running for President. The
economy was down, the country was drifting, po
litics was used to
divide people with hot air and bogus charges, and we had no
strategy to restore the middle class, to rebuild the economy, to
reclaim the fu
ture for our children.

And so I set out from a very different place, but
representing people very much
like you, to bring a vision to this
country and unite us behind the idea that
in the 21st century
every American responsible enough to work for it, regardles
s of
their race or station in life, ought to have a chance to live the
American
Dream; that this country ought to continue to lead the
world for peace and pro
sperity; and that we ought to unite across
all the lines that divide us into on
e America.

Now, no one can come into this district and tell you
for whom to vote. But I w
ant to ask you, why has the other party
spent all this money on ads trying to t
ear down Eric Vitaliano?
(Applause.) And why did my predecessor and my disting
uished
opponent in the last election come here on behalf of his
opponent? Beca
use they are still trying to implement the
Contract On America and their agenda
, and we don't think they're
right. And because they have this is the most im
portant thing
they have opposed every single thing we have tried to do that
ha
s moved this country forward in the last five years.

So I don't want you to vote for me or against
President Bush or Senator Dole or
even Speaker Gingrich. I want
you to vote for yourselves and your families and
your future.
(Applause.) This election this is not about New York City
politics, New York state politics. This is about what this man
can do for you to
set the right course for this country that will help the children of Staten Island
and Brooklyn to have a
brighter future. That's what this is about nothing
more and
nothing less. (Applause.)

I'll just give you some examples. And you remember,
they all came for Mr. Vitaliano's opponent. I'm proud to be here
for him, but let me just give you some
examples. Vote for your
future. I said we ought to break out of the bogus political
debate in Washington that was paralyzing America. I said we
could reduce the deficit and balance the budget and still invest
in the education of our children. They all opposed it. We were
right and they were wrong. We've got 1
3 million jobs and low
unemployment. (Applause.)

I said that we could talk tough on crime till the
cows come home, but until we
acted tough and smart, till we
supported more punishment and prevention, and until we put
100,000 police on the street in America we couldn't bring down
crime.
. Well, they opposed it. But we were right, they were
wrong. Crime has been
going down in this country for five years.
That's what you ought to vote for.
(Applause.)

They said government was inherently bad and ought to be demolished. I said, no, it ought to be smaller and less bureaucratic, but we still ought to invest in the education of our children, in cleaning up our environment, in protecting the public health. They opposed us on all those issues. Today, the deficit has been reduced by 90 percent, the government is 300,000 people smaller, but we're spending more on education and public health and environmental protection. We were right and they were wrong. (Applause.)

Make no mistake about it, this is about you and your life. This man has shown you in his public service that he knows how to take sensible, tough, but smart policies on crime; that he is committed to preserving the environment when he got the legislation through to close that landfill (applause.) He has shown you that he cares about middle class families and middle class values and the future of children, and that he believes it ought to be a future that includes all kinds of Americans. That is what is at issue. Make no mistake, that is what is at issue. (Applause.)

And what you have to decide is whether you believe the course that I have taken, which has moved away from the old liberal versus conservative debate to build a common future for America's future whether that kind of course, which requires independence, which requires the ability to differ, which

requires the ability to think and requires the ability to pull people together whether that's the course you want, or whether you want one more soldier in the army that opposed our economic policies, our education policies, our environmental policies, or our crime policies, right down the line. If you believe the country is better off today by having that kind of leadership and that kind of direction, you have only one choice on Tuesday, you have to show up for Eric Vitaliano and send him to Congress. (Applause.)

We are determined to open the doors of college to every American who will work hard enough to earn the grades to go. We are determined to make sure every 8-year-old in this country can read, that every single classroom in America is hooked up to the Internet, that every adult who loses a job has an immediate immediate chance to go back and get new skills and get back into the work force. We are determined to move this country forward together. We are determined to prove we can keep cleaning up the environment while we grow the economy. We are determined to keep working on the crime problem until it not only goes down, but that everybody in every neighborhood feels safe when their children are on the streets and in the parks again. That's what we're determined to do. (Applause.)

And maybe most important of all, we are determined to give families and communities the tools to solve their own problems. The first bill I signed was the Family and Medical Leave law. The people who are trying to beat Eric Vitaliano oppose it. (Applause.)

So I ask you to think about this. And on Tuesday
when you get up, don't be thi
nking about me, don't be thinking
about those other folks that came in here for
Eric's opponent.
Be thinking about your children, your grandchildren, the peo
ple
you live here with, the kind of Staten Island you want to build,
the kind o
f New York you want to build, the kind of future you
want to build. And make s
ure you show up and drag three or four
of your friends along with you (applaus
e) -- and tell them
that America has a lot riding on the decision made in State
n
Island and Brooklyn.

Thank you and God bless you. Thank you.
(Applause.)

Now, two years ago, I was in the same sort of fight
with Bob Torricelli in New
Jersey. They said we couldn't win.
They ran the same kind of negative ads aga
inst him. They said
the same things against him. One thing is, they're perfec
tly
predictable. (Laughter.) But Bob Torricelli triumphed with the
help of pe
ople like you. He's worked all over America to help us
have that kind of elect
ion in other places, and I'd like to ask
you to make him welcome. Senator Bob
Torricelli from New Jersey.

&* * * * *

THE PRESIDENT: One more thing. One more thing. In
these elections, these spe
cial elections, very often the outcome

is determined not by those who vote, but
by those who have an
opinion who don't vote. And I want to say a special word
of
thanks to the unions (applause) -- to the police officers
associations, to
the teachers (applause) -- to the
firefighters (applause) -- the city worker
s, to every group of
people who are supporting Eric.

But let me tell you, those of you who are part of
organizations, and those of y
ou who are active in the Democratic
Party, and those of you who are concerned c
itizens, and
especially those of you who are here who are students, who have
th
e most at stake because you have the most years still ahead of
you you must go
and you must bring your friends. Don't make
your endorsements meaningless by
not making them manifest by a
big turnout. Don't let the people who don't vote
determine this.
Let the people whose eyes are bright and focused on the futur
e
have the energy and the compassion and the patriotism to show up
on Tuesday s
o we'll have a big celebration Tuesday night.

God bless you. Thank you. (Applause.)

)END',(#=12:17 P.M. EST===== END ATTACHMENT 4 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 5 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

WPC

2BVS WCourier 10 (437)zNxxxx*x

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(MORE`,(#K-

#THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

(Edison, New Jersey)44

For Immediate Release`(#6November 2, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

TO SUPPORTERS OF JIM MCGREEVEY FOR GOVERNOR

Middlesex County Community College

!Edison, New Jersey3\$33\$33\$3

3:10 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Ladies and gentlemen, if you have heard t
he radio spot I did for your next
governor (applause) you know that I am not
in very strong
voice. I've been a little hoarse. But the subject of my speech

is the last line of the radio address I may have lost my
voice, but you can f
ind your voice on Tuesday, election day
(Applause.)

I want to thank the people of New Jersey for being
so good to me and to Al Gore
in 1992 and in 1996. I thank the
members of your congressional delegation who
are here who work
with us every day Congressman Payne and Menendez, Pallone a
nd
Pascrell, and our good friend, Congressman Harold Ford from
Tennessee. I th
ank Barbara Buono, Senator Bryant, Chairman
Giblin for helping in this campaign
. (Applause.) I want to say
a special word of thanks to your Senator, Senator
Lautenberg, and
to who did so much work on the balanced budget. And I want t
o
thank Senator Torricelli for the work he did (applause) for
the work he has
done on the balanced budget and the work he has
done to stand up to the negati
ve partisan attacks of the leaders
of the other party. You should be very prou
d of both of them for
what they have done. (Applause.)

I'm glad to be back here at Middlesex. Hillary and
I were here three years ago
. (Applause.) Since I came here,
with the help of these members of Congress,
we passed a balanced
budget which includes the HOPE Scholarship, which is a \$1,
500 tax
credit for the first two years of college so that every American
can go
on to a place like Middlesex. (Applause.)

And I want to thank the students here for their
engagement in community service
(applause) -- for their
involvement in Americorps. And especially I want to
thank the
volunteers in the America Reads program who are making sure our
child
ren can read. (Applause.)

Now, this is an interesting governor's race. As I said the last time I was here, Senator McGreevey, I don't get a vote in New Jersey, and he won't get a vote in Congress why am I here? Why have two members of the Republican majority in Congress come here to campaign for the governor in the last few days? Because it really matters in the world we're trying to create for the 21st century not only what we do in Washington, but what happens in the state capitals.

And so I say to you, in the last two days you should listen to what they say and how they voted. You listen to see what I say and what I've done. But when you sort it all out, you should vote based on what's best for you and your children and the future of New Jersey. (Applause.)

This election is terribly important to me because the people of New Jersey are important to me, and because you can send a signal to the rest of the country about the direction that we have to take into the new century. You know, just remember what it was like six years ago when we started. The economy was in bad shape. The country was increasingly divided. The middle class felt like it was as on the ropes and ignored and we seemed to be drifting toward the future. Washington was dominated by exceedingly partisan debates and a lot of hot air rhetoric.

And I said, I think we can do better. We can create a country where the American Dream is alive for everybody responsible enough to work for it. We can create a country where

we're coming together across the lines that divide us, not being
driven apart, as so many other people around the world are being
driven.
We can continue to lead the world for peace and
prosperity. But we have to change and we have to move forward.
And I've worked hard to do that.

But what I want you to understand today is that
every thing we do in Washington
depends upon whether it is
supported, implemented and added to in state after
state after
state for its ultimate success.

I've worked so hard to get this country out of debt.
You know the deficit of this
country was so bad when I took
office we had quadrupled the debt of the country in the 12
years before I became President, over the previous 200, increased
four times. And I said we're going to reduce the deficit, we're
going to balance the budget, but we're going to invest more money
in the education and health care and environmental protection of
our country so that we can have a better country. (Applause.)

We took some tough votes. When Senator Lautenberg
and then Congressman Torricelli and the other members of the
House, they stood up and voted for our economic
plan in 1993,
they were excoriated, and the people who are here campaigning
against Senator McGreevey said we were going to bring the economy
down. The people who are here from Washington campaigning
against him said our economic policy would be a disaster. Well,
we've had four years of experience. They were wrong.

ong and we were
right, and we're right about this race, too. (Applause.)

They said they were tough on crime. I said, let's
show it. Let's punish the p
eople that ought to be punished and
spend more effort trying to prevent our kid
s from getting in
trouble in the first place and support the police (applause)

-- and support the police with 100,000 more police and the Brady
Bill and the
assault weapons ban. Their party was overwhelming
against these measures and n
ow we've had four years to know
whether they were right and we were wrong and
we know, crime
just keeps coming down. Our approach was right. We were right,

they were wrong, and we're right about this race, too.

On the environment, New Jersey is a state that has
shown time and again it is p
assionately committed to cleaning up
the environment and preserving it. They s
aid, we don't have time
to reauthorize the Superfund. They said we have to rel
ax our
environmental laws because it's too hard on the economy. They
said it's
just too much trouble, we're going to relax all these
laws. I said, no, no, w
e're going to have cleaner water, cleaner
air, clean up more toxic waste sites
and grow the economy and
grow the economy. (Applause.)

We've had a test now. Four years of experience we
have, and we stopped the Con
tract on America and its assault on
the environment. And we know now, after 13
million jobs, the
last quarter the lowest inflation in over 30 years, the best

growth picture in a generation we know our ideas are right and theirs are wrong. We know. You don't have to guess anymore. (Applause.)

And so I say, what's that got to do with the governorship of New Jersey? Plenty. Let me tell you, folks, I was a governor for 12 years and on the hard days in Washington I think it was still the best job I ever had. (Laughter.) And

let me tell you exactly what it has to do, based on 12, long, good years. Number one, our economic policies of getting this country out of debt won't work in states that get themselves in debt. You have to have fiscal responsibility in Washington and at the state capital in New Jersey. You have to do it together. (Applause.)

Number two, we have to be partners. We can't restore middle class values, middle class lifestyles and a future for our children by providing sensible tax relief and a strong economy if you have to deal with the problems that you have here in New Jersey with the car insurance rates and the property tax. We have to work together to rebuild the lives of ordinary American families in New Jersey. (Applause.)

Number three and these are very specific education. (Applause.) We're doing everything we can to hook up all our classrooms and libraries to the Internet, to open the doors of college to all, to provide more choices in schools, to

provide more excitement and innovation and reform and, most importantly, as Jim McGreevey said, to raise standards. (Applause.)

But the work, the daytoday work in education and the money comes at the state and local level. Everything we are trying to do in Washington can quickly be undermined unless you have a passionate believer that every child can learn, is entitled to the worldclass education that every child needs. (Applause.)

Child health: 10 million children in this country and tens of thousands in New Jersey live in working families without health insurance. We passed a bill to provide health insurance to 5 million of those kids as part of the balanced budget. But the plans have to be devised by the state. I trust Jim McGreevey to work with us to insure the children of New Jersey. (Applause.)

Welfare reform: We have reduced the welfare rolls by over 3 million. But we have a lot of work still to do. They said, just cut people off. I said, make people who can work, work; but remember, everyone's most important job is being a good parent provide the child care, provide the support, then require people to work. (Applause.) Our plan is working. But it has to be implemented by the states. I trust Jim McGreevey to help us drive the welfare rolls down more in ways that support being strong for work, but good to the children of this state.

ate.

And it's a big issue for you. (Applause.)

Finally, in the last few months, Hillary and I have had two conferences in Washington about young children, preschool children one on the development of children's brains in which we discovered that an enormous amount of the capacity all of us have as adults was developed in our first four years of life; and which we discovered that if a child has loving and supportive parents and a good child care environment, they'll get about 700,000 positive interactions in their first four years, but if a child lives in either a home or is in a child care center or both where the children are not being stimulated, they might get as few as 150,000 supportive interactions in the most important period of a child's life.

Then we had this child care conference in which we discovered that some families are spending up to 25 percent of their income on child care; that some of our best educated child care workers are more poorly paid than some of our rudimentary workers in our society; and that we are simply not doing enough.

Now, I want to design a system in this country by the time I leave office where I can have confidence that people can succeed at home and at work, and that no one has to sacrifice being a good parent to do a good job. I want to see (applause) I'm telling you, we have to balance the budget, we have to run a stronger economy. We cannot afford to do the whole job at the national level. It will have to be done in partnership partnership with private companies, partnership with the states.

I trust Jim McGreevey to care about the children of
the working families of the
state of New Jersey. (Applause.) So
that's about it, folks. (Laughter.) I
want you to understand
this is not about me, or about my Republican congression
al
friends who are in here campaigningfor the governor. This is
not about
Washington or about what the pundits will say. Only
one thing matters is it
good for you and your children and the
future of this state.

But I can tell you, based on 12 years as governor,
almost five years as Preside
nt, and the things that I have seen
work, and my passionate commitment to the f
uture of this country,
you can trust Jim McGreevey to fight for that future as
governor.

Thank you. (Applause.)

)END',(##>3:37 P.M. EST===== END ATTACHMENT 5 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Christopher J. Lavery (CN=Christopher J. Lavery/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-NOV-1997 11:33:59.00

SUBJECT: Accomplishments

TO: Lee Tawney (Lee Tawney @ 14106251046 @ fax [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Maryland

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

Unemployment Down to 4.4%: The unemployment rate in Maryland has declined from 6.4% to 4.4% since 1993.

156,200 New Jobs: 156,200 new jobs have been created in Maryland since 1993 -- an average of 34,080 per year, compared to an average loss of 11,775 jobs per year in the previous administration.

90,000 Have Received a Raise: Approximately 35,000 Maryland workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 55,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.

1.4 Million Protected By Family & Medical Leave: Approximately 1,369,000 Maryland workers are covered by the Family & Medical Leave Law, which allows workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing relative [1995 data].

A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children: To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget includes a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 535,000 families in Maryland.

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

Crime Falls in Baltimore: Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 5% in Baltimore [1996 data].

1,379 More Police: The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,379 new police officers to date in communities across Maryland [through 10/97].

\$2.5 Million to Combat Domestic Violence: Through the Violence Against Women Act, Maryland will be able to use \$2.5 million in federal funds this year [FY97] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services. Maryland received more than \$2.2 million under VAWA in FY96.

\$856,655 in Grants for Battered Women and Children: In 1998, Maryland will receive an estimated 856,655 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.

\$7.8 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Maryland's Schools: Maryland received \$7.8 million in FY97 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING MARYLAND RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:

70,007 Fewer People on Welfare: There are 70,007 fewer people on welfare

in Maryland now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 32% decrease [through 6/97].

Child Support Collections Up 49%: Child support collections have increased by over \$95 million -- or 49% -- in Maryland since FY92 [through FY96].

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

\$42.5 Million in Head Start Funding: In FY96, Maryland received \$42.5 million in Head Start funding, benefitting nearly 9,000 students. This year, Maryland receives \$47.2 million, an increase of \$4.7 million over 1996.

\$7.1 Million in Goals 2000 Funding: This year [FY97], Maryland receives \$7.1 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.

\$2.4 Million for Technology Literacy: This year [FY97], Maryland receives \$2.4 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.

\$101 Million for Students Most in Need: Maryland receives \$101 million in Title I grants providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY97].

\$55 Million for Students with Disabilities: This year, Maryland will receive \$55 million under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to help ensure high quality educational opportunities for an estimated 104,630 disabled students in Maryland.

\$21.7 Million for Vocational and Adult Education: This year, \$21.7 million helps Maryland's students and workers prepare for the 21st Century with technical and academic training. The funding also includes the School-to-Work program, bridging high school with vocational education.

\$76.8 Million in Pell Grants: Maryland receives \$76.8 million this year in Pell Grant funding, which helps Maryland's low-income students go to college.

2170 Have Served in Maryland through AmeriCorps: This year, approximately 50 AmeriCorps participants are serving their communities while earning money for college by working in Maryland's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. Since the National Service program began in 1994, 2170 members have served Maryland in 125 different programs.

Tuition Tax Credits to Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning: The balanced budget includes both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. 112,000 students in Maryland will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 138,000 students in Maryland will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.

INVESTING IN MARYLAND'S HEALTH:

Health Care for Uninsured Children: The balanced budget includes the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. To expand health coverage to uninsured children in Maryland the Balanced Budget provides \$62 million in 1998 and \$297 million over five years.

Helping Maryland Women and Children with WIC: The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Today in Maryland, 8,669 more women and children in need are receiving health and food assistance than in 1994.

More Toddlers Are Being Immunized: As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, 90% or more of America's toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Maryland in 1996, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 94% received the vaccine for polio; 95% received the vaccine for measles, and 95% received the vaccine for Haemophilus influenzae B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

Superfund Clean-up in Harbans: In September 1993, the EPA completed toxic waste site clean-up in Harbans, Maryland.

2 Brownfields Pilots in Maryland: The EPA has awarded a regional Brownfields Demonstration Pilot in Baltimore County and a national pilot in Baltimore. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds over a two year period to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS:

\$100 Million to Baltimore, Maryland: Baltimore was designated as an Empowerment Zone and was awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for Baltimore residents.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

\$36 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance: Since 1993, Maryland has received \$36 million in disaster relief. This includes \$13.7 million in assistance to recover from the Blizzard of 1996.

10,613 More National Flood Insurance Policies: Since the President took office, Maryland has increased the number of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies by 10,613. Since 1993, the number of homes and structures protected by NFIP policies has increased by 30%. As more individuals gain policies through the NFIP, the need for disaster assistance is lessened resulting in a reduced burden on America's taxpayers.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRAVEL IMPROVEMENT:

Over \$394 Million to Improve Mass Transit: The FTA has provided \$394.9

million since 1993 to improve public transportation in Maryland [through FY97].

Nearly \$1.6 Billion in Highway Funding: Since 1993, Maryland has received nearly \$1.6 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate approximately 65,347 jobs [through FY97].

Over \$54 Million in Airport Improvement Funds: Since 1993, Maryland has received over \$54 million to fund airport improvements [through 6/97].

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: David Shipley (CN=David Shipley/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-NOV-1997 15:16:32.00

SUBJECT:

TO: Michael Cohen (CN=Michael Cohen/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William R. Kincaid (CN=William R. Kincaid/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

here's a revised version.

thanks...

DRAFT 11/6/97 3:00 P.M.

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS ON BLUE-RIBBON SCHOOLS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
NOVEMBER 7, 1997

Acknowledgments: From advance

It is wonderful to be here. I look around this room and I see a great, living textbook of the best lessons American elementary education has to offer. There is not an educational challenge -- a method to improve reading, a technique to raise math skills, a way to involve an entire community in a school's mission -- that hasn't already been solved by someone in this room. As the President has said, he wants America to have the best educated population in the world in the 21st century. If we keep doing what you are doing, I know we will.

One of the reasons this ceremony is so important is that it gives all of you the opportunity to learn from one another, to share good ideas, and to take those good ideas back home and put them in action in your own classrooms.

Another reason this event is so important is that it honors communities -- not just a single student or a single teacher or a single principal, but entire schools and the communities that support them. The Blue Ribbon Awards show us, with unmistakable clarity, that schools will work only if principals set high standards...if teachers teach...if students work hard to learn...if parents stay involved. It doesn't matter where these schools are, what their student body looks like, or whether they are public, private, or parochial.

Every year I see the list of Blue Ribbon Schools. And every year I

am inspired by what you have done together. Some schools have launched revolutionary training programs for their teachers. In others, teachers have developed cutting-edge programs to get children reading early. And there are schools where parents, students and teachers sit down regularly to chart and build on a child's progress.

I have been privileged to spend a lot of time in classrooms. Every classroom that works shares one basic characteristic: It is a place of high standards. That is where your success lies. And that is what we must challenge every school in this nation to do.

It is for this reason that I want to talk with you today about how we can raise educational standards so that America's children will master the basics and reach high levels of achievement.

I think we all know that education is more important than ever. That there is no more important common enterprise. That our success as a nation rests largely on our ability to educate our people -- to give them the tools they need to live up to their God-given promise

This is why my husband has put in place the most comprehensive education agenda in a generation. His goal is sweeping but straightforward -- to see to it that every 8-year-old can read, every 12-year-old can log on to the Internet, every 18-year-old can go on to college, and every adult can keep on learning.

To that end, the balanced budget agreement which the President signed last summer contains the largest new investment in education since 1965.

We are expanding Head Start to reach one million children a year; hooking up our classrooms to the Internet; and kicking off the America Reads program to mobilize a huge number of volunteers, especially college students and young AmeriCorps team leaders, to make sure that all our children can read independently by 3rd grade.

We are opening the doors of college wider than ever before, with more Pell Grant scholarships and work-study slots, the \$1,500 a year HOPE Scholarship tax credit for the first two years of college, and tax cuts and education IRAs to help students pay for the cost of the junior and senior years, graduate school and other training.

This is a strong record. And it is one my husband is determined to build on, especially at the primary and secondary school levels. The President has focused the national spotlight on early learning and child care.

He is working to inject more competition and choice into the public school system. When he first took office, there was just one charter school in the country. Today, there are nearly 700 -- and we are well on the way to reaching the President's goal of 3000 charter schools. And I am very pleased that a charter school I visited [when?] -- the Vaughn Next Century Learning Center School in San Fernando, California -- is one of this year's awardees.

The President is also supporting local initiatives like school uniforms, after-school and summer school programs that will bring safety, discipline, and learning to our children's lives. And he is leading the fight to set high standards in elementary and secondary education and to measure student performance against those standards.

Unlike most of the industrialized world, the United States still does not have a nationally recognized system of high academic standards for our children and tests that tell us whether or not we are actually meeting those standards. As a result, we cannot say whether every child in every classroom knows what he or she needs to know in math and in basic language skills. There are lots of tests in America. But there is no examination that says: Here are the standards that everyone should know in language or math, and here is a test that reflects those standards.

It is for this reason that the President issued a challenge in the State of the Union. He called on all of the states to set rigorous standards with national tests in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math to make sure our children master the basics.

These tests will enable us to be sure that we have set benchmarks of excellence for our children. After all, there is no difference between algebra in Dallas and algebra in the District of Columbia. There is no difference between reading in Louisville and reading in Los Angeles. The basics are the same -- whether you are in a private school, a parochial school, or a public school.

Let me make a few points about the tests my husband is proposing.

First, these tests are voluntary. The President has called for voluntary national standards to be carried out at the local level.

Second, these voluntary tests would be based on widely accepted national standards already used for the National Assessment of Education Progress -- our Nation's Report Card. But while NAEP only tests representative samples of students and gives scores only by state, the new examinations would do much more. I'll talk about that in a minute.

Third, the federal government will not develop or administer the tests. The federal government and the Department of Education will only pay for the development of the exam and help states and school districts who need it, to give it. That will be the limit of national involvement.

Fourth, these tests are a revolutionary new teaching tool. They are meant to be constructive, not punitive. Let me explain why.

They will be clear as day. Parents and teachers will know precisely what a child is supposed to learn. Reading and math standards will be out in the open. There will be sample questions. There will be examples of student work. There will be no mysteries.

The new voluntary tests will provide individual student scores based on the national standards and international benchmarks.

What's more, teachers and parents will know exactly where a child needs improvement. Not only will they be able to see how a child fared on an particular question, they will also have at their fingertips the entire test, which will be released in full on the Internet after it is administered. This way, families and schools will have the information they need to pinpoint weaknesses -- and strengths. In addition to getting the completed tests, teachers will receive supplemental instructional materials. Entire classes will be able to review a test together -- a first in large-scale testing.

And teachers and parents will receive test scores within the same school year. That means students can work on raising their skills immediately. Precious time will not be lost -- waiting out a summer or getting up to speed with a new teacher.

Fifth, these tests will show, once and for all, that it is wrong-headed to attempt to build self-esteem in our children by easing up on challenges. We are not doing our young people any favors by asking them to do less than they are capable of. Kids do well when they know what to aspire to and that the standards are fair and equally applied.

I am convinced that the biggest obstacle many students face in learning grows out of the weak faith we have in them and their schools, what Secretary of Education Richard Riley calls, "a tyranny of low expectations." The fact is, low-income and minority students are consistently and tragically held back by the widespread and mistaken belief that students from these backgrounds cannot learn to the same high levels as other, more advantaged students.

New studies and programs explode this mythology.

For example, one year after instituting a program of higher standards and tough tests, Philadelphia students made significant gains in reading, math and science at the 4th, 8th, and 11th grades. They were able to achieve these impressive gains at the same time that student participation in the tests increased substantially -- including among students from low-income families, students with disabilities, and students with limited English skills.

So far, the President has received strong support for this initiative. Already, seven states and 15 big city school districts, representing 20 percent of the nation's students, have chosen to offer the voluntary tests. These states and school districts are in good company. They have been joined by the Defense Department Schools, which educate 115,000 children a year, and make up a system about the size of the Delaware's.

The President's initiative is also supported by leading educational organizations, from the American Federation of Teachers to the National Education Association. It is supported by the business community, from the Chamber of Commerce to the Business Roundtable. And, most important of all, it is supported by the American people.

And yesterday, the President, working with Congress, made an important breakthrough in moving forward with these voluntary tests. [policy update here]

In short, we are on our way to creating challenging national standards and tests that will help raise expectations for all our students in the basic skills. These tests will provide parents and communities with accurate, reliable information about student and school performance. They will make it impossible for schools to hide inadequate performance and to claim that students and schools are performing satisfactorily when they are not. And they will help mobilize parents and community leaders in serious national, state and local efforts to raise student achievement in the basics.

We know that not everyone will do well on these tests the first time around and that some will need extra help to master the basic skills. But compare this to the alternative -- a generation that will never be given the opportunity, never be asked to live up to its God-given promise.

I hope you will join with the President in this effort. I hope you will encourage Congress to follow the path set by Representative Goodling. These voluntary tests are a test of our commitment to making sure that our children are prepared -- as workers and as citizens -- to lead our nation into the next millennium. This is one test we dare not fail.

Before I close, I would like to speak for a moment about another important test we face as a nation -- a test of international leadership. What must we do to continue to be a light unto the world for peace and freedom?

On Sunday, at the request of the President and the Secretary of State, I will travel to Russia, Ukraine, and the Central Asian countries of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

The mission of this trip is straightforward. To commemorate the rich cultures and traditions of these countries. To celebrate their history of ethnic and religious tolerance. To honor their startling transformation in the wake of communism's fall. And to strengthen the young but already strong and strategic ties between our countries.

Think for a minute about the momentous changes of the last decade. Think how many chapters in your history books have been rewritten? Think how many curriculums you're had to change.

Only six years ago, the countries I will be privileged to visit next week lived under stifling Soviet rule. Today, they are home to new democracies. These countries are working to put in place free and fair elections...to build strong democratic institutions...to live with an open and inquiring press...and to cherish a civil society that draws upon the contributions of all citizens and independent organizations.

Only six years ago, these countries were controlled by the world's biggest state-based economy. Today, they are forging free markets and creating economies that give full life and scope to human endeavor.

[fact here on % of privatization]

The countries of the former Soviet Union have come a long way -- a distance that would have been imaginable not so many years ago. But let us have no illusions. The road ahead remains a hard one. And American support, investment, friendship, and encouragement will be crucial in helping these countries stay on the path of peace and democracy.

That is why the President asked me to make this trip.

I hope to witness firsthand and highlight each country's efforts to build democracy and a strong civil society. I will focus particularly on grassroots initiatives and on efforts that lift up the lives of women and children -- education, health care, access to credit, safety from violence in the home.

I hope this trip will lay out exactly why we must do our utmost to support democracy and social investment in these countries, and to strengthen their place in the community of nations.

I hope it will encourage investment in their young economies -- particularly investment that will benefit all their citizens and that will make wise use of the region's enormous natural resources.

And I hope it will show that American engagement must be measured not just in aid dollars or humanitarian efforts, but in the democratic values we reinforce, in the human rights we defend, and in the conflicts we resolve preventively.

Just as you here today have shown the American people that we can truly transform our schools, I hope this trip will give the American people a renewed sense of the importance of our commitment to the newly independent, democratic countries of the former Soviet Union.

After all, the causes come from the same place: to prepare our children to make the most of their lives in the next century. And to give them a safe, secure world in which to do so.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sondra L. Seba (CN=Sondra L. Seba/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-NOV-1997 18:21:35.00

SUBJECT: Accomplishments

TO: Joan Bondaroff (Joan Bondaroff @ 202-366-7485 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Glenda Tate (Glenda Tate @ 202-366-6806 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nuria Fernandez (Nuria Fernandez @ 202-366-9854 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barbara Teach (Barbara Teach @ 366-7907 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Judi Gold (Judi Gold @ 202-366-7952 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elaine Duke (Elaine Duke @ 202-632-3846 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anna Chavez (Anna Chavez @ 202-366-7499 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Vonnie Robinson (Vonnie Robinson @ 202-366-7202 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elaine Murakami (Elaine Murakami @ 202-366-7742 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Cher Brooks (Cher Brooks @ 202-366-3890 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jolene Molitoris (Jolene Molitoris @ 202-632-3700 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Linda Knapp (Linda Knapp @ 202-366-3388 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Friedo (Janet Friedo @ 202-366-7952 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Norma Krayem (Norma Krayem @ 202-632-3700 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Evelyn Fierro (Evelyn Fierro @ 202-366-3244 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Luz Hopewell (Luz Hopewell @ 202-366-7228 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jerry Malone (Jerry Malone @ 202-366-3956 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: test (test @ 202-456-7311 @ fax [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE:

Supporting Women and Families

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES:

Passed the Family & Medical Leave Act. Family and Medical Leave enables workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing family member without jeopardizing their job. Twelve million families have already benefited from Family and Medical Leave since its enactment. And the President proposed expanding the Family & Medical Leave Act to allow workers up to 24 hours per year of unpaid leave for parent-teacher conferences or routine medical care for a child.

Cut taxes for 15 million working families by extending the Earned Income Tax Credit.

Increased the Minimum Wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15 by giving 6 million women a raise.

Narrowed the wage gap. Last year, the median earnings of women working full-time increased 2.4%. In 1996, the median earnings of women represented 74% of the median earnings for men, the narrowest gap ever.

MAKING OUR HOMES AND COMMUNITIES SAFER:

Putting 100,000 more police on the streets. Because of President Clinton's Crime Bill, over 64,000 officers are already keeping our neighborhoods and communities safe, on the way to 100,000. And violent crime has dropped five years in a row - the longest period of decline in 25 years.

Signed the Assault Weapons Ban into law as well as the Brady Bill, which has already kept guns out of the hands of 250,000 felons, fugitives and individuals under restraining orders related to domestic harassment. The President also signed into law an extension of the Brady Law, which prohibits anyone convicted of a domestic violence offense -- misdemeanor or felony -- from owning or possessing a firearm.

Signed Megan's Law allowing community-notification of sex offenders.

Championed the Violence Against Women Act, the cornerstone of the President's efforts to fight domestic violence, and created an office at the Department of Justice dedicated to combating violence against women.

More than tripled funding to domestic violence shelters and instituted new penalties against men who stalk, threaten or abuse women across state lines.

Established nationwide 24-hour domestic violence hotline. The hotline (1-800-797-SAFE) provides immediate crisis intervention, counseling and referrals for those in need. Since the hotline opened, there have been over 118,000 calls from all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

INVESTING IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

Increasing Participation in Head Start. Since 1993, funding for the program has increased by 43% -- in fiscal year 1997, Head Start will have serve nearly 800,000 low-income children.

Fought for passage of education tax breaks to promote lifelong learning. Representing the largest single increase in higher education since the G.I. Bill, the Balanced Budget includes a \$1,500 Hope Scholarship to make the first two years of college universally available, and a 20-percent tuition tax credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students, and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning.

Promoted national service and educational opportunities through AmeriCorps.

Fighting for voluntary national education standards and signed Goals 2000 establishing world-class educational standards.

CARING FOR OUR CHILDREN:

Held First-Ever White House Conference on Child Care and White House Conference on Early Child Development and Learning. In April 1997, the President and First Lady held the White House Conference on Early Child Development and Learning to highlight the benefits of early nurturing by parents. And in October 1997, the White House Conference on Child Care began a dialogue on the child care challenges facing parents today -- availability, affordability, and assuring safety and quality.

Extended health care to millions of children with the Children's Health Initiative, the single largest investment in Health Care for children since 1965. The President fought to ensure that the Balanced Budget included \$24 billion to provide meaningful health care coverage to millions of uninsured children.

Fought for and won \$500 child tax credit for 27 million families with 45 million children under age 17. Thirteen million children from families with income below \$30,000 will receive the child tax credit as a result of the President's efforts.

Increasing child care funding. Since 1993, federal funding for child care has increased by nearly 79%, providing child care services for over one million children.

Signed the Comprehensive Childhood Immunization Initiative. Thanks to President Clinton, immunization rates among two-year-olds have reached historic highs.

Launched new strategies to reduce the high rate of teen pregnancies. Teen births have fallen four years in a row, by 8.5 percent from 1991 to 1995.

Imposed strict measures to keep cigarettes out of the hands of our children by restricting youth-targeted advertising; and the FDA made 18 the minimum age to purchase tobacco products nationwide, requiring photo I.D.s for anyone under the age of 27.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE:

Continues to lead the fight to give every American access to affordable, quality health care.

Preserved and protected Medicare and Medicaid from Republican attempts to cripple those programs. The Balanced Budget extends Medicare solvency for at least a decade.

Fought for greater health security for America's families. The President signed into law the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act which includes important new protections for an estimated 25 million Americans who move from one job to another, who are self-employed, or who have pre-existing medical conditions.

Increased funding for breast cancer research by 86% -- from \$276 million in FY93 to \$513 million in FY97 -- and implemented the Mammography Quality Standards Act to ensure the quality of mammograms.

Ended drive-thru deliveries. Proposed and signed into law legislation requiring insurers to cover at least 48 hours of a post-natal hospital stay (72 hours for a Cesarean).

Endorsed legislation that would ban drive-thru mastectomies, allowing women to stay in the hospital at least 48 hours following a mastectomy. And the President has also endorsed legislation that will prevent health plans from discriminating on the basis of genetic information.

PROMOTING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES FOR WOMEN:

Reversed the "Gag Rule" limiting the information federally funded family planning clinics could give to women.

Increased funding for Title X Family Planning -- each year, some 5 million persons receive Title X-supported services.

Signed the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act, establishing a safety-zone around women's health clinics.

GENERATING MORE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN:

Women are starting businesses at twice the rate of all businesses. The Small Business Administration's Office of Women's Business Ownership is working to foster this growth.

There are nearly 8 million women-owned businesses in the U.S., generating nearly \$2.3 trillion in sales.

Conducted a survey over 250,000 working women to learn more about their workplace experiences.

WOMEN AS PARTNERS IN DECISION MAKING:

Named women for 41 percent of Administration appointees, by far the highest percentage ever.

Appointed the first women ever to serve as Attorney General and Secretary of State.

A third of all judicial nominees are women, the highest proportion ever.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kirk T. Hanlin (CN=Kirk T. Hanlin/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-NOV-1997 08:33:01.00

SUBJECT: Re: Ray's visit

TO: kerryclerk (kerryclerk @juno.com @ INET @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

KEEPING AMERICA AND ITS WORKERS THE MOST COMPETITIVE IN THE WORLD

America Needs Fast Track to Continue to Create Higher-Paying Jobs for More Americans. Without it, America,s role as the largest exporter in the world will be put in jeopardy. And with new markets opening around the world, it is more important than ever to give the President traditional trade authority to break down trade barriers that put American products made by American workers at a disadvantage. We will continue to ensure that America,s workers will benefit from expanded trade by fighting for increased training and education opportunities.

I. AMERICAN WORKERS STILL FACE A DISADVANTAGE BECAUSE TOO MANY FOREIGN COUNTRIES PLACE RESTRICTIONS ON AMERICAN GOODS. WE NEED FAST TRACK TO LEVEL THE PLAYING FIELD FOR AMERICAN WORKERS.

What We Inherited. In 1993, President Clinton came into office at a time when the U.S. continued its commitment to free and fair trade, but other countries maintained high tariffs and other obstacles to fair trade to the disadvantage of America,s workers.

President Clinton Moved to Address this Disadvantage by Completing the Uruguay Round Agreements, Negotiated Under Fast Track Authority. We have repeatedly leveled the playing field by negotiating tough, fair agreements -- securing more concessions from our trading partners than we had to give up. For example, Australia has cut its tariffs five times more than we have had to, Korea six times more than the U.S. and Peru has cut its tariffs ten times more than the U.S. since the Uruguay Round of GATT. Because of the ongoing benefits from the Uruguay Round, it is estimated that trade will continue to grow by an average of 9% per year until 2000.

American Workers Still Face a Disadvantage. Even with the recent progress in GATT, American exports still face higher tariff rates than our own. For instance, U.S. agricultural exports average 38%, while our own rates average 11%. U.S. electric machinery exports average 5%, while our rates average under 2%. Without Fast track authority, these conditions will only persist when more and more countries negotiate their own preferential trade deals to the detriment of America,s workers. American workers deserve better.

Open and Fair Trade is in the Best Interest of American Workers and their Families. As the American people prepare for the challenges of the 21st century, we face a critical choice: We can meet the challenges of the future, write the trade rules and continue America's remarkable economic growth -- or we can turn our back on the world and fail to compete for new markets, new contracts, new business and new jobs. All over America, jobs have been created in small, medium and large companies that would not be here today if we did not have the ability to negotiate fair trade agreements.

Over the last four years, American manufacturing exports rose 42%, high technology exports jumped 46%, service exports climbed 33% and farm exports rose 41%.

From 1990-1996, U.S. auto exports to the biggest emerging markets (excluding Mexico) rose \$500 million and are estimated to reach \$6.1 billion by 2010. U.S. parts exports to these emerging markets are expected to more than triple from the current \$3 billion to \$10 billion in 2010.

The U.S. dominates 75% of the global software market. More than one-half million workers are employed in the industry -- double the level a decade ago. This industry is expected to grow 9% per year worldwide over the next decade.

The U.S. once again dominates the world's semiconductor industry -- after trailing Japan for years. More than one-quarter million American are employed in the semiconductor industry -- up 13% over the last three years. The global semiconductor market nearly tripled in size between 1990 and 1995 -- and sales are expected to reach \$200 billion by the year 2000 -- a fourfold increase over a decade.

Exports of goods and services have risen from about 4% of GDP in the early 1960's to over 13% today. Over 15% of the total American workforce is employed in the manufacturing sector. U.S. exports have grown 3 times faster than Japan's, 5 times faster than Germany's since the mid 1980's.

II. TO ENSURE THAT ALL AMERICAN WORKERS BENEFIT FROM EXPANDED TRADE, THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION HAS FOUGHT FOR INCREASED TRAINING AND EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES.

We need a growth strategy in which we take every action possible to ensure that all Americans can benefit from economic change. We need to break out of the old arguments that say you are either for blocking change or you are for the market, but everyone has to fend for themselves. Government needs to help workers, communities and those not in the job market realize the benefits of expanded trade.

ø The Administration is developing a comprehensive plan to help communities and workers who have been affected by trade. President Clinton is building on his strong record of helping workers and families secure more opportunities to improve their educations and obtain higher paying jobs. The President will announce his plan early next week.

A Record of Strong Action to Help Families and Workers

- ø Fought To Ensure Low-Income Families Benefitted from Child Tax Credit. Because of the President's efforts, 13 million children from families with incomes below \$30,000 will receive the tax credit -- up to 7.5 million more than under the House plans. Families making under \$30,000 -- such as young teachers, police officers, farmers, nurses and others who work hard and play by the rules -- will now receive the child credit.
- ø 20% Tuition Tax Credit. The balanced budget deal provides for a 20% tuition tax credit applied to the first \$5,000 of qualified education expenses and to the first \$10,000 thereafter for college juniors, seniors, graduate students, and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning.
- ø \$1,500 Hope Scholarship Tax Credit. The balanced budget deal also includes a \$1,500 Hope Scholarship to make the first two years of college universally available. For a student attending the average four-year college, the Tuition Tax and HOPE Scholarship tax credits will provide tax savings of up to \$5,000.
- ø Doubled Dislocated Worker Funding. The funding for dislocated workers has been doubled, from \$651 million in FY93 to \$1,286 million in FY97. This year, the dislocated worker program will assist 580,000 workers, up about 300,000 since President Clinton took office.
- ø Largest Pell Grant Increase in Two Decades. The Balanced Budget agreement boosts the maximum 1998 Pell grant from \$2,700 to \$3,000, and expands the program to more poor independent students -- that's the largest increase in two decades.

III. IF THE PRESIDENT DOES NOT HAVE THE SAME AUTHORITY THAT EVERY PRESIDENT HAS HAD SINCE 1974, OUR COMPETITORS, NOT AMERICAN WORKERS, WILL REALIZE THE BENEFITS OF THE NEW ECONOMY.

Today, we have the opportunity to permanently create the types of jobs that pay more and provide our workers with more security -- if we continue to increase our exports and open more markets. But if the President does not have the authority to negotiate tough and fair trade agreements with Congress, consent, our competitors will get the best jobs for their workers, while the U.S. will be relegated to the sidelines.

Without fast track, the U.S. will lack credibility to push for a fast start on global negotiations scheduled to start at the end of 1999. The United States stands the most to gain in these negotiations because of its comparative advantage in agriculture, commercial services and government procurement.

L Agriculture. Agricultural exports support nearly a million U.S. jobs. Agriculture remains one of the most protected and subsidized sectors in the world economy. American exports still continue to face trade barriers through high tariffs and preferential trade deals that exclude the U.S.

L Commercial Services. Service exports of U.S. firms supported nearly 4 million jobs in 1996. Unless negotiated away, barriers will inhibit increased U.S. service exports. In Korea, a number of service sectors remain restrictive for foreign investment including telecommunications and insurance. Brazil has restrictive investment laws, lack of transparency in administrative procedures and limits on foreign

capital participation. Distribution in the domestic market is restricted in Indonesia.

L Government Procurement. Some sectors relating to government procurement include civil aircraft, energy equipment, environmental technologies and services and medical equipment which employ over 2 million American workers. The vast majority of low and middle-income countries have not signed the WTO Government Procurement Code and the U.S. cannot negotiate government procurement obligations in plurilateral negotiations.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY (Elizabeth R. Newman@EOP@LNGTWY@LNGTWY [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-NOV-1997 10:14:14.00

SUBJECT: Fact Sheets on Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Signing

TO: Steven J. Naplan@eop (Steven J. Naplan@eop [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael J. Sullivan@EOP (Michael J. Sullivan@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Message Creation Date was at 13-NOV-1997 09:53:00

1998 Education Budget:
An Historic Investment in Educational Opportunity
November 13, 1997

Now I ask you -- and I ask all our nation's governors; I ask parents, teachers, and citizens all across America -- for a new nonpartisan commitment to education -- because education is a critical national security issue for our future, and politics must stop at the schoolhouse door.

President Clinton, State of the Union Address, February 4, 1997

HIGHLIGHTS: The President !,s signature on the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill today, along with the education tax cuts enacted in August, take us an historic step closer to reaching the President !,s goal of making sure that every 8-year old can read, every 12-year old can log on to Internet, every 18-year old can go to college, and all Americans can keep on learning throughout their lifetimes. This represents the largest increase in our education investment in a generation, including the biggest increase in college aid since the GI Bill 50 years ago. The bill signed today: promotes high standards and continued development of voluntary national tests; increases Pell Grants to \$3,000 -- the largest increase in two decades; expands Head Start; funds America Reads to help all children read well and independently by age 8; brings technology to the classroom; and expands choice and accountability through public charter schools.

RAISING STANDARDS: HELPING STUDENTS MASTER THE BASICS AND ADVANCED SKILLS

Continues Development of Voluntary National Tests. The bill provides full funding to proceed with immediate development of the first-ever voluntary national tests in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math, based on widely accepted national standards used in the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). It puts the independent, bipartisan National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB) in charge of test policies and development, as the Administration had proposed. The bill provides the Administration's full request of \$16 million to support the testing plan, and allows for pilot testing to begin in Fall 1998. The bill also provides for a feasibility study to determine if existing state tests can be linked to both the NAEP standards and each other.

Provides Funding for the America Reads Challenge. The bill provides nearly \$300 million in new funding towards the President's comprehensive strategy for involving teachers, families and communities in ensuring that all children learn to read well and independently by the end of third grade. These resources will be used to build on current AmeriCorps and college work-study tutoring efforts (more than 800 colleges have already committed to use Federal work-study slots for reading tutors).

AmeriCorps and the senior volunteer programs won an increase of \$64 million in the two bills that fund the National Service program (\$39 million in the bill signed today). This will fund 3000 new AmeriCorps members and thousands of new senior volunteers who will recruit more than 100,000 volunteer tutors.

State teacher training and family literacy efforts are increased a total of \$41 million, and \$5 million is provided to help provide training for tutors.

Provides an advance appropriation of \$210 million for pending legislation based on the President's America Reads initiative. The House version of that legislation -- promoting tutoring, family literacy, and teacher training -- passed the House with the Administration's support on November 8.

Brings Technology to the Classroom. Funding for the President's two education technology programs, started from scratch three years ago, is more

than doubled, to \$531 million:

Technology Literacy Challenge Fund. The bill provides \$425 million, more than twice as much as the \$200 million appropriated last year, to help States, communities, and schools acquire hardware, software, and connectivity linkages; provide professional development in the integration of technology into the curriculum; and apply technology to support school reform efforts and opportunities for all students.

Technology Innovation Challenge Grants. The bill includes \$106 million--an 86 percent increase over last year's level of \$57 million--to support up to 30 new projects, including 15 focused specifically on delivering the most effective training for teachers in using educational technologies, as well as 62 existing projects involving a wide range of innovative strategies for improving teaching and learning and increasing student access to technology.

Expands Choice and Accountability in Public Schools. President Clinton's Public Charter Schools Program received a 57 percent increase, from \$51 million to \$80 million. This program provides start-up funding for public schools that parents, teachers, and communities create -- and that States free from most rules and regulations while holding them accountable for raising student achievement. By the end of next year, the Department of Education will be funding nearly 1,000 locally-designed charter schools, accelerating progress toward the President's goal of developing 3,000 new charter schools by early in the next century -- a goal adopted by bipartisan charter school legislation passed by the House last week.

Supports Certification of Master Teachers. The bill includes \$18.5 million in support of the President's plan to help 100,000 teachers nationwide seek certification as Master Teachers by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

Provides After-School Opportunities for Children. The bill dramatically expands support for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program, providing \$40 million to support hundreds of after-school centers in rural and urban schools across the country that will provide academic enrichment, tutoring, and other learning opportunities while giving students a safe haven

during the often-dangerous after-school hours.

Supports Strategies for Transforming Failing Schools. The bill includes \$150

million in new funds for an initiative, supported by the President, to help low-achieving, low-income schools transform themselves through proven reforms, addressing failing schools without abandoning public education. These funds will help almost 3,000 schools implement successful reforms.

Helps Children Learn English. The bill includes a 35% increase in bilingual and immigrant education secured by the President in the Balanced Budget Agreement.

The bilingual education funding will help school districts teach English to more than a million limited English proficient children, as well as provide some 4,000 teachers with the training they need to do their jobs better. The Immigrant Education program will help more than a thousand school districts provide supplemental instructional services to 875,000 recent immigrant students.

Helps Children with Special Needs. This bill appropriates \$3.8 billion for Special Education Grants to States, an increase of \$700 million that will raise the Federal share of serving about 6 million children with disabilities by 19 percent. This increase will help States and school districts improve educational results for children with disabilities and help these children meet high standards, as called for by the Individuals with Disabilities Act Amendments of 1997, recently signed by the President.

Promotes High Standards for All Children. The bill provides \$491 million for the President's Goals 2000 school reform program. Communities in every state are using Goals 2000 funds to upgrade curriculum, improve teaching, increase parental involvement in schools, and make greater use of computers in the classroom. Since 1994, over \$1.3 billion has been invested in this vital initiative.

Funds Extra Assistance for Low-Income Schools and Students. The bill provides nearly \$7.4 billion in Title I to support extra help in basic and advanced skills for more than ten million disadvantaged students in elementary and secondary schools. Under the Clinton Administration, investment in Title I

has
grown by over \$ 1 billion.

PROVIDING JOB TRAINING FOR ADULTS AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH

Expands Job Corps and Other Job Training Programs. The bill provides an increase of \$497 million -- or 8 percent -- for employment and training programs. This means more opportunities for adult training, youth training, and Job Corps.

Creates new Youth Opportunities Areas. For Out-of-School Youth, the bill provides an advance appropriation of \$250 million for employment programs in selected high-poverty urban and rural areas, including designated empowerment zones and enterprise communities.

Serves More Than 600,000 Dislocated Workers. The bill provides an increase of \$65 million for dislocated workers -- bringing the total clients served to more than double what it was the year President Clinton took office.

HELPING YOUNG CHILDREN GET READY TO LEARN

Expands Head Start toward 1 Million Children. The bill provides nearly \$4.4 billion for Head Start, keeping on track to meet the President's goal of serving one million children. With this \$374 million increase, Head Start funding will have increased 57% since 1993. The program will serve an estimated 836,000 children in 1998.

HELPING AMERICANS AFFORD A COLLEGE EDUCATION

Increases Pell Grant Award to \$3,000 Maximum. Congress adopted President Clinton's proposal to increase the maximum Pell Grant to \$3,000 -- the largest increase in two decades. Approximately 3.7 million students will receive this year's \$300 increase, and an additional 220,000 low- and moderate-income families that were not previously eligible will receive Pell Grants.

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OTHER VICTORIES

The bill also maintains our investments in Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities, School-to-Work Opportunities, College Work-Study, and other education and training priorities.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno (CN=Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-NOV-1997 11:12:18.00

SUBJECT: Fact Sheets on Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Signing

TO: Linda L. Moore (CN=Linda L. Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Need your help. how do we find out if Houston or Atlanta are getting any funds out of this?

OR are there any upcoming potential grant announcements for Houston or Atlanta that we can tie into principal visits. VP going to Houston 11/24 and MEG to Atlanta on 11/20.

Please advise. Thanx.

----- Forwarded by Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/WHO/EOP on
11/13/97 11:10 AM -----

Elizabeth R. Newman
11/13/97 09:53:47 AM
Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheets on Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Signing

1998 Education Budget:
An Historic Investment in Educational Opportunity
November 13, 1997

Now I ask you -- and I ask all our nation's governors; I ask parents, teachers, and citizens all across America -- for a new nonpartisan commitment to education -- because education is a critical national security issue for our future, and politics must stop at the schoolhouse door.

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Address, February 4, 1997

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promotes high standards and continued development of voluntary national tests;
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funds America Reads to help all children read well and independently by age 8;
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Message Sent

To:

Christine A. Stanek/WHO/EOP

Lori E. Abrams/WHO/EOP

Laura K. Capps/WHO/EOP

Steven A. Cohen/WHO/EOP

Anne M. Edwards/WHO/EOP

Rahm I. Emanuel/WHO/EOP

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73030.21 @ compuserve.com @ INET @ LNGTWY
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CAPLAN_P @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
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LIZIK_C @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
SULLIVAN_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
SUNTUM_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
WOZNIAK_N @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

backup @ wilson.ai.mit.edu @ INET @ LNGTWY
newsdesk @ usnewswire.com @ INET @ LNGTWY
usia01 @ access.digex.com @ INET @ LNGTWY
usnwire @ access.digex.com @ INET @ LNGTWY
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GRAY_W @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
NAPLAN_S @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
WEINER_R @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
GRIBBEN_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
RILEY_R @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
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Maureen A. Hudson/WHO/EOP
Lana Dickey/WHO/EOP
Carmen B. Fowler/WHO/EOP

Jonathan Orszag/OPD/EOP
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Glen M. Weiner/WHO/EOP
Michael V. Terrell/CEQ/EOP
Elliot J. Diringier/CEQ/EOP
Kara Gerhardt/WHO/EOP
Nanda Chitre/WHO/EOP
Julie_green @ ed.gov @ inet
Amy W. Tobe/WHO/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Ann T. Eder (CN=Ann T. Eder/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-NOV-1997 10:14:56.00

SUBJECT:

TO: ANN EDER (ANN EDER @ 4566218 @ FAX [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

1998 Education Budget:

An Historic Investment in Educational Opportunity

November 13, 1997

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Russell W. Horwitz (CN=Russell W. Horwitz/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-NOV-1997 14:12:20.00

SUBJECT: Re: you guys should look at this

TO: Thomas D. Janenda (CN=Thomas D. Janenda/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Russell W. Horwitz/OPD/EOP on 11/13/97
02:12 PM -----

William R. Kincaid
11/13/97 02:04:21 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Russell W. Horwitz/OPD/EOP
cc: Robert M. Shireman/OPD/EOP
bcc:
Subject: Re: you guys should look at this

See my comments below in black. I will also want to make sure that Bruce, Elena and Mike get a chance to review.

Thanks.

Russell W. Horwitz
11/13/97 01:25:44 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Robert M. Shireman/OPD/EOP, William R. Kincaid/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: you guys should look at this

This will be part of a document that will handed out tomorrow in the briefing room highlighting our accomplishments this past year. Does it look okay?

I WOULD USE AN ORDERING MORE LIKE WHAT WE USED IN TODAY'S ONE-PAGER -- something like Tests, Reading, Charters, Head Start, Hope, Pell. Most importantly, I would lead with the tests because we need to hammer home with the press that this is in fact a victory.

Largest Investment In Education In 30 Years: In his February State of the Union speech, the President said his number one priority was to ensure that all Americans have the best education in the world. The President said his balanced budget would reflect this commitment. Now, that commitment is the law. The balanced budget the President signed on August 5, 1997 includes the largest investment in education in 30 years -- and the largest investment in higher education since the G.I. Bill.

HOPE Scholarship Makes 13th & 14th Grades As Universal As A High School Diploma: In his February 1997 State of the Union, President Clinton called for passage of his America's HOPE Scholarship proposal in order to make the 13th and 14th years of education...just as universal in America by the 21st century as a high school education is today. Today, the HOPE Scholarship is law, providing a 100 percent tax credit on the first \$1,000 of tuition and fees and 50 percent on the second \$1,000 -- enough to pay for the typical community college.

20% Tuition Tax Credit for College Juniors, Seniors, Graduate Students and for Working Americans Pursuing Lifelong Learning to Upgrade Their Skills. The 20% credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of qualified education expenses through 2002, and to the first \$10,000 thereafter.

Largest Increase In Pell Grants In 20 Years: President Clinton pledged during the State of the Union that his Balanced Budget would include the largest increase in Pell Grant Scholarship in 20 years. Now, that commitment is the law. On November 13, 1997, the President signed the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill which included his proposal to increase the maximum Pell Grant to \$3,000 -- the largest increase in two decades. Approximately 3.7 million students will receive the \$300 increase, and an additional 220,000 low- and moderate-income families that were not previously eligible will receive Pell Grants.

America Reads Initiative To Ensure Every Child Can Read By The 3rd Grade: Noting that we must do more to help all our children read during his 1997 State of the Union, President Clinton called on Congress to pass his America Reads Initiative. The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill the President signed on November 13, 1997 included nearly \$300 million in new funding towards the President's comprehensive literacy strategy. As a result: 3000 new Americorps members and thousands of senior volunteers will recruit more than 100,000 volunteer reading tutors; State teacher training and family literacy efforts receive an additional \$41 million; and an advance appropriation of \$210 million is provided for pending legislation based on the President's America Reads Initiative.

In addition, more than 800 colleges have answered the President's State of the Union call, pledging to have thousands of their work-study students serve for one year as reading tutors.

On Track For First-Ever National Test Of 4th Grade Reading, 8th Grade Math: President Clinton issued a challenge to the nation during his State of the Union speech, calling for [on every state to adopt] high

national standards and voluntary national tests in fourth grade reading and eighth grade math [every fourth grader in reading and every eighth grader in math] to make sure these standards are met. The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill the President signed on November 13, 1997 fully funds (\$16 million) the Administration's voluntary national testing program and allows for development [and pilot testing] of the first-ever national 4th grade reading and 8th grade math tests, and pilot testing beginning in October 1998.

57% Increase For Public Charter Schools: Continuing his lifelong commitment to improving and reforming America's public schools, President Clinton called for a dramatic increase in the number of public charter schools in his 1997 State of the Union address so that parents will have even more choices in sending their children to the best schools. The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill the President signed on November 13, 1997 increases funding for charter schools by 57 percent, from \$51 million to \$80 million. And while there was only one charter school in the nation when President Clinton took office, there will be nearly 1,000 locally-designed charter schools supported by the Department of Education by the end of 1998 -- accelerating progress towards the President's goal of 3,000 charter schools by early in the next century.

Head Start Expanded Toward Goal Of 1 Million Children By 2002: Stating that we already know we should start teaching children before they start school, President Clinton proposed a balanced budget that expands Head Start to one million children by 2002 in his 1997 State of the Union speech. The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill the President signed on November 13, 1997 includes \$4.4 billion for Head Start, a \$374 million increase -- and a 57 percent increase since 1993. Head Start will serve 836,000 children and their families in 1998 and is on track to meet[ing] the President's goal of reaching one million by 2002.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

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CREATION DATE/TIME:13-NOV-1997 09:55:12.00

SUBJECT: Fact Sheets on Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Signing

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TEXT:
1998 Education Budget:
An Historic Investment in Educational Opportunity
November 13, 1997

Now I ask you -- and I ask all our nation's governors; I ask parents, teachers, and citizens all across America -- for a new nonpartisan commitment to education -- because education is a critical national security issue for our future, and politics must stop at the schoolhouse door.

President Clinton, State of the Union
Address, February 4, 1997

HIGHLIGHTS: The President's signature on the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill today, along with the education tax cuts enacted in August, take us an historic step closer to reaching the President's goal of making sure that every 8-year old can read, every 12-year old can log on to Internet, every 18-year old can go to college, and all Americans can keep on learning throughout their lifetimes. This represents the largest increase in our education investment in a generation, including the biggest increase in college aid since the GI Bill 50 years ago. The bill signed today:

- promotes high standards and continued development of voluntary national tests;
- increases Pell Grants to \$3,000 -- the largest increase in two decades;
- expands Head Start;
- funds America Reads to help all children read well and independently by age 8;
- brings technology to the classroom; and
- expands choice and accountability through public charter schools.

RAISING STANDARDS: HELPING STUDENTS MASTER THE BASICS AND ADVANCED SKILLS

Continues Development of Voluntary National Tests. The bill provides full funding to proceed with immediate development of the first-ever voluntary national tests in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math, based on widely accepted national standards used in the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). It puts the independent, bipartisan National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB) in charge of test policies and development, as the Administration had proposed. The bill provides the Administration's full request of \$16 million to support the testing plan, and allows for pilot testing to begin in Fall 1998. The bill also provides for a feasibility study to determine if existing state tests can be linked to both the NAEP standards and each other.

Provides Funding for the America Reads Challenge. The bill provides nearly \$300 million in new funding towards the President's comprehensive

strategy for involving teachers, families and communities in ensuring that all children learn to read well and independently by the end of third grade. These resources will be used to build on current AmeriCorps and college work-study tutoring efforts (more than 800 colleges have already committed to use Federal work-study slots for reading tutors).

AmeriCorps and the senior volunteer programs won an increase of \$64 million in the two bills that fund the National Service program (\$39 million in the bill signed today). This will fund 3000 new AmeriCorps members and thousands of new senior volunteers who will recruit more than 100,000 volunteer tutors.

State teacher training and family literacy efforts are increased a total of \$41 million, and \$5 million is provided to help provide training for tutors.

Provides an advance appropriation of \$210 million for pending legislation based on the President's America Reads initiative. The House version of that legislation -- promoting tutoring, family literacy, and teacher training -- passed the House with the Administration's support on November 8.

Brings Technology to the Classroom. Funding for the President's two education technology programs, started from scratch three years ago, is more than doubled, to \$531 million:

Technology Literacy Challenge Fund. The bill provides \$425 million, more than twice as much as the \$200 million appropriated last year, to help States, communities, and schools acquire hardware, software, and connectivity linkages; provide professional development in the integration of technology into the curriculum; and apply technology to support school reform efforts and opportunities for all students.

Technology Innovation Challenge Grants. The bill includes \$106 million--an 86 percent increase over last year's level of \$57 million--to support up to 30 new projects, including 15 focused specifically on delivering the most effective training for teachers in using educational technologies, as well as 62 existing projects involving a wide range of innovative strategies for improving teaching and learning and increasing student access to technology.

Expands Choice and Accountability in Public Schools. President Clinton's Public Charter Schools Program received a 57 percent increase, from \$51 million to \$80 million. This program provides start-up funding for public schools that parents, teachers, and communities create -- and that States free from most rules and regulations while holding them accountable for raising student achievement. By the end of next year, the Department of Education will be funding nearly 1,000 locally-designed charter schools, accelerating progress toward the President's goal of developing 3,000 new charter schools by early in the next century -- a goal adopted by bipartisan charter school legislation passed by the House last week.

Supports Certification of Master Teachers. The bill includes \$18.5 million in support of the President's plan to help 100,000 teachers

nationwide seek certification as Master Teachers by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

Provides After-School Opportunities for Children. The bill dramatically expands support for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program, providing \$40 million to support hundreds of after-school centers in rural and urban schools across the country that will provide academic enrichment, tutoring, and other learning opportunities while giving students a safe haven during the often-dangerous after-school hours.

Supports Strategies for Transforming Failing Schools. The bill includes \$150 million in new funds for an initiative, supported by the President, to help low-achieving, low-income schools transform themselves through proven reforms, addressing failing schools without abandoning public education. These funds will help almost 3,000 schools implement successful reforms.

Helps Children Learn English. The bill includes a 35% increase in bilingual and immigrant education secured by the President in the Balanced Budget Agreement. The bilingual education funding will help school districts teach English to more than a million limited English proficient children, as well as provide some 4,000 teachers with the training they need to do their jobs better. The Immigrant Education program will help more than a thousand school districts provide supplemental instructional services to 875,000 recent immigrant students.

Helps Children with Special Needs. This bill appropriates \$3.8 billion for Special Education Grants to States, an increase of \$700 million that will raise the Federal share of serving about 6 million children with disabilities by 19 percent. This increase will help States and school districts improve educational results for children with disabilities and help these children meet high standards, as called for by the Individuals with Disabilities Act Amendments of 1997, recently signed by the President.

Promotes High Standards for All Children. The bill provides \$491 million for the President's Goals 2000 school reform program. Communities in every state are using Goals 2000 funds to upgrade curriculum, improve teaching, increase parental involvement in schools, and make greater use of computers in the classroom. Since 1994, over \$1.3 billion has been invested in this vital initiative.

Funds Extra Assistance for Low-Income Schools and Students. The bill provides nearly \$7.4 billion in Title I to support extra help in basic and advanced skills for more than ten million disadvantaged students in elementary and secondary schools. Under the Clinton Administration, investment in Title I has grown by over \$1 billion.

PROVIDING JOB TRAINING FOR ADULTS AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH

Expands Job Corps and Other Job Training Programs. The bill provides an increase of \$497 million -- or 8 percent -- for employment and training programs. This means more opportunities for adult training, youth training, and Job Corps.

Creates new Youth Opportunities Areas. For Out-of-School Youth, the bill provides an advance appropriation of \$250 million for employment programs in selected high-poverty urban and rural areas, including designated empowerment zones and enterprise communities.

Serves More Than 600,000 Dislocated Workers. The bill provides an increase of \$65 million for dislocated workers -- bringing the total clients served to more than double what it was the year President Clinton took office.

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Expands Head Start toward 1 Million Children. The bill provides nearly \$4.4 billion for Head Start, keeping on track to meet the President's goal of serving one million children. With this \$374 million increase, Head Start funding will have increased 57% since 1993. The program will serve an estimated 836,000 children in 1998.

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Protects Families' Financial Aid Eligibility. The bill includes the President's proposal to ensure that families' eligibility for Federal financial aid is not reduced as a result of the tax cuts for higher education. This was a part of the Administration's original HOPE Scholarship proposal, but was not included in the recent tax legislation.

Reduces Student Loan Interest Rate. A one-year provision will reduce the interest rate on consolidation loans in the guaranteed student loan program to match the lower rate which has been offered under direct lending, and will allow old loans to be consolidated into either program.

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OTHER VICTORIES

The bill also maintains our investments in Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities, School-to-Work Opportunities, College Work-Study, and other education and training priorities.

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: 2017-1075-F

Bucket: WHO

Creation Date: 1997-11-13

Subject: [Re: Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations
Bill for Fiscal Year 1998]

Creator: Ann T. Eder CN=Ann T. Eder/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Hayes (HAYES_R) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-NOV-1997 11:19:38.92

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE FACT SHEET ON LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION ...

TO: Richard Hayes (HAYES_R) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (Richard
Hayes@eop@lngtwy@eopmrx) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Charles N. Duncan (DUNCAN_C) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (Charles N.
Duncan@eop@lngtwy@eopmrx) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Robert B. Johnson (JOHNSON_R) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (Robert B.
Johnson@eop@lngtwy@eopmrx) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

Date: 11/13/97 Time: 11:04

bWhite House Fact Sheet on Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations

To: National Desk

Contact: White House Press Office, 202-456-2100

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 /U.S. Newswire/ -- The following was
released today by the White House:

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1998 Education Budget: An Historic Investment in Educational
Opportunity November 13, 1997

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"Now I ask you -- and I ask all our nation's governors; I ask
parents, teachers, and citizens all across America -- for a new
nonpartisan commitment to education -- because education is a
critical national security issue for our future, and politics must
stop at the schoolhouse door."

-- President Clinton, State of the Union Address, Feb. 4, 1997

HIGHLIGHTS: The President's signature on the Labor-HHS-Education
Appropriations Bill today, along with the education tax cuts
enacted in August, take us an historic step closer to reaching the
President's goal of making sure that every 8-year old can read,
every 12-year old can log on to Internet, every 18-year old can go
to college, and all Americans can keep on learning throughout their
lifetimes. This represents the largest increase in our education
investment in a generation, including the biggest increase in
college aid since the GI Bill 50 years ago. The bill signed today:
promotes high standards and continued development of voluntary
national tests; increases Pell Grants to \$3,000 -- the largest
increase in two decades; expands Head Start; funds America Reads to
help all children read well and independently by age 8; brings
technology to the classroom; and expands choice and accountability
through public charter schools.

--

RAISING STANDARDS: HELPING STUDENTS MASTER THE BASICS AND ADVANCED SKILLS

Continues Development of Voluntary National Tests. The bill provides full funding to proceed with immediate development of the first-ever voluntary national tests in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math, based on widely accepted national standards used in the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). It puts the independent, bipartisan National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB) in charge of test policies and development, as the Administration had proposed. The bill provides the Administration's full request of \$16 million to support the testing plan, and allows for pilot testing to begin in Fall 1998. The bill also provides for a feasibility study to determine if existing state tests can be linked to both the NAEP standards and each other.

Provides Funding for the America Reads Challenge. The bill provides nearly \$300 million in new funding towards the President's comprehensive strategy for involving teachers, families and communities in ensuring that all children learn to read well and independently by the end of third grade. These resources will be used to build on current AmeriCorps and college work-study tutoring efforts (more than 800 colleges have already committed to use Federal work-study slots for reading tutors).

AmeriCorps and the senior volunteer programs won an increase of \$64 million in the two bills that fund the National Service program (\$39 million in the bill signed today). This will fund 3000 new AmeriCorps members and thousands of new senior volunteers who will recruit more than 100,000 volunteer tutors.

State teacher training and family literacy efforts are increased a total of \$41 million, and \$5 million is provided to help provide training for tutors.

Provides an advance appropriation of \$210 million for pending legislation based on the President's America Reads initiative. The House version of that legislation -- promoting tutoring, family literacy, and teacher training -- passed the House with the Administration's support on November 8.

Brings Technology to the Classroom. Funding for the President's two education technology programs, started from scratch three years ago, is more than doubled, to \$531 million:

Technology Literacy Challenge Fund. The bill provides \$425 million, more than twice as much as the \$200 million appropriated last year, to help States, communities, and schools acquire hardware, software, and connectivity linkages; provide professional development in the integration of technology into the curriculum; and apply technology to support school reform efforts and opportunities for all students.

Technology Innovation Challenge Grants. The bill includes \$106 million -- an 86 percent increase over last year's level of \$57 million -- to support up to 30 new projects, including 15 focused specifically on delivering the most effective training for teachers in using educational technologies, as well as 62 existing projects involving a wide range of innovative strategies for improving teaching and learning and increasing student access to technology.

Expands Choice and Accountability in Public Schools. President

Clinton's Public Charter Schools Program received a 57 percent increase, from \$51 million to \$80 million. This program provides start-up funding for public schools that parents, teachers, and communities create -- and that States free from most rules and regulations while holding them accountable for raising student achievement. By the end of next year, the Department of Education will be funding nearly 1,000 locally-designed charter schools, accelerating progress toward the President's goal of developing 3,000 new charter schools by early in the next century -- a goal adopted by bipartisan charter school legislation passed by the House last week.

Supports Certification of Master Teachers. The bill includes \$18.5 million in support of the President's plan to help 100,000 teachers nationwide seek certification as Master Teachers by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

Provides After-School Opportunities for Children. The bill dramatically expands support for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program, providing \$40 million to support hundreds of after-school centers in rural and urban schools across the country that will provide academic enrichment, tutoring, and other learning opportunities while giving students a safe haven during the often-dangerous after-school hours. **Supports Strategies for Transforming Failing Schools.** The bill includes \$150 million in new funds for an initiative, supported by the President, to help low-achieving, low-income schools transform themselves through proven reforms, addressing failing schools without abandoning public education. These funds will help almost 3,000 schools implement successful reforms.

Helps Children Learn English. The bill includes a 35 percent increase in bilingual and immigrant education secured by the President in the Balanced Budget Agreement. The bilingual education funding will help school districts teach English to more than a million limited English proficient children, as well as provide some 4,000 teachers with the training they need to do their jobs better. The Immigrant Education program will help more than a thousand school districts provide supplemental instructional services to 875,000 recent immigrant students.

Helps Children with Special Needs. This bill appropriates \$3.8 billion for Special Education Grants to States, an increase of \$700 million that will raise the Federal share of serving about 6 million children with disabilities by 19 percent. This increase will help States and school districts improve educational results for children with disabilities and help these children meet high standards, as called for by the Individuals with Disabilities Act Amendments of 1997, recently signed by the President.

Promotes High Standards for All Children. The bill provides \$491 million for the President's Goals 2000 school reform program. Communities in every state are using Goals 2000 funds to upgrade curriculum, improve teaching, increase parental involvement in schools, and make greater use of computers in the classroom. Since 1994, over \$1.3 billion has been invested in this vital initiative.

Funds Extra Assistance for Low-Income Schools and Students. The bill provides nearly \$7.4 billion in Title I to support extra help

in basic and advanced skills for more than ten million disadvantaged students in elementary and secondary schools. Under the Clinton Administration, investment in Title I has grown by over \$ 1 billion.

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PROVIDING JOB TRAINING FOR ADULTS AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH

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/U.S. Newswire 202-347-2770/
APNP-11-13-97 1108EST

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kevin S. Moran (CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-NOV-1997 14:05:16.00

SUBJECT: PRIORITY...

TO: SAMBURG_T (SAMBURG_T @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: HAYMES_W (HAYMES_W @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: FAYER_L (FAYER_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SKOLODA_K (SKOLODA_K @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: WHITEMAN_R (WHITEMAN_R @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: BARTHOLOME_M (BARTHOLOME_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PRESIDENT CLINTON IS MAKING A SURPRISE STATEMENT. We need to post a link
to the text below on the Accomplishments page:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/Accomplishments/html/Accomplishments.html>.

PLEASE CALL OR PAGE ME ABOUT THIS.

This document should REPLACE the link to "Meeting America's Challenges in
an Age of Possibility." New title should be: "The First Year of President
Clinton's Second Term: A strong Record of Accomplishment." If easy, we
should replace the old subtopics for the Meeting America's Challenges in
an Age of Possibility with the following links:

Balanced Budget & Tax Cuts
Education
Health Care
Environment
Welfare
Urban Agenda
Foreign Policy
Where We Came Up Short

Let's use the template from the old Accomplishment's Document. The Header
on the new one should read:

"Tonight I issue a call to action--action by this Congress, by our
states, by all our people,

to prepare America for the 21st century."

On February 4, 1997, President Clinton laid out an ambitious &call to action⁸ in the first State of the Union of his second term. As Congress adjourns this November, the record is clear. President Clinton drove the Congressional agenda this year, accomplishing most everything he set out to do ten months ago.

(Sublinks listed above should link to following subsections)

BALANCED BUDGET & TAX CUTS:

U First Balanced Budget In A Generation: After cutting the deficit by 63 percent in his first term, from \$290 billion to \$107 billion, President Clinton promised in his 1997 State of the Union speech to &propose a detailed plan to balance the budget by 2002.⁸ On August 5, 1997, the President signed an historic, bipartisan bill to balance the budget for the first time since 1969.

U Middle Class Tax Cuts For 27 Million Families With Children: In addition to balancing the budget, President Clinton promised in his State of the Union to &provide middle class tax relief...to help raise a child.⁸ On August 5, 1997, the President signed into law a \$500 per-child tax credit that will benefit approximately 27 million families with 45 million children under 17. For the typical family with two kids, this child tax credit will mean \$1,000 more per year in take-home pay.

EDUCATION:

U Largest Investment In Education In 30 Years: In his February State of the Union, the President said his &number one priority⁸ was to ensure that &all Americans have the best education in the world.⁸ The President said his balanced budget would reflect this commitment. Now, that commitment is the law. The bipartisan Balanced Budget Act includes the largest investment in education in 30 years --and the largest investment in higher education since the G.I. Bill.

U HOPE Scholarship Makes 13th & 14th Grades As Universal As A High School Diploma: In his February 1997 State of the Union, President Clinton called for passage of his America,s HOPE Scholarship proposal in order to &make the 13th and 14th years of education...just as universal in America by the 21st century as a high school education is today.⁸ Today, the HOPE Scholarship is law, providing a 100 percent tax credit on the first \$1,000 of tuition and fees and 50 percent on the second \$1,000 --enough to pay for the typical community college.

U 20% Tuition Tax Credit for College Juniors, Seniors, Graduate Students And Working Americans Pursuing Lifelong Learning To Upgrade Their Skills: The President,s State of the Union address included a proposed &tax deduction of up to \$10,000 a year⁸ for post high school tuition. The President,s proposal is now law. The 20 percent tuition tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of qualified education expenses through 2002, and to the first \$10,000 thereafter.

U Largest Increase In Pell Grants In 20 Years: President Clinton pledged during the State of the Union that his balanced budget would include &the

largest increase in Pell Grant Scholarship in 20 years.⁸ Now, that commitment is the law. On November 13, 1997, the President signed the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill which included his proposal to increase the maximum Pell Grant to \$3,000 --the largest increase in two decades. Approximately 3.7 million students will receive the \$300 increase, and an additional 220,000 low-and moderate-income families that were not previously eligible will receive Pell Grants.

U America Reads Initiative To Ensure Every Child Can Read By The 3rd Grade:

Noting that &we must do more to help all our children read⁸ during his 1997 State of the Union, President Clinton called on Congress to pass his America Reads Initiative. The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill the President signed on November 13, 1997, included nearly \$300 million in new funding towards the President,s comprehensive literacy strategy. As a result: 3000 new Americorps members and thousands of senior volunteers will recruit more than 100,000 volunteer reading tutors; state teacher training and family literacy efforts receive an additional \$41 million; and an advance appropriation of \$210 million is provided for pending legislation based on the President,s America Reads Initiative.

In addition, more than 800 colleges have answered the President,s State of the Union call, pledging to have thousands of their work-study students &serve for one year as reading tutors.⁸

U On Track For First-Ever National Test Of 4th Grade Reading, 8th Grade Math: President Clinton issued a &challenge to the nation⁸ during his State of the Union speech, calling on every state to &adopt high national standards⁸ and &test every fourth grader in reading and every eighth grader in math to make sure these standards are met.⁸ The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill the President signed on November 13, 1997, fully funds (\$16 million) the Administration,s voluntary national testing program and allows for development and pilot testing of the first-ever national 4th grade reading and 8th grade math tests.

U 57% Increase For Public Charter Schools: Continuing his lifelong commitment to improving and reforming America,s public schools, President Clinton called for a dramatic increase in the number of public charter schools in his 1997 State of the Union &so that parents will have even more choices in sending their children to the best schools.⁸ The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill the President signed on November 13, 1997, increases funding for charter schools by 57 percent, from \$51 million to \$80 million. And while there was only one charter school in the nation when President Clinton took office, there will be nearly 1,000 locally-designed charter schools supported by the Department of Education by the end of 1998 --accelerating progress towards the President,s goal of 3,000 by early next century.

U Head Start Expanded Toward Goal Of 1 Million Children By 2002: Stating that &we already know we should start teaching children before they start school,⁸ President Clinton proposed a balanced budget that &expands Head Start to one million children by 2002⁸ in his 1997 State of the Union address. The Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill the President signed on November 13, 1997 includes \$4.4 billion for Head Start, a \$374 million increase --and a 57 percent increase since 1993. Head Start will serve

836,000 children and their families in 1998 and is on track meeting the President's goal of reaching one million by 2002.

HEALTH CARE:

U Single Largest Investment In Children's Health Care Since 1965: President Clinton pledged in his 1997 State of the Union that his balanced budget would extend health coverage to up to five million...children.⁸ Now, that commitment is law. The Balanced Budget that President Clinton signed into law on August 5, 1997 included \$24 billion for the President's Children's Health Initiative --the single largest investment in health care for children since passage of Medicaid in 1965. The \$24 billion will provide meaningful health care coverage to up to five million currently uninsured children --including prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health services.

U Medicare Protected, Modernized And Trust Fund Extended At Least A Decade:

President Clinton promised during his 1997 State of the Union that his balanced budget plan would modernize Medicare and increase the life of the Medicare Trust Fund to ten years. These promises are now law. The bipartisan Balanced Budget extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund at least a decade --saving \$115 billion over five years and \$400-\$450 billion over ten years. The President fought to prevent any damaging changes that would have undermined Medicare, and instead worked to enact structural reforms to prepare it for the 21st century. These reforms included more choices among health care plans, changes to the annual Medigap enrollment and restructuring specific payment systems so that rates are set in advance. Also included is \$4 billion over five years for new Medicare preventive benefits --expanded coverage for mammograms, colorectal screening, and improved self management of diseases like diabetes.

ENVIRONMENT:

U Toughest New Air Quality Standards In A Generation: The President pledged to protect our environment in every community⁸ in his State of the Union address. This year, at the President's direction, the Environmental Protection Agency set new air quality standards for smog and soot, the toughest in a generation, providing new health protections for 125 million Americans, including children and the elderly. EPA will work with state and local governments to assure maximum flexibility in implementing the new rules.

U Developed A Bold, Market Based National Strategy To Reduce Greenhouse Gases: President Clinton pledged in the 1997 State of the Union to protect our global environment⁸ and work to reduce the greenhouse gases.⁸ Based on a firm scientific consensus, and after extensive consultation with industry, environmentalists, labor and the public, the President outlined a bold strategy in October to achieve international agreement to significantly reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. The President's plan calls for flexible, market-based approaches to assure the reductions can be achieved in a way that creates new economic opportunities.

WELFARE:

U Restored Basic Health And Disability Benefits To Legal, Law-Abiding Immigrants: When the President signed the 1996 Welfare Reform Law, he pledged to go back and change provisions he opposed regarding the cutting off of benefits to legal, law abiding immigrants. Critics said the changes would never be made. However, in 1997, the President followed through on his pledge --and won most of the changes he sought in the 1996 law. The President fought for and won \$11.5 billion in SSI and Medicaid benefits for legal immigrants. He won changes that protect those immigrants now receiving assistance, ensuring that they will not be turned out of their apartments or nursing homes or otherwise left destitute. And immigrants in this country as of August 22, 1996 but not receiving benefits who subsequently become disabled will be eligible for SSI and Medicaid.

U New Incentives And Community Efforts To Move 2 Million More People Off Welfare: During his first term, President Clinton's lifetime of experience and innovative approach to welfare reform led to the largest decline in welfare rolls in history. In his 1997 State of the Union, the President set out a plan including government incentives and private sector challenges to reach another goal: two million more people off the welfare rolls by the year 2000.⁸

Expanded Work Opportunity Tax Credit and Created the \$3 Billion Welfare To Work Job Challenge Fund: The Balanced Budget Law includes a tax credit for employers who hire long-term welfare recipients equal to 35 percent of the first \$10,000 in wages in the first year of employment and 50 percent of the first \$10,000 in the second year to encourage retention. The President also succeeded in including \$3 billion to create his Welfare to Work Job Challenge Fund --to assist states and communities in moving long-term welfare recipients into lasting, unsubsidized jobs.

Challenging Communities to Move People from Welfare to Work: The President challenged every religious congregation, every community nonprofit, every business to hire someone off welfare.⁸ Responding to the President's challenge, the Welfare to Work Partnership was launched to lead a private sector effort to move people from welfare to work. Begun with 100 businesses, the Partnership is aiming for 1,000 businesses within six months. Vice President Gore also reached out, creating the Welfare to Work Coalition to Sustain Success --a coalition of civic groups committed to helping former welfare recipients stay in the workforce and succeed.

URBAN AGENDA:

U Tripled The Number Of Empowerment Zones: President Clinton called for doubling the number of empowerment zones and enterprise communities in his 1998 budget. The Balanced Budget Law the President Clinton signed actually triples the number of EZs, adding 20 new EZs (15 urban and 5 rural second round zones and 2 more first-round zones) --bringing the total number created to 31.

U 63% Expansion of Community Development Banks: President Clinton called for an expansion of Community Development Banks in his State of the Union speech. The Balanced Budget Law the President signed in August included \$80 million for Community Development Financial Institutions in FY 1998 --a 63% increase over FY 1997. These entities make investment capital and other financial products and services available in low-and moderate-income

communities.

U Brownfields Tax Incentive Will Redevelop 14,000 Contaminated Sites: The President called for restoring &contaminated urban land and buildings to constructive use⁸ through his Brownfields tax incentive program. Brownfields were part of the Balanced Budget Law the President signed. The tax incentives will leverage more than \$6 billion for private sector cleanups nationwide according to the Treasury Department --and allow for the redevelopment of 14,000 contaminated, abandoned sites in economically distressed urban areas.

FOREIGN POLICY:

U Ratification Of The Chemical Weapons Convention: President Clinton challenged Congress during his State of the Union speech to &rise to a new test of leadership⁸ and &pass the Chemical Weapons Convention.⁸ And after an intense lobbying effort by the President, the Senate ratified the Convention on April 24, 1997.

U Secured Passage Of China MFN, Hosted First US--Sino Summit In 8 Years: President Clinton challenged the country to &pursue a deeper dialogue with China for the sake of our interests and our ideals.⁸ The President successfully lobbied Congress to extend normal trading relations with China on June 24, 1997. And the first U.S.--Sino State Visit in eight years, hosted by President Clinton at the White House in October, resulted in agreements on a broad range of security, economic, environmental and law enforcement issues.

U NATO Expansion: President Clinton called for expanding NATO membership by 1999 &so that countries that were once our adversaries can become our allies. ⁸ On July 8, 1997, at the Madrid NATO Summit, three nations --Poland, Czech Republic and Hungary --were offered membership in NATO. President Clinton has pledged to lobby the Senate to ratify these changes &so that we can bring in the new members by the 50th anniversary of NATO in 1999. ⁸

WHERE WE CAME UP SHORT:

9 Renewal Of Fast Track Authority: President Clinton ,s lobbying efforts on behalf of renewed &fast track ⁸ trade authority resulted in majority support in the United States Senate. A clear majority of Democratic governors and mayors supported the President ,s position. In the House of Representatives, however, the vote had to be postponed when it became clear that opposition by Democratic lawmakers --and the linking of the trade vote to international family planning by House Republicans --would derail the legislation.

9 Passage Of Campaign Finance Reform: Despite intense lobbying efforts by President Clinton, Republican Congressional leaders killed the McCain-Feingold/Meehan-Shays campaign finance reform legislation this year. Campaign finance reform enjoyed universal Democratic support in the Senate and strong Democratic support in the House. The President continues to support passage of the bill and is encouraged that Senate Democratic Leader Tom Daschle was able to extract a pledge from Majority Leader Trent Lott to have a clean up-or-down vote on the measure before

March 6, 1998. Speaker Gingrich has also promised to hold a March campaign finance reform vote.

9 Enactment Of The Juvenile Justice Proposal: The President's Juvenile Justice legislation did not get far on Capitol Hill this year. However, the President used his executive power to make progress on some of the central initiatives in his legislation. For example, the President's legislation called for handguns to be sold with a child safety lock. President Clinton signed a directive to all Federal agencies requiring child safety locks be issued with every handgun. And the Administration reached an agreement with 8 major handgun manufacturers who agreed to provide child safety locks with each handgun sold.

9 Enactment Of School Construction Proposal: President Clinton proposed an initiative to invest \$5 billion over four years to finance \$20 billion in school construction projects. The initiative was not included in the Balanced Budget the President signed.