

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	To Melanne Verveer from Robin L. Raphel re: adoption (1 page)	12/18/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20017

FOLDER TITLE:

Accomplishments [2]

2013-0534-S

ry1529

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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DRAFT

Income Security for Families: Welfare Reform and Child Support Enforcement

WELFARE REFORM

"We have to change welfare so that it drives people toward the freedom of work, not dependence...We have to change welfare so that it strengthens families and not weakens them...We have to change the welfare system so that it demands the same responsibility already shouldered by millions and millions of Americans who already get up every day go to work and struggle to make ends meet and raise their children."

-- President Clinton

Background:

- The number of persons receiving AFDC increased significantly between 1975 and 1993. In 1975, 11.1 million individuals received benefits, and in 1993, 14.2 million persons received AFDC (up from 12.6 million in 1991). Over the same period, the average size of AFDC families has fallen, from 3.3 persons in 1975 to 2.8 persons in 1993.
- Two-thirds of AFDC recipients are children. During an average month in FY 1993, 9.7 million children received AFDC benefits.
- Fifty-four percent of AFDC adult recipients have a high school degree, and 49 percent had not worked in the 12 months prior to receiving AFDC benefits.
- On an average monthly basis, 17 percent of adult non-exempt AFDC recipients nationwide were enrolled in the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program in 1993.

Administration position:

Rooted in the bedrock American values of work and responsibility, the Administration's approach to welfare reform can be summarized in a few simple goals: to move parents off welfare and into jobs as quickly as possible so they can support themselves and their families; to require non-custodial parents to meet their responsibilities and pay child support; and to reduce teen pregnancy.

This means enacting welfare reform legislation that includes real work requirements; that rewards states for moving people from welfare to work; that doesn't punish children for their parents' mistakes; that requires personal responsibility of both mothers and fathers; and that contains tough child support enforcement provisions to ensure that parents aren't allowed to walk away from their obligations.

It also means that states must have flexibility -- and resources -- to get the job done -- we won't

have welfare reform or state flexibility if Congress just gives states more burdens and fewer resources.

Administration Accomplishments:

- **A tough welfare reform proposal.** On June 14, 1994, the President introduced The Work and Responsibility Act of 1994 to "end welfare as we know it." Under President Clinton's welfare reform plan, an enhanced JOBS program becomes the core of the transitional assistance approach.

Juliette, a 31-year old single mother of three children, was on and off of AFDC over several years in Alabama. She volunteered for the JOBS Program so she could receive day care and enter college. Juliette earned a high grade point average while completing her Associate Degree from Bishop State Community College and a Bachelor's Degree from the University of South Alabama. After graduation, she was hired as a special education teacher at Blount High School at a salary of \$22,000 per year.

- **More flexibility for states.** In two years, this Administration has approved 32 demonstrations in 29 states, launching welfare reform for thousands of families in nearly half of the states. We've done that for more states than the previous two administrations combined. In an average month, the welfare demonstrations cover at least 6.3 million people, representing over 45 percent of all recipients.

The themes of work, responsibility and family are consistent messages and goals of the state demonstrations. All of these demonstrations are using incentives and sanctions with the primary goal of moving people into work. States are also making important strides in increasing child support collections, requiring teenage parents to live at home and stay in

"I could not have become employed so quickly without the help of the Family Transition program. Not only did they respond quickly to my need for cash assistance, they provided me with the moral support I needed to become independent."

--Tane Stargel, former welfare recipient on Florida's waiver-approved Family Transition Program.

"After you've been in the system as long as I have and had to scrape from month to month to make ends meet, you're ready for something like this."

--Donna Ware, Colorado welfare recipient on and off of public assistance for 15 years, on the waiver-approved Colorado personal Responsibility and Employment Program.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

"We must make sure that all parents -- fathers and mothers alike--take responsibility for the children they bring into this world. When parents don't provide the child support they owe, their children pay forever, and so do we...We need to say to absent parents: If you're not paying your child support, we'll garnish your wages, suspend your license, track you across state lines, and if necessary, make you work off what you owe."

President Clinton February 6 letter to The Honorable E. Clay. Shaw, Jr, Chair, Subcommittee on Human Resources, House of Representatives.

Background:

- Despite continuing improvements in paternities established and dollars collected, many children are not getting the child support which would help their custodial parents maintain economic independence.
- Paternity is established for too few children born out of wedlock, child support awards are usually low and rarely modified, and ineffective enforcement allows many non-custodial parents -- especially in interstate cases -- to avoid payment without penalty.
- In the spring of 1992, 11.5 million families with children had a parent who was not living in the home, but only 6.2 million (54 percent) of the custodial parents either had a child support agreement or received support. And even among those who got support, only about half got the full amount; about a quarter got no payment at all.
- In 1991, 14.6 million children lived in a female-headed family, almost triple the number in 1960, and 56 percent of them lived in poverty.

Administration Position:

The Clinton Administration supports five critical steps to increasing child support collections: streamlining paternity establishment, reporting new hires, creating uniform interstate child support laws, and developing computerized, statewide enforcement systems collections and license revocation.

Together, these five improvements would increase child support collections by \$24 billion in the next 10 years--helping millions of children who deserve the support of both parents. The five provisions would also reduce federal welfare costs by \$4 billion over 10 years.

Administration Accomplishments:

- **Increasing collections.** In 1994, the federal-state child support enforcement system collected a record \$10 billion from non-custodial parents, an increase of 25% percent from 1992. The President has proposed annual expansions in child support enforcement, increasing resources by more than 25 percent since taking office.

Marie Sherrett, of Maryland, has been trying to enforce her child support order since 1988, but her husband, who lives out of state, has been difficult to track down. The mother of two children, one who is autistic and has special needs, Marie has been working three jobs in order to make ends meet.

- **Seizing tax refunds.** On February 21, 1995, HHS announced the collection of a record \$703 million in delinquent child support for 1993 by intercepting income tax refunds of parents owing past-due child support. Benefiting nearly one million families, the amount was 13 percent more than collections from income tax refunds for 1992. On-going collections for 1994 have already exceeded collections for 1993.

"Every child deserves to be supported by both parents when at all possible. Every child deserves the accountability of both parents when at all possible, and when an adversarial circumstance exists, the government must step in and demand accountability on the part of both parents, not just the parent who "keeps" the child. Any less than this, and the effort to reform "welfare as we know it" will have failed."

--Pam Cave, mother of 5 children struggling to get child support, testified before the Ways and Means Committee February 2, 1995

- **Improving paternity establishment.** Already, the Clinton Administration has proposed, and Congress has adopted, a requirement for states to create hospital-based paternity establishment programs as a proactive way to establish paternities early in a child's life.
- **Leading by example.** On February 27, President Clinton signed an executive order to make the federal government a model employer in the area of child support enforcement. It requires all federal agencies, including the Armed Forces, to cooperate fully in efforts to establish paternity, and to ensure that children of federal employees are provided the support to which they are legally entitled.

"...The Administration has provided solid leadership on child support."

-- The Honorable E. Clay. Shaw, Jr, Chair, Subcommittee on Human Resources, House of Representatives.

- **Improving customer service.** In partnership with the states, the Administration has launched an initiative to promote improved performance, service quality and public satisfaction in the child support enforcement program.

"For the first time ever, we have a strategic plan for the whole program. I feel we are moving into a new realm with the Office of Child Support Enforcement, when you consider the magnitude of what we have just accomplished."

Cecilia Burke, IV-D Director, Texas and President, National Child Support Enforcement

Directors Association.

DRAFT

Childhood Immunization

"To guarantee that our children's faith in us is justified, we must renew our commitment to protect them from deadly infectious diseases."

-- President Clinton, April 20, 1994

Background:

Children are required to be immunized in order to enter school, and more than 96 percent of American children are adequately vaccinated by kindergarten. Yet among pre-school children, the United States has a poor vaccination record.

Only 67 percent of 2-year-old children in this country are fully immunized, leaving as many as two million children vulnerable to diseases such as measles and polio.

- There are not enough public clinics; clinic hours and locations are often inconvenient for parents; clinics are short-staffed.
- Vaccines are expensive. The cost of the full series has increased ten-fold from \$27 in 1983 to \$265 today.
- Many parents are unaware of the need to immunize by age 2. There's no standardized system for monitoring vaccinations or notifying parents when vaccinations are due.

Failure to immunize can lead to new outbreaks of disease. In 1989-91, a measles epidemic resulted in more than 55,000 reported cases, 11,000 hospitalizations, and more 130 deaths. Half of the deaths were infants.

Vaccines are cost-effective. More than \$21 are saved for every \$1 spent on measles/mumps/rubella vaccine; more than \$30 are saved for every \$1 spent on diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis vaccine; and more than \$6 are saved for every \$1 spent on polio vaccine.

Administration Position:

The Clinton Administration envisions a population of children free from vaccine preventable infectious diseases. Our Childhood Immunization Initiative will build a comprehensive vaccination delivery system. It will integrate efforts of the public and private sectors, health care professionals and volunteer organizations. The goals:

- By 1996, to increase vaccination levels for 2-year-olds to at least 90 percent for the initial and most critical doses, and to reduce most diseases preventable by childhood vaccination to zero.
- By 2000, to have in place a system that will ensure at least 90 percent of all 2-year-olds receive the full series of vaccines.

Administration Accomplishments:

Childhood immunization was one of the earliest priorities of the Clinton Administration.

- Funding for child immunization has doubled since President Clinton's inauguration, including significant budget increases for service delivery improvements and for purchase of vaccine to be made available to needy children.

"This nation has too often responded to crises rather than preventing them. ...Never again should epidemics be the primary motivation of immunization efforts."

-- Dr. David Satcher, May 1995

- Significant progress has been made in the five broad areas of the Administration's Childhood Immunization Initiative:

Improve the Quality and Quantity of Vaccine Delivery Services: In October 1993, \$129 million (\$83 million in new federal resources) was provided to states and large local health departments, based on plans they developed, to improve and expand existing immunization services.

Reduce Vaccine Cost for Parents: In October 1994, the Vaccines for Children Program was initiated to provide the neediest children with free vaccine in their medical homes. By March 1995, more than 21,000 private provider sites were enrolled in the VFC program and receiving free vaccine.

"The Vaccines for Children Program is the best thing to happen in public health in the 13 years I've been practicing medicine."

-- Dr. Francis Rushton, Pediatrician (Buford, SC)

Increase Community Participation, Education and Partnerships: A National Outreach Program was established in September 1993. Through this program, outreach workers -- community organizers -- enhance involvement, expand participation, facilitate coordination and communication among all sectors of the community.

Partnerships formed at one of the regional outreach meetings resulted in the successful jump-start of the Head Start Sibling Immunization Program. In this program AmeriCorp volunteers and the public health department work together with Head Start sites to get younger siblings immunized.

Improve Systems to Monitor Diseases and Vaccinations: Through this effort, gains have been made in disease prevention. Cases of rubella and Haemophilus influenzae type b are at or near all time low levels, and, it is anticipated that fewer than 1000 cases of measles will be reported this year -- the second lowest number of measles cases ever reported.

Improve Vaccines and Vaccine Use: In January 1995, a simplified immunization schedule for administration of the childhood vaccines was issued. This was an effort that

harmonized differing recommendations of two national groups. In April 1995, the Food and Drug Administration approved a vaccine for prevention of chicken pox.

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Lima, June 5, 1996

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
First Lady of the United States
Office of the First Lady
United States of America

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

It was a pleasure to meet you again on my trip to Washington two weeks ago. I want to thank you for your kind support at the unveiling of National Geographic's exhibit of the Princess of Ampato. All Peruvians are proud of the genuine interest and enthusiasm of the American people for this wonderful visitor from my country's mystical past. Your presence at the opening made the moment even more special.

I was particularly pleased that you could attend the ceremony because I have long admired your leadership and outspoken defense on issues of women's rights and gender equality. Your presence and influence at Beijing was crucial in making the event the success that it was. As you may know, my Administration has moved boldly and quickly to empower women with a greater ability to control their lives. To that end, I have tried to use the Presidency as a source of real policy change to improve the lives of women in Peru. Over strong opposition, Peru now has a family planning program that provides information and services to Peruvian women of all income groups. Similarly, I have tried to make women's issues and women's empowerment a cornerstone of my social policies—including these themes in my inaugural address and in the key speeches in my recent U.S. visit, and ensuring that they remain a priority throughout my Administration.

To that end, I would like to invite you to come to Peru and allow me to personally escort you to view the women's education, family planning and technical training projects we have begun in rural areas in my country. Your presence in Peru, on a trip specifically targeted to women's issues, would send a strong message of change to the region.

All Peru would be honored to have you as our guest. Please consider the invitation; we would greatly benefit from your presence and advice.

Yours sincerely,



Alberto Fujimori
President of Peru

file
Accomplishments
(new?)

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 19, 1995

**PRESIDENT CLINTON'S RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT ON THE TWO YEAR
ANNIVERSARY OF HIS INAUGURATION**

As our country approaches the two year anniversary of President Clinton's inauguration and the mid-point of the President's first term, Americans can feel proud of the progress we have made under President Clinton. These accomplishments are a direct result of the President's commitment to carry through on the ambitious agenda he presented to the American people during the 1992 Presidential campaign.

In response to press inquiries to the White House about the progress of the Administration in meeting commitments proposed during the campaign, we have prepared materials that we hope will be helpful in analyzing the Administration's record to date. We have analyzed two existing written documents: 1) the 162 campaign promises listed by The Washington Post on January 20, 1993, and 2) the 58 major policies proposed in the June 22, 1992 campaign pamphlet Putting People First.

Of the 162 promises from The Washington Post list, action was taken on 155 (96%) of the promises, with 123 (76%) of the policy pledges either substantially or partially accomplished. Of the 58 major policies mentioned in Putting People First, action was taken on 57 (98%) of the promises, while there has been substantial or partial accomplishment on 45 (78%) of the policies.

"When President Clinton campaigned for office he laid out an ambitious agenda to improve the lives of hard-working Americans. He has kept those commitments with a vigilance unequalled by any President in recent memory," said White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta. "This is not just a list. This is an unrivaled record of accomplishment with substantial benefits for millions of American families."

The first materials attached are short summaries of the major domestic and national security accomplishments, as well as the top legislative victories, of the President's first two years. Following that are summary tables and charts of the progress the Administration has made in accomplishing the promises contained in both the Washington Post list and Putting People First.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ECONOMY:

- Signed the **Economic Package**, August 10, 1993.
- The economy created **5.6 million new jobs** in the first 23 months of this Administration.
- Passed the largest **deficit-cutting** plan in history -- resulting in over \$700 billion over five years.
- On track for three consecutive years of **deficit reduction** -- for the first time since Harry Truman.
- **Cut federal spending** by \$255 billion.
- Made **new tax cuts** available to over 90% of small businesses.
- Lowest **unemployment** in over 4 years.

EDUCATION:

- Signed the **Student Loan Reform Act**, August 10, 1993.
- Signed the **National Service Act**, September 21, 1993.
- Signed the **Goals 2000: Educate America Act**.
- Signed the **School-to-Work Act** on May 4, 1994.
- Signed the **Elementary and Secondary Schools Act**.
- Increased **Head Start** funding by \$760 million.
- Introduced the **Reemployment Act**.

CRIME:

- Signed a tough \$30 billion **Crime Bill**, September 7, 1994
- Signed the **Brady Bill**, November 30, 1993.
- Signed the **Assault Weapons Ban**.
- On the way to putting **100,000 new police** on the street.
- Signed the **Police Hiring Supplement**, which awards \$200 million for **community policing**.
- Signed the **Violence Against Women Act** as part of the Crime Bill.
- Expanded funding for the **SAFE Schools Initiative**.
- Introduced **Operation Safe Home**.
- Developed a **clean sweep** policy to keep crime out of federally-funded public housing.

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT:

- Conducted a **National Performance Review** of the Federal Government.
- Already cut the **Federal Workforce** by 100,000 -- on the way to lowest level in 30 years.
- Signed the **Government Performance and Results Act** of 1993.
- Appointed the most **diverse** Cabinet and Administration in history.
- Signed the **Federal Workforce Restructuring Act** of 1994.
- Eliminated 284 federal **advisory committees**.
- Initiated thorough review of **human radiation experiments**.
- Reformed **Pension Benefit Gurantee Corporation** to protect 8.5 million pensions.

COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

- Created nine **Economic Empowerment Zones** and 95 **Enterprise Communities**.
- Signed the **Community Development Banking Bill**, September 23, 1994.
- Signed the **Interstate Banking Bill**.
- Introduced the **Housing and Community Development Act** of 1993.
- Instituted the **Defense Reinvestment and Conversion Initiative**.
- Delivered over \$9.5 billion in Federal aid for California **earthquake relief**.

ENVIRONMENT:

- Introduced a **Climate Change Action Plan**.
- Passed the **California Desert Protection Act**.
- Developed a **Forest Management Plan** for the Pacific Northwest.
- Signed **environmental executive orders** to ensure a "green" federal government.
- Signed the **Biodiversity Convention**.
- Issued an Executive Order on **environmental justice**.
- Introduced comprehensive **Safe Drinking Water and Clean Water Act** reforms.
- Developed a plan to **restore Florida's Everglades**.
- Developed a plan to allow logging and preserve **old-growth forests** in the Northwest.
- Developed a consensus plan for the allocation of **California water**.

HEALTH CARE:

- Introduced the **Health Care Security Act**, November 20, 1993.
- Signed the **Family and Medical Leave Act**, February 5, 1993.
- Signed a comprehensive **Child Immunization Plan**.
- Revoked the Reagan/Bush restrictions on **abortion counseling** ("**the gag rule**"), abortions in military hospitals, "**Mexico City**" policy and RU-486 imports.
- Increased **Ryan White CARE Act** funding for outpatient **AIDS care** by \$231 million.
- Put the **Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC)** on a full-funding path.

FAMILIES AND CHILDREN:

- Expanded the **Earned Income Tax Credit** by \$21 billion over five years.
- Introduced the **Work and Responsibility Act** - comprehensive welfare reform.
- Passed the **Family Support and Preservation Program**.
- Issued the **Federal Plan to End Homelessness**.
- Passed major funding increases for **homeless programs** in both Houses.
- Approved **24 waivers** to states permitting comprehensive **welfare reform** demonstrations.
- Signed the **Social Security Independent Agency Act**.

POLITICAL REFORM:

- Signed the **National Voter Registration Act (Motor-Voter)**, May 20, 1993.
- Eliminated the tax deduction for **lobbying expenses**.
- Imposed strictest **Administration ethics guidelines** in history.
- Fought for passage of **Campaign Finance Reform**.
- Fought for passage of **Lobbying Disclosure Bill**.

FREE TRADE:

- Signed **NAFTA** into law, December 8, 1993, which will create hundreds of thousands of US jobs.
- Signed **GATT** into law, December 8, 1994, the largest trade agreement in history.
- Secured free-trade commitments from **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)** leaders.
- Hosted **Summit of the Americas** and agreed to negotiate a Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005.
- Developed **National Export Strategy**, eliminating export controls on \$35 billion in exports.
- Reinstated **Super 301** in order to eliminate major trade barriers around the world.
- Opened Japan's **cellular telephone, construction and apple markets**.

SECURITY CHALLENGES/PROMOTING PEACE:

- **Eliminating nuclear weapons** in Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan; in 1994 brokered agreement with Russia and Ukraine that opened way to elimination of nuclear weapons in Ukraine.
- Reached agreement with Russia to **detarget missiles** trained on US citizens and cities.
- Worked with Kiev to bring Ukraine into **Nonproliferation Treaty**, which permitted START I entry-into-force, which will reduce by over 9,000 (40%) U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons.
- Facilitated agreement between **Russia** and the **Baltics** allowing the complete withdrawal of Russian troops. All Russian troops are out of Central and Eastern Europe for the first time since World War II.
- Proposed and helped create **Partnership for Peace** and orderly NATO expansion process.
- Maintained strong commitments to **military readiness**, including a \$25 billion increase over 6 years.
- Prepared a "**Bottom-Up Review**" strategy for our armed forces to fight two major regional conflicts nearly simultaneously.
- Achieved agreement with **North Korea** that **halts** and leads to the eventual **elimination** of North Korea's threatening nuclear program.
- Reversed **Iraqi military threat** against Kuwait.
- Pursued and **convicted terrorists**, including World Trade Center bombers.
- Helped **Israel and Jordan** achieve a historic peace treaty and **Israel and the Palestinians** fulfill their historic accord.
- Contributed to an historic cease-fire in **Northern Ireland**.
- Carried out a massive humanitarian operation in **Rwanda**.
- Undertook, with NATO allies and UN, actions to **alleviate suffering** and end the conflict in **Bosnia**.
- Reached an agreement with **Cuba** to **normalize immigration** and avert a mass influx of boat people.
- Signed into law the most comprehensive **counterintelligence legislation** since 1976.
- Worked to **safely dispose of nuclear materials** from the former Soviet republics and took steps to prevent smuggling.

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY:

- Assisted states, such as **Russia and Ukraine**, make progress toward democracy and market reforms.
- Assisted in **South Africa's** transition to democracy providing support for elections and development.
- Restored democratically elected Haitian **President Aristide** to power October 15, 1994; created a secure and stable environment which will enable UN to take over the operation.
- Hosted White House Conference on **Africa**.
- Made **promotion of democracy** a foreign aid priority especially in NIS, Russia, Central Eastern Europe and South Africa.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

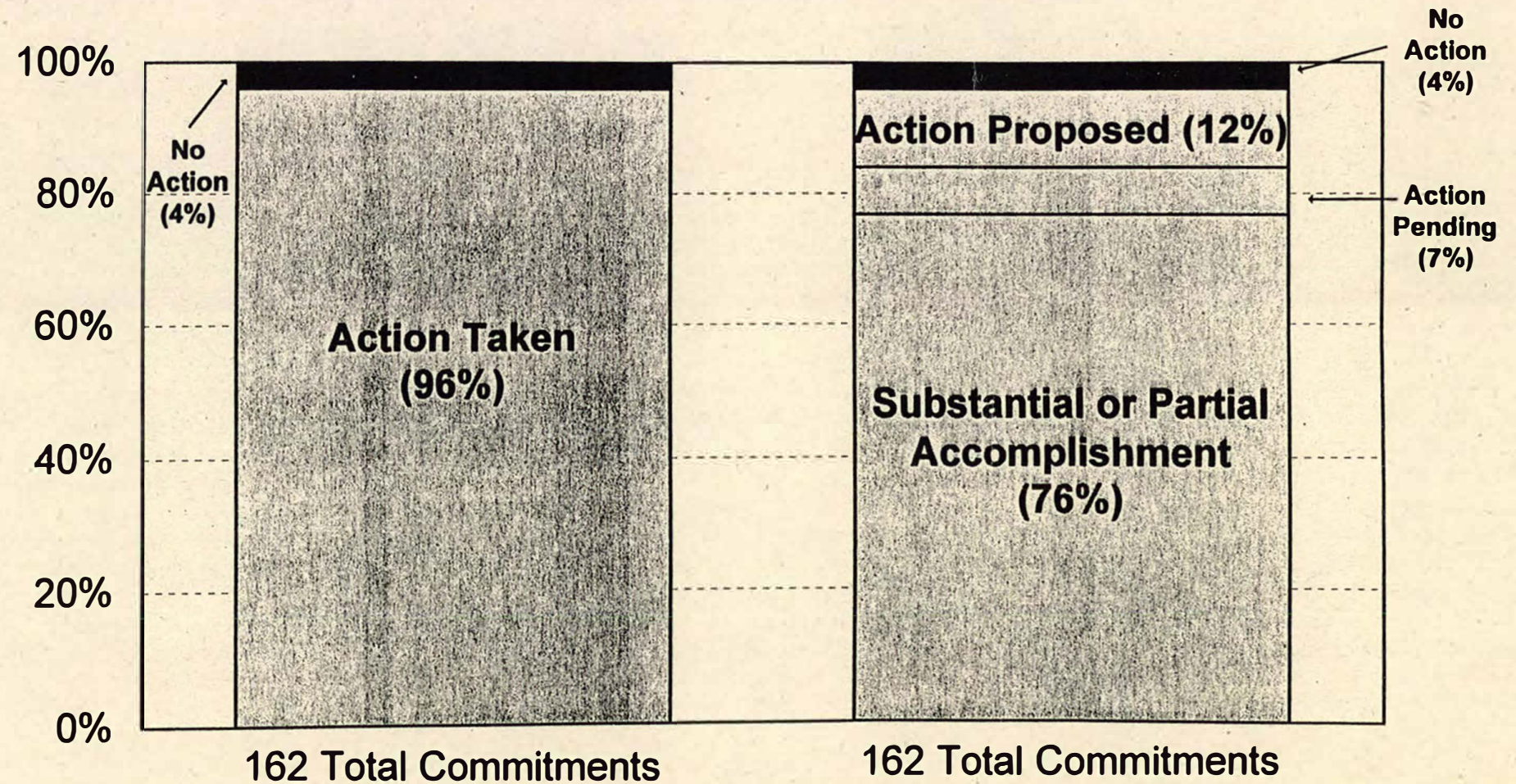
MAJOR LEGISLATIVE VICTORIES:

Below is a list of some of the most important legislation the Clinton Administration has passed:

- **Family and Medical Leave Act, February 5, 1993.**
This is an historic effort to allow working Americans unpaid time off work to care for a sick relative or a new child. Over 42 million workers are covered by the new law and it is estimated that as many as 2.5 million workers will take advantage of it annually.
- **Economic Package, August 10, 1993.**
Evenly balanced between spending cuts and revenue increases, the President's five-year deficit reduction plan is largely responsible for reducing the deficit by \$708.4 billion – \$500 billion from policy changes and the rest from strengthening the economy and technical improvements. The greater economic security has caused interest rates to drop, stimulating the economic recovery. *One of the largest deficit reduction plans ever, the Clinton deficit reduction will halve the deficit as a percentage of GDP by 1995.*
- **Student Loan Reform Act, August 10, 1993.**
The new direct student loan program will enable 20 million borrowers to consolidate their guaranteed loans into direct loans. Borrowers will benefit from lower fees and the option of income contingent repayment - taxpayers will save at least \$4.3 billion over five years.
- **Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, August 10, 1993.**
After a decade of failed attempts, President Clinton championed the passage of this legislation, which uses tax incentives and flexible grants to promote economic empowerment and private-sector job creation in 104 distressed communities across America. Over 500 communities took up the "EZ" challenge, developing comprehensive strategies and forging unprecedented partnerships for community renewal that made all applicants winners.
- **National Service Act, September 21, 1993.**
In 1994, 20,000 AmeriCorps members (more than served during the largest year of the Peace Corps) tutored students, immunized children, reclaimed parks and patrolled streets – and in return received education awards that make college or job training more affordable. AmeriCorps is scheduled to increase to 33,000 members in FY1995, with a total over the first three years of 100,000 Americans serving our country.
- **Assistance for the New Independent States (NIS), September 30, 1993 and August 23, 1994.**
The Administration secured \$3.3 billion in the FY1994 and FY1995 foreign operations appropriations bills for the denuclearization and marketization process in the NIS.
- **Reduced Military/Nuclear Threat from Russia and NIS, November 11, 1993 and September 30, 1994.**
The Administration included \$800 million for denuclearization of NIS in the Department of Defense appropriations bills for FY1994 and FY1995.
- **The Brady Act, November 30, 1993.**
After stalling for several years in Congress, the Brady Bill became law under the leadership of President Clinton. The Act requires a five-day waiting period during which all potential handgun purchasers are required to submit to a background check. \$100 million has been appropriated for implementation in FY1995 and another \$50 million is authorized for the next fiscal year.

Promises from *The Washington Post*

Progress Report



* Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

- **NAFTA, December 8, 1993.**

The Administration forged a bipartisan coalition to pass NAFTA, after concluding tough negotiations on side agreements covering workers' rights, the environment and import surges. Exports to Mexico rose 23% in the first 11 months of 1994.

- **Federal Workforce Restructuring Act, March 30, 1994.**

As a component of the National Performance Review, this act is part of a process that will help streamline the federal government and improve the quality of federal government services. When the President and Vice President's plan to reinvent government is fully implemented, the federal workforce will have been reduced by over 272,000 workers and will be at its lowest level since the Kennedy Administration.

- **Goals 2000: Educate America Act, March 31, 1994.**

The Goals 2000 bill codifies the National Education Goals and offers grants to states that commit themselves to specific plans for systemic reform of K-12 education. Already 41 states and territories have received federal grants. Funding for Goals 2000 in FY1995 will be \$403 million.

- **School-to-Work Act, May 4, 1994.**

A crucial element of the Administration's lifelong learning agenda, this landmark legislation will provide venture capital to spark a nationwide system for moving America's young people smoothly from the classroom to a job with a future. This year, all states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, have received funds for planning their school-to-work programs and eight states and 15 localities will receive grants to implement their programs.

- **The Crime Bill, September 13, 1994.**

The Crime Bill attacks crime by adding 100,000 police officers, funding comprehensive prevention programs and building more prisons. The legislation also includes strong punishment for criminals by expanding the number of offenses eligible for the death penalty and implementing "three-strikes-and-you're-out" for repeat violent offenders.

- **Assault Weapons Ban, September 13, 1994.**

President Clinton successfully challenged gun interests to ban 19 specific types of deadly assault weapons while simultaneously protecting hunters rights by exempting over 650 hunting rifles.

- **Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act, September 23, 1994.**

The legislation creates a national network of non-traditional grassroots community lending institutions and will inject \$4.8 billion of capital into economically distressed urban and rural areas.

- **Interstate Banking Act, September 29, 1994.**

This legislation, which had been languishing in Congress for more than a decade before the Clinton Administration made it a priority, will eliminate most of the remaining barriers to efficient nationwide banking. By allowing banks to locate branches across state boundaries, it will make banking more efficient and increase the convenience of banking for private consumers.

- **The Uruguay Round of GATT, December 8, 1994.**

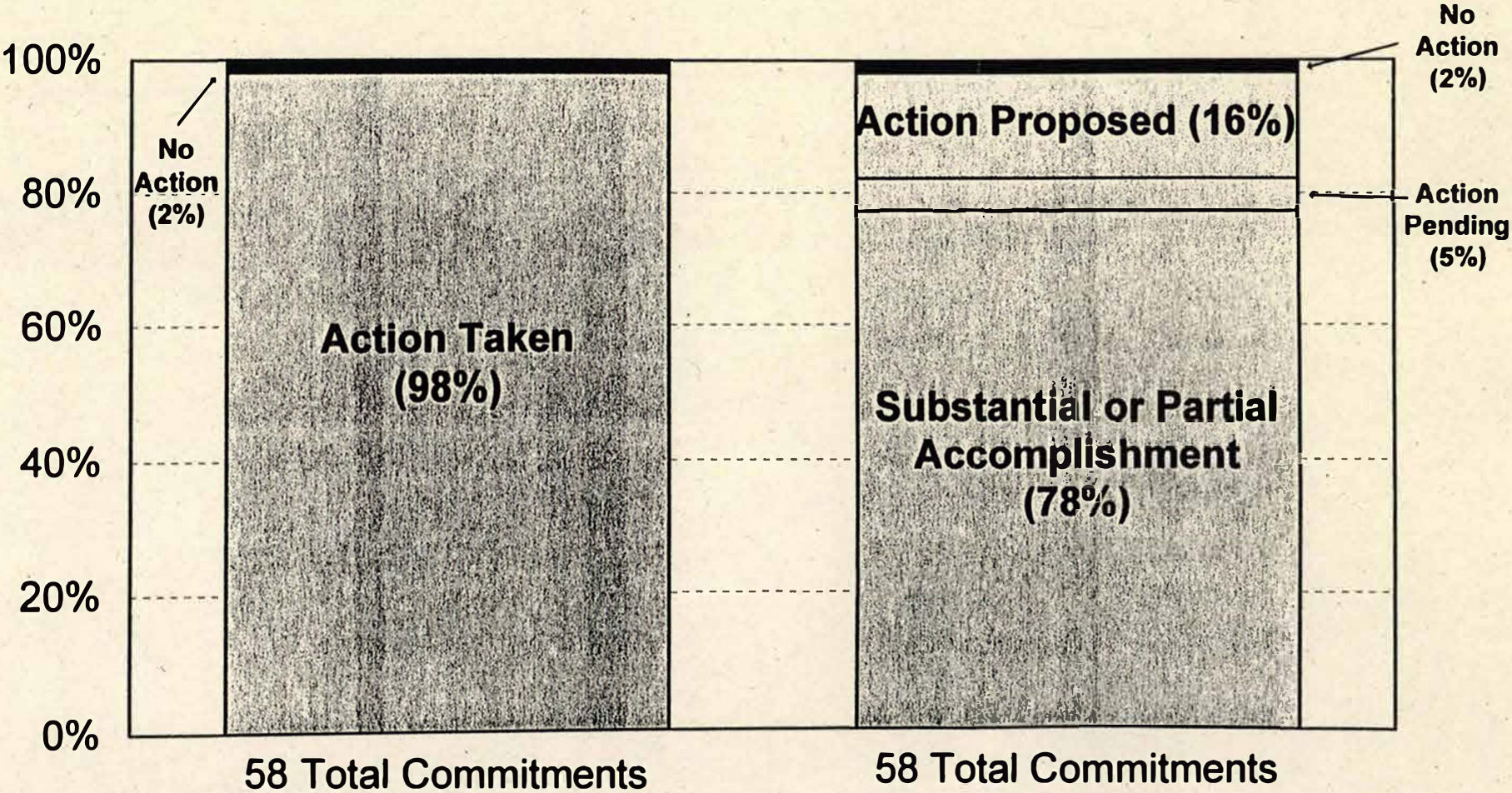
President Clinton forged a bi-partisan coalition to pass this agreement, which lowers tariffs worldwide by \$744 billion over ten years – the largest international tax cut in history. It also cuts foreign tariffs on manufactured products by more than one-third overall and eliminates tariffs in major markets in a number of sectors in which the U.S. is particularly competitive. When fully implemented in 2004, the Uruguay Round agreement will add \$100 to \$200 billion per year to the U.S. GDP.

Progress Report: Clinton Campaign Promises from The Washington Post

	Total Commit- ments	Action Taken	Substantial or Partial Accomp.	Action Pending	Action Proposed	No Action
Commitments from <i>The Washington Post</i>	162	155 96%	123 76%	12 7%	20 12%	7 4%
Categories Specified by <i>The Washington Post</i>						
Abortion	6	6 100%	4 67%	0 0%	2 33%	0 0%
Agriculture	2	2 100%	2 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
AIDS	6	5 83%	5 83%	0 0%	0 0%	1 17%
Arms Control	6	6 100%	6 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Arts	1	1 100%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Budget	2	2 100%	1 50%	1 50%	0 0%	0 0%
Cities	5	5 100%	3 60%	2 40%	0 0%	0 0%
Civil Rights	3	3 100%	1 33%	0 0%	2 67%	0 0%
Crime and Drugs	9	9 100%	9 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Defense	10	9 90%	9 90%	0 0%	0 0%	1 10%
Economy and Jobs	11	10 91%	9 82%	1 9%	0 0%	1 9%
Education	13	11 85%	11 85%	0 0%	0 0%	2 15%

Promises from *Putting People First*

Progress Report



* Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Progress Report: Clinton Campaign Promises from Putting People First

	Total Commit- ments	Action Taken	Substantial or Partial Accomp.	Action Pending	Action Proposed	No Action
Commitments from <i>Putting People First</i>	58	57 98%	45 78%	3 5%	9 16%	1 2%
Excluding Health Care	51	50 98%	44 86%	3 6%	3 6%	1 2%
Categories Specified by <i>Putting People First</i>						
National Economic Strategy	1	1 100%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Putting Americans to Work	24	24 100%	23 96%	1 4%	0 0%	0 0%
Rewarding Work and Family	5	5 100%	3 60%	1 20%	1 20%	0 0%
Lifelong Learning	11	10 91%	10 91%	0 0%	0 0%	1 9%
Health Care	7	7 100%	1 14%	0 0%	6 86%	0 0%
A Revolution in Government	10	10 100%	7 70%	1 10%	2 20%	0 0%

Progress Report: Clinton Campaign Promises from The Washington Post

	Total Commit- ments	Action Taken	Substantial or Partial Accomp.	Action Pending	Action Proposed	No Action
Election and Government	12	12 100%	7 58%	0 0%	5 42%	0 0%
Energy and Environment	16	15 94%	12 75%	2 13%	1 6%	1 6%
Family Planning	1	1 100%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Families	3	3 100%	3 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Health Care	10	10 100%	2 20%	0 0%	8 80%	0 0%
Housing	8	8 100%	7 88%	1 13%	0 0%	0 0%
Immigration	4	3 75%	3 75%	0 0%	0 0%	1 25%
International Relations	10	10 100%	9 90%	1 10%	0 0%	0 0%
Poverty and Welfare	2	2 100%	0 0%	0 0%	2 100%	0 0%
Social Security	3	3 100%	1 33%	2 67%	0 0%	0 0%
Space	6	6 100%	6 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Taxes	6	6 100%	5 83%	1 17%	0 0%	0 0%
Trade	4	4 100%	4 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Veterans	3	3 100%	2 67%	1 33%	0 0%	0 0%

CLINTON CAMPAIGN PROMISES

From *The Washington Post*

January 1995

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ABORTION: Pass the Freedom of Choice Act that protects abortion rights but allows some state restrictions, such as parental notification.	PROPOSED	Freedom of Choice Act did not pass in Congress.
ABORTION: Overturn laws prohibiting federal abortion funding.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Federal law requires Medicaid to pay for abortions for poor women in cases of rape or incest. Congress added rape and incest authorization to life of the woman abortion funding.
ABORTION: Repeal Bush administration rules restricting abortion counseling in clinics that receive federal funds.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Repealed by Presidential Memorandum January 22, 1993.
ABORTION: Protect women seeking abortions and health care workers from antiabortion protesters.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed and enforcing Clinic Access Law.
ABORTION: Reauthorize federal family planning programs.	PROPOSED	Reauthorization is up for consideration in 1995.
ABORTION: Allow testing of RU-486 abortion pill.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Clinical testing of RU-486 is now in progress in the U.S.
AGRICULTURE: Open new markets for U.S. products, particularly in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Enacted Freedom Support Act which authorized expanded Food for Peace program in the Former Soviet Union. • Opened up Japanese and Korean rice markets. Opened apple markets in Japan and China to US producers. • Passed and signed NAFTA. • Passed and signed GATT.
AGRICULTURE: Expand international food aid programs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Announced \$800 million Food for Progress program expanding U.S. agricultural exports to Russia. • Food aid extended to countries including Angola, Ethiopia, Congo, Croatia, Macedonia and Mozambique. Increased program size in most cases.
AIDS: Increase funding for research, treatment and prevention.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Increased Ryan White CARE Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by \$231 million to \$579 million for FY94. • Proposed a 20% increase in NIH spending for AIDS research. Received \$633 million for FY95, an 83% percent increase.
AIDS: Appoint a policy coordinator to enact recommendations of the National Commission on AIDS.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Appointed first ever AIDS czar to focus on consolidating federal resources and funds to find a cure and address issues surrounding AIDS.
AIDS: Speed up federal drug approval process.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Set up the National Task Force on AIDS Drug Development to Create a public-private sector partnership to speed AIDS drugs to market. • The FDA has approved or provided new labeling indications for six products for HIV and related condition.

CLINTON'S PLEDGES



That a candidate would promise as much as President-elect Clinton did last year might be surprising after one breaks campaign pledges—"Road my lips, no new taxes"—caused his predecessor so many problems.

But as Democratic rival Paul E. Tsongas showed with his 85-page policy manifesto during the early primaries, voters wanted detailed answers to their questions. "Specificity is the character issue of 1992," George Stephanopoulos, Clinton's communications director, said before last year's New Hampshire primary.

This year's character question for Clinton may be keeping his word. Even before the inauguration, his administration is working to keep its promises on pledges to oppose gasoline taxes, reduce the federal budget deficit, protect Haitian refugees, cut White House staff and cut taxes for the middle class.

What follows are some of the main proposals Clinton endorsed during last year's campaign.

—Mark Shriver

ABORTION

- Pass the Freedom of Choice Act that protects abortion rights but allows some state restrictions, such as parental notification.
- Overturn laws prohibiting federal abortion funding.
- Repeal Bush administration rules restricting abortion counseling in clinics that receive federal funds.
- Protect women seeking abortions and health care workers from intimidation protesters.
- Reauthorize federal family planning programs.
- Allow testing of RU-486 abortion pill.

AGRICULTURE

- Open new markets for U.S. products, particularly in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics.
- Expand international food aid programs.

AIDS

- Increase funding for research, treatment and prevention.
- Appoint a policy coordinator to treat recommendations of the National Commission on AIDS.
- Speed up federal drug approval process.
- Fully fund the Ryan White CARE Act.
- Launch frank education and prevention program and support local efforts to distribute condoms in schools.
- End AIDS-related immigration and travel restrictions.

ARMS CONTROL

- Ratify START I and START II treaties.
- Use sanctions to seek stronger export controls from countries with technologies for nuclear and other arms.
- Prevent foreign governments from using agricultural and other non-military aid on weapons.
- Enable the International Atomic Energy Agency to conduct more inspections to stop nuclear proliferation.
- Press countries to join the Missile Technology Control Regime.
- Seek Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and an international agreement banning chemical weapons.

THE ARTS

- Oppose restrictions on grants from the National Endowment for the Arts based on content.

THE BUDGET

- Halve the annual federal budget deficit in four years, from the \$223 billion gap first projected by the Congressional Budget Office for 1993 to \$141 billion in 1996.
- Seek a law-enforced veto to cut wasteful spending.

CITIES

- Offer tax and regulatory incentives to businesses that create jobs in urban enterprise zones.
- Provide housing and block grants to improve infrastructure.
- Create a network of 100 community development banks to aid low-income entrepreneurs and homeowners.
- Reverse local rezoning requirements for commercial banks.
- Allow cities to spend 15 percent of their federal aid on local priorities.

CIVIL RIGHTS

- Oppose racial quotas.
- Support and seek passage of an Equal Rights Amendment and federal civil rights laws for homosexuals that exempt religious organizations.
- Raise caps on damages in workplace discrimination cases.

CRIME AND DRUGS

- Pay 100,000 new police officers to work and expand community policing.
- Create a National Police Corps to get military personnel and unemployed veterans to work in law enforcement.
- Have first-time, nonviolent offenders serve out their sentences in community boot camps.
- Enact tough penalties for assaults against women and children to deter domestic violence.
- Increase federal funding for school-based and community drug education programs and treatment clinics.
- Provide federal matching funds for crime prevention in local law enforcement.
- Impose a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases, ban assault weapons with no legitimate hunting purpose, and limit access to multiple-firearms.
- Seek and terms for serious violent-crime criminals in "iron prisons, not high-tech summer camps."
- Crack down on hate crimes.

DEFENSE

- Save \$100 billion in defense spending over 5 years, or \$60 billion more than the Bush administration proposed.
- Get military personnel by offering voluntary early retirement and pre-retired pensions for those who have served 15 to 20 years.
- Pay retiring personnel for a year of retraining.

- Build fleet of C-17 cargo planes to expand air- and air-lift capabilities and enhance rapid-deployment forces.
- Reduce U.S. forces in Europe to 75,000-100,000 troops but maintain commitment to NATO.
- Maintain U.S. military presence in Korea.
- Maintain 10 carrier battle groups instead of 12.

- Develop short- and medium-range missile defenses and continue research on limited long-range missile defenses.
- Cut spending on large, space-based missile defenses.
- Reverse ban on homosexuals in the military.

THE ECONOMY AND JOBS

- Create a National Economic Council.
- End tax incentives that encourage companies to export plants and jobs.
- Provide government tax credits to companies that invest in U.S.-based plants and American-made equipment.
- Make foreign companies with businesses in the United States pay the same taxes as U.S. companies.
- Offer a 50 percent tax exemption to those who make long-term investments in new businesses.
- Create a \$20 billion-a-year fund for spending on transportation and roads, communications and information networks, and environmental technology.
- Make business tax credits for research and development permanent.
- Develop new commercial technologies through a new civilian research and development agency.
- Raise the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation.
- Limit deductions for executive pay.
- Allow businesses to deduct losses and severance packages for executives only if other employees are offered similar packages.

EDUCATION

- Create a national service program that allows college students to repay federal loans with community work.
- Fully fund Head Start and other programs recommended by the National Commission on Children.
- Enact national standards for public schools to be measured with examinations on core subjects.

- Help students not going to college develop job skills through a national apprenticeship program.
- Require employers to spend 1.5 percent of payroll costs on education and training for all workers.
- Encourage competition in education by giving parents public school choice.
- Increase Chapter One funding to "level the playing field" for disadvantaged students.
- Give school systems flexibility to use federal funds to reduce class sizes or as they see fit.
- Develop programs that help disadvantaged parents work with their children on school assignments.
- Provide funds for security and metal detectors at schools that need them.
- Require large federal contractors to sponsor jobs and after-school employment for disadvantaged youths.
- Provide bilingual education programs in which students learn core subjects in their native languages while also studying English.

ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT

- Support District of Columbia statehood.
- Voluntarily cap spending in congressional races and reduce contributions from Political Action Committees from \$5,000 to the \$1,000 limit on individuals.
- End unlimited "soft money" contributions to parties.
- Restrict prices on TV ad time for candidates.
- Sign the "Motor Voter Act."
- Require lobbyists to disclose contributions to members of a congressional committee before they can testify.
- End tax breaks for lobbying expenses.
- Make top executives pledge not to lobby agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office.
- Reduce the White House staff by 25 percent and cut 100,000 federal jobs through attrition.
- Cut 3 percent in agency administrative costs.
- Appoint more women and minorities to government jobs.

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- Oppose increasing federal excise gas taxes or so-called rebates on nuclear power.
- Raise Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards for auto makers from 27.5 miles per gallon to between 40 and 45.
- Convert federal vehicle fleet to natural gas.
- Encourage renewable and alternative energy projects with tax incentives.
- Use highway spending to encourage car pooling and mass transit.
- Change regulations, and building standards, to make energy efficiency profitable for utilities and consumers.
- Carb industrial and toxic emissions and expand markets for recycled products with tax incentives.
- Enforce environmental laws with jail terms for corporate polluters when necessary.
- Push utilities to consider social and economic costs of fuel sources with incentives to adopt least-cost planning.
- Protect expanded Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska from drilling.
- Require companies to recover some of the waste they generate or buy "credits" from companies that do.
- Pass Clean Water Act that includes incentives to reduce "non-point-source" pollution from household chemicals, pesticides and other substances.
- Allow citizens to sue federal agencies for ignoring environmental laws and regulations.
- Stick to "no net loss" wetlands policy.
- Limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by 2000.
- Push major banks to reduce debt burdens on developing nations in exchange for land conservation efforts.
- Allow U.S. funds to support international family planning and population control efforts.

FAMILIES

- Pass a Family and Medical Leave Act giving workers 12 weeks of unpaid time off a year to care for newborn children or sick relatives.
- Crack down on parents who avoid child support.
- Create a child care network like the network of public schools and enforce new standards on child care facilities.

HEALTH CARE

- Provide coverage to all Americans with cost controls and by requiring employers to buy private insurance or pay into a public system.
- Allow people to choose services from competing local networks of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors, who will be paid a fixed rate.
- Provide a core benefits package that includes ambulatory physical and mental health care, prescription drugs, basic mental health coverage, and expanded access to preventative treatments and routine screenings.
- Create a board of consumers, providers and representatives from government, business and labor to establish a core package of benefits and annual health budget targets.
- Require insurers to cover individuals with any pre-existing conditions, charge all businesses as a community the same rate, and streamline billing practices to cut administrative costs.
- Phase in requirements for small employers until costs are reduced.
- Allow small employers to pool to receive more favorable rates from insurers.
- Exempt tax breaks for prescription drug manufacturers whose prices increase faster than incomes.
- Expand Medicare benefits for the elderly and disabled to include more options for long-term care.

HOUSING

- Hold a Housing and Homelessness Summit with urban leaders to develop poverty and housing programs.
- Transfer 10 percent of all federal housing to churches and other non-profit community groups for the homeless.
- Use housing at closed military bases for the homeless.
- Provide federal support to programs that restore old

- housing to sell to low-income home buyers.
- Attract investment with a permanent Low Income Housing Tax Credit.
- Provide increased federal funding for maintenance of existing public housing.
- Raise the ceiling on Federal Housing Authority mortgage insurance to 95 percent of the price of a home in average metropolitan areas.
- Expand local authority to make more low-income rental units available through the HOME Program.

IMMIGRATION

- Give temporary asylum to political refugees from Haiti until that country's elected government is restored.
- Cut the two-year waiting period for people seeking visas to the United States who are separated from immediate family members and reduce the backlog of extended family members in similar situations.
- Close "sweet shops" and "abuse farm labor contractors" that rely on illegal immigration.
- Use trade agreements with Latin American neighbors to raise wages in that region, discourage immigration and protect U.S. jobs.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- Link most-favored-nation trading status for China with progress on human rights and nuclear proliferation.
- Seek U.N. authorization for air strikes against forces that disrupt relief efforts in Bosnia while using U.S. and European naval forces to tighten economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.
- End reported atrocities in Serbian detention camps with international military force if necessary, and punish those responsible for atrocities in Bosnia under international law.
- Close "sweet shops" and "abuse farm labor contractors" that rely on illegal immigration.
- Increase political and economic pressure on Haiti's current leadership to ensure that country's democratically elected government.

- Encourage more private investment in the former Soviet Union.
- Guarantee loans for Israel to help settle Soviet Jews.
- Recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state.
- Modify foreign aid programs to promote democracy.
- Establish Radio Free Asia.

POVERTY AND WELFARE

- Require welfare recipients who can work to find jobs or repay services with work in the community after two years of expanded assistance and training.
- Create optional Individual Development Accounts for low-income Americans to encourage savings with federal matching funds.

SOCIAL SECURITY

- Raise earning limitations so recipients can collect more income along with their benefits.
- Consider higher taxes on benefits for wealthier recipients.
- Ensure system's solvency.

SPACE

- Launch more ventures with Europe, Japan and Russia.
- Maintain NASA's fleet of space shuttles and continue building Space Station Freedom.
- Develop new, less costly launch systems.
- Increase environmental research through NASA's "Mission to Planet Earth."
- Continue to use unmanned probes and robots to explore other planets.
- Back away from Bush plans for exploration of the moon and Mars by U.S. astronauts, but continue scientific studies for internationally financed missions.

TAXES (Personal)

- Raise tax rates on post-1981 whose adjusted gross incomes are more than \$200,000 or individuals whose AGIs are more than \$150,000.
- Increase the Alternative Minimum Tax rate from 24 to 26 or 27 percent.
- Require millionaires to pay a 10 percent surtax.
- Offer middle-class families \$60 billion in tax cuts over four years in the form of a \$300 tax cut per couple or a \$300 per child tax credit.
- Increase the Earned Income Tax Credit for the working poor.

TRADE

- Continue international talks to renew the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade while strengthening U.S. "Super 301" laws to punish nations with unfair trading practices unilaterally.
- Support the North American Free Trade Agreement as long as other accords can be reached on the environment and labor standards.
- San U.S. trade negotiators and all senior administration officials from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses.

VETERANS

- Oppose opening VA hospitals to non-veterans.
- Decrease waiting periods for outpatient care.
- Notify disabled veterans of benefit changes in advance.

*Some Bush administration budget proposals put the 1996 deficit at \$94 billion, or \$73 billion more than the administration estimates, on which Clinton based his promises during the campaign.

SOURCE: Clinton's "Pledge Paper" and "A President-Elect's Agenda for America," Clinton campaign website and other sources.

Compiled by Mark Shriver—The Washington Post

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
AIDS: Fully fund the Ryan White CARE Act	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Increased Ryan White CARE Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by \$231 million to \$579 million for FY94. - Proposed a 20% increase in NIH spending for AIDS research. Received \$633 million for FY95, an 83% percent increase.
AIDS: Launch education and prevention program and support local awareness and prevention efforts to distribute condoms in schools.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Instituted community prevention planning for greater local control over HIV education efforts. - Began Prevention Marketing Initiative aimed at young adults to change HIV risk behaviors, including ads promoting both abstinence and consistent use of latex condoms. - Issued memorandum to heads of executive departments and agencies instructing them to implement ongoing HIV/AIDS education and prevention programs and to develop nondiscriminatory workplace policies for employees with HIV/AIDS. - Began National AIDS Awareness Advertising Campaign in January 1994.
AIDS: End AIDS-related immigration and travel restrictions.	NO ACTION	Congress has mandated continuation of this policy.
ARMS CONTROL: Ratify START I and START II treaties.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- START I entered into force on December 5, 1994. - START II hearings will begin in late January or early February in the Senate.
ARMS CONTROL: Use sanctions to seek stronger export controls from countries with technologies for nuclear and other arms.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Sanctioned China and Pakistan for missile sales and Thailand for chemical weapons-related exports to Libya. Sanctioning Russia for Arms sales to Iran. - Provided export-control assistance to numerous countries, including Russia and the NIS and Central European States.
ARMS CONTROL: Prevent foreign governments from using agricultural and other non-military aid on weapons.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Vigorously enforced prohibition on using non-military aid for military purposes. No pending non-compliance cases.
ARMS CONTROL: Enable the International Atomic Energy Agency to conduct more inspections to stop nuclear proliferation.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Increased IAEA funding \$10 million, a 33% increase in U.S. contribution to safeguards. - Reached an Agreed Framework with North Korea that halts and will eventually eliminate its dangerous nuclear weapons program and that eases full IAEA access to nuclear sites.
ARMS CONTROL: Press countries to join the Missile Technology Control Regime.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Concluded agreements with Russia, Ukraine, and China to abide by MTCR guidelines. Hungary and Argentina have joined the MTCR and Brazil has committed itself publicly to adhere to the MTCR guidelines.
ARMS CONTROL: Seek Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and an international agreement banning chemical weapons.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Suspended nuclear testing and began work with other governments to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by 1996. Obtained Senate approval for Open Skies Treaty and sent to Senate the Chemical Weapons Convention, which would ban an entire class of weapons of mass destruction.
ARTS: Oppose restrictions on grants from the National Endowment for the Arts based on content.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	No content restrictions on NEA grants have been imposed.
BUDGET: Halve the annual federal budget deficit in four years, from the \$323 billion gap first projected by the Congressional Budget Office for 1993 to \$ 141 billion in 1996.*	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed into law the largest deficit reduction plan in history August 10, 1993. Under the plan: - the deficit, as a percentage of GDP, will be cut by more than one-half from 4.9% in 1992 to 2.4% in 1995; - the deficit will drop by more than \$700 billion dollars over 5 years; and - the deficit will drop 3 years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
BUDGET: Seek a line-item veto to cut wasteful spending.	PENDING	- In the 104th Congress, President Clinton is supporting the strongest version of the line item veto, with the broadest scope and effective immediately. - In the 103rd Congress, President Clinton supported expedited rescission authority, which was adopted in the House but never reached the full Senate for consideration.
CITIES: Offer tax and regulatory incentives to businesses that create jobs in urban enterprise zones.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed into law legislation for empowerment zones in August 1993 that will award \$3.5 billion to 104 empowerment zones and enterprise communities. President Clinton announced in December 1994 which communities will be designated Empowerment Zones in 1995: (1) 6 urban communities will each receive \$100 million in block grants and business tax breaks; and (2) 3 rural communities will receive \$40 million in assistance and block grants.
CITIES: Provide funding and block grants to improve infrastructure.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	\$300 million has been appropriated for the new Economic Development Initiative (EDI) of the FY 95 budget which will provide grants to assist financing of economic development projects. - FY 96 budget calls for reinventing HUD, which will involve creating new flexible block grants for community economic development and consolidating a number of current formula-based and competitive programs.
CITIES: Create a network of 100 community development banks to aid low-income entrepreneurs and homeowners.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed into law the Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act in August 1994 which authorizes \$500 million to encourage a network of new and existing Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions (CDFIs) across the country. The Treasury Department projects that the act will: - lead to approximately \$5 billion in new credit for economically distressed communities; - provide financial and technical support for as many as 75 new insured community development banks; and - support as many as 916 new well-capitalized community development corporations and over 4,000 community development loan funds.
CITIES: Revise local reinvestment requirements for commercial banks.	PENDING	The federal banking regulatory agencies, at the request of the Clinton Administration, are in the process of approving final regulations which will: - provide clearer and more objective evaluation standards; - eliminate unnecessary documentation requirements; and - improve the consistency of the Community Reinvestment Act examinations and enforcement efforts.
CITIES: Allow cities to spend 15 percent of their federal aid on local priorities.	PENDING	The Reinventing Government plan would give local governments more flexibility in how they spend federal aid.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Oppose racial quotas	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Continue to oppose racial quotas.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Support and seek passage of an Equal Rights Amendment and federal civil rights laws for homosexuals that exempts religious organizations.	PROPOSED	Testified on behalf of Senate legislation in the 103rd Congress.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Raise caps on damages in workplace discrimination cases.	PROPOSED	Endorsed House and Senate bills in the 103rd Congress.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
CRIME AND DRUGS: Put 100,000 new police officers to work and expand community policing.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The President proposed and signed the Crime Bill, which will: - Put 100,000 new police officers on the street. More than 1,200 communities have already received grants to hire nearly 10,000 cops. - Promote community policing. \$1.5 billion was appropriated for cities in FY95 to hire new police, if cities agree to establish a community policing plan. As much as 15% of the funds can be used to promote community policing in other ways, such as, redeploying other officers, developing new technologies, and offering specialized training to officers.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Create a National Police Corps to put military personnel and unemployed veterans to work in law enforcement.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill created a police corps to give young people money for college and train them in community policing. A total of \$100 million has been authorized for the Police Corps program and \$100 million has been authorized for in-service law enforcement scholarships.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Have first-time, nonviolent offenders serve out their sentences in community boot camps.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes a grant program for state corrections agencies to build and operate correctional facilities, including boot camps to insure that additional space will be available to put - and keep - violent offenders incarcerated.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Enact tough penalties for assaults against women and children to deter domestic violence.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes formula and competitive grant programs which will: - Support police and prosecutor efforts to strengthen enforcement and provide services to victims in such cases; - Authorize \$325 million for battered women's shelters and other domestic violence prevention activities; - Establish a National Domestic Violence Hotline. The Crime Bill also provides for: - Prohibiting firearms sales to and possession by persons subject to family violence restraining orders; - Enhancing penalties for interstate domestic violence.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Increase federal funding for school-based and community drug education programs and treatment clinics.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill authorizes funding for: - Education prevention and treatment programs for at-risk juveniles; - Drug Courts program ; - Enhancing the education, providing substance abuse treatment and funding job programs to prevent crimes.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Provide federal matching funds for crime prevention in hard-hit communities.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill authorizes funding for: - The President's Prevention Council; - Prural anti-crime and drug efforts; - Local Crime Prevention Block Grant program to be distributed to local governments; - Model crime prevention programs targeted at high-crime neighborhoods; up to 15 cities will be selected.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Impose a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases, ban assault weapons with no legitimate hunting purpose, and limit access to multiple-round clips.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed the Brady Bill into law on November 30, 1993. The Crime Bill also provides for the following: - Banning the manufacture of 19 military-style assault weapons, assault weapons with specific combat features, "copy-cat" models, and certain high-capacity ammunition magazines of more than ten rounds; - Banning imports of foreign assault pistols, such as the Uzi; - Strengthening Federal licensing standards for firearms dealers; - Increasing penalties for interstate firearms trafficking; firearms theft and smuggling and use of semi-automatic weapons; - Prohibiting the sale or transfer of a firearm to or possession of certain firearms by juveniles.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Seek jail terms for serious white-collar criminals in "real prisons, not high-tech summer camps."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill prohibits favoritism for white-collar criminals when making prison assignments.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
CRIME AND DRUGS: Crack down on hate crimes.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes an increase of tough penalties for federal hate crimes. Hate crime violators will now be sentenced to an additional 12 to 15 months in prison.
DEFENSE: Save \$ 100 billion in defense spending over 5 years, or \$ 60 billion more than the Bush administration proposed.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The \$1.241 trillion military spending plan for FY94-98 matched this pledge, as measured against the revised \$1.365 trillion Bush defense budget for the same years.
DEFENSE: Cut military personnel by offering voluntary early retirement and pro-rated pensions for those who have served 15 to 20 years.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Offered such benefits to certain personnel classes.
DEFENSE: Pay retiring personnel for a year of retraining. 3	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Several retraining programs have been implemented since January 1993.
DEFENSE: Build fleet of C-17 cargo planes to expand sea- and air-lift capabilities and enhance rapid-deployment forces.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Worked to ensure that C-17 manufacturers address all outstanding business issues and performance specifications; requested funds for 6 aircraft in FY95. 26 C-17S now under contract.
DEFENSE: Reduce U.S. forces in Europe to 75,000-100,000 troops but maintain commitment to NATO.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• On target to reduce to 100,000 level. • Proposed and won Allied approval for process of NATO's gradual expansion to Europe's new democracies. • Led way in NATO and with Central and Eastern European countries to set up "Partnership for Peace" (PFP), offering former Soviet republics and CEE nations practical military ties with NATO. • Held PFP first military exercise in Poland in September. • Intensified military relations with CEE, including offer of \$10 million Baltic Battalion, offer of \$100 million for military cooperation with new PFP Partners, including \$25 million for Poland.
DEFENSE: Maintain U.S. military presence in Korea.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	37,000 American troops remain in Korean theater. Patriot missiles were sent in 1994 when crisis loomed.
DEFENSE: Mainmain 10 carrier battle groups instead of 12.	NO ACTION	As a result of Bottom-Up Review, decided 11.5 carriers were required.
DEFENSE: Develop short- and medium-range missile defenses and continue research on limited long-range missile defenses.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Requesting over \$2 billion in FY95 funds to continue research on national missile defense and to develop highly effective theater missile defenses.
DEFENSE: Cut spending on large, space-based missile defenses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Reduced funding for space-based lasers and missiles. Eliminated SDIO and created Ballistic Missile Defense Organizations in its place.
DEFENSE: Reverse ban on homosexuals in the military.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	New, more tolerant policy took effect February 28, 1994.
ECONOMY AND JOBS : Create a National Economic Council.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Executive Order 12835 established the NEC on January 25, 1993.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: End tax incentives that encourage companies to export plants and jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Two Clinton Administration initiatives have advanced this pledge: • President Clinton's Economic Plan 1993 added a provision in the Internal Revenue Code that imposes a current tax on U.S. shareholders of controlled foreign corporations that invest their earnings in an excessive amount of passive assets abroad. By reducing the opportunities for unlimited deferral, the incentive to shift plants overseas is significantly reduced; and • transfer pricing initiatives have reduced the opportunity to shift income to foreign tax havens.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Provide investment tax credits to companies that invest in U.S.-based plants and American-made equipment.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Proposed incremental investment tax credit in 1993, but did not pass in Congress. - The President's Economic Plan increased the small business expensing limit to \$17,500 from \$10,000 (an increase to \$25,000 was proposed). The change allows small business owners to expense 75% more of their purchases of depreciable assets, a measure that small business had sought unsuccessfully for years. The Treasury Department estimates that 1.3 million small businesses will benefit from the provision this year.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Make foreign companies with businesses in the United States pay the same taxes as U.S. companies.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	July 1994 the Treasury issued final regulations governing transfer pricing. These rules, backed by severe penalties, are expected to ensure that an accurate amount of multinational company profits are subject to tax in the United States. In addition: - President Clinton's Economic Plan 1993 included a provision that will make it more difficult for multinational companies to strip earnings out of the U.S. through deductible payments such as interest; and - the Clinton Administration has budgeted significant resources to the enforcement of these rules governing transfer pricing.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Offer a 50 percent tax exclusion to those who make long-term investments in new businesses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Administration enacted, as part of its Economic Plan 1993, a 50% capital gains tax exclusion targeted at investments in small businesses. The provision allows investors who buy newly issued stock in small businesses and hold that stock for more than 5 years to receive a 50 percent cut in the capital gains tax on the profit from the sale of the stock.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Create a \$20 billion-a-year fund for spending on transportation and roads, communications and information networks, and environmental technology.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- President Clinton announced a five-year \$20 billion Defense Reinvestment initiative in March 1993 that is centered on four major areas of new investment: (1) worker training and adjustment; (2) community reinvestment; (3) "dual-use" technologies with both commercial and military applications; and (4) new civilian technology investments that provide diversification opportunities - EPA's enacted budget for environmental technology doubled over the FY1993-FY1995 period, to \$139 million. Other new funding for private sector technology partnerships are 1) U.S. Climate Change Action Program – \$232 million FY1995 enacted – and 2) Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (Clean Car) – \$269 million FY1995 enacted. - The President's FY 1996 budget will propose establishing a network of State Infrastructure Banks that will allow states to leverage federal funding, thereby achieving a greater level of investment from a given level of federal resources.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Make business tax credits for research and development permanent.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Administration secured a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit, retroactive to June 30, 1992 and effective through June 30, 1995.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Develop new commercial technologies through a new civilian research and development agency.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The President has refocused defense R&D on "dual-use" technologies: - Removed the word <i>Defense</i> from DARPA's name (Defense-Advanced Research Projects Agency) to reflect a new commercial focus. - Launched the Technology Reinvestment Project, the largest multi-agency technology program ever, to stimulate dual-use technology. - Increased budgetary support of civilian R&D. Funding for the Advanced Technology Program has increased from \$68 million in FY93 to \$450 million in FY95. - Created the National Science and Technology Council to help define and achieve science and technology goals. - Government-industry partnerships have been launched in critical technologies such as flat-panel displays, the "Clean Car", semiconductors, and environmental technologies necessary for sustainable economic development.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Raise the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation.	PENDING	The National Economic Council is in the process of making a recommendation to the President.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Limit deductions for executive pay.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	As part of his Economic Plan, President Clinton signed legislation that denies a deduction to any publicly held corporation for compensation exceeding \$1 million paid to CEOs or certain other high-ranked officers. Some forms of compensation, such as qualified retirement plan contributions and performance-based awards approved by shareholders, is exempt from the cap.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Allow businesses to deduct bonus and severance packages for executives only if other employees are offered similar packages.	NO ACTION	
EDUCATION: Create a national service program that allows college students to repay federal loans with community work.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton proposed and signed the National and Community Service Trust Act creating AmeriCorps September 21, 1993. AmeriCorps is already: • giving young people the chance to spend a year or more helping those within our communities grow safer, smarter, and healthier -- while earning an award of nearly \$5,000 to pay for college or job training; • engaging 20,000 Americans as AmeriCorps Members in its first year -- more than the Peace Corps at its height; and • consolidating existing Federal agencies and supporting local efforts to meet community needs.
EDUCATION: Fully fund Head Start and other programs recommended by the National Commission on Children.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Increased funding for Head Start by \$760 million over 2 years.
EDUCATION: Enact national standards for public schools to be measured with examinations on core subjects.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the GOALS 2000: Educate America Act which codifies national education goals, supports state reform efforts, including state standards. 41 states are now participating, and more will follow soon.
EDUCATION: Help students not going to college develop job skills through a national apprenticeship program.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed the School-to-Work Opportunities Act on May 4, 1994 that provides \$250 million in 1995 for all 50 states to establish their own diverse school-to-work initiatives.
EDUCATION: Help communities open youth centers for teenagers who drop out of school.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The Crime Bill includes several provisions that fulfill this promise: • the Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision effort will support academic and extracurricular programs after-school, on weekends, and in the summer for children and adolescents (For 1995, \$25.9 million will be available and \$567 million is authorized for 1996-2000); and • the Family and Community Endeavor Schools initiative will improve opportunities for at-risk children (\$11 million is available for 1995 and \$243 million is authorized for 1996-2000).
EDUCATION: Require employers to spend 1.5 percent of payroll costs on education and training for all workers.	NO ACTION	President Clinton has pursued providing training for all workers in a number of different ways: • increasing funding for reemployment services by 150 percent, enabling 400,000 more workers to participate in 1995 than in 1993; • offering individual skills assessments and help with business start-ups to those applying for unemployment services; and • helping states to plan or assemble networks of one-stop career centers to offer efficient, customer-driven access to counseling, labor-market information, job listings, training and education, and other reemployment services (about one-half of the states are doing so already).
EDUCATION: Encourage competition in education by giving parents public school choice.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Passed Charter School legislation which encourages state and local decisionmaking to set up public school choice.
EDUCATION: Increase Chapter One funding to "level the playing field" for disadvantaged students.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Requested an additional \$500 million for FY95 bringing the total budget to \$7.2 billion.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
EDUCATION: Give school systems flexibility to use federal funds to reduce class sizes or as they see fit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Enacted Goals 2000 and reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Schools Act which provide flexibility, including waivers, coupled with accountability for results.
EDUCATION: Develop programs that help disadvantaged parents work with their children on school assignments.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act reauthorization which promotes partnerships between schools and families. - Signed Head Start and Goals 2000 legislation which expand and enhance the role of parents in schools and pre-school programs. - Signed the Family Support and Family Preservation Act which authorizes \$1 billion to support programs that help teach their children.
EDUCATION: Provide funds for security and metal detectors at schools that need them.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the Passed Safe and Drug Free Schools and Community Act and Safe Schools Act, which provide \$480 million in FY95 to help schools fight violence and drug abuse. Schools can use funds for activities such as conflict resolution, after school programs, and drug prevention programs. Schools can use up to 25% of their funds to purchase metal detectors, develop safe zones, and hire school security personnel.
EDUCATION: Require large federal contractors to sponsor jobs and after-school employment for disadvantaged youths.	NO ACTION	
EDUCATION: Promote bilingual education programs in which students learn core subjects in their native languages while also studying English.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Discretionary grant program included in ESEA encourages students to learn challenging academic content while also developing English skills.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Support District of Columbia statehood.	PROPOSED	Supported legislation to make the District of Columbia a state.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Voluntarily cap spending in congressional races and reduce contributions from Political Action Committees from \$ 5,000 to the \$1,000 limit on individuals.	PROPOSED	- Included in campaign finance reform bills supported in the 103rd Congress. - The President sent a letter to leaders of the 104th Congress urging them to pass legislation on campaign finance reform.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: End unlimited "soft money" contributions to parties.	PROPOSED	- Included in campaign finance reform bill supported by President Clinton. Versions of the bill passed both houses. - On the first day of the current Congressional session, President Clinton called on the Congressional leadership to enact campaign finance reform measures.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Restrict prices on TV ad time for candidates.	PROPOSED	- Included in campaign finance reform bill supported by President Clinton. Versions of the bill passed both houses. - On the first day of the current Congressional session, President Clinton called on the Congressional leadership to enact campaign finance reform measures.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Sign the "Motor Voter Act."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Proposed and signed the National Voter Registration Act on May 20, 1993. The Motor-Voter law makes it easier for 70 million unregistered Americans to vote by allowing them to register when they get their drivers licenses.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Require lobbyists to disclose contributions to members of a congressional committee before they can testify.	PROPOSED	- Proposed legislation barring lobbyists from contributing for one year to the lawmakers they contact. - The President sent a letter to leaders of the 104th Congress urging them to pass legislation on lobbying disclosure and ban gifts from lobbyists.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: End tax breaks for lobbying expenses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton's Economic Plan 1993 repealed the tax provision, dating back to 1962, that allowed businesses to deduct the cost of their lobbying expenses.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Make top appointees pledge not to lobby agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed Executive Order 12834 entitled "Ethics Commitments by Executive Branch Appointees" on January 20, 1993 which restricts all senior appointees in executive agencies from lobbying agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Reduce the White House staff by 25 percent and cut 100,000 federal jobs through attrition.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- By September 1994, 350 White House jobs had been cut from a staff of 1,394 during the Bush Administration – a 25% reduction. - There are already 100,000 fewer federal jobs than in January 1993. Under the recommendations of the National Performance Review, the federal payroll will be cut by 272,000.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Cut 3 percent in agency administrative costs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton signed Executive Order 12837 in February 1993 which requires that federal government reduce its administrative expenses 14% by FY 1997. Already, administrative costs are down by more than 3 percent.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Reform defense procurement and foreign aid	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Signed Presidential Memorandum on Electronic Commerce to automate the procurement system. - Defense Secretary William Perry has ordered dramatic procurement reforms. - Signed the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994. - Undertook extensive review and restructuring of foreign aid programs.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Appoint more women and minorities to government jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	The President has appointed the most diverse cabinet and administration in history: - There are 6 women, 4 African-Americans & 2 Hispanics in the cabinet. - Nearly half of all appointees are women (44%).
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Oppose increasing federal excise gas taxes or increased reliance on nuclear power.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- No increased reliance on nuclear power. No new nuclear power plants. - Opposed large gas tax increase, but did sign a \$0.043 per gallon tax increase on transportation fuels.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Raise Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards for auto makers from 27.5 miles per gallon to between 40 and 45.	PENDING	Under the Climate Action Plan, the White House convened at FACA on climate change and personal cars - "Car Talk." This is a public process aimed at developing policies designed to reduce the contribution of cars to climate change.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Convert federal vehicle fleet to natural gas.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Issued an Executive Order increasing the numbers of federal vehicles that should use alternative fuels to 11,000 in 1994. - The Clean Cities program ensures the Executive Order levels will be exceeded.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Encourage renewable and alternative energy projects with tax incentives.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Federal partnerships launched to cost-share renewable energy deployment; 20% increase in renewable energy budget; and 10% investment tax credit was made permanent.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Use highway spending to encourage car pooling and mass transit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Budget includes 21% increase for mass transit and light rail systems. EPA has worked with business, state and local governments on programs to encourage experimentation in transportation demand management and trip reduction to improve air quality in the nation's most polluted areas.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Change regulations, and building standards, to make energy efficiency profitable for utilities and consumers.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- The administration is reaching out to American business with programs that increase energy efficiency, decrease energy use and help our international competitiveness. - Improved efficiency standards on appliances implemented, and program launched to assist states in upgrading building efficiency codes. - Dramatic increases in budget for building efficiency programs.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Curb industrial and toxic emissions and expand markets for recycled products with tax incentives.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- President Clinton signed an Executive Order requiring reduction of toxic emissions from federal facilities by 50 percent by 1999. - The President issued a second Executive Order requiring that all federal purchases of recycled products such as printing and writing that contains 20 percent post consumer material by the end of 1990 to expand markets for recycled products.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Enforce environmental laws with jail terms for corporate polluters when necessary.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Over 200 criminal environmental cases were referred by the EPA to the Department of Justice in FY94. - Criminal charges were brought against 250 individuals and corporate defendants and 99 years of jail sentences and \$36.8 million in criminal fines were assessed in FY94.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Push utilities to consider social and economic costs of fuel sources with incentives to adopt least-cost planning.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- President's Climate Change Action plan launched program to advocate integrated resource planning and expanded technical and financial assistance to utilities and state regulators to implement reforms. - Over 800 electric utilities comprising 80% of electricity generated in the US are signing agreements with the Department of Energy to voluntarily reduce consumers' energy use.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Protect expanded Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska from drilling.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	There has been no further drilling in these areas.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Require companies to recover some of the waste they generate or buy "credits" from companies that do.	NO ACTION	
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Pass Clean Water Act that includes incentives to reduce "non-point-source" pollution from household chemicals, pesticides and other substances.	PROPOSED	Proposed to Congress a comprehensive set of Clean Water Act reforms. Congress failed to act.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Allow citizens to sue federal agencies for ignoring environmental laws and regulations.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- The Clean Water Act reauthorization proposal supported the right of citizens to sue the Federal Government. - In addition, the Administration has aggressively implemented the Federal Facilities Compliance Act which provides citizens with the right to sue the Federal government for violation of the nation's solid and hazardous waste laws. - Supported broadening Clean Water Act so that citizen suit authority would extend to radioactivity discharges.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Stick to "no net loss" wetlands policy.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Introduced Wetlands Plan to preserve wetlands.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by 2000.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Announced plan to limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels in the year 2000.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Push major banks to reduce debt burdens on developing nations in exchange for land conservation efforts.	PENDING	Draft administration proposal under consideration.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
FAMILY PLANNING: Allow U.S. funds to support international family planning and population control efforts.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Mexico City Policy revoked by Presidential Memorandum, 1/22/93, repealed ban on funding to worldwide family planning groups. - Roughly \$40 million, the first funding since 1985, was in the budget for FY94; the enacted amount for FY95 is \$50 million.
FAMILIES: Pass a Family and Medical Leave Act giving workers 12 weeks of unpaid time off a year to care for newborn children or sick relatives.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Though President Bush vetoed Family and Medical Leave legislation twice, President Clinton signed this legislation into law February 5, 1993, which offers employees 12 weeks of unpaid, job-guaranteed leave for childbirth, adoption, or personal or family illness. More than 40 million American workers will be covered under the legislation.
FAMILIES: Crack down on parents who avoid child support.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- In its first national push to crack down on dead-beat parents, the Department of Justice filed 28 cases seeking over \$1 million in overdue payments in December, 1994, and more than 200 cases are under review. Also, each of the 94 U.S. Attorneys has designated a child support enforcement coordinator, and prosecution guidelines have been developed to assist them in going after the most egregious violators. - President Clinton's Work and Responsibility Act, introduced in June 1994, includes the toughest child support provisions ever. These provisions would double child support collections to \$20 billion by 2000 and place more emphasis on the responsibility of fathers, regular award updates, and the withholding of wages of those who do not regularly pay their child support.
FAMILIES: Create a child care network like the network of public schools and enforce new standards on child care facilities.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Launching nationwide effort to improve health and safety in childcare through public-private partnerships and technical assistance. - Launched 1st ever National Childcare Information Center to help share promising practices across state lines.
HEALTH CARE: Provide coverage to all Americans with cost controls and by requiring employers to buy private insurance or pay into a public system.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Allow people to choose services from competing local networks of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors, who will be paid a fixed rate.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Provide a core benefits package that includes ambulatory physician and inpatient hospital care, prescription drugs, basic mental health coverage, and expanded access to preventative treatments and routine screenings.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Create a board of consumers, providers and representatives from government, business and labor to establish a core package of benefits and annual health budget targets.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Require insurers to cover individuals with any pre-existing conditions, charge all businesses in a community the same rate, and streamline billing practices to cut administrative costs.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
HEALTH CARE: Phase in requirements for small employers until costs are reduced.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Allow small employers to pool to receive more favorable rates from insurers.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Eliminate tax breaks for prescription drug manufacturers whose prices increase faster than incomes.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- President Clinton proposed and signed legislation, as part of his Economic Plan 1993, that will eliminate drug price gouging. Subsequently, 17 pharmaceutical industry executives, representing two-thirds of the U.S. pharmaceutical market, agreed to hold price increases at or below the general inflation rate. - Also included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Expand Medicare benefits for the elderly and disabled to include more options for long-term care.	PROPOSED	Included in the Health Care Security Act.
HEALTH CARE: Fully fund the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton and Congress placed WIC on a full-funding path. Funding is projected to increase by \$610 million from 1993 to 1995 – a 21% gain. As a result, an additional one million people will have the opportunity to get the nutrition and care they need to stay healthy.
HOUSING: Hold a Housing and Homelessness Summit with urban leaders to develop poverty and housing programs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	HUD Secretary Cisneros held 18 interactive homeless forums in 18 cities and a National Housing and Community Development Conference with the Vice President attended by over 2,000 people.
HOUSING: Transfer 10 percent of all federal housing to churches and other non-profit community groups for the homeless.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Support McKinney program which has continued to provide opportunity to nonprofit homeless organizations to have first bid at all surplus federal property.
HOUSING: Use housing at closed military bases for the homeless.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Backing new process that will allow for reasonable process for balancing needs for the homeless and community for closed military bases. In place at Lowry AFB, Long Beach, Ca and elsewhere.
HOUSING: Provide federal support to programs that restore old housing to sell to low-income home buyers.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Included in Housing and Community Development Act, 1993
HOUSING: Attract investment with a permanent Low Income Housing Tax Credit.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Permanent extension of Low Income Tax Credit and Mortgage Revenue Bonds included in OBRA '93.
HOUSING: Provide increased federal funding for maintenance of existing public housing.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Increased budget from \$3.2 billion in FY94 to \$3.7 billion in FY95.
HOUSING: Raise the ceiling on Federal Housing Authority mortgage insurance to 95 percent of the price of a home in average metropolitan areas.	PENDING	Introduced legislation to raise ceiling in 103rd Congress. Passed House but failed in Senate.
HOUSING: Expand local authority to make more low-income rental units available through the HOME Program.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	HOME is funded at \$2 billion for FY95.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
IMMIGRATION: Give temporary asylum to political refugees from Haiti until that country's elected government is restored.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Provided temporary asylum at Guantanamo Naval Base for Haitians fleeing the military regime and restored democratic government to Haiti.
IMMIGRATION: Cut the two-year waiting period for people seeking visas to the United States who are separated from immediate family members and reduce the backlog of extended family members in similar situations.	NO ACTION	
IMMIGRATION: Close "sweat shops" and "abusive farm labor contractors" that rely on illegal immigration.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Enforcement in low wage industries, in which many illegal workers work, has been increased and will continue to be increased.
IMMIGRATION: Use trade agreements with Latin American neighbors to raise wages in that region, discourage immigration and protect U.S. jobs.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Passed NAFTA. • Concluded and passed a successful GATT agreement. • Agreed to negotiate a Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005. • Held successful Summit of the Americas to strengthen and safeguard democracy and promote open-markets.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Link most-favored-nation trading status for China with progress on human rights and nuclear proliferation.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	MFN was linked to China's human rights record for a year. Although the Administration is not satisfied with China's progress in the area of human rights, it delivered MFN in favor of increased dialogue and rule of law programs; continued "Tiananmen Square" sanctions, a ban on munitions imports from China, and vigorous enforcement of US laws on prison labor exports.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Seek U.N. authorization for air strikes against forces that disrupt relief efforts in Bosnia while using U.S. and European naval forces to tighten economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Won NATO commitments to protect UN forces with airpower and to threaten air strikes to prevent strangulation of Sarajevo and other areas. Secured NATO's February 1994 ultimatum imposing ban on heavy weapons around Sarajevo, relieving attacks on capital. • Tightened UN economic sanctions against Serbs. Participated in NATO sanctions enforcement in Adriatic. • Enforced no-fly zone together with NATO allies. • On basis of NATO ultimatum, brokered truce between Muslims and Croats.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: End reported atrocities in Serbian detention camps with international military force if necessary, and punish those responsible for atrocities in Bosnia under international law.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Through NATO decisions and support for UNPROFOR, have ended sustained artillery shelling of Sarajevo's civilian population, reduced level of violence country-wide. • Established UN War Crimes Tribunal. Published extensive documentation of Serb ethnic cleansing, war crimes and acts of genocide.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Get full accounting of POWs and MIAs.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Best progress in recent years in the four key areas outlined by President Clinton achieved by insistence on fullest possible accounting of POWs and MIAs. Continued efforts with Russians produced return of remains of U.S. flyer shot down during Cold War.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Increase political and economic pressure on Haiti's current leadership to restore that country's democratically elected government.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Restored democracy to Haiti on October 15 by leading a multinational coalition force that peacefully returned President Aristide and his constitutionally established government.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Encourage more private investment in the former Soviet Union.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	• Considerable expansion of US-Russia business ties, particularly aerospace and high-technology. • Increased emphasis on trade and investment through more than \$800 million in OPIC loan guarantees and risk-insurance, and other programs. • Established innovative investment funds to sponsor private enterprise development.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Guarantee loans for Israel to help settle Soviet Jews.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Loan guarantees remain in place.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state.	PENDING	In September 1993, Israel and PLO agreed in Declaration of Principles that status of Jerusalem should be dealt with in final status negotiations to begin no later than May 4, 1996. The President pledged during the campaign that he would do nothing to disrupt peace negotiations. Since taking office, he has strongly supported the peace process, the Israel/PLO agreement and the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan. Action is pending the outcome of the final status negotiations.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Modify foreign aid programs to promote democracy.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Undertook extensive review and restructuring of foreign aid programs and policies, which now include democracy promotion as a major foreign aid priority that includes information and exchange programs as well as major programs in South Africa, the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe and countries in transition. Increased funding for the National Endowment for Democracy.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Establish Radio Free Asia.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Funds appropriated.
POVERTY AND WELFARE: Require welfare recipients who can work to find jobs or repay services with work in the community after two years of expanded assistance and training.	PROPOSED	To reform welfare, President Clinton introduced the Work and Responsibility Act in June 1994 that includes several critical components. The act: • limits welfare for those able to work; • expands funding for training programs and child care to help people get off welfare as quickly as possible in order to work; and • contains the toughest child support enforcement measures ever proposed.
POVERTY AND WELFARE: Create optional Individual Development Accounts for low-income Americans to encourage savings with federal matching funds.	PROPOSED	Included in Work and Responsibility Act proposed in Congress.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Raise earning limitations so recipients can collect more income along with their benefits.	PENDING	Continue to support a reasonable increase in Social Security earning disregard. Testified on behalf of increase in the 104th Congress.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Consider higher taxes on benefits for wealthier recipients.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Included in budget FY94.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Ensure system's solvency.	PENDING	Social Security Advisory Council is examining questions surrounding system's solvency and will report in 1995.
SPACE: Launch more ventures with Europe, Japan and Russia.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Congress approved funding for the international space station.
SPACE: Maintain NASA's fleet of space shuttles.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Reduced operational costs of shuttle fleet while continuing safe flight program.
SPACE: Develop new, less costly launch systems.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Presidential Directive (NSTC - PDD4) signed establishing new launch policy to develop systems to lower costs.
SPACE: Increase environmental research through NASA's "Mission to Planet Earth."	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Restructured the Landsat program through Presidential Directive (NSTC - PDD2).
SPACE: Continue to use unmanned probes and robots to explore other planets.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Supported reforms at NASA for faster, better, cheaper space science missions.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
SPACE: Back away from Bush plans for exploration of the moon and Mars by U.S. astronauts, but continue scientific studies for internationally financed missions.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Refocus NASA resources on affordable programs in space flight, aeronautics, earth sciences, and space science.
TAXES (Personal): Raise tax rates on joint-filers whose adjusted gross incomes are more than \$ 200,000 or individuals whose AGIs are more than \$ 150,000.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Income tax rates were raised on the top 1.2% of tax payers. - Joint tax-filers making over \$180,000 in adjusted gross income – saw their income taxes increase. - Objective sources – including H&R Block, the Wall Street Journal and the Congressional Budget Office – confirm that only the top 1.2% saw their income tax rates increase.
TAXES (Personal): Increase the Alternative Minimum Tax rate from 24 to 26 or 27 percent.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Increased alternative minimum tax rate from 24 to 26 percent (and to 28 percent for high-income individuals.)
TAXES (Personal): Require millionaires to pay a 10 percent surtax.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	An additional 10 percent surcharge was imposed on taxpayers with taxable income in excess of \$250,000.
TAXES (Personal): Offer middle-class families \$ 60 billion in tax cuts over four years in the form of a \$300 tax cut per couple or a \$ 300 per child tax credit.	PENDING	President Clinton has proposed a Middle-Class Bill of Rights that includes a \$60 billion tax break for middle-class families that would provide: - a tax credit of up to \$500 per child for families making less than \$75,000; - a tax deduction for post-high school education expenses of up to \$10,000 per year for families making under \$100,000; - an expanded IRA that allows people to withdraw money tax-free and without penalty for education, medical expenses, or the purchase of a first home; and - a new re-employment program that makes individuals eligible for skill grants of up to \$3,000 and income contingent loans – while consolidating the web of 50-60 federal training programs.
TAXES (Personal): Increase the Earned Income Tax Credit for the working poor.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton included in his Economic Plan 1993 an historic expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) that will: - expand the EITC by \$21 billion over 5 years to reward work over welfare; and - provide more than 15 million households with incomes of \$27,000 or less with either a new or increased EITC when the program is fully implemented.
TAXES: Encourage private investment by providing a targeted investment tax credit.	PARTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	After originally proposing an increase in the small business expensing limit to \$25,000, President Clinton signed into law an increase to \$17,500 as part of his Economic Plan 1993. The change allows small business owners to expense 75% more of their purchases of depreciable assets, a measure that small businesses had sought unsuccessfully for years. The Treasury Department estimates that 1.3 million small businesses will benefit from the provision this year, and millions more in years to come. The Administration also has supported private investment by securing a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit.
TRADE: Continue international talks to renew the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade while strengthening U.S. "Super 301" laws to punish nations with unfair trading practices unilaterally.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Reached GATT agreement and signed GATT into law December 8, 1994. The WTO took effect on January 1, 1995. - President Clinton reinstituted Super 301 through an Executive Order and has used it to bring our trading partners to the table. - Extended "Super 301" in GATT legislation.
TRADE: Support the North American Free Trade Agreement as long as other accords can be reached on the environment and labor standards.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	- Signed NAFTA into law December 8, 1993. - On January 1, 1994, the US opened a National Administrative Office to handle NAFTA-related labor issues.
TRADE: Urge trading partners to abandon unfair trade subsidies in shipbuilding and aerospace.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	President Clinton restarted talks on ship building that resulted in an agreement reached in July 1994 to eliminate foreign subsidies and other unfair trade practices by 1996. An aerospace agreement is pending.

CLINTON CAMPAIGN PROMISES

From *Putting People First*

January 1995

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
NATIONAL ECONOMIC STRATEGY: Cut the deficit in half within four years.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed into law the largest deficit reduction plan in history August 10, 1993. Under the plan: - the deficit, as a percentage of GDP, will be cut by more than one-half from 4.9% in 1992 to 2.4% in 1995; - the deficit will drop by more than \$700 billion dollars over 5 years; and - the deficit will drop 3 years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Ask the very wealthy to pay their fair share of taxes.	Substantial Accomplishment	Income tax rates were raised on only the top 1.2% of tax payers -- joint tax-filers making over \$180,000 in adjusted gross income -- saw their income taxes increase. Objective sources -- including H&R Block, the Wall Street Journal and the Congressional Budget Office -- confirm that only the top 1.2% saw their income tax rates increase.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: End tax breaks for American companies that move plants overseas.	Partial Accomplishment	Two Clinton Administration initiatives have advanced this pledge: - President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan added a provision in the Internal Revenue Code that imposes a current tax on U.S. shareholders of controlled foreign corporations that invest their earnings in an excessive amount of passive assets abroad. By reducing the opportunities for unlimited deferral, the incentive to shift plants overseas is significantly reduced; and - transfer pricing initiatives have reduced the opportunity to shift income to foreign tax havens.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Eliminate deductions for outrageous executive pay.	Substantial Accomplishment	As part of his 1993 Economic Plan, President Clinton signed legislation that denies a deduction to any publicly held corporation for compensation exceeding \$1 million paid to CEOs or certain other high-ranked officers. Some forms of compensation, such as qualified retirement plan contributions and performance-based awards approved by shareholders, is exempt from the cap.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Crack down on foreign companies that manipulate U.S. tax laws.	Partial Accomplishment	July 1994 the Treasury issued final regulations governing transfer pricing. These rules, backed by severe penalties, are expected to ensure that an accurate amount of multinational company profits are subject to tax in the United States. In addition: - President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan included a provision that will make it more difficult for multinational companies to strip earnings out of the U.S. through deductible payments such as interest; and - the Clinton Administration has budgeted significant resources to the enforcement of these rules governing transfer pricing.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create a Rebuild America fund that focuses on transportation, a national information network, environmental technology, and defense reinvestment.	Partial Accomplishment	- President Clinton announced a five-year \$20 billion Defense Reinvestment initiative in March 1993 that is centered on four major areas of new investment: (1) worker training and adjustment; (2) community reinvestment; (3) "dual-use" technologies with both commercial and military applications; and (4) new civilian technology investments that provide diversification opportunities - EPA's enacted budget for environmental technology doubled over the FY1993-FY1995 period, to \$139 million. Other new funding for private sector technology partnerships are 1) U.S. Climate Change Action Program -- \$232 million FY1995 enacted -- and 2) Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (Clean Car) -- \$269 million FY1995 enacted. - The President's FY 1996 budget will propose establishing a network of State Infrastructure Banks that will allow states to leverage federal funding, thereby achieving a greater amount of investment from a given level of federal resources.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
TRADE: Ban U.S. trade negotiators and all senior administration officials from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Signed Executive Order 12834 on January 20, 1993, prohibiting all senior appointees from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses within five years of their employment termination.
VETERANS: Oppose opening VA hospitals to non-veterans.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	VA hospitals remain closed to non veterans.
VETERANS: Decrease waiting periods for outpatient care.	PENDING	Implemented policies to reduce waiting periods at VA hospitals.
VETERANS: Notify disabled veterans of benefit changes in advance.	SUBSTANTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	Initiated aggressive effort keep disabled vets informed of benefits changes.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Target funding to rebuild America's urban infrastructure.	Partial Accomplishment	President Clinton's first attempt to fulfill this promise was stymied by Congress. However, several other Administration initiatives target federal funds for urban infrastructure: • \$300 million has been appropriated for the new Economic Development Initiative (EDI) program in FY1995 that will provide grants to assist with the financing of economic development projects; and • President Clinton's FY1996 budget proposal calls for reinventing the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which will involve creating new flexible block grants for community economic development and consolidating a number of current formula-based and competitive programs.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create a nationwide network of community development banks.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton proposed and signed into law the Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act in August 1994 which authorizes \$500 million to encourage a network of new and existing Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions (CDFIs) across the country. The Treasury Department projects that the act will: • lead to approximately \$5 billion in new credit for economically distressed communities; • provide financial and technical support for as many as 75 new insured community development banks; and • support as many as 916 new well-capitalized community development corporations and over 4,000 community development loan funds.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Put 100,000 new police officers on the streets.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton's Crime Bill, which he signed into law on September 7, 1994, will put 100,000 new police on the street. More than 1,200 communities have already received grants to hire nearly 10,000 cops.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Establish a national police corps.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Crime Bill created a police corps to give young people money for college and train them in community policing. A total of \$100 million has been authorized for the Police Corps program and \$100 million has been authorized for in-service law enforcement scholarships.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Expand community policing	Substantial Accomplishment	A total of \$1.5 billion was appropriated in FY1995 for cities to hire new police if they agree to establish a community policing plan. As much as 15% of the funds can be used to promote community policing in other ways, such as, redeploying existing officers (i.e., through overtime and new equipment), developing new technologies, and offering specialized training to officers.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Fund drug treatment.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton is expanding treatment availability through 3 initiatives: • a \$1 billion Drug Courts program in the Crime Bill, for which Congress appropriated \$29 million in FY1995; • \$383 million authorized by the Crime Bill to treat offenders in prison, including \$270 million in formula-based grants for states (these funds will be available in FY1996); and • a \$42 million increase in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Expand boot camps.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Crime Bill includes a grant program for state corrections agencies to build and operate correctional facilities, including boot camps, to ensure that additional space will be available so that violent offenders can be and will be incarcerated for an adequate amount of time.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create urban empowerment zones.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton proposed and signed into law legislation for empowerment zones in August 1993 that will award \$3.5 billion to 104 empowerment zones and enterprise communities. President Clinton announced in December 1994 which communities will be designated Empowerment Zones in 1995: (1) 6 urban communities will each receive \$100 million in block grants and business tax breaks; and (2) 3 rural communities will receive \$40 million in assistance and block grants.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Improve the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA).	Pending	The federal banking regulatory agencies, at the request of the Clinton Administration, are in the process of approving final regulations which will: • provide clearer and more objective evaluation standards; • eliminate unnecessary documentation requirements; and • improve the consistency of the Community Reinvestment Act examinations and enforcement efforts.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Encourage private investment by providing a targeted investment tax credit.	Partial Accomplishment	After originally proposing an increase in the small business expensing limit to \$25,000, President Clinton signed into law an increase to \$17,500 as part of his 1993 Economic Plan. The change allows small business owners to expense 75% more of their purchases of depreciable assets, a measure that small businesses had sought unsuccessfully for years. The Treasury Department estimates that 1.3 million small businesses will benefit from the provision this year, and millions more in years to come. The Administration also has supported private investment by securing a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Help small businesses and entrepreneurs by offering a 50 percent tax exclusion.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Administration enacted, as part of its 1993 Economic Plan, a 50% capital gains tax exclusion targeted at investments in small businesses. The provision allows investors who buy newly issued stock in small businesses and hold that stock for more than 5 years to receive a 50 percent cut in the capital gains tax on the profit from the sale of the stock.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Make permanent the Research & Development tax credit.	Partial Accomplishment	The Administration secured a three-year extension of the Research & Development tax credit, retroactive to June 30, 1992 (when it had expired) and effective through June 30, 1995.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create a Civilian Research and Development Agency.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton has focused defense-related Research & Development on "dual-use" technologies by: • removing the word "Defense" from the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA) name to reflect a new commercial focus; • working along with the ARPA to launch the Technology Reinvestment Project, the largest multi-agency technology program ever, to stimulate dual-use development; and • increasing budgetary support of civilian-related research & development. For example, funding targets for the Advanced Technology Program, which takes economic growth as its sole goal, have increased from \$68 million in 1993 to \$450 million in 1995.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Open up foreign markets to quality American goods and services.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Administration has led the following set of successful initiatives to increase trade: • signed GATT/WTO into law December 8, 1994 (WTO took effect January 1, 1995); • signed NAFTA December 8, 1993, making North America the world's largest free-trade zone; and • has won commitments to open APEC markets to free trade by 2020 and all of the Americas to free trade by 2005.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Urge our trading partners to abandon unfair trade subsidies in key sectors like shipbuilding and aerospace.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton restarted talks on ship building that resulted in an agreement reached in July 1994 to eliminate foreign subsidies and other unfair trade practices by 1996. An aerospace agreement is pending.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Pass a stronger, sharper "Super 301" trade bill.	Partial Accomplishment	President Clinton reinstituted Super 301 through an Executive Order and has used it to bring our trading partners to the table. The United States and Japan reached Framework agreements on government procurement (telecommunications, medical technologies) and insurance October 1, 1994 and on flat glass December 12, 1994. President Clinton has also demonstrated his determination to act under Super 301 by instituting investigations of the practices governing Japan's auto parts industry and China's piracy of intellectual property. Also extended Super 301 in GATT legislation.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Support a free trade agreement with Mexico.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Administration secured Congressional approval for the largest free trade area in the world after negotiating labor and environmental side agreements for the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Create an Economic Security Council.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton issued an Executive Order establishing the National Economic Council (NEC) to help coordinate both domestic and international economic policy January 25, 1993.
PUTTING AMERICA TO WORK: Reform the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, banning trade negotiators from cashing in on their positions.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed Executive Order 12834 prohibiting all senior appointees from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses within five years of their employment termination January 20, 1993.
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Expand the Earned Income Tax Credit.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton included in his 1993 Economic Plan an historic expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) that will: • expand the EITC by \$21 billion over 5 years to reward work over welfare; and • provide more than 15 million households with incomes of \$27,000 or less with either a new or increased EITC when the program is fully implemented.
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Lower the tax burden on middle-class Americans.	Pending	President Clinton has proposed a Middle-Class Bill of Rights that includes a \$60 billion tax break for middle-class families that would provide: • a tax credit of up to \$500 per child for families making less than \$75,000; • a tax deduction for post-high school education expenses of up to \$10,000 per year for families making under \$100,000; • an expanded IRA that allows people to withdraw money tax-free and without penalty for education, medical expenses, or the purchase of a first home; and • a new re-employment program that makes individuals eligible for skill grants of up to \$3,000 and income contingent loans -- while consolidating the web of 50-60 federal training programs.
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Empower people on welfare with the education, training, and child care they need for up to two years so they can break the cycle of dependency.	Proposed	To reform welfare, President Clinton introduced the Work and Responsibility Act in June 1994 that includes several critical components. The act: • limits welfare for those able to work; • expands funding for training programs and child care to help people get off welfare as quickly as possible in order to work; and • contains the toughest child support enforcement measures ever proposed.
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Pass and sign into law the Family and Medical Leave Act.	Substantial Accomplishment	Though President Bush vetoed Family and Medical Leave legislation twice, President Clinton signed this legislation into law February 5, 1993, which offers employees 12 weeks of unpaid, job-guaranteed leave for childbirth, adoption, or personal or family illness. More than 40 million American workers will be covered under the legislation.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
REWARDING WORK AND FAMILIES: Strengthen child support enforcement.	Partial Accomplishment	In its first national push to crack down on deadbeat parents, the Department of Justice filed 28 child support cases seeking over \$1 million in overdue payments in December 1994, and more than 200 cases are under review. Also, each of the 94 U.S. attorneys has designated a child support enforcement coordinator, and prosecution guidelines have been developed to assist them in going after the most egregious violators. President Clinton's Work and Responsibility Act, introduced in June 1994, includes the toughest child support provisions ever. These provisions would double child support collections to \$20 billion by 2000 and place more emphasis on the responsibility of fathers, regular award updates, and the withholding of wages of those who do not regularly pay their child support.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Improve the way parents prepare their children for school.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton has pursued a comprehensive strategy to helping parents in their effort to become more actively involved in their children's education. Accomplishments to date: - signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Reauthorization which promotes partnerships between schools and families that recognize that each is mutually responsible for promoting student learning; - signed Head Start reform and Goals 2000 legislation that expand and enhance the role of parents in pre-school programs and schools; and - Secretary of Education Richard Riley, at President Clinton's request, is leading a national campaign to promote parental participation in their children's education, which includes gaining the support of religious, community, and business leaders.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Fully fund Head Start.	Partial Accomplishment	Increased funding for Head Start by \$760 million over 2 years that will help improve program quality and make it possible for thousands more children to participate in the program.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Fully fund the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton and Congress placed WIC on a full-funding path. Funding is projected to increase by \$610 million from 1993 to 1995 — a 21% gain. As a result, an additional one million people will have the opportunity to get the nutrition and care they need to stay healthy.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Dramatically improve K-12 education.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton has signed three acts that will help transform K-12 education: (1) the Goals 2000: Educate America Act; (2) the Improving America's Schools Act, reauthorizing the Elementary and Secondary Education Act; and (3) the Safe Schools Act. Together, these acts authorize more than \$13 billion in new support for reform and will: - codify the national education goals; - encourage states and schools to develop high standards for all students and schools; - develop comprehensive, bottom-up reform programs, including technology development, teacher training, and curriculum reform; - cut through tangled bureaucracies in order to get the education system to focus on enabling students to achieve high standards; and, - enable schools to become safer, with violence prevention efforts and new security measures. Some 41 states are planning their reforms right now—and more will follow soon.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Provide funds for violence-ridden schools to hire security personnel and purchase metal detectors.	Substantial Accomplishment	Passed the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Community Act and the Safe Schools Act, which provide over \$480 million in FY1995 to help schools fight violence and drug abuse. Schools can use funds for activities such as conflict resolution, after school programs, and drug prevention programs. Schools can use up to 25% of their funds to purchase metal detectors, develop safe zones, and hire school security personnel.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
LIFELONG LEARNING: Help communities open youth centers for teenagers who drop out of school.	Substantial Accomplishment	The Crime Bill includes several provisions that fulfill this promise: - the Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision effort will support academic and extracurricular programs after-school, on weekends, and in the summer for children and adolescents (For 1995, \$25.9 million will be available and \$567 million is authorized for 1996-2000); and - the Family and Community Endeavor Schools initiative will improve opportunities for at-risk children (\$11 million is available for 1995 and \$243 million is authorized for 1996-2000).
LIFELONG LEARNING: Develop a national apprenticeship-style system that offers non-college-bound students training valuable skills.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed the School-to-Work Opportunities Act on May 4, 1994 that provides \$250 million in 1995 for all 50 states to establish their own diverse school-to-work initiatives.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Create a national service program that allows young people to earn money for college.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton proposed and signed the National and Community Service Trust Act creating AmeriCorps September 21, 1993. AmeriCorps, within its first year, is already: - giving young people the chance to spend a year or more helping those within our communities grow safer, smarter, and healthier -- while earning an award of nearly \$5,000 to pay for college or job training; - engaging 20,000 Americans as AmeriCorps Members in its first year -- more than the Peace Corps at its height; and - consolidating existing Federal agencies and supporting local efforts to meet community needs.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Offer every American the opportunity to pay college loans back as a small percentage of income over time.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton incorporated student loan reform in his Economic Plan signed in August 1993, which included creating Individual Education Accounts. Individual Education Accounts will: - enable any student to get loans to pay for college or job training and to repay them in one of four ways, including "pay-as-you-go" repayment as a small percentage of income over time; - reduce borrowing fees; - cut red tape dramatically since more and more students will be given the option to borrow directly from one lender; and - save taxpayers more than \$4.3 billion. 105 schools are already participating in the new direct lending program. Some 20 million Americans will be able to benefit nationwide when the program is fully implemented.
LIFELONG LEARNING: Require every employer to spend 1.5 percent of payroll for continuing education and training, and provide training for all workers.	No Action	President Clinton has pursued providing training for all workers in a number of different ways: - increasing funding for reemployment services by 150 percent, enabling 400,000 more workers to participate in 1995 than in 1993; - offering individual skills assessments and help with business start-ups to those applying for unemployment services; and - helping states to plan or assemble networks of one-stop career centers to offer efficient, customer-driven access to counseling, labor-market information, job listings, training and education, and other reemployment services (about one-half of the states are doing so already).

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
LIFELONG LEARNING: Streamline the confusing array of publicly funded training programs.	Partial Accomplishment	A substantial number of the states are in the process of streamlining federal education and training programs and labor market information systems through state design and development of convenient one-stop career centers. The Administration's education and training agenda for the next two years includes the following objectives: • consolidate over 50 separate training programs into a set of customer-centered financing options that put workers in control of their own learning; • boost workers purchasing power through Skill Grants that are big enough to cover tuition and fees at a community college for up to two years; • provide for common points of access at community colleges so all workers can get easy access to reemployment services, performance data on training providers, skills training, and labor-market information; and • help states extend unemployment benefits to those dislocated workers who need retraining.
HEALTH CARE: Establish annual health care budget targets.	Proposed	President Clinton submitted his Health Security Act (HSA) to Congress September 1993. HSA called for caps on health insurance premiums.
HEALTH CARE: Ensure access to local health care alliances, comprised of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors.	Proposed	The Health Security Act included provisions that: • create regional health care alliances that will be required to incorporate into the organization any state-certified health insurer that is willing to enroll all eligible individuals; • ensure that each health care alliance offers recipients the opportunity to choose their health plan and means of payment; and • encourage regional alliances to use prospective budgeting in establishing their fee schedule.
HEALTH CARE: Eliminate tax breaks for drug companies that raise their prices faster than Americans' incomes rise.	Partial Accomplishment	President Clinton proposed and signed legislation, as part of his 1993 Economic Plan, that will eliminate drug price gouging. Subsequently, 17 pharmaceutical industry executives, representing two-thirds of the U.S. pharmaceutical market, agreed to hold price increases at or below the general inflation rate. The Health Security Act included provisions which require that manufacturers of drug products rebate part of their Medicare sales to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to provide an incentive for manufacturers to keep prices at reasonable levels.
HEALTH CARE: Reduce the administrative costs of health insurance companies.	Proposed	The Health Security Act included provisions which require that: • the National Health Board develop standardized forms for insurance companies, including a single claims form; • health insurers accept all those eligible and seeking enrollment, ban underwriting practices that help seek out the best risks, and prohibit insurers from denying coverage for those with pre-existing conditions; and • health insurers charge everyone in a region a community rate that can only differ by family type.
HEALTH CARE: Streamline the billing systems of health insurance companies to control costs and reduce billing fraud.	Proposed	The Health Security Act included provisions that: • provide for the simplification of claim forms; • require that Health Security Cards or "smart cards" containing essential health information are distributed to everyone; and • toughen penalties for fraud and abuse.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
HEALTH CARE: Ensure that every American is guaranteed a basic health care benefits package.	Proposed	The Health Security Act called for establishing a National Health Board that would be responsible for ensuring universal health care coverage through - require that every health insurer provide for all enrollees a basic health care package that includes specific services; - ensure that each health care alliance offers recipients the opportunity to choose their health plan; - amend the Medicaid statute to specify that all Medicaid enrollees are eligible to receive long term care covered under their state's medicaid plan; and - require that all eligible individuals enroll in a private health insurance plan and pay a share of their health insurance premium; and - require that each employer pay 80 percent of the health insurance premium for each employee.
HEALTH CARE: Protect small businesses from excessively high health care costs.	Proposed	The Health Security Act requires that health insurers charge those within a particular region a community rate that can only differ by family type.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Reduce the White House staff by 25% and challenge congress to do the same.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton had fulfilled this promise by September 1994: 350 jobs were cut from a staff of 1,394 during the Bush Administration. However, the new Congress has only accepted President Clinton's challenge in part. House leaders have promised to reduce committee staffs by one-third, with no cuts in personal staffs. The Senate has committed to no cuts.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Cut 100,000 federal government positions through attrition by FY 1995.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton issued an Executive Order in February 1993 requiring federal agencies and departments to eliminate 100,000 positions by FY1995. Already there are 98,000 fewer federal government jobs than in January 1993. The Administration is now projecting that 272,900 positions will be eliminated from the federal workforce over five years, bringing it to its smallest level since the Johnson Administration. By 1999, the workforce will be the smallest it has been since the Kennedy Administration.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Require federal managers and workers to achieve 3 percent across-the-board administrative savings in every agency.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton signed Executive Order 12837 in February 1993 which requires that federal government reduce its administrative expenses 14% by FY 1997. Already, administrative costs are down by more than 3 percent.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Eliminate taxpayer subsidies for narrow special interests.	Partial Accomplishment	President Clinton and Vice President Gore established the National Performance Review (NPR) unveiled in September 1993. At least 90 percent of NPR's recommendations are already in place, including the elimination of subsidies for such goods as honey and mohair.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Reform defense procurement and foreign aid.	Substantial Accomplishment	- Procurement reform has been a central goal of the Administration's reinventing government initiatives. President Clinton signed a Presidential Memorandum on Electronic Commerce to automate the procurement system in October 1993 and the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act in August 1994. Defense Secretary William Perry has ordered dramatic procurement reforms as well. - The Administration undertook an extensive review and restructuring of foreign aid programs and policies, which now include democracy promotion as a major foreign aid priority that includes information and exchange programs as well as major programs in South Africa, the Newly independent State of the former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe and countries in transition. Increased funding for the National Endowment for Democracy.

PROMISE	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Ask Congress to give the president line item veto authority.	Pending	In the 104th Congress, President Clinton is supporting the strongest version of the line item veto, with the broadest scope and effective immediately. OMB Director Alice Rivlin has already testified in favor of the line item veto and Associate Attorney General Walter Dellinger is also scheduled to testify. In the 103rd Congress, President Clinton supported expedited rescission authority, which was adopted in the House but never reached the full Senate for consideration.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Eliminate the tax deductions for special interest lobbying expenses.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan repealed the tax provision, dating back to 1962, that allowed businesses to deduct the cost of their lobbying expenses.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Stop the revolving door for top appointees.	Substantial Accomplishment	President Clinton has required all top appointees to sign a pledge that they will refrain from lobbying government agencies within their responsibilities for five years after leaving office. He has also required senior officials to pledge never to become registered agents on behalf of any foreign government.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Lobbying reform.	Proposed	President Clinton fought for the Lobbying Disclosure Bill.
A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT: Campaign finance reform.	Proposed	President Clinton fought for the Campaign Finance Reform Bill, versions of which passed both houses. On the first day of the current Congressional session, President Clinton called on the Congressional leadership to quickly enact campaign finance reform measures.

COMMUNICATING OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

The Administration has made importance progress in areas dealing with women, the economy, crime, children and families, and health. We need to be sure that the American people are aware of that progress. With only a short time left before this election, there are still a number of ways you can communicate OUR progress.

In doing so it is important for all federal employees to recognize that speeches and materials that discuss this Administration's policies, programs, legislative agenda and successes in this regard, are not political in nature for the purposes of the Hatch Act Amendments. Rather, such statements are the official business of the government and properly may be discussed and disseminated to the public.

There are a number of ways in which you can help tell the story of the Clinton Administration's successes. You can:

- Take advantage of your already scheduled appearances to spread the word about this Administration's accomplishments;
- Look for new opportunities to make appearances, using your own and other networks;
- Link up with local leaders who you know, particularly in targeted communities, and be sure that they have the information they need to get the message out about the accomplishments of this Administration. They, in turn, can do radio appearances and write letters-to-the-editor;
- Acting within the guidelines of the Hatch Act Reform Amendments of 1993, you can volunteer for the DNC's Speakers Bureau which can schedule you for radio shows and/or speeches. The Director of that Bureau is Jon-Christopher Bua and he can be reached at 488-5062.

If you have questions or need help, please call Doris Matsui, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Public Liaison, Office of Public Liaison, 456-2930.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

POLITICAL ACTIVITY BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES UNDER THE NEW HATCH ACT REGULATIONS

The Office of Personnel Management recently issued regulations implementing the Hatch Act Reform Amendments of 1993 (the Amendments). The Amendments are designed to provide most federal employees with greater opportunities to participate in the political process in a manner that is consistent with federal employment. The discussion below is a synopsis of the regulations found at 5 C.F.R. Part 734. If you are a federal employee, you always should consult your agency ethics official to address particular questions you may have.

It is important for all federal employees to recognize that speeches and materials that discuss this Administration's policies, programs, legislative agenda and successes in this regard, are not political in nature for the purposes of the Hatch Act Amendments. Rather, such statements are the official business of the government and properly may be discussed and disseminated to the public. Political activity is activity designed to further the partisan aims of a political party or individual, for example, political fundraising speeches or campaigning for specific partisan candidates for elective office.

Permissible Political Activity

Most federal employees, when acting consistent with the parameters outlined later in this document, may by law engage political activity, including:

- o direct, manage or work on political campaigns;
- o participate in meetings, briefings, or gatherings to assist campaigns or to discuss national or state party goals;
- o hold national or state party office or run as a delegate for a party's National Convention;
- o be the featured speaker or honored guest at fundraisers, political campaign events and national or state party events; and,
- o allow their name to be used on a fundraising invitation as "Special Guest" or "Honored Guest" or "Guest Speaker," but not their official title (other than "The Honorable," if appropriate).

There are some important parameters, however, most federal employees must observe when engaging in political activity. In particular, they may not engage in the above described activities:

1. during agency duty hours or while representing the United States in an official capacity;
2. while in a federal building (i.e., an employee may not engage in political activity in their office);
3. while wearing a government uniform or insignia of the government; and,
4. while using a government owned or leased vehicle.

Federal employees who are appointed by the President with Senate confirmation (and have nation-wide responsibility for the administration of federal law) or who are employed in the Executive Office of the President, are not subject to the four restrictions identified above, provided that costs associated with the political activity are not paid from federal dollars. These employees therefore may engage in political activity during business hours and in a federal building. Federal employees should, however, consult their agency to ensure it does not have other restrictions that might limit their freedom to engage in political activity (particularly the Departments of State, Justice and Defense).

Prohibited Political Activity for All Employees

All federal employees, without regard to position (except the President and Vice President) may not:

- o solicit, receive or accept political contributions (including cash or services if provided by a business or corporation);
- o host a fundraiser in their home;
- o solicit or accept uncompensated volunteer services from a subordinate;
- o allow their title, or authority associated with their official position, to be used in connection with political fundraising activities;
- o solicit or discourage the participation in any political activity of any person who: a) has a grant, license, contract, permit, ruling or certificate pending before their employing office, or b) is the

subject of an on-going audit, investigation or enforcement action by their employing agency; or,

- o run for partisan federal, state or local elective office.

Federal employees also may not use government resources (e.g., equipment, supplies, agency stationary, or other resources) to engage in political activity.

Federal employees travelling to engage in political activity (i.e., to speak at a political fundraiser) may not use federal funds; rather, the political entity on whose behalf the travel is incurred should pay the costs associated with their travel.

Officials Restricted from Engaging in Political Activity

Federal employees at certain agencies or in certain positions, with the exception of those employees at these agencies who are appointed by the President with Senate confirmation, continue to be subject to the old Hatch Act rules which prohibit them from engaging in political activity.

The agencies include:

Federal Bureau of Investigation	Federal Election Commission
United States Secret Service	Central Intelligence Agency
National Security Agency	Office of Special Counsel
Merit Systems Protection Board	National Security Council
Defense Intelligence Agency	Criminal Division (Justice)
Investigative Programs (Customs)	Off. of Law Enf. (ATF)

The positions include:

Career SES personnel	Administrative Law Judges
Contract Appeals Board Members	

While these employees may not engage in the activities described above, they may, like all federal employees, engage in the following activities (which are not considered to be political activities):

- o register as a member of a political party and vote;
- o attend a political convention, rally, fundraising event;
- o make financial contributions to a party or candidate campaign committee;

- o express an opinion on political subjects (provided it is not done in concert with a political party or a candidate for partisan office); and,
- o sign a political petition in their individual capacity.

Again, federal employees always should confer with their Designated Agency Ethics Official if they have any questions about the rules governing political activity.

SENIOR WOMEN APPOINTEE QUESTIONNAIRE

In order to get a better understanding of who we are and how we can help each other please fill out the following information and return it at soon as possible to:

Doris Matsui
Deputy Assistant to the President
Deputy Director of Public Liaison
Room 122 OEOB

or fax it to her attention at 202/456-6218.

NAME: _____

TITLE: _____

AGENCY: _____

PHONE: _____ FAX: _____

CITY & STATE OF ORIGIN: _____

WHAT ORGANIZATIONS DO YOU BELONG TO? (Professional, Academic, Social) _____

WHAT CONSTITUENCIES DO YOU WORK WITH ON A REGULAR BASIS?

DO YOU HAVE ANY REGULAR CONTACT WITH WOMEN LEGISLATORS (STATE OR LOCAL)? IF SO, PLEASE LIST. _____

IF YOU WOULD NOT MIND, PLEASE FURNISH US WITH YOUR HOME ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER. THIS IS FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY.

Address _____

Phone: _____

STUMP SPEECH FOR SURROGATES AND INTRODUCTORY SPEAKERS

I want to talk about our choice in this election. A choice between two sides that couldn't be further apart: between those who want to turn this country around, and those who want to turn back.

Just a few years ago, we had a White House that talked a good game, but sat on the sidelines and watched as our problems grew worse. They gave us rising deficits; meaner streets; hard times for women and children; pink slips for the middle class and tax breaks for the wealthy.

Every time we demanded that someone turn this country around, they would turn away.

But we came in to move things forward. To face America's problems. And to make Washington work again for ordinary people.

Democrats began work on the toughest issues that twelve years of Republican administrations wouldn't or couldn't do: putting our economic house in order, attacking crime, and helping Americans make better lives for themselves.

We have a long way to go, but we're making progress. We've seen some tough fights. And we're bound to see some more, because the people who don't want to see problems fixed have fought us every step of the way.

For years, the other side had no economic strategy for America's future. We Democrats put forward an economic plan. They tried to stop it. Newt Gingrich, like many Republican naysayers in Congress, said it would ruin the economy. But the result is that we've created more than 4,300,000 new American jobs so far -- almost all of them in the private sector.

We have more work to do, but we've made a good start.

For years, the other side complained about the deficit, but made it soar. Democrats are cutting the deficit by 255 billion dollars. The others tried to stop it. But now the deficit is going down for the first three years in a row since Harry Truman was President.

We have more work to do, but we've made a good start.

For years, the other side complained about government, but they actually made the bureaucracy grow. Democrats are cutting the bureaucracy by more than a quarter-of-a-million slots. They tried to stop us, but now the federal workforce is shrinking to the smallest size since John F. Kennedy was in the White House.

We have more work to do, but we've made a good start.

For years, they gave tax breaks to the wealthy, then tried to stop us when Democrats cut taxes for 90 percent of America's small businesses and 15 million families who work full time.

We have more work to do, but that's a mighty good start. Because, after years of irresponsibility and evasion, we're doing everything we can to make Washington work again for ordinary people.

When the other side had the White House, they let the Brady Bill languish in Congress. We fought hard for it. We took on the NRA, a lobby with a long-time grip on Washington, and we won!

Democrats won passage of the crime bill, three-strikes-and-you're-out, more cops on the street, and a ban on assault weapons. We're fighting on the side of every law enforcement organization in America, the people on the front lines in the fight against crime.

But when someone asked Republican Senator Phil Gramm if he felt comfortable blocking the crime bill, he said, "Not since Br'er Rabbit and the briar patch has anybody been as comfortable as we are."

They wanted to kill the crime bill while we have 11-year-old children killing children in our streets. And Phil Gramm says he feels as comfortable as a bunny.

When the other side had the White House, they turned their backs on women and children. They would not support the Family and Medical Leave Act and they instituted the "gag rule," which prevented doctors from telling women in family planning clinics all their options.

Someone ought to tell these people to stop living in the land of make-believe and get back to the real world.

The real world is where people worry about their future and what kind of lives their children will lead. That's why we're fighting to give more Americans a better chance at a good education. We want all families to be able to achieve the dream of sending their kids to college and having their children live a better life than their own. We changed college loans so graduates don't have to pay them off all at once at an interest rate few of us can afford.

All through the 1980s, the cost of college shot through the roof while conditions in some of our communities fell through the floor. We came up with a national service corps that puts young people to work on our problems so they can earn their way to college.

All these efforts say a lot about who Democrats are and how we see our country. We don't say government can solve every problem. We say people have a responsibility to do their part. And we know people need the tools to make a difference on their own and by working together.

Most Americans go to work in the morning hoping to do a decent job. And most of us look forward to a day when we can do something more important than what we did the day before.

But, last year, Bob Dole, the Republican leader in the Senate, said, "Every day I come to work, I feel...maybe we can stop something."

Imagine if an auto worker went to work hoping to throw a monkey wrench into the assembly line. Imagine if an umpire for Major League Baseball went to work, just dying to trip a runner as he heads around third for home. We've got people like that in Washington, who want to keep us from going forward at every turn.

Harry Truman used to say that any jackass can knock down a barn. Thank heavens we have a President in the White House who wants to build this country up.

The choice is clear. America has a choice between Democrats who want to face real problems -- and Republicans who want to run away from them. Those who work for the good of their country -- and those who just work for the good of their party.

As Franklin Roosevelt would say, don't let the other side clip the wings of the American eagle to feather their own nest.

When FDR tried to change this country and lift America out of the Depression, the old guard in Washington tried to stop him from doing it, too. Almost everyone in America wanted to fix the problems, except for a few on the other side.

Back then, the obstructionists were named "Martin and Barton and Fish." Today, their names are Gingrich and Gramm and Dole.

When Democrats started cleaning up years of debris from their economic mess, who tried to stand in the way?

Gingrich and Gramm and Dole.

When Democrats fought for the crime bill to fight the crime in our communities, who tried to stand in the way?

Gingrich and Gramm and Dole.

When Democrats reformed college loans to make them more affordable and accessible to the middle class, who tried to stand

in the way?

That's right: Gingrich and Gramm and Dole. (Sounds like three undertakers at a funeral home.)

One member of their team even said, "We've killed health reform. Now, we've got to make sure our fingerprints are not on it."

These people would rather embarrass the President of the United States than do the hard work of helping our country.

I'm proud to say that we Democrats are facing the real problems. We're taking on the tough challenges. We're going to keep fighting to bring change to Washington, and we're not going to turn back now.

Last month, however, 300 Republican politicians gathered on the steps of Congress to sign what they call a "Contract with America."

With an election around the corner, they had to come up with something. But they looked ahead to all the challenges we Americans face, and they didn't have any answers.

So, what did they do? They went back into their dusty, old attic, full of tired ideas from the 1980s: Tax breaks for the wealthy. Paid for by billions of dollars in debt. Reinstated the "gag rule." Cuts in Medicare for the elderly. Cuts in veterans' benefits. And they call it a "Contract with America."

It's more like a Contract on America. A contract on fiscal responsibility. A contract on older Americans. A contract on the middle class. A contract on women. A contract on change, on progress, on moving America forward. A contract on turning this country around.

In the days of Teddy Roosevelt, the letters "G.O.P." stood for "Grand Old Party." Today, they stand for "grumpy old program."

But America rejected that program once before, and we'll reject that old program again.

It's time to stand up for turning this country around. For moving America forward.

For putting our economic house in order. For giving our people the tools to fight crime in their communities. For helping our people find the chance to get ahead. For assuming the awesome responsibility of preparing America to compete and win in the new global economy.

page 5

It's time to stand up for leaders who aren't stuck in the failed, old ways of the past. For leaders who believe in the promise of America, in moving America forward and turning this country around.

Ladies and gentlemen, I'm proud to stand up for...

STUMP SPEECH FOR SURROGATES ON ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR WOMEN

THE RESULTS OF THE 1994 ELECTION WILL MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE FOR WOMEN AND OUR FAMILIES

Because women are concerned about issues like jobs and economic security, about the need to meet our responsibilities at work and at home, about being safe from violent crime, making sure that women's health gets the attention it deserves, and that our families get the health care we need -- this election is important to us. Here are some examples of the questions that are at stake in 1994:

WILL NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICIES CONTINUE TO GO FORWARD - OR BACK?

Economics is the key for every family's security. Just two years ago, our country faced rising federal deficits and fewer job opportunities. Today we have begun to turn the economy around. The federal deficit is lower and private sector jobs have increased. More private sector jobs have been created in less than two years of President Clinton's administration than in all four years of his predecessor.

In addition to jobs created, the Clinton policies enable millions of middle class families to keep more of what they make. The Earned Income Tax Credit will lower taxes for more than 15 million hard working, lower income households. That tax credit is even more important to working women, who are more likely to be lower paid.

Women business owners are also getting a break. The Small Business Administration has changed its rules and simplified the paperwork to make more assistance available to more women business owners.

In contrast to this record, Republican candidates for Congress have announced their economic policy is to go backward - back to the days of more tax breaks for the wealthy and increased military spending. We can't afford to go back!

WILL WE BE ABLE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF OUR FAMILIES?

Today's families are squeezed for time as well as money. The very first bill signed by President Clinton was the Family and Medical Leave Act, which ensures reasonable job protection to workers trying to meet their responsibilities to children and elderly relatives.

Our children need a good education. From Head Start to Higher Ed, this administration takes education seriously. That's why we passed the Federal Direct Student Loan Reform, which makes low cost college loans more accessible, the National Service Act, so young people can earn early college tuition by community service; the Women's Educational Equity Act, to overcome gender bias in schools; and Goals 2000, which sets national education goals and works with local communities to reach the.

What can our families expect from Republicans? Here's one clue: Every single member of the Republican leadership in Congress voted against the Family and Medical leave Act.

WILL WE BE SAFE IN OUR HOMES, ON THE STREETS, IN OUR COMMUNITIES?

Finally we have a President and Congress brave enough to take on the National Rifle Association! With President Clinton's leadership, Congress passed the Brady Bill, which imposes a waiting period for handgun purchases and a ban on military style assault weapons.

Violence against women is a serious problem. The Crime and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 includes several very important sections dealing with domestic violence, registration of sexually violent offenders and tougher punishment for repeat sex offenders.

Now the NRA is working with the Republican Party to punish lawmakers who voted to stop the violence. Every member of the national Republican leadership voted against the Brady Bill and the Crime Bill! That's why the NRA wants them to win.

WILL WOMEN'S HEALTH GET THE ATTENTION IT DESERVES?

Whatever other jobs we have, women are the caregivers in our society, responsible for our own health care and that of our families. But too often, our health care was left behind. Issues of women's health were overlooked by the medical establishment. The incidence of breast cancer among women has soared, while our reproductive health was turned into a political battleground.

We have increased funding for breast cancer research and prevention; and launched the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer to work toward prevention, treatment and someday the eradication of breast cancer. The Women's Health Initiative is the largest clinical research study ever; and more research is underway to deal with ovarian cancer and osteoporosis.

President Clinton ended the political attacks on women's reproductive health care, trusting women to make their own private decisions. He repealed the gag rule, which prevented doctors from telling women in family planning clinics all their options, and signed the Freedom of Access to Clinic Bill, which

protects clinics from bullies and terrorists.

By making health care a major priority for his administration, President Clinton moved this important issue to the top of our national agenda. One year was too little time to pass the Health Security Act, but we began the effort to make affordable health insurance coverage available to all. The President will continue to fight for health care reform, and Hillary Rodham Clinton will continue to be our advocate and spokesperson.

We know that most Republicans in Congress opposed every effort at health care reform. What else did they do about women's health? Nine out of 10 Republican leaders voted against the Clinic Access Bill -- voted against protecting women and health care providers from violence. And hidden in the fine print of the Republican "Contract" is an attempt to bring back the gage rule on health care providers!

WILL WOMEN'S VOICES BE HEARD IN OUR GOVERNMENT -- AND WILL WE MATTER?

Here are some of the women who are making history -- and making policy in the Clinton Administration, with more women serving at higher levels of our government than ever before: Attorney General Janet Reno; Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala; Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary; Office of Management and Budget Director-designate Alice Rivlin; Ambassador to the United Nations Madeline Albright; Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors Laura D'Andrea Tyson.

Working together with leaders like Senators Barbara Mikulski, Barbara Boxer, Dianne Feinstein, Patty Murray, and Carol Moseley-Braun, these women have thrown open the doors to the Old Boys Club. That means that the issues important to us are now decided by a government in which we are included; and that the role models for our daughters include a new generation of leaders.

WOMEN HAVE A LOT AT STAKE IN THIS ELECTION. OUR VOTES WILL DETERMINE WHETHER WE HAVE A GOVERNMENT THAT TAKES US SERIOUSLY - OR TAKES US BACK.

DEMOCRATIC ★ NATIONAL ★ COMMITTEE

David Wilhelm, Chairman

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senior Women Appointees
FR: Jon-Christopher Bua
RE: DNC Speakers Bureau/ Coordination with Administration Appointees
DA: 10/18/94

The DNC Speakers Bureau is now offering its services to schedule Administration appointees to speak on behalf of the President's successful agenda on local and national radio and on television.

We hope that you might take this opportunity to participate in targeted events occurring in the weeks before the November elections, and in the upcoming months leading to the 96' reelection campaign.

Please call me at your earliest convenience, as we will require the names and telephone numbers of each of your personal schedulers to facilitate our scheduling activities.

We look forward to working with you.

Jon-Christopher Bua
Director, Democratic National Committee, Speakers Bureau
Phone (202) 488 5062
Fax (202) 488 5081

*"Never before have American women had so many options
-- or been asked to make such difficult choices.
It's time not only to make women full partners in government,
but to make government work for women."*

-- William Jefferson Clinton and Albert Gore, Putting People First

The President and his Administration made an unprecedented commitment to empowering women through greater economic security, more workplace flexibility, and more emphasis on children and families and on women's health and safety. They invested in the economic and personal security of women through the President's economic plan and education reforms, the Family and Medical Leave Law, the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Brady Law, and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. They advanced women's rights through a series of executive and legislative actions that allow women the freedom to make their own reproductive decisions and to do so safely, with accurate information and without obstruction. They put women's health concerns at the top of the public health agenda by initiating a comprehensive approach to women's health designed to end the inequities that have plagued research, clinical practice and health care education. Finally, the President and his Administration changed the face of governing by giving women a greater voice in all branches of the federal government, including Cabinet-level posts never before held by women.

What does all this really mean for women?

1. It means that more than two million women are working in jobs created since President Clinton took office.
2. It means that millions more single working mothers will get a tax break to help their earnings go farther.
3. It means that medical researchers with promising breakthroughs in breast cancer detection and treatment will get the funding they need.
4. It means that for the first time, mothers, regardless of family income, will be able to get their children the vaccines they need.
5. It means that a woman who wants to take time off from work to care for an ailing parent or child can do so . . . and know her job will be there when she gets back.
6. It means that more children will get nutritional assistance through the WIC program and that disadvantaged preschoolers will be better served by HeadStart.
7. It means that young women studying science and engineering will have new career opportunities denied them in the past.
8. It means that women unsure of how to deal with an unintended pregnancy will be able to get professional advice and counsel and will know that the option of abortion is safe and legal. It also means that couples looking to adopt will soon be able to do so with less difficulty and red tape.
9. It means that women will be able to register to vote at the motor vehicle registry, through the mail, at social service offices and elsewhere—to make it as easy as possible to exercise their right to shape our political future.
10. It means that the history books young girls read will now include leadership figures like Janet Reno, Alice Rivlin, Donna Shalala, Madeleine Albright, Ruth Bader Ginsberg, Tipper Gore, Carol Browner, Hazel O'Leary, and Hillary Rodham Clinton.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN

A prominent feature of the presidencies of Presidents Reagan and Bush was their attack on reproductive choice, both at home and around the world. At the same time, these Republican administrations opposed attempts to improve access to the democratic process for millions of Americans, including the many American women who are not registered to vote.

Reproductive Health – The President continues to protect the right of American women to make their own reproductive choices. He repealed the "Gag Rule" that restricted abortion counseling at federally funded family planning clinics, revoked the import ban on RU-486, reversed the ban on abortion services at military hospitals, repealed the Mexico City policy that banned funding to international organizations that promoted comprehensive family planning; strengthened support for international family planning and reproductive health initiatives, and signed the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act to ensure that women and their doctors can enter clinics without fearing intimidation and violence. The Department of Health and Human Services implemented a change to the Hyde Amendment obligating states to pay for abortions for poor women whose pregnancies result from rape or incest or endanger the life of the mother.

Empowerment of Women – The United States' delegation to the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, led by Vice President Gore, successfully advocated a global approach to improving the status of women and stabilizing the world's population. The United States forged a partnership with more than 150 nations around a program of action that promotes gender equality, reproductive health, and universally recognized human rights that apply to reproduction and recognizes the importance of addressing the threat posed to women's health by unsafe abortions. The conference emphasized the necessity not only of increased access to contraceptives, but also of sustainable economic development, a reduction in child and maternal mortality, and the empowerment of women through increased educational and economic opportunities.

Motor Voter – President Clinton signed the National Voter Registration Act, which makes it easier and more flexible for citizens to register to vote. This will enfranchise women—who comprise 52% of the population—by making it easier for women who are on welfare, homebound, or simply unable to build in extra time between work and family to register to vote through the mail, at motor vehicle registries, unemployment offices, vocational rehabilitation agencies, and welfare offices. These programs will give an additional 65 million Americans, including tens of millions of women who have been left out of the democratic process, a way to make their voices heard.

Women in the Military – "You're too old, you can't see, and you're a woman." That's what Hillary Rodham Clinton was told in 1975 by a Marine Corps recruiter when she inquired into joining the Corps. Today, opportunities for women in the military have been expanded dramatically. Under the Clinton Administration, combat aircraft and surface warships were opened to women and the criteria used to bar women from ground combat positions has been redefined, giving women access to 259,000 previously male-only positions. Last year, the U.S.S. Eisenhower became the Navy's first permanently coed combat ship and the Army approved a plan to include women soldiers in the prestigious Old Guard, responsible for guarding the Tomb of the Unknowns and for greeting visiting heads of state. During 1993 and 1994, promotion and reenlistment rates for women in the senior and enlisted ranks have been even higher than those of their male counterparts.

WOMEN APPOINTEES

President Clinton pledged to appoint an Administration that "looked like America." As the *Baltimore Sun* noted in an editorial, he has delivered on that promise "more fully than even he could have predicted. No Administration has ever produced such diversity."

Overall Administration Appointments – 44 percent of President Clinton's appointees were women—by far the highest percentage of any Administration in history. Women hold 32 percent of top-level appointments.

In addition to the sheer numbers of women appointed by President Clinton, there were a number of women appointed to Cabinet-level posts never before occupied by women, including Attorney General Janet Reno, Council of Economic Advisors Chair Laura D'Andrea Tyson, OMB Director Alice Rivlin and Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary.

Women populate the ranks of the sub-cabinet as well. At the Department of Justice, for example, the Deputy Attorney General and 7 of the 11 Assistant Attorneys General are women.

Judicial Selection Record – Of the Clinton Administration's 141 nominations to the federal bench, 45 are women. 59% of all the judicial nominees are women and minorities. Before President Clinton took office, one of every five active federal judges was a woman or a racial minority; as of July 1 of last year, the number had increased to one of four.

The Alliance for Justice reported that federal judicial appointments in 1993 demonstrated "unparalleled diversity." And the quality and professionalism of these nominees prove that excellence and diversity are not mutually exclusive goals. The proportion of the Clinton Administration's judicial nominees who received the American Bar Association's highest rating exceeded that of the past three administrations.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

When President Clinton took office, the country faced major economic challenges, including rising federal deficits, a jobless recovery, and a legacy of more than a decade of underinvestment. Female heads of households, an ever-increasing portion of the labor force, were particularly hard hit by worsening economic conditions and decreasing workplace-based benefits. Entrepreneurial women were hindered by the weak economy and by other barriers to their success.

Economic Growth and Job Creation – The President's economic plan is putting our economic house back in order. Under the Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by \$708.4 billion over 5 years. Nearly 6 million jobs were created in the first 23 months of this Administration. 87% of these new jobs were in the private sector. One of the surveys economists use to measure job creation, recently redesigned to better measure women's labor force participation, suggests that as of December 1994, women contributed nearly half of the net job creation since January 1993.

EITC – The Earned Income Tax Credit, dramatically increased as part of the President's economic plan, will make work pay for over 15 million families and households making up to \$27,000. A majority of the beneficiaries of this tax credit are female workers and their families. For working mothers with minimum wage jobs, the increased EITC is the equivalent of up to a 40% pay raise.

Working Women – The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor surveyed over a quarter of a million working women to learn more about their experiences in the workplace. The Department of Labor is now developing initiatives to encourage the private sector to respond to the needs identified by the survey participants—an increase in pay and benefits, assistance in balancing work and family, more job training opportunities, and an end to discrimination. President Clinton directed the heads of the executive branch agencies to expand opportunities for flexible family-friendly work arrangements within each agency, including job sharing, career part-time employment, alternative work schedules, telecommuting, and satellite work locations.

Greater Technical Assistance to Women-Owned Businesses – Along with its plan to revitalize the economy as a whole, the Clinton Administration has encouraged the formation and development of women-owned businesses. The Small Business Administration (SBA) is creating a women's mentoring program at sites around the country, where women business owners join together to share information and network. In addition, the SBA created resource guides that include information about technical assistance and loan resources in every state.

Access to Capital for Women-Owned Businesses – The SBA took several steps to increase the capital available to women-owned firms. The SBA established goals for dramatically expanding lending to women-owned businesses, increasing the number of loans to women 86% from 3,880 in 1993 to 7,211 in 1994. Small business loans to women reached \$1.17 billion in 1994, up from \$721.9 million in 1993, and represented 20% of the total SBA loan volume. These efforts complement SBA's innovative "prequalification pilot program," under which SBA certifies that a woman business owner is eligible for a federally guaranteed loan *before* she selects a lender—increasing lending to women-owned businesses and reducing the paperwork involved in such borrowing. The SBA's new "LowDoc" loan program allows prospective borrowers to secure loans without paperwork hassles or long waits for approval, relying on their character and credit history. Early results indicate that women are receiving over 30 percent of

these loans.

Expanding Procurement Opportunities for Women-Owned Businesses – The Administration worked closely with congressional leaders to ensure that a goal for procurement contracts with women-owned business was included in the recent procurement-reform bill. This goal represents a several-fold increase in contracting opportunities for women-owned businesses. The SBA established a pilot project to bring together business groups and select government agencies to increase contracting with women-owned firms.

FIGHTING CRIME, INCREASING SAFETY AND SECURITY

Perhaps no issue grips American women more than the fear of crime and gun violence. In a typical year, 2.5 million American women ages 12 years and older are raped, robbed or assaulted or are the victim of a threatened or attempted violent crime. Two-thirds of these attacks are committed by someone the victim knows.

Safer Streets – Thanks to President Clinton's leadership, the Brady Law and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the products of more than six years of bi-partisan efforts to take back our streets and increase the safety and security of American women and their families, are finally the law of the land. In addition to imposing a waiting period for handgun purchases, adding 100,000 more police to our streets, stiffening penalties for criminals, and banning military-style assault weapons, the crime bill invests heavily in increasing the personal security of women.

Violence Against Women Grants – Nearly \$1 billion dollars will be invested to support police and prosecutor efforts as well as victims services in cases involving sexual violence or domestic abuse, and for programs that strengthen enforcement.

Domestic Violence – The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act also triples funding for battered women's shelters, to a total of \$325 million over six years, prohibits domestic abusers subject to a court restraining order from possessing a firearm, creates new federal penalties for persons who cross state lines to commit crimes of domestic violence, and establishes a National Domestic Violence Hotline to provide information and assistance to victims of domestic violence. In addition, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is working with States and private organizations to develop effective measures for reducing the threat that women face of physical and sexual assault at the hands of partners, acquaintances and strangers.

Registration of Sexually Violent Offenders – The Act requires criminals convicted of a sexually violent offense to register with state law enforcement agencies upon their release from prison and to remain registered for a ten-year period. In addition, state prison officials are required to notify appropriate agencies of the release of such offenders.

Repeat Sex Offenders – The Act doubles the maximum term of imprisonment for repeat sex offenders convicted of Federal sex crimes.

Victims of Crime – The Act allows victims of Federal violent and sex crimes to speak at the sentencing of their assailants. It strengthens requirements for sex offenders and child molesters to pay restitution to their victims and improves other victim-assistance programs.

Protections for Victims of Gender Motivated Violence – For the first time, victims of gender motivated violence have the right to file a Federal civil rights cause of action to seek compensatory and punitive damages and other relief from the person who committed the crime against them.

Rape Shield Law – The Act extends "rape shield" protections to all criminal and civil cases involving alleged sexual misconduct, thereby barring embarrassing and irrelevant inquiries into a victim's sexual history.

HEALTH CARE

Women are society's caregivers, responsible not only for their own health but also for the health of their children, spouses, and parents. Despite being the biggest consumers of health care services, women have a harder time getting health coverage than men. And those lucky enough to have insurance at all pay more; women ages 15 to 44 pay 67 percent more out-of-pocket for health care than their male counterparts.

At the same time, women are increasingly at risk for some of our most deadly diseases. For example, the incidence of AIDS is increasing at a faster rate among women than men. The lifetime risk of developing breast cancer has risen from 1 in 20 women twenty years ago to 1 in every 8 today. Heart disease has long been thought of as a men's disease, but in 1992 it killed approximately 360,000 women and was the leading cause of death in women. The Clinton Administration has launched or supported a variety of programs to improve women's health and to solve the nation's health care crisis.

Increased Funding for Breast Cancer Research – Since President Clinton took office, federal funding for breast cancer research at the National Institutes of Health has increased 65%—to \$379 million in fiscal year 1995 alone. The Department of Defense distributed an additional \$240 million, allocated in fiscal years 1993 and 1994, to fund 450 research, training and research infrastructure-building grants; the fiscal year 1995 budget includes another \$150 million to be awarded by the Department of Defense. The Clinton Administration initiated the creation of the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer, a blueprint for a partnership among scientists, policymakers, activists, and the private sector, to work to prevent, to diagnose, to treat and ultimately to eradicate breast cancer.

Mammography Initiatives – First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton joined with the Health Care Financing Administration and the Public Health Service (PHS) Office on Women's Health to launch a campaign to educate Medicare recipients and health care professionals about the availability of mammography benefits under the program and about the importance of regular breast cancer screening for older women. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) implemented quality standards for mammography facilities to ensure reliable mammograms and the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) has developed and publicized guidelines on mammography to inform health care professionals and consumers about how to obtain a high quality mammogram. In addition, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention collaborates with States, the American Cancer Society and other organizations to provide greater access to mammography and follow-up services, especially for low-income, elderly and minority women.

The Health Security Act – President Clinton introduced his Health Security Act to guarantee affordable, secure health insurance to every American. The legislation covered a range of benefits that are essential for women—preventive measures including mammograms and Pap smears, reproductive services, prescription drugs and prenatal care—and invested in a new federal long-term care program. The President remains committed to providing health insurance to every American and to containing health care costs. This year, he will work with the Congress to take the first steps towards these goals.

Women's Health Initiative – This initiative, the largest clinical research study ever conducted on either men or women, is an exploration of the major causes of death, disability and frailty in

post-menopausal women: heart disease, breast and colon cancer, and osteoporosis. The initiative is also the first major study of the effects of hormone replacement therapy. An emphasis on including minority women at each clinical site is a major component of the study.

Increased Commitment to Combatting AIDS – The President created the National Task Force on AIDS Drug Development, charged with expediting the search for new treatments for AIDS and HIV; increased funding for the Ryan White CARE Act for outpatient AIDS care; increased the National Institutes of Health's spending for AIDS research; and increased funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The National Institutes of Health sponsored research on AZT treatment for HIV-positive pregnant women that will result in a dramatic reduction in the number of babies who are born infected, increased significantly the number of women participating in AIDS clinical trials and the number of epidemiological studies of HIV in women, and began exploring woman-controlled barrier methods for preventing transmission of HIV.

Preventing Unnecessary Hysterectomies – NIH is examining some of the reproductive problems facing American women, such as endometriosis and uterine fibroids, with the hope of finding better ways to prevent or treat these conditions so that fewer hysterectomies are necessary. The PHS Office on Women's Health will continue to foster new activities designed to increase knowledge about conditions in women that lead to infertility and unnecessary hysterectomy.

Promoting Gender Equity in Medical Education – A culturally appropriate women's health curriculum is under development by the Administration and the Association of American Medical Colleges for distribution to all medical schools. The model curriculum will present information not currently a part of most medical school educations.

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health – The Administration established the first Department-level position at the Department of Health and Human Services dedicated solely to improving women's health. Initiatives underway at the PHS Office on Women's Health, directed by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health, include promoting healthy behaviors in young women and increasing understanding of the impact of environmental factors on women's health.

Women Serving in the Armed Forces and Women Veterans – A Women Veterans Division was established at the Veterans Administration's National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) to study, to treat and to provide training about PTSD in women. In addition, the VA held training sessions on the diagnosis and treatment of sexual trauma, hired counsellors to treat the aftereffects of sexual harassment and assault and established fellowships in women's health at six VA hospitals. The Department of Defense has improved the delivery of primary and preventive health care to women on active duty and recently surveyed active duty women to find out how to better its efforts.

TAKING CARE OF OUR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Despite widespread support in Congress, the Family and Medical Leave Act was not enacted during the Reagan or Bush Administrations. Presidents Reagan and Bush talked about "family values," but it is the Clinton Administration that took action to help preserve families and encourage the values that keep them strong.

Family and Medical Leave – Under the Clinton Administration, American workers are no longer forced to choose between their job and their family at times of crisis. The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for an infant or a loved one without losing their job.

Family Preservation and Support Act – The President's economic plan included a billion-dollar program that provides an array of supportive services to children and families designed to help strengthen them and prevent child abuse and neglect.

Child Support Enforcement – The President introduced the 1994 Work and Responsibility Act, which includes the toughest child support enforcement laws ever proposed and would double federal child support collections by the year 2000. Individuals shirking their child support payment responsibilities could have their wages garnisheed, their drivers license revoked, and be tracked down across state lines.

Encouraging Work Over Welfare Dependency – The President is committed to dramatic reform of the welfare system that will make welfare a temporary hand up, not a permanent handout. The President's 1994 Work and Responsibility Act was designed to reform the system to reward work, to promote responsibility and to protect the interests of children. The Administration is committed to a constructive dialogue with Congress to find the best way to achieve these shared goals.

Immunization Plan – President Clinton acted upon the importance of disease prevention for our nation's children by sponsoring and signing the comprehensive Childhood Immunization Initiative, ensuring that children, regardless of family income, will be vaccinated against disease.

WIC– President Clinton has increased funding for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) in each of his budgets. As a result, more nutritionally at-risk, low-income infants, children under the age of five, and breast-feeding and postpartum women are being served than ever before. More than one million participants have been added to the program since fiscal year 1993—an 18.2 percent increase in participation. In 1995, approximately seven million women and children are expected to benefit from this program.

HeadStart – Based on the recommendations of a bipartisan committee, the President and Health and Human Services Secretary Shalala implemented quality improvements in HeadStart that moved this popular program for disadvantaged preschoolers into the 21st century. The Administration also initiated the creation of a new program to serve disadvantaged infants and toddlers aged zero to three.

End Adoption Discrimination and Delays – Legislation passed as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Reauthorization prevents discrimination against interracial adoptions and reduces the time children have to wait in foster care.

EDUCATION

The percentage of American women ages 25 and over who have at least a high school education increased substantially between 1970 and 1990, particularly among black women. Although equal access to education has always been a foundation of women's struggle for equality, access alone is not enough. As we educate girls and women, we must examine what subjects they learn and how they learn them and how they are treated in the classroom by their teachers and peers. The Clinton Administration's education initiatives increase women's involvement in education and will improve their academic success and professional opportunities.

Women's Educational Equity Act – Demonstrating the commitment of the Clinton Administration to equality in education, the Administration proposed to increase funding for the WEEA by 100% from fiscal year 1994 to fiscal year 1995. WEEA has been changed to enable the program to support demonstration projects, which may include training in the prevention of sexual harassment, support and encouragement for girls and women involved in math, science and other fields in which they are underrepresented, and support and assistance for pregnant and parenting students.

Goals 2000 – The Goals 2000: Educate America Act provides resources to states and communities to implement comprehensive education reforms designed at the state and local level. To support women in gaining access to high-paying, high-skill jobs in math and science-related fields, one of the objectives of the national education goals is to increase the number of women and minorities who complete degrees in math, science and engineering.

Student Loan Reform – The Federal Direct Student Loan Program increases access to higher education by giving millions of students the opportunity to take advantage of lower-cost loans and better repayment terms. The Income Contingent Loan Repayment program will allow participants who have received a student loan to make repayments based on their income. This allows people to take lower-paying jobs, or to leave their jobs—for example, to raise a family—without the penalty of loan default.

AmeriCorps – One of the most important accomplishments of the Clinton Administration, this program will inspire our young citizens and provide them with opportunities to serve their communities. National Service also helps students further their education; those who want to contribute to their communities through public service in AmeriCorps can receive college tuition assistance.

The School-to-Work Opportunities Act – This legislation invests in statewide systems of education and training that prepare students for further education and for high-skill, high-wage jobs. Through integrated work-based and school-based learning experiences, women and girls develop academic and technical skills that enable them to compete for a range of jobs in sectors of the economy traditionally dominated by men.

Increasing Parental Involvement – The National Family Involvement Partnership for Learning is a national initiative that encourages and support efforts to help families to take a more active role in their children's learning and that encourages businesses to allow employees to participate more fully in their children's schooling.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For too long, many girls interested in a career in science abandoned this goal while still in school, hampered by the biases against girls that persist in our nation's classrooms and discouraged by the dearth of female role models. For too long, those women who did become scientists were confronted by an impenetrable "old boys network" in the scientific community. For too long, a promising area of medical research was blocked despite its potential for helping and healing millions of Americans afflicted with heretofore intractable diseases. And for too long, the potential for applying advances in detection technology used by the defense, space and computer graphics industries to help save women's lives went unexplored.

National Science and Technology Policy – In August 1994, the President and Vice President announced the Clinton Administration's science policy statement, "Science in the National Interest." This national science and technology policy will encourage women and underrepresented minorities to pursue careers in the sciences and promote gender equity within scientific fields and the health professions.

Women Scientists – The Clinton Administration has appointed female scientists to top-level government research and science policy positions. Among other important positions, women hold the posts of Chief Scientist at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and at the Department of Commerce, Associate Director for Science at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, Deputy Director at the National Science Foundation, Director of the Office of Energy Research at the Department of Energy and Director for Defense Research and Engineering at the Department of Defense.

Removal of the Fetal Tissue Research Ban – On his first day in office, President Clinton ended a five-year moratorium on federal funding of human fetal tissue transplantation research. This research has important therapeutic implications for diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's.

Breast Cancer Detection Technology – The PHS Office on Women's Health (OWH) and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) have initiated an exploration into applying imaging technology used by the defense, space, and computer graphics industries to the early detection of breast cancer. OWH and NCI will facilitate collaborations among those involved in imaging technology in government, academia and industry to further the development of this potentially life-saving application.

Chronicles

Her Front-Row Seat to History

By Sarah Booth Conroy

Washington Post Staff Writer

On Aug. 15, 1944, Eleanor Davies Tydings swam with Gen. George Marshall in the Adirondacks.

"What time is it?" he asked.

"Just 6 p.m.," came the reply.

"Well, I can tell you now, we just invaded the South of France."

In her 90 years, Tydings, later Ditzen, has had a great seat on the bucking bronco of history. "I had a darn good ride on the merry-go-round," she said.

Her daughter, Eleanor Shapiro, and son, former senator Joe Tydings of Maryland, eight grandchildren and four greats gave their mother a dinner dance for 100 on April 27, the "70th anniversary of her 20th birthday." The nonagenarian danced until midnight, long after Chron and Chronicler and many younger were danced out.

Doubtless by contract with an otherworldly authority, she is still beautiful, tall and straight, with good bones and eyes that miss nothing. Her life shows how women of another era used their wiles and wits.

Today she is appreciated for founding the Washington Hospital Center. "I was chairman of the Washington Red Cross nurses' aides during World War II," she said the other day, in her Upper Northwest Washington apartment full of photographs of her accomplices. "And the hospitals here were filthy, ill-equipped, in decaying buildings. I was told there was not enough big private money here, so I made Millard Tydings's life hell until he introduced a bill in Congress to build the center."

"I didn't know him very well, when we married," she said. "In April 1935, I had come home to say I couldn't live any longer with my first husband [millionaire Thomas Cheeseborough]."

"Two days later, Millard and I met and fell madly in love. He was brilliant, witty—the most eligible bachelor in town. He was 45, I was 30. There wouldn't have been so much talk, but my father, Joseph Davies, and my mother, Emlen Knight, were getting a divorce after 33 years, so he could marry Marjorie Merriweather Post [the cereal heiress]. . . . Millard and I were married December 27."

Joseph Davies was Franklin Roosevelt's ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1937-38. His "Mission to Moscow" (the title of his ensuing book) was to persuade Stalin to fight Hitler. And in 1942, Davies took a secret letter to Stalin to keep him from making a separate peace. Mrs. Ditzen still has mementos from his tour, including a silver frame that Stalin gave containing his picture to her father. She replaced it.

Millard and Eleanor Tydings spent their honeymoon on Marjorie Post's famous Sea



Eleanor Davies Tydings Ditzen beneath her portrait from generations ago.

Cloud yacht. During a night in Nassau, Tydings mentioned casually that he'd opposed the vote for women. "I was furious," she said. Before long they weren't speaking. Finally after being attacked by the local no-see-ums, or sandflies, she said, "Is anything biting you?" And we dissolved in laughter.

Back home, Eleanor Tydings campaigned for her husband in his run for the Senate, making speeches "for tea and cookies" at "every women's club in Maryland," to Chesapeake Bay farmers, "and once, though Millard didn't like it, to longshoremen." They entertained congressional and international figures at Oakington, a historic 600-acre estate with 20 houses including a 40-room mansion, near Havre de Grace. To run it took a butler, a cook and two washerwomen, a nurse and a gardener.

She was with her husband when he heard that his efforts defeated Franklin Roosevelt's attempt to enlarge the Supreme Court. "Fraudulent charges made by Joe McCarthy defeated Millard in 1950, in the dirtiest campaign yet, when Millard was on the Foreign Affairs Committee," she said.

In the 1956 campaign, after her husband was taken seriously ill, Eleanor Tydings, at 52, was for 36 hours an active candidate in his place, but was defeated at the Democratic convention. She decided to stay home to take care of her invalid husband.

She went into politics again with "What Makes Joe Tick" teas in 1964 when her son ran successfully for the Senate.

After Tydings's death in 1961, she married Lowell Russell Ditzen, head of the National Presbyterian Center here, in 1966. He died in 1987.

In the following years, the grande dame never lost her spirit. At her birthday party, she restrained herself from making a speech. "If I had, it would've been impassioned in favor of Hillary Clinton. It's certainly time women were recognized as having good brains. She's a beauty. I like that no-nonsense haircut. I'm a howling liberal suffragette."

"My life has been so fortunate, such an adventure," Eleanor Davies Tydings Ditzen said.

Betty E. Kane
11 Holden Road
Cherry Hill, New Jersey 08034

PERSONAL
&
CONFIDENTIAL

October 2, 1995

Dear Mrs. Clinton,

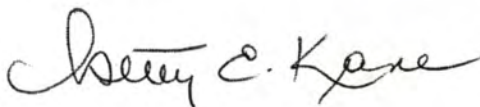
Once again, thank you very much for addressing our United Jewish Appeal Lion of Judah Conference, on September 18, 1995. Your remarks were compelling and powerful.

May your outspoken concern for the welfare of women and girls and your relentless efforts on their behalf enlighten policy makers and legislators everywhere. And may your "irrelevance" to the young (as you so wittily expressed it to Rabbi Hartman) inspire them to a healthier and more fulfilling code of behavior. As our tradition suggests, it is not commanded to us to change the world, but it is given to each and every one of us to participate in its betterment. Mrs. Clinton, your life's work embodies that ideal.

On behalf of the United Jewish Appeal Women's Campaign, I thank you for honoring with your presence our conference and our organization.

My personal good wishes to you, the President and Chelsea.

Sincerely,



Betty E. Kane
National Chair, UJA Women's Campaign

Children's Institute International

Child Abuse Education and Training Program • Family CARE Center • New Beginnings for Substance-Abusing Families • Partners in Foster Care
Southern California Training Center for Child Sexual Abuse • Therapeutic Day Care • 24 Hour Emergency Shelter and Assessment Program

December 1, 1995

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Executive Director

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

It was a great honor and a pleasure to sit with you and the President at the "Children's Circle of Care" dinner at the White House on September 27th this year.

Knowing of your deep and abiding concern for children, I am writing to issue you a special invitation, in my capacity as Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Children's Institute International (CII). It is our hope that you will join us as keynote speaker for an important national conference that CII is convening in the late Spring or Fall of 1996. This will be held in Los Angeles, California, and will focus on successful strategies to strengthen families and ensure the well-being of vulnerable youngsters, in light of the new directions being contemplated in Congress and recent or expected shifts in government policy for child and family services. I can think of no better person than you to provide this conference with a stimulating and inspiring vision for our future policy for children.

As you may know, Children's Institute International is a private, non-profit organization founded in 1906 to provide assistance to teen mothers and their children. For the past two decades, CII's efforts have centered on the development of a widely-acclaimed comprehensive program model geared to child abuse prevention, treatment, and family preservation, with a special focus on low-income, high-need urban families and infants affected by prenatal exposure to alcohol and other drugs.

Although the agency's two facilities are located in Los Angeles County, CII's Education and Training Program provides child abuse intervention and prevention instruction throughout the nation, and internationally, as well. This includes the sponsoring in May, 1995, of the first international multi-professional symposium on child protection convened in Northern Ireland since peace was declared in the area.

(Continued)

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Executive Offices: 711 South New Hampshire Avenue • Los Angeles, California 90005 • (213) 385-5100 • Fax: (213) 383-1820
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21810 Normandie Avenue • Torrance, California, 90502 • (310) 783-4677 • Fax: (310) 783-4676

December 1, 1995
Hillary Rodham Clinton
Page Two

Our intention is to bring together some of the nation's most distinguished professional leaders in child welfare research and practice to identify "what currently works" in treating and empowering troubled children and families. We also want to explore how these approaches may need to be adapted as the challenges that threaten our families change.

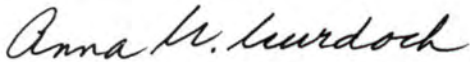
We are currently in the initial planning stages for the conference, and I would be happy to discuss this in greater detail with you or with your representative at your convenience. Please call me directly at (310) 369-4544. You may also want to contact CII Executive Director Mary Emmons for more information, at (213) 385-5100.

All of us at Children's Institute International consider this a critical time for children's services. Indeed, we believe that the need to ensure the survival or development of strategies that promote the strengthening of families -- and that help vulnerable children grow to their fullest potential -- is urgent. Therefore, we have committed ourselves to creating a forum for productive dialogue that will positively impact future public policy and child welfare practice.

Your participation in this effort would be greatly appreciated, and I hope you will consider our invitation positively.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Anna M. (Mrs. K. Rupert) Murdoch
Secretary
Board of Trustees

School essay
ent by
teacher.

Jahlia Osh A
c/o Summerfield Walden School
655 Willowside Road
Santa Rosa, Cal. 95401

Jahlia
9/95

Topic:

Memories, Experiences and Reflections #1

Great women have always had a great impact on me. In 5th grade it was Paula Abdul. She had so much energy, and she was always having fun. When I was in 6th grade, Bill Clinton ran for president. I immediately forgot about Paula by becoming obsessed with Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Hillary is smart, and she uses it. She went to Yale, and it was said that she never had to study for tests. She then became a lawyer (after Yale) and she was on the "100 best lawyers in America" list for four years.

I decided that I was going to go to Yale and become a lawyer and then go on to become a judge. In school when I was not sure, I would just have to think of Hillary. Thinking of her, I could raise my hand confidently. Even though there has never been a woman for president, I always knew there was a great woman in the White House.

Walking in the mall, I passed a stationary store and I saw a stand up poster of Hillary. Whenever I went to the mall I always felt intimidated by all the people. Seeing Hillary gave me confidence. In the long run, it's more who you are inside than outside that matters.

My uncle recently graduated from UCSF. Hillary Clinton was there. Her speech I will never forget. She stood tall and erect with confidence. Even though there were almost 20 thousand people there, I felt like she was talking to me. She said, "Remember who you are!"

Today, even though I don't want to be a lawyer, I will always carry the confidence that Hillary inspired in me.

PRIORITY

UNCLASSIFIED

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

*Melanne,
fyi*

PAGE 01

PRT: FIRST LADY

SIT: GRUMMON NSC PARRIS REEDG

*file accomplished
in 2*

<PREC> PRIORITY <CLAS> UNCLASSIFIED <DTG> 040401Z FEB 96

FM AMCONSUL LAHORE

TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 6433

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E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: PHUM, PREL, PK

SUBJECT: LETTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST ASMA
JAHANGIR FROM THE FIRST LADY

REF: (A) LAHORE 0221 (B) STATE 18769 (C) 95 LAHORE
2040 (D) 95 LAHORE 2028

AS REQUESTED IN REF B, POLOFF DELIVERED MESSAGE FROM
FIRST LADY HILARY RODHAM CLINTON TO MS. ASMA JAHANGIR
ON FEBRUARY 1, 1996. MS. JAHANGIR EXPRESSED HER
GRATITUDE FOR THE LETTER AND ASKED THAT HER
APPRECIATION BE PASSED TO THE FIRST LADY.

COLE

BT

#0236

NNNN

<MSGID> M2064262

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Good Housekeeping

file accomplished

959 EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10019 * (212) 649-2200 * FAX (212) 265-3307

March 12, 1996

Ms. Melanne Verveer
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Melanne,

I just want to thank you so very much for all your help in making our GOOD HOUSEKEEPING event with the First Lady a successful reality.

You were the visionary here and I still can't quite believe that it all came to fruition. I received so many words of appreciation from the women in the audience who related to the women on the panel and welcomed the opportunity to see and hear Mrs. Clinton. She as always was wonderful in communicating her warmth and concern.

And needless to say, our panelists had the thrill of a lifetime. Did you notice that Marge at one point had tears in her eyes from the emotion of it all? In a few months, our readers will be able to share in those moments when the story of Chicago appears in the magazine.

This was a first for GOOD HOUSEKEEPING and we learned a lot from this go-around. We'd be delighted to have the opportunity to host another event in the near future. I think the magazine and the First Lady share the very same concerns - how to make life better for America's families.

Thank you again for your hard work and support.

Sincerely,

Jurate

Jurate Kazickas





File
JMI

U.S. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20207

May 9, 1996

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Deputy Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
100 Old EOB
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: Baby Safety Shower

Dear Melanne:

We thought the First Lady might like to know that our Baby Safety Shower project has won the "Golden Trumpet" award of the Publicity Club of Chicago in the public-private partnership category. We couldn't have done it without the wonderful boost she gave it!

I am also enclosing a partial listing of newspaper and magazine clippings on the project. In addition, Gerber's clipping service compiled a list of 210 news clips of the October 25 kickoff event, with a readership estimated at 27.2 million.

Thanks again for all your help.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Barbara", is written over a faint, large eagle watermark on the left side of the page.

Barbara B. Rosenfeld
Senior Advisor to the Chairman

Enclosures

1995



Department of Social Development and World Peace

3211 4th Street N.E. Washington, DC 20017-1194 FAX (202)541-3339 E-Mail (SDWP@AOL.COM)



May 9, 1996

A handwritten signature or initials "JY1" inside a hand-drawn circle.

Melanne Verveer
The White House
FAX# 456-6244

Dear Melanne:

John Carr asked me to send you our latest letter on landmines, this one from Bishop Pilla to President Clinton. I also enclose a copy of a recent Catholic News Service article describing the Vatican's support for a total ban.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature of Gerard F. Powers.

Gerard F. Powers
Foreign Policy Advisor

enclosures

**Office of the President**

3211 Fourth Street NE Washington DC 20017-1194 (202) 541-3100 FAX (202) 541-3166

Most Reverend Anthony M. Pilla, D.D., M.A.
Bishop of Cleveland
President

May 10, 1996

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

I write on behalf of the U.S. Roman Catholic Bishops to express our hopes and concerns about the important choices you now face regarding anti-personnel landmines. As you may know, the U.S. Bishops have joined Pope John Paul II and Catholic bishops from around the world in calling for a ban on these indiscriminate and deadly weapons. The enclosed letter to Secretary of Defense William Perry outlines our moral rationale for a ban.

Given the deep convictions of the Catholic community in the United States and around the world, we hope you will offer strong, unmistakable and convincing leadership in the global effort to ban anti-personnel landmines. The United States should heed the appeal of Pope John Paul to the representatives to the Conventional Weapons Convention Review Conference to "renounce such instruments of death and adopt a definitive ban on their production, sale and use." Efforts that further restrict landmines, but which fail to ban them, will not resolve the moral and humanitarian problems with these weapons.

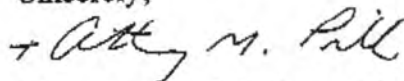
A decision by the United States to renounce their use, but only in certain circumstances and at some date well in the future, would fail to reflect adequately the moral and human consequences of continued use and would undermine the credibility of U.S. efforts to seek a global ban. The disappointing results of the Geneva Review Conference only reinforce the need for the United States to lead by example in stigmatizing these indiscriminate weapons. A number of our allies have already banned them. Significant U. S. military leaders have publicly urged a ban. Congress has adopted a moratorium on use in a strong bi-partisan vote. Now is not the time for delay and partial solutions, but for strong and clear leadership.

I urge you to act boldly on this vital moral question. The U.S. Bishops will not relax our intense and ongoing efforts to ban landmines. Our nation should approach the millennium with a commitment that landmines will no longer maim and kill children, scar the earth, prevent

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
May 10, 1996
Page 2

economic reconstruction and threaten our military forces. We stand ready to support strong U.S. leadership to end the use and rid the world of these terrible weapons -- not in the distant future but before we begin a new century.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Anthony M. Pilla". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "A" and a stylized "P".

Most Reverend Anthony M. Pilla
Bishop of Cleveland
President, NCCB/USCC

Enclosure

CNS - Catholic News Service

Wednesday, April 24, 1996

Sister Markham challenged the catechetical leaders to engage in coalition-building across chasms of ideological differences and cultural barriers. She urged them to be open to an ever-changing vision that will be influenced by the very processes of confrontation and resistance that she said will inevitably accompany the forthright truth-telling she advocates.

"It is not healthy for communication to be limited or controlled by outmoded rigidified authority structures which prohibit human beings from interacting. Spirit-linking is aborted in silence. Community is stagnated."

Rather, according to Sister Markham, "Today's leadership is about unifying and linking persons for the sake of the future quality and dignity of life for all living beings -- in other words, for the sake of the mission of Jesus."

Sister Markham is executive director of Southdown, a residential treatment center in Toronto.

The meeting of catechetical leaders began April 21 with a number of small sessions in the afternoon and its first major presentation in the evening.

Retired Lansing Bishop Kenneth J. Povish and Saginaw Bishop Kenneth E. Untener joined in a presentation about the life of Bishop Frederick Baraga, pioneer catechist to the Chippewa people and first bishop of the Diocese of Marquette.

Bishop Baraga served an area that at one time extended 1,000 miles from one end to the other. And while he eventually saw the coming of steam-powered transportation, the early years of his missionary activity saw him serving much of Michigan and Wisconsin by canoe and on foot -- even traveling great distances by snowshoe in winter.

While acknowledging that some of Bishop Baraga's theological presumptions may not have held up under the definitions of the Second Vatican Council -- he assumed the Chippewa faced certain hellfire unless converted -- the bishops hailed Bishop Baraga for his catechizing zeal. They also praised him for his genuine concern for the Chippewa people; he often tried to defend them in disputes with the white authorities.

In answer to a question from Bishop Untener as to why Bishop Baraga was so successful with the Chippewa, Bishop Povish replied, "I think it was because he was such a good storyteller. He told them these (Gospel) stories, he lived an austere life -- their kind of life -- and he didn't want to make white people out of them, he wanted them to remain unspoiled."

Dominican Sister Betty Flaherty, assistant director of Catechetics/Religious Education for the Archdiocese of Detroit, said the attendance for the national conference was the largest ever, and that in excess of 100 of the more than 700 attendees were from southeastern Michigan. ♦♦♦

POPE-MINES LEAD April 24, 1996 (560 words)

New lead for POPE-MINES of April 22, 1996:
POPE, VATICAN OFFICIAL URGE NATIONS TO
RENOUNCE LAND MINES

By Cindy Wooden
Catholic News Service

VATICAN CITY (CNS) -- Pope John Paul II urged government representatives attending a U.N. meeting on land mines to "renounce such instruments of death."

The pope spoke the day before the U.N. conference opened April 22 in Geneva. The Vatican's representative told participants that placing stricter conditions on land mines was not enough.

"The only solution is to ban them," said Msgr. Andres Carrascosa, head of the Holy See delegation to the conference reviewing an international treaty on "conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects."

Speaking to pilgrims gathered in St. Peter's Square April 21, the pope said the meeting would focus on land mines "which are sown by the tens of millions in many parts of the world, particularly in Cambodia, Angola, Afghanistan and Bosnia-Herzegovina."

Land mines, the pope said, "have devastating consequences on the civilian population and, especially, on children."

He told the pilgrims he would appeal to representatives at the Geneva meeting to "renounce such instruments of death and adopt a definitive ban on their production, sale and use."

Msgr. Carrascosa quoted the pope's remarks in his speech to the conference and said the Catholic Church's position is based on years of experience with innocent civilians, especially children, who are killed or maimed by land mines, often years after a formal peace has been proclaimed in their homelands.

The U.N.-sponsored review of conventional weapons with indiscriminate effects met in the fall of 1995 and again in January 1996, agreeing to ban the transport and use of blinding laser weapons, but finding it difficult to reach an agreement on land mines, which are cheap to manufacture and deploy.

The Vatican representative said an effort by some countries to forge an agreement on placing new conditions on land mines -- for example, shortening their life span or making them easier to detect -- would serve only to create new markets and motivations for manufacturing the weapons.

"Our world needs courageous decisions in this area, as was the case with chemical weapons or those with blinding lasers," he said.

Political as well as military decisions are needed, Msgr.

Carrascosa said. Governments must "weigh carefully their responsibility toward the millions of innocent human beings -- often those who are most vulnerable -- who are the victims of these weapons."

"The requirements of national defense can be met in other ways, without paying this heavy price in human terms," he told the conference.

For a number of reasons, the continued manufacture, sale and deployment of land mines makes no sense for the international community, he said:

-- It is a contradiction to allow the continued use of weapons that harm hundreds of children each year when the international community is striving to help children.

-- The return of refugees and displaced people after a war has ended is an international priority, but people won't go back when their roads and fields are strewn with mines.

-- After a war, governments and international organizations try to promote development and offer emergency food aid to people in need, but the people cannot work their fields and food cannot be safely transported when mines have yet to be cleared.

NO PICKUP

◆◆◆

OSCE-RELIGION April 24, 1996 (640 words) SEMINAR URGES STEPS TO END RELIGION-BASED CONFLICTS, PERSECUTION

By Jonathan Luxmoore
Catholic News Service

WARSAW, Poland (CNS) -- Delegates to an intergovernmental meeting of European states have urged steps to end conflicts caused by religious discrimination and persecution.

However, they also stressed that concrete improvements could require a "long-term process," requiring further discussions and legal adjustments to bring practices of individual countries into line with agreed overall standards.

The mid-April "Human Dimension Seminar on Institutional, Legal and Administrative Aspects of the Freedom of Religion," organized by the 54-nation organization on Security and Co-operation in Europe, was

first convened at the initiative of Holy See representatives to review implementation of humanitarian pledges made since 1975 during the "Helsinki process."

Participants in the conference, which was also attended by 80 nongovernmental organizations and a U.S. delegation, recommended further seminars on tolerance, pluralism and conscientious objection, a comparative study of laws on religion in OSCE states, and an international experts commission to advise governments on religious issues.

In a concluding report, one of three discussion groups

said many participants had criticized current laws covering the recognition and registration of churches, arguing that they were often used by the state "to protect its own interests rather than fulfil its commitments to religious freedom."

It added that states should not attempt to "determine what constitutes appropriate religious practice" and should not place "discretionary power" to decide about the registration of religious communities in the hands of officials.

"The teachings of Christianity, Islam and Judaism require their adherents to practice their faith in acts of charity and justice -- individually and collectively -- as part of their social responsibility for the disadvantaged and vulnerable within society. There must be a way for church and state to interrelate in order that the responsibilities of both to the people of the society can be properly carried out."

The discussion group said it had heard many examples of violations of religious freedom in East and West European countries, including discrimination against nonmembers of established churches, state interference in the appointment of church leaders, the denial of educational rights for minority faiths, and the use of religious symbols and beliefs to advance national and state interests.

It added that governments should not "intervene in church affairs for a national interest," while religious organizations "should not decide political issues" but should "have the guarantee of participation in the public policy process on matters with ethical and social responsibility dimensions."

"The principle of separation of church and state must not be used as an excuse to separate state and religion," the report added.

Asked to comment on the meeting's final reports, the Vatican delegation leader, Msgr. Alain Lebeaupin, said he welcomed the fact that the seminar had avoided "sermonizing and generalizing" and had not become preoccupied with "historic disputes" between churches and religious associations.

"The discussions were more legal and juridical than we had expected," Msgr. Lebeaupin told Catholic News Service. "But it has met our expectations by placing religious rights firmly on the international agenda, and (it) created the opportunity for the Holy See to continue pressing for improved forms of legal protection."

In her final plenary address to the seminar, U.S. State Department policy planner Miriam Sapiro, head of the U.S. delegation, said it was "clear that religious problems exist in the West as well as the East," adding that she hoped the Warsaw discussions would "begin a serious dialogue on religious freedom."



Department of Social Development and World Peace

3211 4th Street N.E. Washington, DC 20017-1194 FAX (202)541-3339 E-Mail (SDWP@AOL.COM)



March 28, 1996

The Honorable William Perry
Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We welcome the decision to undertake a review of the Defense Department's policy on anti-personnel landmines. We hope this review will lead to a new policy that will enhance the U.S. leadership role in negotiating a total ban on these indiscriminate weapons. As you may know, the issue of anti-personnel landmines is a high priority for the U.S. Catholic Bishops and the Church around the world. We would very much welcome an opportunity to contribute to the review by sharing our concerns and hopes with you and those in charge of the review.

For the Catholic Bishops of this country this issue has a human face. Many of us have seen the Somali children without limbs and without hope; Catholic missionaries in Angola cannot carry out their pastoral duties; and Catholic Relief Services' development projects in Cambodia are severely restricted. This human face of the landmines problem has led the U.S. Bishops to join Pope John Paul II and Catholic Bishops in other countries in calling for a ban on these weapons. We enclose the bishops' statement, *Sowing Weapons of War*, which was adopted unanimously by the full body of bishops last year.

As bishops, we are not in a position to judge the extent to which anti-personnel landmines have, in the past, been a necessary part of U.S. military planning that is intended to help minimize U.S. military casualties. We would, however, like to place this argument from military necessity in a broader ethical context. In the bishops' discussion of just war norms in their 1993 statement, *The Harvest of Justice Is Sown in Peace*, they said that the principle of non-combatant immunity requires not only that civilians not be the object of direct attack, but also that "military personnel ... take due care to avoid and minimize indirect harm to civilians." That means that "efforts to reduce the risk to a nation's own forces must be limited by careful judgments of military necessity so as not to neglect the rights of civilians and armed adversaries."

Letter to Secretary William Perry
March 28, 1996
Page Two

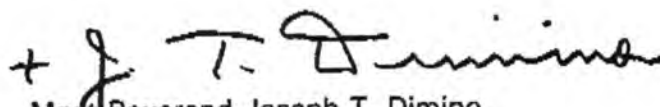
Military necessity and the need to protect one's troops, therefore, are not the only or even the overriding considerations in judging the morality of the continued use of anti-personnel landmines. The known terrible human consequences of anti-personnel landmines must be a central factor in any decision about these weapons. There is abundant evidence that landmines are often used indiscriminately, especially in internal conflicts around the world. Landmines fail to discriminate between civilian and soldier or between periods of peace and war. The 500 people per week who are killed or maimed by landmines, the large areas rendered uninhabitable, the refugees who fear returning to their homes even after a conflict is over, and the debilitating effect on post-war reconstruction are just some of the humanitarian problems brought about by landmines. These humanitarian concerns are evident in Bosnia, where landmines are a serious threat to U.S. peacekeepers and exacerbate efforts to consolidate the peace after the Dayton Accords.

In reviewing U.S. policy, then, military needs must be evaluated in terms of their human impact and how they contribute to global progress in addressing these humanitarian concerns. The United States cannot be held responsible for the irresponsible use of landmines by others, but its actions can play a decisive role in moving other nations and the international community to address these concerns by restricting use of landmines. The current U.S. policy of prohibiting landmine exports but opposing significant restraints on use of the more expensive "smart" mines could lead to a two-tiered system in which we, in effect, deny some countries access to these weapons while insisting that they are essential for our own security. A renunciation of U.S. use of landmines would demonstrate that we do not ask of others what we are not willing to do ourselves, could spur other countries to follow our lead, and could contribute to efforts to achieve an international ban on these weapons.

Once again, we commend the decision to review U.S. policy on landmines. We would welcome the opportunity to meet with you to discuss this matter before the review is complete. Thank you for considering this request.

Sincerely,


Most Reverend Daniel P. Relly
Bishop of Worcester
Chairman
International Policy Committee


Most Reverend Joseph T. Dimino
Archbishop of the Archdiocese
of the Military Services

enclosure



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

*file
accomplished*

March 17, 1996

Ms. Hillary Rodham Clinton
First Lady of the United States of America
The White House

Sent Via Fax 202-456-6244

Dear Hillary,

I wanted to extend my deepest appreciation for your remarks to the annual Saudi cultural celebration known as the Janadriya festival.

Your positive approach respecting religious and cultural diversity has been exceptionally well received. As you can see by the attached news clippings, you have been front page news for several days. Since the theme for this year's festival was "Islam and the West," your message was particularly significant.

I personally want to thank you, especially because you were able to do the taping on such short notice. I look forward to seeing you again soon.

Sincerely,

Raymond E. Mabus, Jr.
Ambassador

Riyadh Daily
March 12, 1996
Front Page

Islam has a place in US history, says Hillary

By ABDULAZIZ AL-NOFAL
Riyadh Daily Staff

RIYADH — American First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton spoke to the participants and audience of the cultural symposium, "Islam and the West," at the 11th National Festival for Heritage and Culture being held currently in Riyadh. Her address, which was videotaped and then rebroadcast to the King Faisal Auditorium at the Riyadh Intercontinental Hotel, came during the session on Islam and the West and its Historical Roots.

Mrs. Clinton spoke about how her daughter, Chelsea, had turned her into "an eager student of Islam." Here is her address:

"I am very pleased to have this opportunity to address the 1996 Janadriya cultural festival, and to contribute in some small way to a discussion as important as 'Islam and the West.'"

"Here in the United States, Americans are beginning to learn more about the rich traditions of Islamic history and culture and to appreciate the contributions of Islamic people to our culture.

"I, myself, have become an eager student of Islam in recent years, thanks in part to my daughter, who took a course on Islamic history in high school.

"I also had the opportunity last month to host the first-ever White House celebration of the Eid Al-Fitr holiday. As I shared in this historic celebration of joy, love and family life, I thought of how Western society too often mischaracterizes Islam and those who adhere to its teachings.

"As Americans, we are proud of our history as an open, pluralist society that respects all religions, including Islam.

Arab News
March 12, 1996
Front page

Hillary calls for more dialogue with Muslims

RIYADH, March. 11 — U. S. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton today hoped that Muslim countries and the West will continue to expand their dialogue so that "we can learn to appreciate the many values and aspirations we share as people and nations."
(See also Page 2)

In a videotaped address to the on-going Janadriya festival, Mrs. Clinton said Western society too often mischaracterizes Islam and those who adhere to its teachings.

"We have allowed a tiny minority to define an ugly stereotype. The reality is that the vast majority of the estimated 4 million Muslims in the United States are loyal citizens whose daily lives revolve around work, family and community," she said.

Mrs. Clinton said in the United States, Americans are beginning to learn more about the rich traditions of Islamic history and culture and to "appreciate the contributions of Muslims to our own culture."

Al-Riyadh
March 12, 1996
Page 14

Americans are beginning to learn more about the traditions of Islamic history and Culture and to appreciate the contributions of Islamic People

(Text of statement only)

هيلاري تشارك بالندوة الثقافية من البيت الأبيض الى فندق الانتركونتيننتال بدأ الأمريكيون يوسعون معرفتهم بالتاريخ والثقافة الاسلامية وتقدير اسهامات المسلمين لثقافتهم

واضافت: «اننا الأمريكيون نفتخر بتاريخنا كوننا مجتمعاً يتميز بالانفتاح والتعددية ويحترم كل الاديان بما فيها الاسلام».

واشارت الى انه خلال الاحتفال بعيد الفطر في البيت الابيض التقت بطفلة امريكية مسلمة واعجبت بالكلمة التي القتها في الحفل حينما قالت: «في أمريكا فقط لا غيرها يمكن للناس من مختلف انحاء العالم ان يتكلموا سوية ويشكلوا مجتمعاً واحداً انني فخورة بان اكون امريكية وفخورة ان اكون امريكية مسلمة».

واكدت هيلاري كلينتون انه بات الآن لاطفال المسلمين ان يعرفوا ان لدينتهم الاسلامي مكان في منزل رئيس دولتهم.

واشارت الى ان الغالبية العظمى من المسلمين في الولايات المتحدة الذين يقدر عددهم باربعة ملايين هم مواطنون مخلصون يشغلون حياتهم اليومية بالعمل وشئون العائلة.

واشارت هيلاري الى ان الفرص التي اتاحت لها حتى الآن للمشاركة في حياة المسلمين اثرت تجربتها الشخصية واغنتها.

وعبرت عن سعادتها للمساهمة ولو بقسط صغير في الحوار المهم عن الاسلام والغرب موضوع الندوة الثقافية.

وفي ختام رسالتها امرت عن شكرها للمشاركين في الندوة على دورهم في اثراء موضوعها بالنقاش والحوار متعنية لهم كل النجاح والتوفيق.



هيلاري كلينتون

■ قالت هيلاري رودام كلينتون زوجة الرئيس الامريكي بيل كلينتون «انني اصبحت دارسة متشوقة للاسلام في السنوات الأخيرة ويعود بعض الفضل في ذلك الى ابنتي التي تلقت دورة دراسية عن تاريخ الاسلام في مدرستها الثانوية».

واشارت الى انه نتيجة لذلك تمكنت ابنتها من ان تقوم بدور قيم كدليل ومرشد لها عندما قامتوا معا بزيارة لجنوب آسيا العام الماضي.

جاء ذلك في رسالة تلفازية وجهتها هيلاري كلينتون الى ضيوف الندوة الثقافية التي تحمل عنوان (الاسلام والغرب الجذور التاريخية) المنعقدة حالياً بالرياض في اطار نشاطات المهرجان الوطني للتراث والثقافة.

واضافت: «اننا سمحنا لاقليّة ضئيلة من الناس برسم صورة نمطية قبيحة عن الاسلام والمسلمين».

وقالت في رسالتها التي وزع نصها امس على المشاركين في الندوة «لقد خطر لي خلال استضافتي لأول حفل يقيم البيت الابيض لابناء المسلمين بمناسبة عيد الفطر الكريم ان المجتمع الغربي غالباً جداً ما يسيء تصوير الاسلام والمسلمين».

وقالت «لقد بدأ الأمريكيون في الولايات المتحدة الامريكية في توسيع معرفتهم بالاصول الثرية للتاريخ الاسلامي والتهامة الاسلامية وكذا تقدير الاسهامات التي قدمتها الامة الاسلامية الى ثقافتنا نحن».

American Muslim Council

cc: Melanne
free

February 29, 1996

Mrs. Hillary Rodham-Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20052

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

I wish to express the sincere gratitude of the American Muslim Council for your generosity in initiating the first Eid al-Fitr Reception to be held at the White House. It was an honor for AMC to work with your staff in coordinating the participation of families from the wider Muslim community in this historic occasion.

Your gracious hospitality and expressions of empathy for shared values touched all who were fortunate enough to attend. The younger members of the families, especially, will long remember that they were a part of this precedent setting event.

The Muslim community at large has been reassured as well that they are recognized as a part of the productive mainstream of American life. The administration's efforts to reach out to American Muslims is greatly appreciated and will go a long way in encouraging their active political participation.

Peace and blessings to you and your family.

Sincerely,



Abdurahman Alamoudi
Executive Director

cc: Flo McAfee
White House Office of Public Liaison

UNCLASSIFIED

Originator: AMCONSUL BELFAST

Subject : FIRST LADY'S COMMENTS ON JOYCE MCCARTAN'S
DEATH

SSN : 0008

Accomplishments

UNCLAS BELFAST 0008

NSC FOR PETERS; WHITE HOUSE FOR FIRST LADY'S STAFF

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: OVIP (CLINTON, HILLARY), PREL, UK

SUBJECT: FIRST LADY'S COMMENTS ON JOYCE MCCARTAN'S
DEATH

REF: BELFAST 0006

1. THE FIRST LADY'S JANUARY 9 STATEMENT EXPRESSING SADNESS AT JOYCE MCCARTAN'S DEATH AND PRAISING HER CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE WAS REPORTED IN FULL BY ALL THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND TELEVISION NEWS PROGRAMS HERE, ACCOMPANIED BY PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FIRST LADY AND MRS. MCCARTAN TAKEN LAST NOVEMBER 30. POST HAS RECEIVED NUMEROUS COMMENTS FROM LOCAL RESIDENTS EXPRESSING APPRECIATION FOR THE SINCERITY AND THOUGHTFULNESS OF THE FIRST LADY'S REMEMBRANCE. MRS. MCCARTAN'S COLLEAGUES IN WOMEN'S AND COMMUNITY GROUPS WERE ESPECIALLY APPRECIATIVE.
2. POST THANKS THOSE IN WASHINGTON WHO SAW TO IT THAT THE FIRST LADY'S STATEMENT WAS ISSUED IN SUCH A TIMELY MANNER, DESPITE THE USG WEATHER CLOSURE. THE STATEMENT WILL PROVE BENEFICIAL IN MAINTAINING GOODWILL BETWEEN USG AND N.I. PUBLIC.

STEPHENS

BT

#0008

NNNN

file

UNCLASSIFIED

Printed By: Edward J. Fendly

ACTION SA-01

INFO	LOG-00	CIAE-00	SMEC-00	OASY-00	DODE-00	DOEE-00	SRPP-00
	FBIE-00	H-01	TEDE-00	INR-00	LAB-01	L-01	ADS-00
	M-00	NEA-01	NSAE-00	NSCE-00	OMB-01	PA-00	PM-00
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R 120630Z MAR 96
FM AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 5990
INFO AMCONSUL BOMBAY
AMCONSUL MADRAS
AMEMBASSY DHAKA

UNCLAS E F T O SECTION 01 OF 02 NEW DELHI 002745

SENSITIVE

NOFORN

THIS IS CALCUTTA 0129

E.O. 12958: N/A
TAGS: PGOV, PINR, IN
SUBJECT: WEST BENGAL: THE FRACTURED CONGRESS(I) AND
THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL (AMBASSADOR S.S. RAY)

REF: A) CALCUTTA 36 (NEW DELHI 00578); B) CALCUTTA 91
UNCLASSIFIED

NEW DELHI 01 OF 02 2745

(NEW DELHI 001850)

1. SUMMARY. THE RETURN TO POLITICS IN WEST BENGAL BY FORMER AMBASSADOR S.S. RAY MAY BE THE BEST THING THAT COULD HAPPEN TO THE STATE'S RULING LEFT FRONT GOVERNMENT IN THIS PRE-ELECTORAL SEASON. RAY'S RETURN TO CALCUTTA ON MARCH 3 AND ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HE WILL RUN FOR PARLIAMENT HAS WIDENED THE SCHISM BETWEEN THE FOLLOWERS OF STATE PARTY LEADERS SOMEN MITRA AND MAMATA BANNERJEE. ALTHOUGH THE STATE CONGRESS(I) IS LIKELY TO WIN MORE SEATS THAN IT CONTROLS AT PRESENT IN THE ASSEMBLY AND PARLIAMENT, IT IS UNLIKELY TO REGAIN CONTROL OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT. END SUMMARY.

2. THE RIFT IN THE WEST BENGAL UNIT OF THE CONGRESS(I) SEEMS TO BE WIDENING. SINCE 1992 INTRA-PARTY FACTIONALISM HAS POLARIZED AROUND THE BITTER RIVALRY BETWEEN TWO LEADERS, SOMEN MITRA, STATE CONGRESS(I) CHIEF AND MEMBER OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE, AND MAMATA BANERJEE, STATE YOUTH CONGRESS(I) CHIEF AND LOK SABHA MEMBER. MITRA, AN ABLE ORGANIZER AND ORATOR, WAS ELECTED THE STATE PARTY PRESIDENT IN 1992 AND NOW HEADS THE MOST POWERFUL FACTION WITHIN THE CONGRESS. HE IS THE MAIN ARCHITECT OF THE PARTY'S BROADENED ORGANIZATIONAL BASE IN RURAL AND SEMI-URBAN AREAS, WHERE THE LEFTISTS' SUPPORT IS STRONGEST. HIS MAIN HANDICAP IS THAT HE IS NOT A CHARISMATIC LEADER. MS BANERJEE, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS A CHARISMATIC FIREBRAND WHO CAN MOBILIZE LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE, AND ESPECIALLY THE YOUNG AND WOMEN, BEHIND HER PARTY STANDARD. HER ANTI-LEFT FRONT RHETORIC IS WELL RECEIVED BY A LARGE

3/12

Melanne - Here's a report from Calcutta on S.S. Ray's return. He will run from South Calcutta, a safe seat for Congress, and "urban", which will please Mrs. Ray.

I'll keep you posted!

Robin

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SECTION OF THE POPULACE AND, OF COURSE, BY THE PARTY LEADERSHIP IN NEW DELHI. ON JANUARY 17, FOR EXAMPLE, SHE ORGANIZED A MAMMOTH RALLY IN CALCUTTA WHICH WAS ADDRESSED BY PRIME MINISTER RAO AND WHICH SIGNALLED THE START OF AN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN. ALTHOUGH A SPIRITED LEADER, SHE LACKS ORGANIZATIONAL ACUMEN.

3. THE CENTRAL CONGRESS(I) LEADERSHIP HAS TRIED LONG AND HARD TO PATCH UP THE RIFT BETWEEN THE TWO LEADERS BECAUSE THEIR RESPECTIVE STRENGTHS COMPLEMENT EACH OTHER. BOTH PRIME MINISTER RAO AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER PRANAB MUKHERJEE HAVE WORKED TO RESOLVE FACTIONAL DIFFERENCES DURING TRIPS TO CALCUTTA. THE CENTRAL PARTY LEADERSHIP HAS BEEN CONSISTENT IN FAVORING NEITHER SIDE (AT LEAST PUBLICLY) AND IN URGING MAMATA AND SOMEN TO FIGHT THE COMING ELECTIONS AS A TEAM.

4. THE RETURN TO CALCUTTA OF EX-AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S. SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY HAS HARDENED THE BATTLE LINES BETWEEN THE TWO FACTIONS. MET AT THE AIRPORT BY A CROWD OF SUPPORTERS, EX-CHIEF MINISTER RAY ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED THE PRIME MINISTER'S PERMISSION TO CONTEST THE LOK SABHA ELECTIONS FROM WEST BENGAL. HE SUBSEQUENTLY TOLD NEWSPERSONS THAT HE BELIEVED THE CONGRESS(I) HIGH COMMAND WOULD EASE HIS RETURN TO PARLIAMENT BY ASSIGNING HIM A SAFE CONSTITUENCY. (FYI. RAY WAS DEFEATED FROM THE BOLPUR CONSTITUENCY IN 1989 BY THE POPULAR CPI(M) LEADER AND CURRENT CHAIRMAN OF THE WEST BENGAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION., SOMNATH CHATTERJEE. END FYI) RAY LOYALISTS WITHIN THE MAMATA CAMP LIKE SAUGATA RAY (REF A) AND SUDIP BANERJEE HAVE CONVINCED MAMATA THAT SHE WOULD BENEFIT FROM JOINING FORCES WITH RAY. MAMATA IMMEDIATELY MADE THE CHARACTERISTICALLY DRAMATIC GESTURE OF ANNOUNCING THAT SHE IS PREPARED TO GIVE UP HER SOUTH CALCUTTA PARLIAMENTARY SEAT IN FAVOR OF RAY. THIS IS NOT AS ALTRUISTIC A MOVE AS IT MAY APPEAR, SINCE THE SCRAPPY MAMATA REPORTEDLY WANTS TO GIVE UP HER PARLIAMENTARY SEAT AND RUN FOR THE STATE ASSEMBLY, WHERE SHE CAN HAVE MORE INFLUENCE. GIVEN THAT RAY HAS BEEN OUT OF THE STATE SINCE 1992 AND NO LONGER HAS MUCH OF AN ORGANIZATIONAL BASE HERE, HE HAS LITTLE CHOICE BUT TO JOIN MAMATA.

5. THE MITRA CAMP IS IMPLACABLY OPPOSED TO THE RETURN TO STATE POLITICS OF RAY. IT IS FEARED THAT RAY WILL REDUCE THE INFLUENCE IN THE STATE OF PRANAB MUKHERJEE, WHO FAVORS MITRA, AND ENHANCE THAT OF MAMATA. IN ADDITION, MANY PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT RAY IS ANGLING FOR MUKHERJEE'S FOREIGN MINISTERSHIP IN A NEW

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RAO GOVERNMENT. IN ORDER TO COUNTER A MAMATA-RAY COMBINE, MUKHERJEE AND FORMER CENTRAL MINISTER A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY HAVE ABANDONED THEIR FORMER PUTATIVE NEUTRALITY AND SWUNG THEIR FULL SUPPORT TO SOMEN MITRA. MITRA HAS TOLD US THAT HE INFORMED THE CENTRAL PARTY LEADERSHIP THAT RAY'S RETURN TO STATE POLITICS WILL JEOPARDIZE THE PARTY'S CHANCES OF A STRONG SHOWING AT THE POLLS. THE BENGALI VOTER, HE ARGUES, IS SEEKING NEW LEADERSHIP. (FYI. RAY EARNED NOTORIETY AND MANY ENEMIES BY ORGANIZING THE MASS RIGGING OF STATE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS DURING THE 1970'S AS A CENTRAL MINISTER-IN-CHARGE OF WEST BENGAL. DURING HIS CHIEF MINISTERSHIP OF THE STATE IN 1972-77

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RAY ALSO ORCHESTRATED THE EXTERMINATION OF ULTRA LEFTISTS AND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER MRS. GANDHI'S EMERGENCY. END FYI)

6. STATE CONGRESS LEADERS WERE EUPHORIC AFTER THE PARTY'S IMPRESSIVE PERFORMANCE IN THE 1995 ELECTIONS TO PANCHAYATS (VILLAGE- AND DISTRICT-LEVEL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS) AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILS. CONTRIBUTING TO THE EUPHORIA WERE TWO IMPORTANT FACTORS: GROWING DISSENSION WITHIN THE LEFT FRONT AND THE DECREASING INFLUENCE OF THE STATE'S BJP (REF B). THE CONGRESS' BEST PROSPECTS IN NINETEEN YEARS FOR REGAINING POWER IN WEST BENGAL WILL BE DASHED, MITRA ARGUES, IF RAY RE-ENTERS STATE POLITICS.

7. COMMENT. IT IS NOT CLEAR THAT RAY HAS THE SUPPORT OF THE CENTER THAT HE CLAIMS HE HAS FOR THROWING HIS HAT INTO BENGAL'S ELECTORAL RING. BY SO DOING, HE PROBABLY WILL ROB HIS OWN PARTY OF THE FULL ELECTORAL FRUITS OF GROWING PUBLIC DISSATISFACTION WITH A LEFT FRONT SUFFERING FROM SERIOUS DISSENTION AND CORRUPTION. THE CONGRESS NOW CONTROLS ONLY 43 OF THE STATE'S 294 ASSEMBLY SEATS AND 5 OF ITS 42 LOK SABHA SEATS. ALTHOUGH COMMENTATORS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE AISLE STILL THINK THE CONGRESS WILL STRENGTHEN ITS REPRESENTATION IN BOTH BODIES, IT IS UNLIKELY TO RECAPTURE THE STATE GOVERNMENT.
WISNER

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