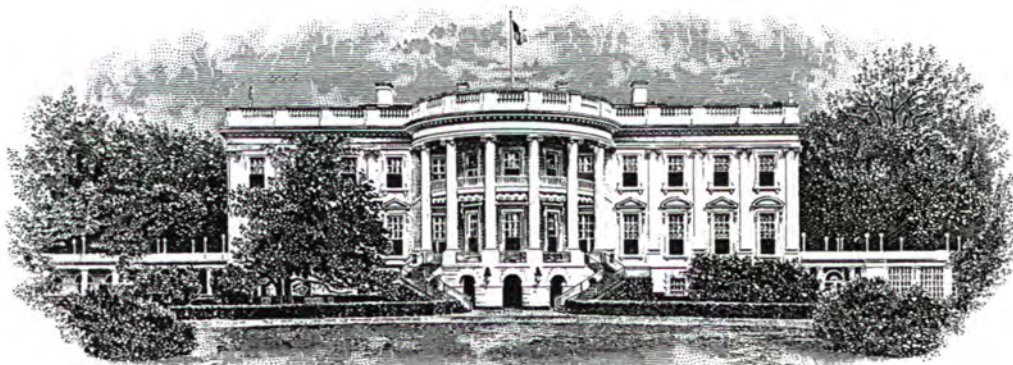


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The White House



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PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON: MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGES IN AN AGE OF POSSIBILITY

May 1996

"Now it is time for us to look also to the challenges of today and tomorrow, beyond the burdens of yesterday. The challenges are significant. But America was built on challenges, not promises....I am confident: When Americans work together in their homes, their schools, their churches, their synagogues, their civic groups, their workplace, they can meet any challenge."

— President Clinton, State of the Union Address
January 23, 1996

First Challenge: To Cherish Our Children and Strengthen America's Families

Cherishing Our Children

- Announced a breakthrough agreement with the media and entertainment industry to develop a **television ratings system** to enable parents to protect their children from violence and adult content.
- Gave parents greater control over what their children watch on television by requiring the installation of anti-violence screening chips ("**V-chips**") in all new televisions.
- Proposed targeted measures to cut off **children's access to tobacco products** and to ban **advertising directed at children**.
- Established a Childhood Immunization Initiative to ensure **vaccinations and healthy futures for all children**. The President's initiative contributed to the immunization of 75% of two-year-old children in 1995, an historic high.

Strengthening Our Families

- Enabled **workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave** to care for a family member without fear of losing their jobs. (Family and Medical Leave Act)
- Provided **tax relief for 15 million working families** by increasing the Earned Income Tax Credit to allow more families to qualify for tax rebates.
- Helped families move from **welfare to work** by authorizing 37 states to bypass existing welfare rules and set time limits on benefits, require recipients to work or stay in school, provide child care and give employers incentives to hire welfare recipients. These waivers are making work and responsibility a way of life for 75% of all welfare recipients

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON
MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE OF
PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
FOR THE NEW CENTURY

"People who work hard still need support to get ahead in the new economy. They need education and training for a lifetime. . ."

Investing in Education

- Increased **Head Start** funding by almost **\$800 million** to provide early education to tens of thousands of additional children in need.
- Supported development of **voluntary standards of excellence** while encouraging grassroots reforms to improve our schools. (Goals 2000: Educate America Act)
- Enabled students to move from the classroom to a **job with a future**. (School-to-Work Opportunity Act)
- Ensured economically disadvantaged students can achieve their full potential. (Improving America's Schools Act)

Preparing Schools for the 21st Century

- Proposed a **\$2 billion Technology Literacy Challenge Fund** to help communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- Launched an **Educational Technology Initiative** to connect every classroom to the Information Superhighway and provide all students with access to computers by the dawn of the next century.

Opening the Door to College

- Reformed the student loan program, making college more affordable this year for **5.5 million students** and saving taxpayers billions of dollars by cutting red tape and providing loans with flexible repayment options. (Student Loan Reform Act)
 - Enabled **45,000 volunteers to earn money for college** by serving their communities in the **AmeriCorps** program. (National Service Act)
-

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

President Clinton will continue to lead the effort to reform education and training to prepare every American for the new economy and our schools for the new century. That is why the President has challenged Congress to open the doors to college to more Americans by:

- Making **\$10,000 of college tuition tax-deductible each year**; expanding **work-study** to help 1 million young Americans work their way through college by the year 2000; providing **\$1,000 merit scholarships** for the top 5% of graduates in every high school; and increasing the number of **Pell Grants** for students who need financial help.

Perhaps no challenge is more central to ensuring America's competitive strength in the 21st century than renewing our schools. In response, President Clinton has challenged:

- Every state, community and school to adopt **national standards of excellence; cut red tape**; and give schools and teachers more flexibility for **grassroots reform**.
- Each state to give **parents the right to choose** the public school their children will attend and to allow parents, teachers and administrators to form new charter schools.
- All parents to become **more involved** in their children's education.

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AMERICA'S HOPE SCHOLARSHIPS
A TAX CUT TO MAKE 14 YEARS OF EDUCATION THE STANDARD FOR ALL
June 4, 1996

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES THE HOPE SCHOLARSHIP PLAN TO MAKE 14 YEARS OF EDUCATION -- AT LEAST TWO YEARS OF COLLEGE -- THE STANDARD FOR ALL AMERICANS. President Clinton's HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut makes clear that 2 years of college should be as universal as high school and builds on his comprehensive program to guarantee that a college education is both accessible and affordable to all Americans at any time in their life. To further this guarantee, the President announced the following proposals:

- **NEW AMERICA'S HOPE SCHOLARSHIP TAX CUT -- Guarantees 2 Years of Tuition at the Average Community College for Any Student Who Earns a B Average.** Modeled on the successful Georgia HOPE Scholarship program, this new proposal provides all students with a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for full-time tuition in their first year (\$750 for half-time), and another \$1,500 in their second year if they work hard, stay off drugs, and earn at least a B average in their first year. This \$1,500 tax credit will pay for more than the full cost of tuition at the national average-priced community colleges -- and a downpayment at more expensive four-year schools.
- **\$10,000 Tax Deduction for All Education and Training.** The President maintains his \$10,000 tax deduction for tuition for college, graduate school, community college, certified training and technical programs. This encourages lifetime investment in higher education.
- **Scholarship Increases (Pell Grants) for Lower-Income Students:** The President announced that his balanced budget plan increases Pell Grants each year. Indeed, the maximum Pell Grant award will increase by 33% from fiscal 1995 to fiscal 2002. The proposed increase in fiscal 1997 is the largest in the program's 25-year history.

BUILDS ON PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR GUARANTEED ACCESS TO COLLEGE.

The above initiatives build on the President's plan to guarantee that college is both accessible and affordable to every person -- through loans with pay-as-you-can repayment, grants, scholarships, and work study.

- **With the increased Pell Grant program support,** students have access to up to \$5,100 in Pell Grants and student loans for their first year in college, and much more in future years.
- **The new Direct Student Loan program** enacted as part of the President's 1993 Economic Plan is allowing millions of students to borrow in a simpler, less bureaucratic way, and to pay back their loans as a share of their income, and part of the savings from Direct Lending will be returned to students in the form of lower interest payments on their loans.

- **New Direct Loans With Pay-As-You-Can Option:** Will account for 50% of loans
- **National Service -- AmeriCorps:** 30,000 students earning up to \$4,725 for service
- **Pell Grants:** Provides for 7-year expansion, increasing maximum award to \$3,128 in 2002
- **\$10,000 Education Deduction:** 16.5 million students get deduction for their tuition
- **Work Study Expansion:** Proposes expansion to 1 million participants by FY2002
- **Honors Scholarships:** Proposes \$1,000 scholarship for top 5% of every high school class
- **IRAs for Education:** Proposal allows penalty-free withdrawals for education
- **Skill Grants:** Proposed \$2,600 Skill Grants to enable dislocated workers to get needed skills

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON
MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE OF
HELPING EVERY AMERICAN ACHIEVE
SECURITY IN THE NEW ECONOMY

"Our third challenge is to help every American who is willing to work for it, achieve economic security in this new age. People who work hard still need support to get ahead in the new economy."

Strengthening America's Economy

- Submitted to Congress the **first genuine balanced budget in 17 years** — balancing the budget in seven years based on both Administration and Congressional Budget Office estimates while protecting Medicare, Medicaid, education and the environment.
- Won enactment of the **largest deficit-cutting plan in history** — cutting the deficit in half within four years.
- Oversaw the creation of more than **8.5 million new jobs** in just over three years.
- **Unemployment has fallen to 5.4%** — down from over 7% when President Clinton took office.
- 93% of all new jobs created are in the private sector.
- **One million new manufacturing, automotive and construction jobs** have been created since January 1993.
- Highest level of **new business incorporations** since World War II.
- **Real median family income** has increased during the Clinton Administration — after falling 4% during the previous 4 years.
- **Lowest** combined rate of **unemployment, inflation and mortgage rates** in 27 years.
- **Highest level of home ownership in 15 years.**

Creating Economic Security

- Protected the pensions of more than 40 million workers and retirees by **reforming the federal pension insurance system** and requiring companies to keep retirement plan sufficiently funded. (Retirement Protection Act)
-

Opening New Markets to Create Jobs

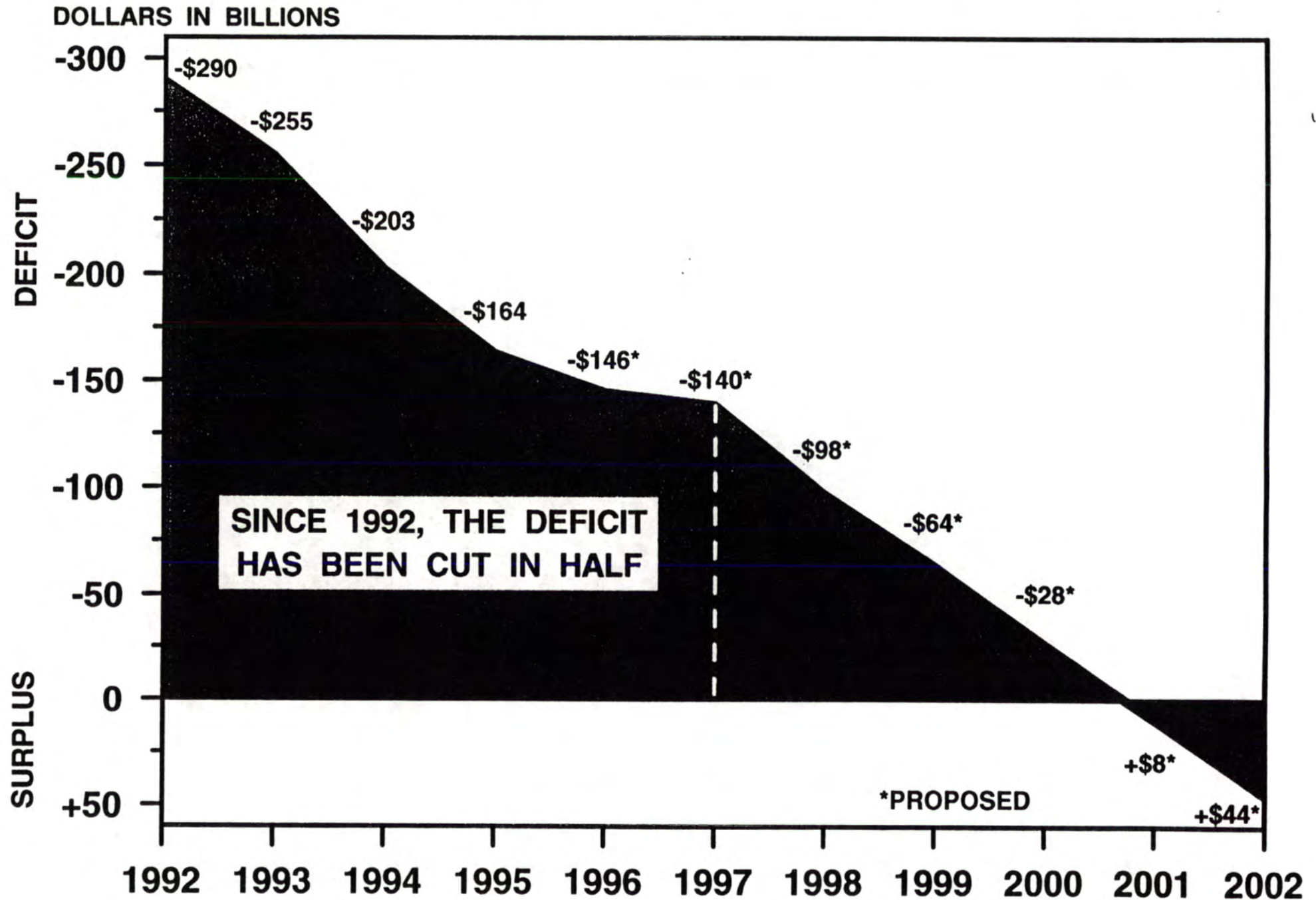
- Exports have **surged 31%** over the last three years.
- More than **1 million new export-related jobs** have been created under President Clinton.
- America is once again the **world's number one manufacturer of automobiles** — overtaking Japan for the first time since the 1970's.
- American goods exported in sectors covered by Clinton Administration trade agreements with Japan have grown over 85% — **three times faster** than growth in other U.S. goods exported to Japan.
- The United States was named the **most competitive economy in the world** for the second year in a row.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

American workers need to realize higher wages, more job security and greater opportunity to provide for their families. President Clinton will continue to fight for the economic policies that enable hard-working American families to make the most of their lives by challenging Congress to:

- Raise the **minimum wage**.
- Consolidate overlapping, antiquated federal job-training programs into a simple **\$2,600 job-training voucher** program.
- Pass **meaningful health insurance reform** that allows people to keep coverage when they change jobs and prevents insurance companies from denying coverage due to pre-existing conditions.
- Enable Americans to **save for their retirements** by increasing pension portability, enhancing pension protection, and expanding coverage while making it easier for small businesses and farmers to offer pension plans to their workers.

BALANCING THE BUDGET: THE CLINTON RECORD



-
PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON
MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE TO PROTECT AND HONOR
OUR PARENTS AND GRANDPARENTS

"I think we're obligated to balance this budget to take the debt off our children and our grandchildren, but we're obligated to do it in a way that represents -- that reflects our responsibility to our parents and our grandparents..." -- President Clinton

FIGHTING TO PROTECT MEDICARE AND MEDICAID

- **Fighting Drastic Republican Cuts** in Medicare and Medicaid that will shift a staggering financial burden to elderly and disabled Medicare beneficiaries; and reduce Medicaid nursing home coverage for hundreds of thousands of the elderly and disabled.
- **Long-Term Care** -- Opposing Republican proposals to reduce Medicaid long-term care coverage and to repeal enforcement of quality standards for nursing homes. Consistently supported expanding state administered home and community-based care services, tax clarifications and consumer standards for private long-term care insurance, and penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs to pay for long-term care.
- **Making Medicare and Medicaid Responsive to Beneficiary Needs** -- Worked to strengthen and improve Medicare and Medicaid by combating fraud and abuse, enhancing quality, and supporting an expansion of managed-care options to increase choices for beneficiaries -- not as a smokescreen for deep and arbitrary cuts. Proposed providing more preventive services and a respite care benefit for families of victims of Alzheimer's disease under Medicare.

PROMOTING ECONOMIC SECURITY

- **A Stable Social Security System** -- Committed to preserving Social Security benefits and ensuring the long-term integrity of the Trust Fund. The President stated benefits should not be used to balance the budget or pay for tax cuts for the wealthy.
- **A Reliable Pension System** -- Signed the Retirement Protection Act in December 1994. Now workers and retirees will be able to count on receiving the pension they have earned.

STRENGTHENING SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AND OPPORTUNITIES

- **Older Americans Act** -- Proposed reauthorization of Older Americans Act to renew and strengthen critical Meals on Wheels, transportation, senior community employment, and ombudsman services. Fighting to keep the program intact.
- **Senior Service Corps** -- Fighting to support and protect the Corporation for National Service's Senior Service Programs -- Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions, and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program.

BRINGING SENIORS TO THE TABLE

- **Elevation of Commissioner of Aging** to Assistant Secretary status.
- **1995 White House Conference on Aging** -- Called for the fourth White House Conference on Aging, after the 1991 Conference failed to take place.

April/1996

TO RECEIVE YOUR PHOTO, PLEASE COMPLETE

One photo for each person will be included.

Name

Guest or Spouse

Address

City

State

Zip

Daytime Telephone

Evening Telephone

Brief Clothing Description (including color, etc.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

AGENDA

"A CELEBRATION OF ETHNIC AMERICA"
ROOM 450, OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1996
9:00 - 11:30 a.m.

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Alexis M. Herman
Assistant to the President and
Director for Public Liaison

REMARKS

Secretary Richard Riley
U. S. Department of Education

Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



DEMOCRATIC • NATIONAL • COMMITTEE

Donald L. Fowler, *National Chair* • Christopher J. Dodd, *General Chair*

"A Celebration of Ethnic America" **Friday, June 14, 1996**

Schedule of Events

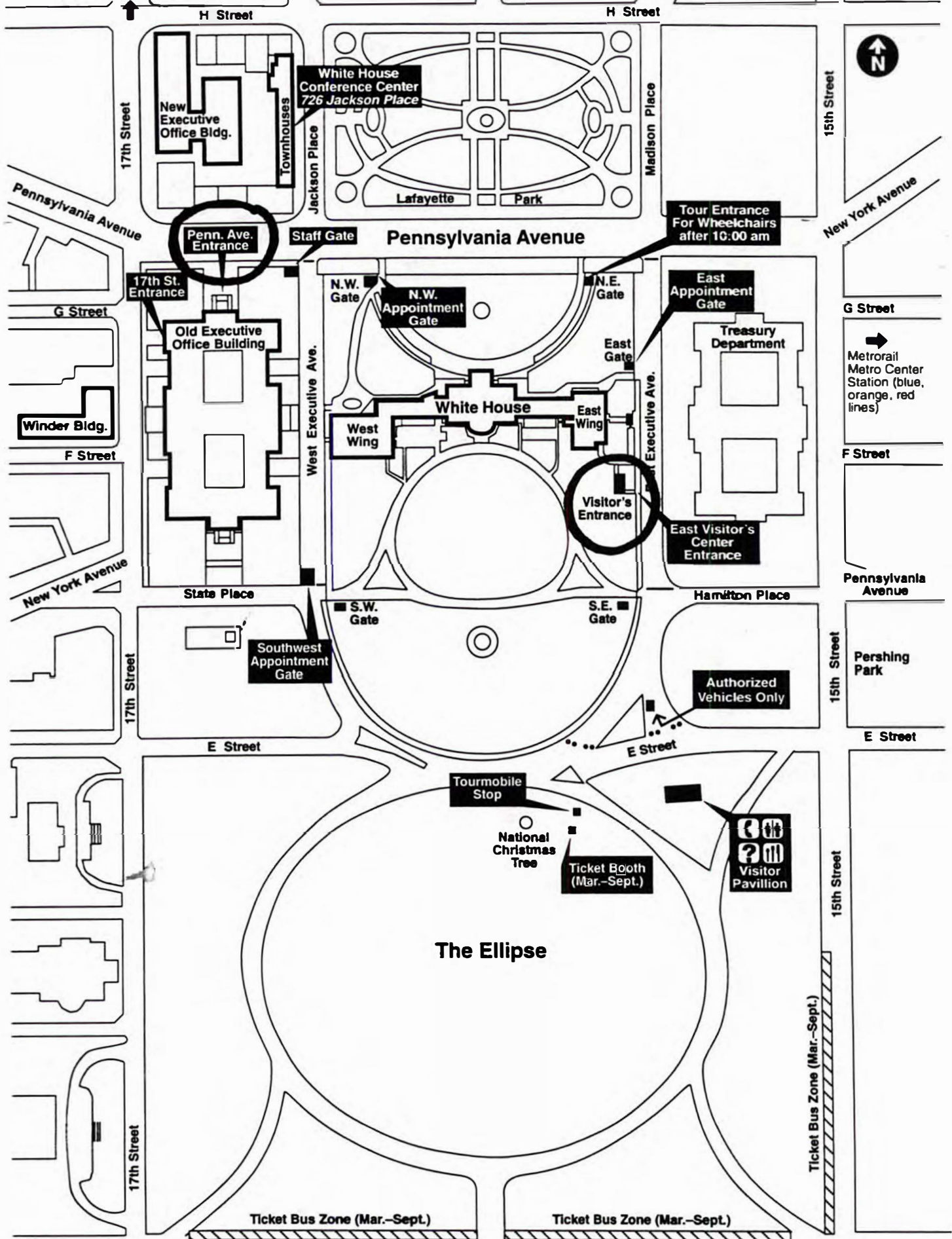
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|------------------------|--|
| 8:15 a.m. | ARRIVAL AT OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
Pennsylvania Avenue entrance |
| 8:15 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. | MORNING REFRESHMENTS
Outside Room 450
Old Executive Office Building |
| 9:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. | WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING
Room 450
Old Executive Office Building
President Clinton
Vice President Gore
Senior Administration officials |
| 12:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. | LUNCHEON HOSTED BY THE DNC
Mayflower Hotel
1127 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Chairman Don Fowler
Chairman Chris Dodd |
| 2:15 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. | STATE AND REGIONAL DISCUSSION SESSIONS
Mayflower Hotel |
| 3:45 p.m. | WHITE HOUSE TOUR |
| 5:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. | WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION
Special Guest, George Stephanopoulos
Indian Treaty Room
Old Executive Office Building |



White House Area

Metrorail McPherson Sq. Station
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Metrorail Farragut West Station
(blue and orange lines)



Constitution Avenue

Washington Monument

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE HONORABLE ALEXIS M. HERMAN
Assistant to the President
Director of the White House Office of Public Liaison

Alexis M. Herman was appointed Assistant to the President of the United States and Director of the White House Office of Public Liaison in January 1993.

She brings over two decades of nationally and internationally recognized leadership skills and experience in management and public policy development to her position. The Office of Public Liaison is charged with facilitating advice and policy guidance for Administration initiatives, as well as building support for domestic and international Presidential priorities through public policy meetings and briefings.

The Office of Public Liaison is popularly known as the President's "eyes and ears," while carrying his message to the public. Because of its broad outreach to constituency groups and leaders, the office has been key to the success of several Presidential initiatives. Among these are: an economic plan that has cut the deficit in half and created over 7.3 million jobs, a tough crime bill to make our streets and schools safer, a School-to-Work initiative that better prepares our youth for jobs of the future, the Summit of the Americas which has opened trade markets in Latin America, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and the restoration of democracy in Haiti.

Before joining the Administration, Ms. Herman served as Deputy Director of the Presidential Transition Office. In 1991, she was named Chief Executive Officer of the 1992 Democratic National Convention Committee where she was responsible for overall strategic management and production of the convention. Prior to that position, she served as Deputy Chair of the Democratic National Committee and Chief of Staff.

From 1977 to 1981, Ms. Herman served in the Carter Administration as Director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. She also served as the White House representative to the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on the role of women in the economy in Paris, France.

Ms. Herman has also had a successful private sector career. She founded A.M. Herman & Associates, a Washington, D.C.-based marketing and management firm, serving as its Chief Executive Officer for more than a decade. She also owned and operated a New York-based manufacturing company. She has served on several boards including Adams National Bank and the District of Columbia Economic Development Finance Corporation.

Alexis Herman
page 2

The recipient of numerous awards and honors, Ms. Herman was selected as one of the ten Most Outstanding Young Women in America, and named one of the Women of the Future by Ladies Home Journal. She has also received several honorary doctorate degrees, including her alma mater Xavier University in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Born in Mobile, Alabama, Ms. Herman now resides in Washington, D.C.

10/95

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10/95



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

RICHARD W. RILEY U.S. SECRETARY OF EDUCATION BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The soft-spoken but accomplished Secretary of Education, Richard Wilson Riley, has been praised widely for his role in recent progress in American education. For those who follow education and politics, Secretary Riley's success is not surprising. Riley's nomination in December, 1992 received unequivocal support and he was unanimously confirmed a month later immediately following the President's inauguration. Syndicated columnist David Broder wrote that "probably the best thing the president has done for education is to pick his old friend, former South Carolina governor Richard Riley, as the secretary of education." Broder called Riley one of the "most decent and honorable people in public life."

President Clinton chose Secretary Riley for the post so that Riley could help work the same kind of education reform on a national scale that he did as a two-term Governor of South Carolina, where he spearheaded a comprehensive and highly successful reform of that state's school system. It was an endeavor that most informed observers at the time considered to be an impossible task, but which Riley accomplished by bringing together a coalition of groups, including business people, educators, and parents.

Riley's work as Secretary of Education has lived up to the high expectations. In just the first 21 months of the Clinton Administration, due in large part to the efforts of Secretary Riley and his ability to build bipartisan coalitions, President Clinton signed into law six groundbreaking education initiatives -- a cohesive set of programs that span from kindergarten through college. As one national newspaper editorialized, "the cause was helped by the persistence of the self-effacing education secretary, Richard Riley. The Cabinet member who is perhaps the quietest was also among the most effective."

These achievements include the expansion and streamlining of the college loan program while eliminating government waste and saving taxpayers billions of dollars; the creation of laws to help local school districts ensure that children can learn in safety and security; enactment of programs that develop links between schools and the work place so America's students will be better prepared for jobs of the future or continuing their education; the establishment of challenging standards for learning that every child can reach; and the redesign and improvement of the primary federal program for helping disadvantaged elementary and high school students.

These new and improved laws, along with initiatives developed by Riley, like the Family Involvement Partnership for Learning designed to get parents more involved in their children's education, offer positive solutions that are helping families and their children gain the control and the skills necessary to navigate today's challenges. Riley's work has helped to refocus the nation's attention in an area of growing importance and inspired new and creative thinking.

ANTHONY LAKE

Anthony Lake was appointed Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs on December 22, 1992. Mr. Lake formally assumed the position on January 20, 1993. Mr. Lake previously divided his time between his farm in western Massachusetts and Mount Holyoke College, where he has been Five College Professor of International Relations since 1981. He also served as a Senior Foreign Policy Advisor to the Clinton/Gore campaign.

In 1961, Mr. Lake received an A.B. degree, magna cum laude from Harvard College. He then read international economics at Trinity College, Cambridge and went on to receive his Ph.D. from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University in 1974.

Mr. Lake joined the State Department in 1962, where he served until 1970 as a Foreign Service Officer. His State Department career included assignments as U.S. Vice Consul in Saigon (1963), U.S. Vice Consul in Hue (1964-65) and Special Assistant to the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (1969-1970).

After work with the Muskie campaign, the Carnegie Endowment and International Voluntary Services, Mr. Lake returned to the State Department in 1977 to serve as Director of Policy Planning for President Carter, a position he held until 1981.

Mr. Lake is the author of several books, including *Somoza Falling* (1989), *Our Own Worst Enemy: The Unmaking of American Foreign Policy* (co-author) (1984) and *The "Tar Baby" Option: American Policy Toward Southern Rhodesia* (1976). In addition, he edited *After the Wars* (1990) and was a contributing editor to *Legacy of Vietnam: The War, American Society, and the Future of U.S. Foreign Policy* (1976).

Biography of VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE

Al Gore was inaugurated as the 45th Vice President of the United States on January 20, 1993. President Clinton chose then-Senator Gore to be his running mate on July 9, 1992. He was formally nominated as the Democratic nominee for Vice President one week later at the Democratic National Convention in New York.

As Vice President, Gore is actively involved in a wide range of Administration initiatives as well as being an advisor to the President on foreign policy. At the request of President Clinton, he heads the effort to reinvent the federal government to make it work better and cost less. His comprehensive report to the President, the National Performance Review, produced hundreds of specific recommendations and cost-savings reforms to improve the federal government and save taxpayers money. About 80 percent of those recommendations already are being put in place across the federal government. He continues his reinvention work, visiting federal agencies and employees each week.

Among elected officials, Vice President Gore's environmental record is unparalleled. In June 1992, he chaired the U.S. Senate Delegation to the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It was the world's largest gathering ever of heads of state to focus on the environment. He also is the author of the national best-seller EARTH IN THE BALANCE: Ecology and the Human Spirit, which outlines an international plan of action to confront the global environmental crisis.

Last year, President Clinton and Vice President Gore unveiled the Global Climate Change Action Plan, a public-private partnership to dramatically reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere while promoting economic development. Gore was instrumental in breaking the gridlock on the national wetlands policy and in forging an historic partnership between government and industry to develop a new generation of fuel-efficient vehicles. He recently unveiled the Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) program, an international project to coordinate the work of children, educators and scientists in monitoring the global environment.

In his effort to help revitalize America's communities, Gore has traveled the country to meet with people who live in poverty-stricken inner cities and rural areas to hear what they need to rebuild their lives and their homes. He chairs the Community Enterprise Board of the President's Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community program, which will designate certain areas of the country as eligible to receive federal assistance and subject to strategic plans for revitalization.

In his continuing effort to support and strengthen families, Vice President Gore has moderated three annual Family Reunion Conferences, bringing together policy makers, experts in the field, family members and grass-roots service providers to address issues that affect families. Most recently, Vice President Gore focused on the role of men in children's lives, calling for a change in culture to involve them physically, emotionally and financially. Results from these conferences have been incorporated into such policy initiatives as the National Performance Review and the Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community Program.

Vice President Gore also is a nationally recognized leader on technology. When he was a member of the U.S. Senate, Gore introduced and steered to passage the High Performance Computing

Act to create a national, high-speed computer network and increase research and development of high-performance technologies. That legislation was signed into law in 1991, and is now part of President Clinton's technology and economic plan, the National Information Infrastructure, to help move the United States into the 21st Century.

To help strengthen and support democracy and economic development in countries throughout the world, Vice President Gore proposed the development of a Global Information Infrastructure. He led the U.S. delegation to the inauguration of the first freely elected President of South Africa, Nelson Mandela, and has worked closely with Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin to build a partnership between the two former adversaries. The Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission was formed by Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin to foster economic cooperation between their nations, particularly on the issues of space cooperation, business, science and technology, defense conversion, energy and the environment. His leadership was critical in getting passage through Congress of the historic North American Free Trade Agreement.

Gore's Congressional career began when he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1976 where he served eight years representing the then 4th District of Tennessee. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1984 and was re-elected in 1990, becoming the first candidate in modern history — Republican or Democrat — to win all 95 of Tennessee's counties. A candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1988, Gore won more than three million votes and Democratic contests in seven states.

On arms control, Vice President Gore is recognized as an expert because of his mastery of the intricacies of these issues. In 1982 he introduced a landmark comprehensive arms control plan that later became one of the central features of the U.S. negotiating position in the START talks; his pioneering proposal to eliminate land-based, multiple-warhead missiles on both sides was adopted between the United States and Russia. In addition, Gore was the author of legislation aimed at stopping the proliferation of nuclear missile technology to Third World countries.

An advocate for consumers and taxpayers throughout his life in public service, Gore has taken on the cable television industry, manufacturers of contact lenses, telephone companies, and the federal government, leading investigations into the lack of quality control in the U.S. space program, government waste, inadequate nutrition, and labeling of food products and toys that are hazardous to children. Gore's legislation to stop the skyrocketing cable television rate increases of the past decade was signed into law in 1992.

Gore was born on March 31, 1948, and is the son of former U.S. Senator Albert Gore, Sr. and Pauline Gore. Raised in Carthage, Tennessee, and Washington, D.C., he received a degree in government with honors from Harvard University in 1969. After graduation, he volunteered for enlistment in the U.S. Army and served in Vietnam. Returning to civilian life, Vice President Gore became an investigative reporter with The Tennessean in Nashville. He attended Vanderbilt University Divinity School and Vanderbilt Law School and operated a small homebuilding business.

Vice President Gore is married to the former Mary Elizabeth "Tipper" Aitcheson. They have four children: Karenna (born August 6, 1973), Kristin (born June 5, 1977), Sarah (born January 7, 1979), and Albert III (born October 19, 1982). Vice President Gore owns a small farm near Carthage, and the family attends New Salem Missionary Baptist Church in Carthage.



B I O G R A P H Y O F P R E S I D E N T B I L L C L I N T O N

Bill Clinton is the 42nd President of the United States of America. He was sworn in on January 20, 1993.

Elected Attorney General of Arkansas in 1976, President Clinton ran for Governor two years later and won, and the people of Arkansas reelected him four more times. He served as Governor longer than all of his predecessors except one.

President Clinton has served as chair of the National Governors' Association, the Education Commission of the States, the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission, the Southern Growth Policies Board, the Democratic Governors' Association, and the Democratic Leadership Council.

A fifth-generation Arkansan, President Clinton was born on August 19, 1946. He spent the first years of his life in Hope and then moved with his family to Hot Springs, where he graduated from high school.

The President earned a Bachelor's degree from Georgetown University in 1968 and a law degree from Yale Law School in 1973. He also studied at Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar from 1968 to 1970. The President was an attorney in private practice in Little Rock from 1981 to 1982 and has also served on the law school faculty at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

The President is married to Hillary Rodham Clinton, and they have a daughter, Chelsea. He is an avid reader, enjoys jogging and golf, and occasionally plays the saxophone.

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