

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. chart	re: seating at SOTU (5 pages)	n.d.	b(7)(E)
002. list	re: seating at SOTU (2 pages)	n.d.	b(7)(E)
003. memo	Marcia Hale to Maggie Williams (1 page)	01/19/1995	b(6)
004. list	re: AmeriCorps members (6 pages)	n.d.	b(6)
005. list	re: Guest sof the First Lady for State of the Union [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)
006. memo	Jimmy R. Lucas to Bob Jones (1 page)	01/24/1995	b(6)
007. chart	re: Executive Gallery Seating (5 pages)	02/17/1993	b(7)(E)
008. memo	Maria Echaveste to Distribution re: State of the Union: First Lady's Box (3 pages)	01/12/1998	b(6)
009a. list	re: nominees (2 pages)	n.d.	b(6)
009b. paper	re: State of the Union First Lady's Box (14 pages)	01/07/1998	b(6)
010. chart	re: Executive Gallery Seating (1 page)	01/19/1999	b(7)(E)
011. list	re: Military Nominees for FLOTUS Box (2 pages)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 23252

FOLDER TITLE:

SOTU [State of the Union] 1998 and 1999

2013-0534-S
rc1641

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]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
012. paper	re: State of the Union First Lady's Box (14 pages)	01/07/1998	b(6)
013. chart	re: House Floor (1 page)	01/1995	b(7)(E)
014. chart	re: House Floor (1 page)	01/1995	b(7)(E)

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SOTV 198+99



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 28, 1997

NOTE TO: THE FIRST LADY

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *Kitty*

Secretary Brown asked me to bring his suggestions to your attention.

cc: Maggie Williams

THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

JAN 28 1997

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

"We've all been vindicated. The only thing I can say to those who are not here with me is, 'Thank you fellows, well done, and I'll always remember you.'"

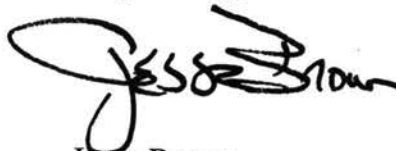
With heartfelt words and emotion he had held within for five decades, Vernon Baker on Jan. 13 accepted his country's long overdue accolades and highest military award, the Congressional Medal of Honor, the only living black World War II veteran to be so honored. Mr. Baker's story is extraordinary; his example is uplifting; his courage in the face of adversity on and off the battlefield is inspiring.

Mr. President, I can think of no more appropriate individual to be recognized in your State of the Union address than this humble man who distinguished himself as a hero in battle and a true patriot in the ensuing half century. Mr. Baker patiently held within his heart the heroism of his deeds, content with what he and his fellow black servicemen had done for a country that did not offer them the full opportunities of freedom and democracy. That too marks a man of remarkable mettle.

Vernon Baker's presence in the House chamber during, the first State of the Union address of your second term would be an especially poignant reminder of the contributions and gains of black Americans, fitting as we commemorate Black History Month in February. Further, it would dramatically reinforce to the Nation your commitment to enabling all Americans, regardless of race, philosophy, or infirmity, to link arms for the journey into the next century.

I hope you will give consideration to having Vernon Baker and his family join the First Lady in the House gallery during your February 4 address. I would be pleased to help your staff facilitate this great gentleman's return to Washington for this occasion.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jesse Brown", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Jesse Brown

JB/jhh

WILLIAM J. COYNE

PENNSYLVANIA
14TH DISTRICTCOMMITTEE ON
WAYS AND MEANSSUBCOMMITTEE:
TRADECOMMITTEE ON
THE BUDGETCOLEMAN J. CONROY
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-3814

January 28, 1997

WASHINGTON OFFICE:

2455 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3814
(202) 225-2301

DISTRICT OFFICE:

2000 FEDERAL BUILDING
1000 LIBERTY AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15222
(412) 844-2670Hillary Rodham Clinton
First Lady of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

Currently there are approximately 10 million children in this country who have no health insurance. Further, the scope of employer-provided dependent coverage is declining, indicating that the number of uninsured children may be expected to rise. As our country continues to grapple with the problems associated with large numbers of uninsured citizens, I would like to draw your attention to an important program in Pennsylvania. The Caring Program for Children, funded by state tobacco taxes and charitable contributions, has been successful in bringing low-cost, subsidized health insurance coverage to the low-income children of Pennsylvania. Picking up where Medicaid leaves off, this program has become a critical component of many hard-working, yet low-earning households' survival.

Since 1985, the Caring Program for Children has provided health care to tens of thousands of children in Pennsylvania. In 92% of the families served by the Caring Program, the parent(s) work full time. Either because their employers do not offer dependent coverage, or because the cost of such coverage is prohibitively high, these families have no other source of health care.

As President Clinton's State of the Union address draws near, I would like to suggest the possibility of inviting Mr. Fred Rogers, of the children's television program Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood, to attend and be seated near you. Mr. Rogers has served as the honorary chairman of the Caring Program for Children since its inception in 1985 and I believe his presence at the State of the Union address would underscore the President's commitment to bringing health care to the millions of children who currently do not have it. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 202-225-2301. Thank you for your consideration of this suggestion.

With all best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

William J. Coyne
Member of Congresscc: Timothy J. Keating
Special Assistant to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
FAX COVER SHEET

NOTE: THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS FACSIMILE MESSAGE IS
CONFIDENTIAL AND INTENDED FOR THE RECIPIENT ONLY.

DATE: 1/29/97

TO:

Alice

FAX:

6-5199

FROM:

CHRISTOPHER WALKER

456-7500 (TEL)

456-6221 (FAX)

RE:

Thanks for your help. Could
you please send me a copy of the
response? CW

PAGE 1 OF 3

If there are any problems with this transmission, please call
(202) 456-7500.

WILLIAM J. COYNE

PENNSYLVANIA
14TH DISTRICTCOMMITTEE ON
WAYS AND MEANS

SUBCOMMITTEE:

TRADE

COMMITTEE ON
THE BUDGETCOLEMAN J. CONROY
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-3814

FAX COVER SHEET

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DISTRICT OFFICE:

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PITTSBURGH, PA 15222
(412) 644-2870

TO: Tim Keating

FROM: Coleman Conroy

DATE: January 29, 1997

RE: State of the Union Address

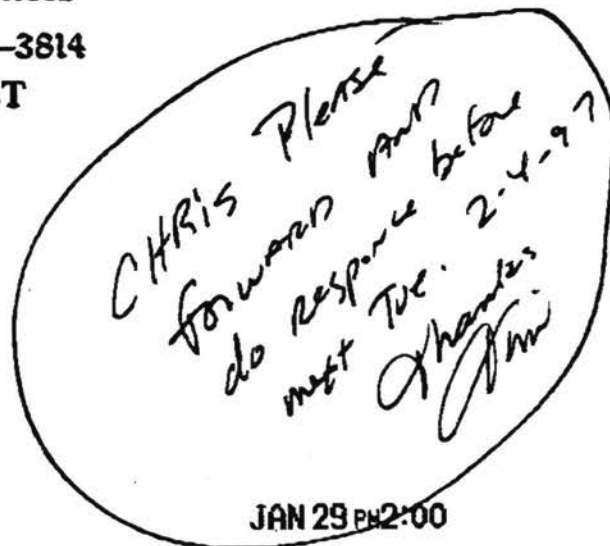
COMMENTS:

Attached is a letter that was sent today to the First Lady requesting that she invite Fred Rogers to attend the State of the Union address. Thanks for your help.

Number of pages (including cover): 2

Office fax number: 202.225.1844

Office phone number: 202.225.2301



JAN 29 PM2:00

6-5199

file SOTU

January 31, 1997

**MEMORANDUM FOR DON BAER
 ANN LEWIS
 MICHAEL WALDMAN**

FROM: MELANNE VERVEER

RE: STATE OF THE UNION

Attached please find the following:

- 1 - A memo and draft SOTU language on the "America 2000" millenium initiative on the arts and humanities;
- 2 - Edits to the current draft (marked directly on attached 11:30am draft); and
- 3 - Specific language revisions on:
 -0-3 Conference and Issue (to replace 11:30am draft version)

Chris Jennings' revisions on health care issues reflect the input from OFL.

Please contact me with any questions.

January 31, 1997

**MEMORANDUM FOR DON BAER
 ANN LEWIS
 MICHAEL WALDMAN**

FROM: MELANNE VERVEER

RE: "AMERICA 2000"

Attached please find four suggestions for SOTU language in which the President would issue a challenge that would translate into the "America 2000" initiative on culture. I have included all four because one may appeal more than another.

The goal of the "America 2000" Initiative is two-fold:

- 1 - To convey that it is only by understanding our past -- in particular, our cultural heritage, -
 - that we can envision our future and fully prepare for the challenges of the 21st century.
- 2 - To unleash a period of creativity and celebration across the country, from essays by
 school children on how "My Story is America's Story" to commissions of new works of
 art and writing, from White House lectures on great American ideas to national cultural
 celebrations, from recording oral histories of families to preserving our cultural institutions
 -- great and small.

We would like to see the President initiate this project by issuing, in the SOTU, a general challenge, at for the approach of the new millennium to spur reflection on and learning from America's rich and diverse culture. The challenge would, over the coming months, translate into this "American 2000" project, run by a diverse group of private and public sector players, with the White House playing a central role.

The challenge could fit easily into the current draft section on diversity. De Tocqueville observed that every generation of Americans creates itself anew. The Year 2000 offers us an opportunity for self-renewal and celebration.

Around the globe, we are a country justly celebrated for the richness of our culture -- our arts, our inventions, our ideas. This is no accident. No other country has our unique creativity precisely because no other country possesses our unique diversity. All of this intellectual vitality could only have arisen in a country that, from its very first days, believed that so many different people, from so many different places could come together as one community, united by democratic ideals.

Our culture is a mirror of ourselves. And what better moment to reflect on what we have created -- to take the measure of our national identity -- than the turning of a new century. I call on all levels of government, our schools, our businesses, every one of our citizens, the entire American community to join in a celebration of our cultural heritage for the Year 2000. The light of our ideas will both illuminate our past and show us the way forward to a future worthy of our best aspirations.

Second version of Millennium Initiative or Year 2000 Celebration

At the convergence of a new century and the next millennium, America will reflect on its past and celebrate the future. Our cultural heritage defines us as Americans. The freedom of democracy and the rich diversity of our many peoples have produced a burst of creativity unmatched in the world. I would like to see a Year 2000 Celebration (or Millennium Initiative) that preserves our unique culture and summons the best of our scholars and artists (or thinkers and creators) to help us understand where we've been as a country and where we are going.

I will be inviting (calling on) the federal agencies, state and community leaders, citizens and school children, to plan projects and events leading up to the Year 2000. I believe this can be a time of self-renewal and of celebration for America.

Emc 1/31/97

Sheldon Hackney Jan. 31, 1996

The ending of one Millennium and the beginning of another is an appropriate time to pause and consider how far we have come and where we want to go. Seen in one light, the human heritage is a glorious story of exploration and invention, of beauty created and knowledge gained. There is a darker story as well, one that records the perseverance of the human spirit despite "man's inhumanity to man". We need to understand both stories and how they weave together if we are to extend the blessings of democratic freedom and prosperity. As Robert Bellah, author of Habits of the Heart, reminds us, we are "only able to understand ourselves and our future in constant conversation with our past. Memory and hope belong together."

I call tonight for an American Renaissance, a time leading up to the year 2000 during which we examine the abundant terrain of human experience and human expression to find images, ideas and stories of permanent significance to our lives, a period in which we use the arts and humanities to connect us to our memories and thus to unveil the future in all possibilities. Such a Renaissance will equip us to choose democratically who we want to be – as individuals and as a nation.

THE MILLENNIUM AND THE ROLE OF THE ARTS

In the course of this Presidency, for the first time in history, this nation will enter a new millennium. What will best symbolize America as we pass a milestone that comes just once in a thousand years?

Few generations have had the responsibility and honor of answering so fundamental a question. I have an oath of office, but all of us as citizens have an unspoken oath, engraved in our hearts -- the oath of each succeeding generation to give new life to the enduring ideals with which we began when America was a narrow margin on the edge of a vast and largely unexplored continent.

We are not just the sum of our wealth, the progress of our technology, or the success of our arms. We are not just a place on the land, an accident of geography, but a set of values which have lit our way through peril and triumph -- and which have long been a shining light to those yearning for freedom everywhere.

The spirit of America had been our greatest contribution -- and that spirit has been symbolized, sustained and enlarged by a rich artistic creativity that commands a global audience. Wherever sound and sight reach across the frontiers, our movies, our music, our literature, and all the rest have become a shaping and liberating force. No iron curtain could keep them out. To a degree we can

hardly begin to count, this has been the American century because of American culture.

Now as we build a bridge to the 21st century, as we cross the great divide of the millennium, we must never forget that the span involves not only material things, but the American spirit. The arts and humanities -- the thousands of artistic, educational, and cultural institutions and the tens of thousands of individuals in these fields -- are deep resources of our national strength.

To celebrate this aspect of the millennium and honor these ideals that represent the best of our American heritage, I ^{am calling} ~~have asked~~ the ~~National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities and the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts~~ ^{on our federal agencies, Governors, etc.} to assume a leadership role in our national celebration. ~~They will convene cultural symposia and host a millennium festival~~ that will light our way across the bridge into the next century.

The arts and humanities remind us daily that America is more than the sum total of our material accomplishments. There is also an enduring record of ideas and ideals that measure America at its best.

The leaders in these fields who grace our lives also grace our history and the life of the world. The new millennium will be welcomed by speeches and celebrations; but long after the words and fireworks have faded, their achievements will carry the values of America to newer worlds and other ages.

Draft 1/30/97 11:30am

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
STATE-OF-THE-UNION ADDRESS
UNITED STATES CAPITOL
FEBRUARY 4, 1997**

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice-President, Members of the 105th Congress, distinguished guests:

I come before you tonight to put forward a plan of action to prepare our people for the challenges of the next century.

We have much to be thankful for. With four years of solid growth, we have won back the strength of our economy. With crime, welfare rolls, teen pregnancy all falling, we are winning back our optimism, our faith that we can master our most difficult social challenges. America won the Cold War, and now we are helping to bring peace and prosperity unrivaled in history throughout the world.

It would be easy to be complacent, to rest at this moment. But we must not rest. We must not win these struggles only to lose this moment of opportunity.

Though we face no enemy bent on destroying us, the enemy of our time is inaction. The global economy, the Information Age, new careers, life-enhancing technology are ours to seize for our people. But if we do not take action, these opportunities could slip from our grasp or even be turned to our disadvantage in this vigorous new world of competition.

Our moment of opportunity is fleeting. A child born tonight will have almost no memory of the 20th Century. Everything she is likely to know firsthand about the progress of America, she will know because of the work we do now to help build the new century. We must focus on our responsibilities to help her and all our children build for the future.

My fellow Americans, the State of our Union is strong, but the opportunity before us is even stronger. So tonight, I issue a call to action -- action by this Congress, action by our states, action by all our people to prepare America for the 21st Century. To answer this call, we must have a new government for a new century, one that gives all our people the means and the power to make the most of their own lives; we must have a new sense of responsibility among all individuals, and we must have a new spirit of community across our nation.

This call to action summons us to work for stronger education and harness the forces of technology and science; to build stronger families and stronger communities; to keep America the world's strongest force for peace, freedom and prosperity. And above all, to build a stronger, more perfect union here at home.

As we prepare for these challenges, we must move quickly to finish the unfinished business before us: balancing our budget, finishing welfare reform, restoring our

democracy.

Over the last four years, we have made our economy grow, by investing in our people, expanding exports and cutting our deficit so it is now the smallest in the industrialized world. Now we must continue to keep our economy growing and interest rates low. We must finish the job of balancing the budget.

In two days, I will propose a detailed plan to balance the budget by 2002.

My plan provides targeted tax relief to pay for education -- to raise a child -- and to buy and sell a new home. The middle class deserves tax relief, and we must give it to them.

My plan proves we can meet all our obligations: lifting the burden of debt from our children and investing in education, training and other things to help them make the most of their lives. It proves we can build on the Vice President's work to modernize and reinvent government so it works better, even as it costs less.

~~We should not wait years for a constitutional amendment that could cripple our country in time of crisis; we should not wait another year for an agreement. Let this Congress finally balance the budget, and let it happen now -- not later, but now.~~

When we balance the budget, our job will not be done. In the near future, we must come together, in a bipartisan process, to preserve Social Security, ~~and to reform Medicare to preserve its quality and choice.~~ We must make sure these core programs are as strong for our children as they are for our parents.

There is a second piece of unfinished business for us here: We must make the permanent underclass a thing of the past, and finish the job of welfare reform.

We must build on last year's landmark welfare reform legislation, taking seriously our responsibility to make sure all people who should work, have the opportunity to work.

Our goal is to lift one million people from welfare to work by the Year 2000. Here is my plan: Tax credits to businesses that hire people off welfare. Incentives for companies and job placement firms that create jobs for welfare recipients. Transportation to help people get to work.

Beyond what we do here, I challenge every state: turn welfare checks into private sector paychecks. I challenge every religious congregation: hire someone off welfare. I am pleased that, since last autumn, a growing number of businesses have met my challenge to hire someone off welfare. And I am very pleased to announce tonight that [x] and [x] have agreed to lead a national mobilization of businesses to move people from welfare to work.

To everyone here, whether you supported this law or opposed it -- but especially those of us who supported it -- I say: We have a moral obligation to make sure people who now must

work can work.

And, we must join together to do what Republican and Democratic governors have asked, to restore help for legal immigrants who work hard, pay taxes, and obey the law.

A third piece of unfinished business continues to strain our democracy. Tonight, before the eyes of America, we should commit to passing bipartisan campaign finance reform.

We have just come through an election in which more money was raised and spent on races for Congress and the Presidency than ever before. This system is badly broken. Every one involved in it -- every one of us here -- must take responsibility for this system, and for fixing it.

Senators McCain and Feingold, Representatives Shays and Meehan, have reached across party lines to craft reform. It would curb spending, reduce the role of special interests, create a level playing field between challengers and incumbents and ban the large soft money contributions both parties receive. [And it does something we should have done a long time ago: It bans contributions from people who are not citizens.]

You know and I know: delay will mean the death of reform. We must work together to enact campaign finance reform, and we should do it by the day we celebrate the birth of our democracy, by July 4.

If we balance the budget, finish welfare reform, and enact campaign finance reform, we will have cleared the path to prepare America for the new century ahead.

Then, the most important thing we can do -- and my number one priority as President for the next four years -- is to work together to meet these goals: Every 8 year old will be able to read, every 12 year old will be able to log on to the Internet, every 18 year old will be able to go to college -- and American children must have the best education in the world. ✓

My balanced budget makes an unprecedented commitment to stronger education -- \$42 billion next year. We are going to do our part here in Washington. But when it comes to education, that is nowhere near enough. ^{training}

I have a plan we all must work on, a Plan for America's Schools, based on four principles, to which we must commit ourselves tonight. [hold up booklet]

First, we must set the highest national standards for education, and help our children reach them. Fourth graders must be able to read, and read well. Eighth graders must be able to do algebra. Twelfth graders must master a rigorous high school curriculum.

Over the next two years, we will develop a national fourth grade reading test and a national 8th grade math test, based on widely accepted, world-class standards. Tonight, I issue a

should we move the test pp? reverse order?

national challenge: By 1999, every state should require these national tests of basic skills. And to help make sure a high school diploma means something, we should provide the Third International Math and Science Survey – the TIMSS test – to every school district that wants it. Children all over the world have taken this test. We should give more of our high school students the chance to test themselves against students around the world.

Raising standards will not be easy. Some of our children will not be able to meet them at first. But the point is, this is how we will lift them up. These tests will help show us who needs extra help, and which schools need improvement. And these tests will help us end social promotion in America, so children move from grade to grade only when they are ready.

To help all our children read, I want a citizen army of one million volunteers to tutor those who need extra help. My balanced budget invests \$2.75 billion for this. Tonight, I am proud to announce that 60 college presidents have pledged tens of thousands of work study students to work one year as reading tutors.

— not all will be work study.

These tests are far more than just tests of our children. This entire endeavor is a test of our nation, of our ability to step up to the challenges of the global economy and the Information Age. We must make American education, like America itself, the envy of the world.

We know our kids can learn. They can do this. But we have to make it possible for them to succeed. This is a challenge to every governor, every teacher, every educator, every parent, every business person in America. We know we can make this work, because we see examples of what works all across this country. Tonight, I am very pleased to have with us two students who scored among the best in the country on the TIMSS test, and their teacher. [Intro TIMSS]

[Teacher] reminds us why the second part of my plan is so important. My budget will help more than 100,000 teachers get national certification as master teachers. We must reward good teachers, and find ways to quickly and fairly remove those few who don't measure up. Now we have to do more to challenge the best of our young people to look at teaching as a career.

The second part of my plan calls on every state to let parents choose the right public school for their children. Innovation and competition will make our public schools better. We must do more to encourage teachers and parents to start public charter schools that set and meet the highest standards. My balanced budget doubles the funding set aside to help start charter schools, so by the Year 2000, there will be 3,000.

We cannot raise our children up in schools that are literally falling down. My budget includes \$5 billion to spur \$20 billion in school construction and modernization over the next four years.

Finally, we must press forward to make sure character education is a part of every curriculum. We cannot raise standards on every other subject if we fail to teach our children how to be good citizens. We should continue to promote order and discipline, supporting communities

highlight
America's
in relation to
get to college?

that introduce school uniforms, impose curfews, enforce truancy laws, and get disruptive kids out of the classroom.

We must do our part, but the responsibility for success belongs to every American. Tonight, I pledge to take this plan to the country, to enlist America's support in this crusade for tomorrow's children. *[mention of Governors who might be present; legislature speeches?]*

To prepare our people for the 21st Century, we must make the 13th and 14th years of education — at least two years of college — as universal in America as high school is today.

My balanced budget does more than ever before to give college scholarships to deserving students, with the largest Pell Grant increase in 20 years.

And, to open the doors to college, we should cut taxes. My balanced budget includes America's HOPE scholarship, a \$1,500 tax credit for college tuition, enough to pay for the typical community college; a \$10,000 deduction for all education after high school; a tax-free IRA so families can save for college.

No working family need ever pay a nickel of taxes on money they save for college — and I ask you to pass this so every American who works hard can go to college.

All our people must have the chance to learn new skills throughout their lives. The G.I. Bill for Workers will transform the confusing tangle of federal training programs into a single, simple skill grant that will go directly to workers. For too long, this bill has sat before you without action. Our worker training system does not work. It is time to fix it.

We should help parents teach their children in their earliest years. My balanced budget expands Head Start ~~by~~ one million children ~~by~~ 2002. I am pleased to announce we will convene a White House Conference on Early Learning and the Brain and the Vice President's Family Conference this spring, to apply the newest scientific insights toward understanding how young children learn. It is never too early to learn, and we can never do too much to help them.

To prepare America for the 21st century, we must harness these powerful forces of knowledge, science and technology to the service of all Americans.

This is the first State of the Union to be carried live over the Internet. But we have only scratched the surface of the computer revolution.

Last year, I challenged our nation to connect every classroom and library to the Internet by the Year 2000, bringing for the first time the same universe of knowledge to an isolated rural schoolhouse, an inner city high school, or a magnet school in a well-off suburb. My plan ~~increases our Technology Literacy Fund by \$225 million.~~ Last year, Vice-President Gore and I joined 20,000 volunteers to connect thousands of schools in California at the first of [tk] Net Days across America. This year, I challenge every state to have a Net Day. And I challenge

every computer company, communications company, and computer lover in America to join up.

We must build the second generation Internet. My balanced budget includes [\$100 million] to connect 100 universities and national labs with an Internet up to 1,000 times faster than today's — powerful enough to connect patients in rural hospitals to America's best doctors and cutting edge medical equipment. We must work with the private sector to connect every children's hospital to the Internet as well, so a child in bed can stay in school. We should open the rich world of America's heritage and culture to even more of our people. Tonight, I am pleased to announce that we will be working with the private sector to put 10 million objects in the Smithsonian collection online. *unclear ?*

In the last few years, medical breakthroughs have brought new hope to people suffering from spina bifida, AIDS, and cancer. My balanced budget includes a [tk]% increase in funding for our medical laboratories. *[Expected breakthroughs by 2000 to come from NIH]* *we've increased funding for our medical labs — 1% over the last 4 years + proposed \$1 billion more for this year.*

As we do all these things to harness the forces of science in our lives, we will press forward to explore the heavens. Through the Mars probes, the international space station, the project to explore the origins of life, we are inspiring our children to join the quest for new knowledge in the 21st Century, even as we discover practical applications that make life better here on Earth.

To prepare America for the 21st Century, we must build stronger families.

In the new century, with new pressures on people in the way they work and live, we must help parents raise strong families and pass on their values to their children.

Every parent must uphold their most sacred responsibility. We should make it a felony for any parent to cross state lines in an attempt to flee from his or her obligation to pay child support. And to America's fathers, let me say: child support is no substitute for the love and discipline your children need from you. You must be there for them.

For four years, the Family and Medical Leave Law has helped millions of our people. Now we should expand Family Leave so parents can take time off for parent teacher conferences or a child's routine checkup. We should pass flextime so workers can choose to be paid for overtime not only in income, but also with time off to be with their families.

For our families to be strong, we must continue, step-by-step, to give them access to affordable, quality health care. My balanced budget will extend health coverage to ^{up to} five million children, ~~cutting in half the number of uninsured children in America~~. It will help all people ~~between jobs pay their premiums for up to six months~~. No child should be without a doctor just because a parent is without a job. *Today, 10 or 11 million children do not have health insurance. That is unacceptable.*

~~And we must never abandon our efforts to find ways to cover the 40 million Americans who still lack health insurance.~~

ensure that all families can afford to keep their health insurance while they are in between jobs.

[Last year, we ended "drive-through deliveries," requiring that new mothers and their babies get at least 48 hours of hospital care. This year, we must enact the bipartisan legislation before you to end the dangerous and demeaning practice of drive-through mastectomies.]

*See
attachment*

We must continue our efforts to protect the health of our children -- and that means fighting to enforce our new rules to stop tobacco advertising aimed at children.

Beyond stronger education, beyond stronger families, to prepare America for the 21st Century, we must build stronger communities.

We must protect our environment and preserve our natural heritage for the 21st century. My balanced budget provides the resources to clean up over 500 toxic waste sites -- 2/3 of all those in America -- by the Year 2000. Our children should grow up next to parks, not poison.

Over the past four years, we saved Yellowstone from mining, established the largest national park south of Alaska in California's Mojave Desert; protected Utah's magnificent Grand Escalante Staircase; and we are working to save the Florida Everglades. Tonight, I am announcing a new category of protected national treasures -- the American Heritage Rivers. We protect our forests. We protect our deserts. We must also protect our cherished rivers -- and we will do it, starting now.

As we restore our communities, we must make sure taxpayers never again pay to clean up polluters' mess. I urge you to pass my proposal to make polluters live by this simple rule: if you pollute our environment, you clean it up.

Some of the worst pollution is in the heart of our cities. Our approach to renewing those neighborhoods, and poor communities across America, is to bring the full force of the private economy to bear -- to create jobs, spur investment by businesses and loans by banks, and restore hope. I urge you to pass the brownfields initiative, restoring contaminated properties to productive use, and to pass a new round of Empowerment Zones to spread economic growth to our poorest inner cities and rural communities.

And we, together, must pledge tonight that we will use these approaches -- including private sector tax incentives -- to renew this great capital city, so it is once again the proud face America shows the world.

In the fight for strong communities, nothing is more important than the fight against crime and violence. Serious crime has dropped five years in a row -- the longest decline in decades. The key has been community policing -- and we must finish the job of putting 100,000 police officers on the street. We should pass a Victims' Rights Amendment to the Constitution. We should set a goal to deport a record 100,000 criminals and other illegal aliens this year.

And, for the next four years, our goal must be to mount a full scale assault on juvenile crime. I will submit comprehensive legislation that declares war on criminal gangs, with new

prosecutors and tougher penalties; gives judges more power to crack down on gang members who intimidate witnesses; extends the Brady Bill so a minor who commits a violent crime will never be given the right to own a handgun; requires trigger safety locks to prevent unauthorized use; and provides resources to keep schools open late, on weekends, and in the summer, so young people have someplace to go and something to say yes to.

Helping young people through service is exactly why President Bush, General Colin Powell, and former Housing Secretary Henry Cisneros joined Vice President Gore and me at the White House to announce the Presidents's Summit of Service, to be held in Philadelphia in April. Out of that summit, we want to mobilize millions of Americans to serve our young people in thousands of ways. Already, AmeriCorps, our national service program, has helped 50,000 young people to work their way through college as they serve America. Citizen service belongs to no party or ideology. It is an American responsibility which all Americans should embrace in their daily lives. And I hope many more of our young people will take up that responsibility as well.

Our young people should never forget that their first responsibility is to take care of themselves.

My balanced budget includes the largest anti-drug effort ever: to stop drugs at their source, punish those who push them, and steer young people away.

Let me say a word directly to you, our children: As we work to build a strong future for you, you have to think about what kind of future you want to have for yourself. [Nothing your parents do, nothing anyone can do, will keep drugs out of your hands if you set out to find them. Drugs are deadly. They will ruin your life. Don't let them. It's up to you.]

And to prepare America for the 21st Century, we must master the forces of global change and keep American leadership strong in this new time.

Almost exactly fifty years ago -- on March 17, 1947 -- President Harry Truman stood before Congress and called for a national commitment to make America the free world's indispensable nation. We launched the Marshall Plan to rebuild our allies and former adversaries. We created the institutions and provided the resources that brought the West security and prosperity -- and victory in the Cold War. Because of those commitments, more people than ever before share the ideals that define America and the interests we defend.

Now, we face another time of change and moment of choice. We dismantled many of the blocs and barriers that divided the world for our parents. But we still must finish creating the new institutions and understandings that will make the world work for our children. We must commit ourselves anew to taking the steps that will keep America the indispensable nation for the entire world.

Our first task must be to build, for the very first time, an undivided, peaceful and democratic Europe. When Europe is stable, America is more secure. When Europe prospers, so

does America.

Nearly half a century ago, NATO strengthened struggling democracies and paved the way for prosperity in Europe's west. Now, we can do the same for Europe's east by opening NATO's doors to new democracies and building a strong NATO-Russia partnership. This summer, I will go to Madrid for a special NATO summit. Together, we, here, should commit our country to an expanded NATO by 1999, in which countries that were once our enemies become our allies to keep Europe united and at peace.

Second, in a global economy with global security challenges, America must look to the East no less than the West -- and build a true community of nations in the Asia Pacific. Our security demands it: Americans have fought three wars in Asia in living memory. Our prosperity requires it: more than 2 million American jobs depend on trade with Asia.

As we tear down trade barriers and build up our alliances, that Pacific community is taking shape. But we must not let our progress mask the peril that remains. We must dismantle North Korea's frozen nuclear program, as North Korea has agreed. I call on you to fund America's contribution to this effort. And we must advance peace talks between South Korea and North Korea to bridge the final divide of the Cold War.

We must pursue a deeper dialogue with China. An isolated, inward looking China is not in our interest. Instead, we must work together on common problems like weapons proliferation and deal with fundamental differences like human rights. As contacts grow . . . as markets expand and information flows . . . as China plays its rightful role in the world... a more open society can gain strength. I look forward to exchanging state visits with President Jiang -- not because we agree on everything, but because a constructive U.S.-China relationship matters to the world.

Third, the American people will only know true security if they have the opportunity to prosper in the global economy. These past four years, we made it our mission to open markets abroad and create good jobs at home. More than two hundred trade agreements later, America is once again the world's number one exporter and most competitive nation.

Now, we must build on that momentum throughout Asia and Latin America -- and to place the United States at the hub of the two most dynamic regions on earth. I am pleased to announce tonight that I will travel to Mexico in April, then to [tk] in May, to advance that goal. And I will work with Congress to make -- and enforce -- trade agreements that are good for America.

Fourth, we must continue to be an unrelenting force for peace -- from the Middle East to Northern Ireland to Africa. Considered risks for peace lessen the likelihood of more costly conflicts. It encourages other nations to focus on their people, not their arsenals. It helps build a community willing to tackle shared problems together.

In Bosnia, with American leadership, the killing has stopped -- but the habits of peace are

slow to take hold. That is why I agreed for our troops to take part in a smaller follow-on force that should complete its mission by June 1998. The force will help prevent hostilities from resuming so economic reconstruction and political reconciliation can accelerate -- and Bosnia's peace can become self-sustaining. Tonight, I ask Congress to continue its strong support for our troops. They are doing a remarkable job for America -- America must do right by them.

Fifth, we must move strongly against new threats to our security that respect no borders: weapons of mass destruction... terrorism... international crime and drug trafficking. The American people are more secure -- and should be proud -- because we have dramatically reduced the threat of weapons of mass destruction. We reached an historic accord to end nuclear testing for all time. We extended the treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. With Russia, we made deep cuts in our nuclear arsenals and agreed to stop targeting each other's citizens. We are working to prevent nuclear materials from falling into the wrong hands and to rid the world of landmines.

But the American people will have no cause for pride if we fail the test of leadership that lies ahead: ratifying the Chemical Weapons Convention. The Convention will make our troops safer from chemical attack. It will help us fight terrorism and isolate rogue states. That is why the Reagan Administration negotiated the Convention... the Bush Administration signed it... and XX nations have approved it. Together, let us make the Chemical Weapons Convention law -- and begin to banish poison gas from this earth.

Preparing America for the 21st century cannot be done on the cheap; the price of neglect would be far greater. We must maintain a strong and ready military -- and we will, by increasing weapons modernization funding 40 percent by the Year 2000. Our men and women in uniform have preserved our freedom in the past. They must have the equipment and training to preserve it in the future.

We must renew our commitment to America's diplomacy. Every dollar we devote to diplomacy and to the international financial institutions brings a sure return in security and savings. Yet international affairs spending totals just one percent of the federal budget -- versus sixteen percent when Harry Truman asked America to choose engagement over escapism. We have to do better.

The United Nations can help us spread the risks and the costs of leadership -- saving children's lives, sheltering refugees, giving peace a chance to take hold. Its new Secretary General is committed to reform. As the UN cuts waste and streamlines staff, the United States should pay our debts and our dues.

At the key points of the second half of this century, Republicans and Democrats have disagreed on specific policies. But we have always agreed on the need for American leadership. That bipartisan support has fortified our strength.

Before this month is out, I will ask the leadership of both houses and both parties to meet

with me to work on America's foreign policy agenda. The actions we take, much like the actions we took 50 years ago, will shape the lives of every American for decades to come.

Finally, perhaps our most important leadership of the world grows out of the power of our example — and our ability to remain strong as One America.

People all over the world are splitting apart because of conflicts of race or religion or ethnicity. And this division is fueling the fanaticism of terror. We are the world's most diverse democracy. And the world looks to us to show it is possible to live and learn together across all differences.

We do this, not only for the world, but for our children. The global economy requires us to cooperate with, for the first time, on billions of people around the world who are different from us. Our diversity in this new era is not a weakness — it is our greatest strength.

Despite this, we see evidence all around us that our work is not yet done. We have seen it in the awful resurgence of church burnings. We see it every day in the sullen, hopeless faces worn by too many of our youth. And too often, we see it in our corridors of business and halls of government. Too many people still spend their time trying to drive wedges between us — black against white, haves against have nots, old immigrants against new.

But we also see signs of hope. Two men of faith are with us tonight who reflect the light of reconciliation that must shine in all our lives. Rev. Terrence Mackey is pastor of Mt. Zion AME Church in Greelyville, South Carolina. When his church was one of those destroyed by arson last year, Rev. Mackey refused to give in to bitterness. He and his neighbors — people of different races and faiths — joined together to rebuild that church. And I hope no one forgets the words he told his daughter when she asked him how anyone could set fire to their church. He told her, "They didn't burn down the church. They burned down the building in which we hold church. The church is inside all of us."

The second man is one of America's best known pastors, Rev. Robert Schuller. A few days before my second inauguration, Rev. Schuller suggested that I look at Isaiah 58:12, and it was on that verse that I placed my hand when I took the oath of office. It says: "Thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations, and thou shalt be called, the repairer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in." Rev. Mackey and Rev. Schuller teach us that no matter what our differences — in our faiths, in our backgrounds, in our politics — we all must be repairers of the breach. We may not all share a common past, but surely we share a common future. Those two men are sitting with my wife Hillary, I'd like them both to stand.

[Over two centuries ago, at the very end of the Constitutional Convention, one of the drafters posed this question: "Can you imagine that this vast country, [spreading across the continent], will 150 years [from now] remain one nation?" That is still the central question for America. Through all the changes we faced as a nation, we did stay together. And now we must imagine that we can do it again, that we can indeed form a more perfect union, despite all the forces of change swirling about us at this remarkable moment. *Cutable*]

This is hard work. But there is nothing more important we can do. Our unity is our greatest strength. It is the "foundation of many generations," the foundation of every other strength we must build for the 21st century.

We don't have a moment to waste. Tomorrow morning, there will be barely 1,000 days until the Year 2000. 1,000 days to prepare our people. 1,000 days to work together. 1,000 days to fulfill our promise. My fellow Americans, we must answer our call to action. Our obligation is clear. We have work to do.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless America.

0-3 Language

Through recent scientific research, we now know much more about children's emotional and cognitive development during the earliest years of life. And we are committed to helping parents use this research to do the very best they can for their children. That's why our reading initiative includes a component for parents as their children's first teachers. That's why my balanced budget expands Head Start to (not "by") one million children by 2002. And that's why we will convene a White House Conference on Early Learning on the Brain and the Vice President's Family Conference this Spring, to explore the applications of this research for families, care takers and policy-makers.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. chart	re: seating at SOTU (5 pages)	n.d.	b(7)(E)

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FOLDER TITLE:

SOTU [State of the Union] 1998 and 1999

2013-0534-S
rc1641

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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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]
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b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. list	re: seating at SOTU (2 pages)	n.d.	b(7)(E)

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. memo	Marcia Hale to Maggie Williams (1 page)	01/19/1995	b(6)

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File For overnight
~~Gallery~~
~~Sealing~~

December 7, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO ELI SEGAL ✓
SHIRLEY SAGAWA
RICK ALLEN
JANET V. GREEN

FROM:

Laura Gassner
LAURA GASSNER

SUBJECT: AMERICORPS HEROES FOR STATE OF THE UNION

Attached please find six great heroes that I would recommend for our possible seats with Mrs. Clinton at the State of the Union Address. I'd be happy to talk to you about any of them, or continue to look for others which may be more suitable to the specifics you have in mind.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. list	re: AmeriCorps members (6 pages)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

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*File
State of the
Union*

LANE KIRKLAND
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

February 1, 1994

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

Thank you for your generous invitation to join you in the gallery for the State of the Union Address last week.

It was an honor and a pleasure to be your guest and to listen again to a President who clearly has the best interests of all the American people at heart and who is prepared to confront the nation's problems with intelligence and vigor.

I look forward to the opportunities ahead to work with President Clinton, and with you, toward the achievement of the many goals we share.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Lane Kirkland". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Lane" and last name "Kirkland" clearly distinguishable.

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

**GUESTS OF THE FIRST LADY FOR STATE OF THE UNION
ADDITIONAL PRESS BACKGROUND AND BIO INFORMATION**

AMERICORPS MEMBERS AND KANSAS CITY CHIEF OF POLICE

CINDY PERRY of Simpson County, Kentucky

Cindy Perry, 31-years-old and a mother of four, was approached to join Americorps when she was volunteering in the nurses' office of Simpson Elementary School. Through AmeriCorps, Cindy works with six individual children every school day on their reading skills, and helps others -- particularly those with special needs -- through educational after-school activities. Married at age 14, she never finished high school. But by becoming an AmeriCorps member, she has gained the opportunity to demonstrate her leadership, creativity and commitment to her community, and the chance to receive her GED, which she earned two weeks ago.

Not only are the lives of the second graders transformed by Cindy's service, but her own life has been changed by national service as well. "If it had not been for Americorps," she says. "I doubt that I would have ever gotten my GED -- let alone be making plans to go to college."

AmeriCorps Service Learning Impacting Children's Education (SLICE CORPS)

Cindy Perry works in conjunction with AmeriCorps Service Learning Impacting Children's Education (SLICE CORPS) -- a unique program focusing substantial resources on a low-income rural community, Simpson County, Kentucky. Through the program, 20 AmeriCorps members are teaching reading skills to nearly half the county's second grade students and involving parents in school-related activities. The program has been successful raising students' reading scores from two grades below official standards to one grade above.

Because of tutoring sessions and individual education plans developed and implemented by AmeriCorps members and classroom teachers, in the program's first four months. The average spelling test scores of tutored children have increased 22 percent, reading performances have markedly improved, and every child's parents have been visited at home by the AmeriCorps team, with many becoming actively involved in the school and the children's academic success.

PHILIP WU of Miami, Florida

After graduating from high school in Staten Island, New York, Philip Wu enlisted in the U.S. Army, serving as a telecommunications specialist for four years in Ft. Hood, Texas and Kaiserlautern, Germany. Philip used his G.I. Bill benefits to pay for two years at the University of Central Texas and plans to use his AmeriCorps voucher to finish his education in the field of social work.

Peter is serving as an AmeriCorps member in Habitat for Humanity International, building homes in Miami. One of his most rewarding Americorps experiences came last November, when the Wolfs, owners of a house that Philip helped frame and roof, invited him to share Thanksgiving dinner with them and their three children

Every Friday night, Philip can be found in Liberty City and Overtown, two of the poorest enclaves of Miami, working with troubled youth and the homeless.

Philip spoke to the President during August/September of the 1992 campaign, on a ride on the Staten Island ferry. Philip says that he and a few other people spoke to the President for the entire half-hour ride about revamping education system of the country, providing day care for single mothers and creating programs that reward hard work and community responsibility.

Habitat for Humanity International

Habitat for Humanity International calls itself "an ecumenical housing ministry that forms partnerships between the community and people in need to build homes, develop community and create hope -- one house at a time."

All AmeriCorps Habitat for Humanity members live together as a team in Habitat volunteer houses and do construction work, as well as supervising and training part-time, unpaid volunteers to assist them. They work alongside the future homeowners, who are putting in their down payment in "sweat equity."

AmeriCorps members in Miami work on a 90 home construction site called Habitat Villas, in all phases of construction including house framing, painting, and roofing. At present, 44 of these houses are either completed or under construction, with the remainder slated for commencement during 1995.

COLIN YOST

Colin Yost, 24, is the team leader for the Portland site of the AmeriCorps Neighborhood Green Corps. Growing up in a cabin in the forests of Oregon solidified Colin's love of the environment early in his life. Colin says that he feels a great amount of satisfaction when he and his team leave a house that they have weatherized because "the difference is tangible. You can actually feel that the house is warmer."

Colin's five-person team has recently weatherized 72 houses, conducted 122 energy audits and begun their lead poisoning abatement project, where they will teach families how to lower their risk of lead poisoning, organize nurses' visits to screen for lead levels in children's blood, and screen houses for unsafe levels of lead.

Colin graduated from the University of Pennsylvania cum laude with a B.A. in English and Environmental Studies in 1992.

AmeriCorps Neighborhood Green Corps

AmeriCorps Neighborhood Green Corps works in partnership with community groups and local agencies. Members work in teams of five on three projects for three months each: energy conservation, lead poisoning, and urban green spaces. In their energy conservation efforts, members work with community organizations to educate residents about energy conservation measures, distribute energy-saving devices and weatherize low-income apartments and homes. During their lead poisoning abatement projects, members identify high-risk populations, and then help families remove toxics, test their children for exposure and connect those who need it with medical help. Finally, AmeriCorps members work with residents to plan, create, and expand community gardens.

LARON FIELD

Laron Field is a 22-year-old working with **AmeriCorps Blue Hills Together** -- a program formed as a partnership between the Kansas City Police Department, the YMCA, and other community organizations -- which trains residents in anti-crime initiatives and contributed to the closing down of 12 drug houses this past summer. The program began as part of the 1994 Summer of Safety and now includes 33 part-time members, most of whom come from the Blue Hills neighborhood that they serve.

Members range from 18 - 55 years old. Working with the police and community residents, the Summer of Safety program helped close 12 drug houses over the summer and reclaimed the neighborhood's Brooklyn Park from gangs and drug dealers -- making it safe enough for the neighborhood association's family picnic for the first time in five years.

AmeriCorps members recruit volunteer block captains, arrange neighborhood anti-crime meetings and assist community policing officers. Through the help and training of AmeriCorps members, neighbors help police monitor and record drug activity and then close the drug houses down.

KANSAS CITY POLICE CHIEF STEVEN BISHOP

Police Chief Steven Bishop is a 25-year veteran of the Kansas City Police Department and a nationally recognized community policing expert. He is a strong supporter of AmeriCorps.

THE LUCAS FAMILY

JACK LUCAS

As the country approaches the 50th Anniversary of the battle of Iwo Jima next month, the First Lady will be joined at the State of the Union this evening by Jack Lucas, a veteran of Iwo Jima whose heroics in that battle earned him the Congressional Medal of Honor. At age 17, Jack Lucas was the youngest Marine ever and youngest man in this century to be awarded Congressional Medal of Honor. It was awarded to him by President Harry Truman in October, 1945. Retired from the military, he lives today in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. **A newsclipping on Mr. Lucas' heroics during the war from "The Boot," a Marine base newspaper from Paris Island, is attached.** Mr. Lucas will be joined this evening by his one and grandson.

Jimmy Lucas, Jack Lucas' son, is a veterinarian from Lewisville, North Carolina who served in the U.S. Army from 1969 - 74, including service in Vietnam. He graduated from West Point in 1969.

Matthew Lucas, age 16, is Jack Lucas' grandson and a student at North Forsyth High School in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

REV. JOHN AND MRS. CHERRY

Rev. John A. Cherry is pastor of the A.M.E. Zion Church in Temple Hills, Maryland - a congregation of more than 17,000 members and growing by 200 a month. He will attend the State of the Union tonight with his wife, Rev. Diana Cherry, who also preaches at A.M.E. Zion. President Clinton addressed Rev. Cherry's congregation last summer.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. list	re: Guest sof the First Lady for State of the Union [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 23252

FOLDER TITLE:

SOTU [State of the Union] 1998 and 1999

2013-0534-S
rc1641

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]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

The church encourages personal responsibility and provides enrichment programs for the entire family at every stage of life. Their "Save the Seed" ministry imparts spiritual awareness in male members, bringing men in from the streets and taking them through the natural and spiritual development that allows them to be examples to their homes and to lead a productive life in society.

SECOND LT. MARY KAY MCLEAN

Second Lt. Mary Kay McLean - 31, served in Air Force in Kuwait and recently returned. Lt. McLean was a key player in Operations UPHOLD DEMOCRACY and VIGILANT WARRIOR. Lt. McLean deployed to Southwest Asia during VIGILANT WARRIOR with her team of 20 Pope AFB Services professionals and set up a bare base for the deployment of the 23rd Wings 75th Fighter Squadron, the first permanently assigned fighter squadron in Kuwait. Her parents are from Oklahoma.

CORPORAL GREGORY DEPESTRE

Corporal Gregory Depestre, 24, served with Marines in Haiti in Operation Restore Hope and Uphold Democracy. PFC Depestre is stationed at Marine Corps Security Force Battalion, Norfolk, Virginia and was promoted to his present rank on August 1, 1993. His personal decorations include Joint Service Commendation Medal and the Combat Action Ribbon. He was born in (b)(6) but was raised in Port-au-Prince and his [005] parents are native Haitians.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. memo	Jimmy R. Lucas to Bob Jones (1 page)	01/24/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 23252

FOLDER TITLE:

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Clinton Library Transfer Form

Case #, if applicable	2013-0534-S	Accession #		
Collection/Record Group	Clinton Presidential Records	Series/Staff Name	Melanne Verveer	
Subgroup/Office of Origin	First Lady's Office	Subseries		
Folder Title	SOTU [State of the Union] 1998 and 1999	OA Number	23252	Box Number
Description of Item(s)	Two (2) official white house photographs of Hillary Clinton and the gallery during the 9/22/1993 Health Care Address to a Joint Session to Congress [P07741-17 & P07742-14a] Stored in AV regular storage on 12-5-9-5			

Donor Information

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Other (Specify):	
Transferred by:	Dan Brogden
Transfer Point	During Processing

Date of Tranfer	4/25/2013
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PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



PHOTOCOPY
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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. chart	re: Executive Gallery Seating (5 pages)	02/17/1993	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 23252

FOLDER TITLE:

SOTU [State of the Union] 1998 and 1999

2013-0534-S
rc1641

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STATE OF THE UNION

ADDRESS TO THE 104th CONGRESS • FIRST SESSION



President William J. Clinton

January 24, 1995

Washington, D.C.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS:
THE STATE OF THE UNION

THE CAPITOL

Tuesday, January 24, 1995

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, members of the 104th Congress, my fellow Americans: Again we are here in the sanctuary of democracy, and once again, our democracy has spoken. So let me begin by congratulating all of you here in the 104th Congress, and congratulating you, Mr. Speaker.

If we agree on nothing else tonight, we must agree that the American people certainly voted for change in 1992 and in 1994. And as I look out at you, I know how some of you must have felt in 1992.

I must say that in both years we didn't hear America singing, we heard America shouting. And now all of us, Republicans and Democrats alike, must say: We hear you. We will work together to earn the jobs you have given us. For we are the keepers of the sacred trust, and we must be faithful to it in this new and very demanding era.

Over 200 years ago, our founders changed the entire course of human history by joining together to create a new country based on a single powerful idea: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

It has fallen to every generation since then to preserve that idea—the American idea—and to deepen and expand its meaning to new and different times: To Lincoln and his Congress, to preserve the Union and to end slavery. To Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, to restrain the abuses and excesses of the Industrial Revolution, and to assert our leadership in the world. To Franklin Roosevelt, to fight the failure and pain of the Great Depression, and to win our country's great struggle against fascism. And to all our presidents since, to fight the Cold War.

Especially, I recall two who struggled to fight that Cold War in partnership with congresses where the majority was of a different party. To Harry Truman, who summoned us to unparalleled prosperity at home, and who built the architecture of the Cold War. And to Ronald Reagan, whom we wish well tonight, and who exhorted us to carry on until the twilight struggle against communism was won.

In another time of change and challenge, I had the honor to be the first president to be elected in the post-Cold War era, an era marked by the global economy, the information revolution, unparalleled change and opportunity and insecurity for the American people.

I came to this hallowed chamber two years ago on a mission—to restore the American Dream for all our people and to make sure that we move into the 21st century still the strongest force for freedom and democracy in the entire world. I was determined then to tackle the tough problems too long ignored. In this effort I am frank to say that I have made my mistakes, and I have learned again the importance

of humility in all human endeavor. But I am also proud to say tonight that our country is stronger than it was two years ago.

Record numbers—record numbers of Americans are succeeding in the new global economy. We are at peace and we are a force for peace and freedom throughout the world. We have almost six million new jobs since I became president, and we have the lowest combined rate of unemployment and inflation in 25 years. Our businesses are more productive and here we have worked to bring the deficit down, to expand trade, to put more police on our streets, to give our citizens more of the tools they need to get an education and to rebuild their own communities.

But the rising tide is not lifting all boats. While our nation is enjoying peace and prosperity, too many of our people are still working harder and harder, for less and less. While our businesses are restructuring and growing more productive and competitive, too many of our people still can't be sure of having a job next year or even next month. And far more than our material riches are threatened; things far more precious too us—our children, our families, our values.

Our civil life is suffering in America today. Citizens are working together less and shouting at each other more. The common bonds of community which have been the great strength of our country from its very beginning are badly frayed. What are we to do about it?

More than 60 years ago, at the dawn of another new era, President Roosevelt told our nation, "New conditions impose new requirements on government and those who conduct government." And from that simple proposition, he shaped the New Deal, which helped to restore our nation to prosperity and define the relationship between our people and their government for half a century.

That approach worked in its time. But we today, we face a very different time and very different conditions. We are moving from an Industrial Age built on gears and sweat to an Information Age demanding skills and learning and flexibility. Our government, once a champion of national purpose, is now seen by many as simply a captive of narrow interests, putting more burdens on our citizens rather than equipping them to get ahead. The values that used to hold us all together seem to be coming apart.

So tonight, we must forge a new social compact to meet the challenges of this time. As we enter a new era, we need a new set of understandings, not just with government, but even more important, with one another as Americans.

That's what I want to talk with you about tonight. I call it the New Covenant. But it's grounded in a very, very old idea—that all Americans have not just a right, but a solid responsibility to rise as far as their God-given talents and determination can take them; and to give something back to their communities and their country in return. Opportunity and responsibility: They go hand in hand. We can't have one without the other. And our national community can't hold together without both.

Our New Covenant is a new set of understandings for how we can equip our people to meet the challenges of a new economy, how we can change the way our government works to fit a different time, and, above all, how we can repair the dam-

aged bonds in our society and come together behind our common purpose. We must have dramatic change in our economy, our government and ourselves.

My fellow Americans, without regard to party, let us rise to the occasion. Let us put aside partisanship and pettiness and pride. As we embark on this new course, let us put our country first, remembering that regardless of party label, we are all Americans. And let the final test of everything we do be a simple one: Is it good for the American people?

Let me begin by saying that we cannot ask Americans to be better citizens if we are not better servants. You made a good start by passing that law which applies to Congress all the laws you put on the private sector, and I was proud to sign it yesterday.

But we have a lot more to do before people really trust the way things work around here. Three times as many lobbyists are in the streets and corridors of Washington as were here 20 years ago. The American people look at their capital and they see a city where the well-connected and the well-protected can work the system, but the interests of ordinary citizens are often left out.

As the new Congress opened its doors, lobbyists were still doing business as usual—the gifts, the trips, all the things that people are concerned about haven't stopped. Twice this month you missed opportunities to stop these practices. I know there were other considerations in those votes, but I want to use something that I've heard my Republican friends say from time to time—there doesn't have to be a law for everything. So tonight, I ask you to just stop taking the lobbyists' perks. Just stop.

We don't have to wait for legislation to pass to send a strong signal to the American people that things are really changing. But I also hope you will send me the strongest possible lobby reform bill, and I'll sign that, too.

We should require lobbyists to tell the people for whom they work what they're spending, what they want. We should also curb the role of big money in elections by capping the cost of campaigns and limiting the influence of PACs.

And as I have said for three years, we should work to open the airwaves so that they can be an instrument of democracy, not a weapon of destruction by giving free TV time to candidates for public office.

When the last Congress killed political reform last year, it was reported in the press that the lobbyists actually stood in the halls of this sacred building and cheered. This year, let's give the folks at home something to cheer about.

More important, I think we all agree that we have to change the way the government works. Let's make it smaller, less costly and smaller—leaner, not meaner.

I just told the Speaker the equal time doctrine is alive and well.

The New Covenant approach to governing is as different from the old bureaucratic way as the computer is from the manual typewriter. The old way of governing around here protected organized interests. We should look out for the interests of ordinary people. The old way divided us by interest, constituency or class. The New Covenant way should unite us behind a common vision of what's best for our country. The old way dispensed services through large, top-down, inflexible bureau-

cracies. The New Covenant way should shift these resources and decision-making from bureaucrats to citizens, injecting choice and competition and individual responsibility into national policy.

The old way of governing around here actually seemed to reward failure. The New Covenant way should have built-in incentives to reward success. The old way was centralized here in Washington. The New Covenant way must take hold in the communities all across America. And we should help them to do that.

Our job here is to expand opportunity, not bureaucracy; to empower people to make the most of their own lives; and to enhance our security here at home and abroad. We must not ask government to do what we should do for ourselves. We should rely on government as a partner to help us to do more for ourselves and for each other.

I hope very much that as we debate these specific and exciting matters, we can go beyond the sterile discussion between the illusion that there is somehow a program for every problem on the one hand, and the other illusion that the government is a source of every problem we have. Our job is to get rid of yesterday's government so that our own people can meet today's and tomorrow's needs. And we ought to do it together.

You know, for years before I became president, I heard others say they would cut government and how bad it was. But not much happened. We actually did it. We cut over a quarter of a trillion dollars in spending, more than 300 domestic programs, more than 100,000 positions from the federal bureaucracy in the last two years alone. Based on decisions already made, we will have cut a total of more than a quarter of a million positions from the federal government, making it the smallest it has been since John Kennedy was president; by the time I come here again next year.

Under the leadership of Vice President Gore, our initiatives have already saved taxpayers \$63 billion. The age of the \$500 hammer and the ashtray you can break on David Letterman is gone. Deadwood programs, like mohair subsidies, are gone. We've streamlined the Agriculture Department by reducing it by more than 1,200 offices. We've slashed the small business loan form from an inch thick to a single page. We've thrown away the government's 10,000-page personnel manual. And the government is working better in important ways: FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, has gone from being a disaster to helping people in disasters.

You can ask the farmers in the Middle West who fought the flood there or the people in California who have dealt with floods and earthquakes and fires, and they'll tell you that. Government workers, working hand in hand with private business, rebuilt Southern California's fractured freeways in record time and under budget. And because the federal government moved fast, all but one of the 5,600 schools damaged in the earthquake are back in business.

Now, there are a lot of other things that I could talk about. I want to just mention one because it will be discussed here in the next few weeks. University administrators all over the country have told me that they are saving weeks and weeks of bureaucratic time now because of our direct college loan program, which makes col-

lege loans cheaper and more affordable, with better repayment terms for students, costs the government less, and cuts out paperwork and bureaucracy for the government and for the universities. We shouldn't cap that program. We should give every college in America the opportunity to be a part of it.

Previous government programs gather dust. The reinventing government report is getting results. And we're not through. There's going to be a second round of reinventing government. We propose to cut \$130 billion in spending by shrinking departments, extending our freeze on domestic spending, cutting 60 public housing programs down to three, getting rid of over 100 programs we do not need, like the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Helium Reserve Program. And we're working on getting rid of unnecessary regulations and making them more sensible. The programs and regulations that have outlived their usefulness should go. We have to cut yesterday's government to help solve tomorrow's problems.

And we need to get government closer to the people its meant to serve. We need to help move programs down to the point where states and communities and private citizens in the private sector can do a better job. If they can do it, we ought to let them do it. We should get out of the way and let them do what they can do better.

Taking power away from federal bureaucracies and giving it back to communities and individuals is something everyone should be able to be for. It's time for Congress to stop passing on to the state the cost of decisions we make here in Washington.

I know there are still serious differences over the details of the unfunded mandates legislation, but I want to work with you to make sure we pass a reasonable bill which will protect the national interests and give justified relief where we need to give it.

For years, Congress concealed in the budget scores of pet spending projects. Last year was no different. There was a \$1 million to study stress in plants, and \$12 million for a tick removal program that didn't work. It's hard to remove ticks; those of us who have had them know. But, I'll tell you something; if you'll give me the line-item veto, I'll remove some of that unnecessary spending.

But I think we should all remember, and almost all of us would agree, that government still has important responsibilities. Our young people—we should think of this when we cut—our young people hold our future in their hands. We still owe a debt to our veterans. And our senior citizens have made us what we are.

Now, my budget cuts a lot. But it protects education, veterans, Social Security and Medicare and I hope you will do the same thing. You should, and I hope you will.

And when we give more flexibility to the states, let us remember that there are certain fundamental national needs that should be addressed in every state, north and south, east and west—immunization against childhood disease, school lunches in all our schools, Head Start, medical care and nutrition for pregnant women and infants. All these things are in the national interest.

I applaud your desire to get rid of costly and unnecessary regulations. But when we deregulate, let's remember what national action in the national interest has

given us: safer foods for our families, safer toys for our children, safer nursing homes for our parents, safer cars and highways, and safer workplaces, clean air and cleaner water. Do we need common sense and fairness in our regulations? You bet we do. But we can have common sense and still provide for safe drinking water. We can have fairness and still clean up toxic dumps, and we ought to do it.

Should we cut the deficit more? Well, of course, we should. Of course, we should. But we can bring it down in a way that still protects our economic recovery and does not unduly punish people who should not be punished, but instead should be helped.

I know many of you in this chamber support the balanced budget amendment. I certainly want to balance the budget. Our administration has done more to bring the budget down and to save money than any in a very, very long time. If you believe passing this amendment is the right thing to do, then you have to be straight with the American people. They have a right to know what you're going to cut and how it's going to affect them.

We should be doing things in the open around here. For example, everybody ought to know if this proposal is going to endanger Social Security. I would oppose that, and I think most Americans would.

Nothing is done more to undermine our sense of common responsibility than our failed welfare system. This is one of the problems we have to face here in Washington in our New Covenant. It rewards welfare over work. It undermines family values. It lets millions of parents get away without paying their child support. It keeps a minority, but a significant minority of the people on welfare trapped on it for a very long time.

I worked on this problem for a long time, nearly 15 years now. As a governor I had the honor of working with the Reagan administration to write the last welfare reform bill back in 1988. In the last two years we made a good start in continuing the work of welfare reform. Our administration gave two dozen states the right to slash through federal rules and regulations to reform their own welfare systems, and to try to promote work and responsibility over welfare and dependency.

Last year I introduced the most sweeping welfare reform plan ever presented by an administration. We have to make welfare what it was meant to be—a second chance, not a way of life. We have to help those on welfare move to work as quickly as possible, to provide child care and teach them skills if that's what they need for up to two years. And after that, there ought to be a simple hard rule: anyone who can work must go to work. If a parent isn't paying child support, they should be forced to pay. We should suspend drivers' licenses, track the across state lines, make them work off what they owe. That is what we should do. Governments do not raise children, people do. And the parents must take responsibility for the children they bring into this world.

I want to work with you, with all of you, to pass welfare reform. But our goal must be to liberate people and lift them up, from dependence to independence, from welfare to work, from mere childbearing to responsible parenting. Our goal should not be to punish them because they happen to be poor.

We should—we should require work and mutual responsibility. But we shouldn't cut people off just because they're poor, they're young, or even because they're unmarried. We should promote responsibility by requiring young mothers to live at home with their parents or in other supervised settings, by requiring them to finish school. But we shouldn't put them and their children out on the street.

And I know all the arguments, pro and con, and I have read and thought about this for a long time. I still don't think we can in good conscious punish poor children for the mistakes of their parents. My fellow Americans, every single survey shows that all the American people care about this without regard to party or race or region. So let this be the year we end welfare as we know it. But also let this be the year that we are all able to stop using this issue to divide America.

No one is more eager to end welfare. I may be the only president who has actually had the opportunity to sit in a welfare office, who's actually spent hours and hours talking to people on welfare. And I am telling you, people who are trapped on it know it doesn't work. They also want to get off. So we can promote together education and work and good parenting. I have no problem with punishing bad behavior or the refusal to be a worker or a student, or a responsible parent. I just don't want to punish poverty and past mistakes. All of us have made our mistakes, and none of us can change our yesterdays. But every one of us can change our tomorrows.

And America's best example of that may be Lynn Woolsey, who worked her way off welfare to become a congresswoman from the state of California.

I know the members of this Congress are concerned about crime, as are all the citizens of our country. And I remind you that last year, we passed a very tough crime bill—longer sentences, three strikes and you're out, almost 60 new capital punishment offenses, more prisons, more prevention, 100,000 more police. And we paid for it all by reducing the size of the federal bureaucracy and giving the money back to local communities to lower the crime rate.

There may be other things we can do to be tougher on crime, to be smarter with crime, to help to lower that rate first. Well, if there are, let's talk about them and let's do them. But let's not go back on the things that we did last year that we know work; that we know work because the local law enforcement officers tell us that we did the right things, because local community leaders who have worked for years and years to lower the crime rate tell us that they work.

Let's look at the experience of our cities and our rural areas where the crime rate has gone down and ask the people who did it how they did it. And if what we did last year supports the decline in the crime rate—and I am convinced that it does—let us not go back on it. Let's stick with it, implement it. We've got four more hard years of work to do to do that.

I don't want to destroy the good atmosphere in the room or in the country tonight, but I have to mention one issue that divided this body greatly last year. The last Congress also passed the Brady Bill and, in the crime bill, the ban on 19 assault weapons. I don't think it's a secret to anybody in this room that several members of the last Congress who voted for that aren't here tonight because they voted for it.

And I know, therefore, that some of you who are here because they voted for it are under enormous pressure to repeal it. I just have to tell you how I feel about it.

The members of Congress who voted for that bill and I would never do anything to infringe on the right to keep and bear arms to hunt and to engage in other appropriate sporting activities. I've done it since I was a boy, and I'm going to keep right on doing it until I can't do it anymore. But a lot of people laid down their seats in Congress so that police officers and kids wouldn't have to lay down their lives under a hail of assault weapon attack—and I will not let that be repealed. I will not let it be repealed.

I'd like to talk about a couple of other issues we have to deal with. I want us to cut more spending, but I hope we won't cut government programs that help to prepare us for the new economy, promote responsibility and are organized from the grass roots up, not by federal bureaucracy. The very best example of this is the National Service Corps—AmeriCorps.

It passed with strong bipartisan support. And now there are 20,000 Americans, more than every served in one year in the Peace Corps, working all over this country, helping people person to person in local, grass-roots volunteer groups, solving problems and, in the process, earning some money for their education. This is citizenship at its best. It's good for the AmeriCorps members, but it's good for the rest of us, too. It's the essence of the New Covenant, and we shouldn't stop it.

All Americans, not only in the states most heavily affected, but in every place in this country, are rightly disturbed by the large numbers of illegal aliens entering our country. The jobs they hold might otherwise be held by citizens or legal immigrants. The public service they use impose burdens on our taxpayers. That's why our administration has moved aggressively to secure our borders more by hiring a record number of new border guards, by deporting twice as many criminal aliens as ever before, by cracking down on illegal hiring, by barring welfare benefits to illegal aliens.

In the budget I will present to you we will try to do more to speed the deportation of illegal aliens who are arrested for crimes, to better identify illegal aliens in the workplace as recommended by the commission headed by former Congresswoman Barbara Jordan.

We are a nation of immigrants. But we are also a nation of laws. It is wrong and ultimately self-defeating for a nation of immigrants to permit the kind of abuse of our immigration laws we have seen in recent years, and we must do more to stop it.

The most important job of our government in this new era is to empower the American people to succeed in the global economy. America has always been a land of opportunity, a land where, if you work hard, you can get ahead. We've become a great middle class country. Middle class values sustain us. We must expand that middle class, and shrink the underclass, even as we do everything we can to support the millions of Americans who are already successful in the new economy.

America is once again the world's strongest economic power, almost six million new jobs in the last two years, exports booming, inflation down, high-wage jobs are coming back. A record number of American entrepreneurs are living the

American Dream. If we want it to stay that way, those who work and lift our nation must have more of its benefits.

Today, too many of those people are being left out. They're working harder for less. They have less security, less income, less certainty that they can even afford a vacation, much less college for their kids or retirement for themselves. We cannot let this continue.

If we don't act, our economy will probably keep doing what it's been doing since about 1978, when the income growth began to go to those at the very top of our economic scale and the people in the vast middle got very little growth, and people who worked like crazy but were on the bottom then fell even further and further behind in the years afterward—no matter how hard they worked.

We've got to have a government that can be a real partner in making this new economy work for all of our people; a government that helps each and every one of us to get an education, and to have the opportunity to renew our skills. That's why we worked so hard to increase educational opportunities in the last two years—from Head Start to public schools, to apprenticeships for young people who don't go to college, to making college loans more available and more affordable. That's the first thing we have to do. We've got to do something to empower people to improve their skills.

The second thing we ought to do is to help people raise their incomes immediately by lowering their taxes. We took the first step in 1993 with a working family tax cut for 15 million families with incomes under \$27,000; a tax cut that this year will average about \$1,000 a family. And we also gave tax reductions to most small and new businesses.

Before we could do more than that, we first had to bring down the deficit we inherited, and we had to get economic growth up. Now we've done both. And now we can cut taxes in a more comprehensive way. But tax cuts should reinforce and promote our first obligation—to empower our citizens through education and training to make the most of their own lives.

The spotlight should shine on those who make the right choices for themselves, their families and their communities. I have proposed the Middle Class Bill of Rights, which should properly be called the Bill of Rights and Responsibilities because its provisions only benefit those who are working to educate and raise their children and to educate themselves. It will, therefore, give needed tax relief and raise incomes in both the short run and the long run in a way that benefits all of us.

There are four provisions. First, a tax deduction for all education and training after high school. If you think about it, we permit businesses to deduct their investment, we permit individuals to deduct interest on their home mortgages, but today an education is even more important to the economic well-being of our whole country than even those things are. We should do everything we can to encourage it. And I hope you will support it.

Second, we ought to cut taxes, \$500 for families with children under 13.

Third, we ought to foster more savings and personal responsibility by permitting people to establish an Individual Retirement Account and withdraw from it tax free for the cost of education, health care, first-time home-buying or the care of a parent.

And fourth, we should pass a G.I. Bill for America's workers. We propose to collapse nearly 70 federal programs and not give the money to the states, but give the money directly to the American people; offer vouchers to them so that they, if they're laid off or if they're working for a very low wage, can get a voucher worth \$2,600 a year for up to two years to go to their local community colleges or wherever else they want to get the skills they need to improve their lives. Let's empower people in this way. Move it from the government directly to the workers of America.

Now, any one of us can call for a tax cut, but I won't accept one that explodes the deficit or puts our recovery at risk. We ought to pay for our tax cuts fully and honestly.

Just two years ago, it was an open question whether we would find the strength to cut the deficit. Thanks to the courage of the people who were here then, many of whom didn't return, we did cut the deficit. We began to do what others said would not be done. We cut the deficit by over \$600 billion, about \$10,000 for every family in this country. It's coming down three years in a row for the first time since Mr. Truman was president, and I don't think anybody in America wants us to let it explode again.

In the budget I will send you, the Middle Class Bill of Rights is fully paid for by budget cuts in bureaucracy, cuts in programs, cuts in special interest subsidies. And the spending cuts will more than double the tax cuts. My budget pays for the Middle Class Bill of Rights without any cuts in Medicare. And I will oppose any attempts to pay for tax cuts with Medicare cuts. That's not the right thing to do.

I know that a lot of you have your own ideas about tax relief, and some of them I find quite interesting. I really want to work with all of you. My test for our proposals will be: Will it create jobs and raise incomes? Will it strengthen our families and support our children? Is it paid for? Will it build the middle class and shrink the underclass? If it does, I'll support it. But if it doesn't, I won't.

The goal of building the middle class and shrinking the underclass is also why I believe that you should raise the minimum wage. It rewards work. Two and a half million Americans—2.5 million Americans, often women with children, are working out there today for \$4.25 an hour. In terms of real buying power, by next year that minimum wage will be at a 40-year low. That's not my idea of how the new economy ought to work.

Now, I've studied the arguments and the evidence for and against a minimum wage increase. I believe the weight of the evidence is that a modest increase does not cost jobs, and may even lure people back into the job market. But the most important thing is, you can't make a living on \$4.25 an hour. Especially if you have children, even with the working families tax cut we passed last year. In the past, the minimum wage has been a bipartisan issue, and I think it should be again. So I want to challenge you to have honest hearings on this; to get together; to find a way to make the minimum wage a living wage.

Members of Congress have been here less than a month, but by the end of the week, 28 days into the new year, every member of Congress will have earned as much in congressional salary as a minimum wage worker makes all year long.

Everybody else here, including the President, has something else that too many Americans do without, and that's health care. Now, last year, we almost came to blows over health care. But we didn't do anything. And the cold, hard fact is that, since last year, since I was here, another 1.1 million Americans in working families have lost their health care. And the cold, hard fact is that many millions more, most of them farmers and small business people and self-employed people, have seen their premiums skyrocket, their co-pays and deductibles go up. There's a whole bunch of people in this country that, in the statistics have health insurance, but really what they've got is a piece of paper that says they won't lose their home if they get sick.

Now, I still believe our country has got to move toward providing health security for every American family. But I know that last year, as the evidence indicates, we bit off more than we could chew. So I'm asking you that we work together. Let's do it step by step. Let's do whatever we have to do to get something done. Let's at least pass meaningful insurance reform so that no American risks losing coverage for facing skyrocketing prices. That nobody loses their coverage because they face high prices or unavailable insurance, when they change jobs and lose a job, or a family member gets sick.

I want to work together with all of you who have an interest in this—with the Democrats who worked on it last time, with the Republican leaders like Senator Dole who has a longtime commitment to health care reform and made some constructive proposals in this area last year. We ought to make sure that self-employed people in small businesses can buy insurance at more affordable rates through voluntary purchasing pools. We ought to help families provide long-term care for a sick parent or a disabled child. We can work to help workers who lose their jobs at least keep their health insurance coverage for a year while they look for work. And we can find a way—it may take some time, but we can find a way—to make sure that our children have health care.

You know, I think everybody in this room, without regard to party, can be proud of the fact that our country was rated as having the world's most productive economy for the first time in nearly a decade. But we can't be proud of the fact that we're the only wealthy country in the world that has a smaller percentage of the work force and their children with health insurance today than we did 10 years ago, the last time we were the most productive economy in the world. So let's work together on this. It is too important for politics as usual.

Much of what the American people are thinking about tonight is what we've already talked about. A lot of people think that the security concerns of America today are entirely internal to our borders. They relate to the security of our jobs and our homes, and our incomes and our children, our streets, our health and protecting those borders. Now that the Cold War has passed, it's tempting to believe that all the security issues, with the possible exception of trade, reside here at home. But it's not so. Our security still depends upon our continued world leadership for peace and freedom and democracy. We still can't be strong at home unless we're strong abroad.

The financial crisis in Mexico is a case in point. I know it's not popular to say it tonight, but we have to act. Not for the Mexican people, but for the sake of the millions of Americans whose livelihoods are tied to Mexico's well-being. If we want to secure American jobs, preserve American exports, safeguard America's borders, then we must pass the stabilization program and help to put Mexico back on track.

Now let me repeat: it's not a loan, it's not foreign aid, it's not a bail out. We will be given a guarantee like co-signing a note with good collateral that will cover our risks. This legislation is the right thing for America. That's why the bipartisan leadership has supported it. And I hope you in Congress will pass it quickly. It is in our interest, and we can explain it to the American people, because we're going to do it in the right way.

You know, tonight, this is the first State of the Union address ever delivered since the beginning of the Cold War when not a single Russian missile is pointed at the children of America. And along with the Russians, we're on the way to destroying the missiles and the bombers that carry 9,000 nuclear warheads. We've come so far so fast in this post-Cold War world that it's easy to take the decline of the nuclear threat for granted. But it's still there, and we aren't finished yet.

This year I'll ask the Senate to approve START II, to eliminate weapons that carry 5,000 more warheads. The United States will lead the charge to extend indefinitely the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty; to enact a comprehensive nuclear test ban; and to eliminate chemical weapons. To stop and roll back North Korea's potentially deadly nuclear program, we'll continue to implement the agree we have reached with that nation. It's smart; it's tough; it's a deal based on continuing inspection with safeguards for our allies and ourselves.

This year I'll submit to Congress comprehensive legislation to strengthen our hand in combatting terrorists—whether they strike at home or abroad. As the coward's who bombed the World Trade Center found out, this country will hunt down terrorists and bring them to justice.

Just this week, another horrendous terrorist act in Israel killed 19 and injured scores more. On behalf of the American people and all of you, I send our deepest sympathy to the families of the victims. I know that in the face of such evil, it is hard for the people in the Middle East to go forward. But the terrorists represent the past, not the future. We must and we will pursue a comprehensive peace between Israel and all her neighbors in the Middle East.

Accordingly, last night I signed an executive order that will block the assets in the United States of terrorist organizations that threaten to disrupt the peace process. It prohibits financial transactions with these groups. And tonight I call on our allies and peace-loving nations throughout the world to join us with renewed fervor in a global effort to combat terrorism. We cannot permit the future to be marred by terror and fear and paralysis.

From the day I took the oath of office, I pledged that our nation would maintain the best-equipped, best-trained and best-prepared military on Earth. We have, and they are. They have managed the dramatic downsizing of our forces after the Cold War with remarkable skill and spirit. But to make sure our military is ready for

action, and to provide the pay and the quality of life the military and their families deserve, I'm asking the Congress to add \$25 billion in defense spending over the next six years.

I have visited many bases at home and around the world, since I became president. Tonight, I repeat that request with renewed conviction. We ask a very great deal of our Armed Forces. Now that they are smaller in number, we ask more of them. They go out more often to more different places and stay longer. They are called to service in many, many ways. And we must give them and their families what the times demand and what they have earned.

Just think about what our troops have done in the last year, showing America at its best—helping to save hundreds of thousands of people in Rwanda, moving with lightning speech to head off another threat to Kuwait, giving freedom and democracy back to the people of Haiti.

We have proudly supported peace and prosperity and freedom from South Africa to Northern Ireland, from Central and Eastern Europe to Asia, from Latin America to the Middle East. All these endeavors are good in those places, but they make our future more confident and more secure.

Well, my fellow Americans, that's my agenda for America's future: Expanding opportunity, not bureaucracy; enhancing security at home and abroad; empowering our people to make the most of their own lives. It's ambitious and achievable, but it's not enough. We even need more than new ideas for changing the world or equipping Americans to compete in the new economy; more than a government that's smaller, smarter and wiser; more than all the changes we can make in government and in the private sector from the outside in.

Our fortunes and our posterity also depend upon our ability to answer some questions from within—from the values and voices that speak to our hearts as well as our heads; voices that tell us we have to do more to accept responsibility for ourselves and our families, for our communities, and, yes, for our fellow citizens. We see our families and our communities all over this country coming apart. And we feel the common ground shifting from under us. The PTA, the town hall meeting, the ball park—it's hard for a lot of overworked parents to find the time and space for those things that strengthen the bonds of trust and cooperation. Too many of our children don't even have parents and grandparents who can give them those experiences that they need to build their own character and their sense of identity.

We all know what while we here in this chamber can make a difference on those things, that the real differences will be made by our fellow citizens—where they work and where they live. And it will be made almost without regard to party. When I used to go to the softball park in Little Rock to watch my daughter's league, and people would come up to me, fathers and mothers, and talk to me, I can honestly say I had no idea whether 90 percent of them were Republicans or Democrats. When I visited the relief centers after the floods in California—Northern California—last week, a woman came up to me and did something that very few of you would do—she hugged me and said, "Mr. President, I'm a Republican, but I'm glad you're here."

Now, why? We can't wait for disasters to act the way we used to act every day. Because as we move into this next century, everybody matters; we don't have a person to waste. And a lot of people are losing a lot of chances to do better. That means that we need a New Covenant for everybody.

For our corporate and business leaders, we're going to work here to keep bringing the deficit down, to expand markets, to support their success in every possible way. But they have an obligation when they're doing well to keep jobs in our communities and give their workers a fair share of the prosperity they generate.

For people in the entertainment industry in this country, we applaud your creativity and your world-wide success, and we support your freedom of expression. But you do have a responsibility to assess the impact of your work and to understand the damage that comes from the incessant, repetitive, mindless violence and irresponsible conduct that permeates our media all the time.

We've got to ask our community leaders and all kinds of organizations to help us stop our most serious social problem: the epidemic of teen pregnancies and births where there is no marriage. I have sent to Congress a plan to target schools all over this country with anti-pregnancy programs that work. But government can only do so much. Tonight, I call on parents and leaders all across this country to join together in a national campaign against teen pregnancy to make a difference. We can do this, and we must.

And I would like to say a special word to our religious leaders. You know, I'm proud of the fact the United States has more houses of worship per capita than any country in the world. These people who lead our houses of worship can ignite their congregations to carry their faith into action; can reach out to all of our children, to all of the people in distress, to those who have been savaged by the breakdown of all we hold dear. Because so much of what we've done must come from the inside out, and our religious leaders and their congregations can make all the difference. They have a role in the New Covenant as well.

There must be more responsibility for all of our citizens. You know, it takes a lot of people to help all the kids in trouble stay off the streets and in school. It takes a lot of people to build the Habitat for Humanity houses that the Speaker celebrates on his lapel pin. It takes a lot of people to provide the people power for all of the civic organizations in this country that made our communities mean so much to most of us when we were kids. It takes every parent to teach the children the difference between right and wrong and to encourage them to learn and grow; and to say no to the wrong things, but also to believe that they can be whatever they want to be.

I know it's hard when you're working harder for less, when you're under great stress to do these things. A lot of our people don't have the time or the emotional stress they think to do the work of citizenship.

Most of us in politics haven't helped very much. For years, we've mostly treated citizens like they were consumers or spectators, sort of political couch potatoes who were supposed to watch the TV ads, either promise them something for nothing or play on their fears and frustrations. And more and more of our citizens now

get most of their information in very negative and aggressive ways that are hardly conducive to honest and open conversations. But the truth is, we have got to stop seeing each other as enemies, just because we have different views.

If you go back to the beginning of this country, the great strength of America, as de Tocqueville pointed out when he came here a long time ago, has always been our ability to associate with people who were different from ourselves and to work together to find common ground. And in this day, everybody has a responsibility to do more of that. We simply cannot wait for a tornado, a fire, or a flood to behave like Americans ought to behave in dealing with one another.

I want to finish up here by pointing out some folks that are up with the First Lady that represent what I'm trying to talk about—citizens. I have no idea what their party affiliation is or who they voted for in the last election. But they represent what we ought to be doing.

Cindy Perry teaches second graders to read in AmeriCorps in rural Kentucky. She gains when she gives. She's a mother of four. She says that her service inspired her to get her high school equivalency last year. She was married when she was a teenager. Stand up, Cindy. She was married when she was a teenager. She had four children, but she had time to serve other people, to get her high school equivalency. And she's going to use her AmeriCorps money to go back to college.

Stephen Bishop is the police chief of Kansas City. He's been a national leader. Stand up. He's been a national leader in using more police in community policing, and he's worked with AmeriCorps to do it. And the crime rate in Kansas City has gone down as a result of what he did.

Corporal Gregory Depestre went to Haiti as part of his adopted country's force to help secure democracy in his native land. And I might add, we must be the only country in the world that could have gone to Haiti and taken Haitian-Americans there who could speak the language and talk to the people. And he was one of them, and we're proud of him.

The next two folks I've had the honor of meeting and getting to know a little bit, the Reverend John and the Reverend Diana Cherry of the AME Zion Church in Temple Hills, Maryland. I'd like to ask them to stand. I want to tell you about them. In the early '80s, they left government service and formed a church in a small living room in a small house, in the early '80s. Today that church has 17,000 members. It is one of the three or four biggest churches in the entire United States. It grows by 200 a month. They do it together. And the special focus of their ministry is keeping families together.

Two things they did make a big impression on me. I visited their church once, and I learned they were building a new sanctuary closer to the Washington, D.C., line in a higher crime, higher drug rate area because they thought it was part of their ministry to change the lives of the people who needed them.

The second thing I want to say is, that once Reverend Cherry was at a meeting at the White House with some other religious leaders, and he left early to go back to his church to minister to 150 couples that he had brought back to his church from all over America to convince them to come back together, to save their marriages, and

to raise their kids. This is the kind of work that citizens are doing in America. We need more of it, and it ought to be lifted up and supported.

The last person I want to introduce is Jack Lucas from Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Jack, would you stand up? Fifty years ago, in the sands of Iwo Jima, Jack Lucas taught and learned the lessons of citizenship. On February the 20th, 1945, he and three of his buddies encountered the enemy and two grenades at their feet. Jack Lucas threw himself on both of them. In that moment, he saved the lives of his companions, and miraculously in the next instant, a medic saved his life. He gained a foothold for freedom, and at the age of 17, just a year older than his grandson, who is up there with him today, and his son, who is a West Point graduate and a veteran, at 17, Jack Lucas became the youngest Marine in history and the youngest soldier in this century to win the Congressional Medal of Honor.

All these years later, yesterday, here's what he said about that day: "It didn't matter where you were from or who you were, you relied on one another. You did it for your country."

We all gain when we give, and we reap what we sow. That's at the heart of this New Covenant—responsibility, opportunity and citizenship. More than stale chapters in some remote civics book; they're still the virtue by which we can fulfill ourselves and reach our God-given potential and be like them; and also to fulfill the eternal promise of this country—the enduring dream from that first and most sacred covenant.

I believe every person in this country still believes that we are created equal, and given by our Creator, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This is a very, very great country. And our best days are still to come.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. memo	Maria Echaveste to Distribution re: State of the Union: First Lady's Box (3 pages)	01/12/1998	b(6)

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SOTU [State of the Union] 1998 and 1999

2013-0534-S
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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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009a. list	re: nominees (2 pages)	n.d.	b(6)

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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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009b. paper	re: State of the Union First Lady's Box (14 pages)	01/07/1998	b(6)

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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]

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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010. chart	re: Executive Gallery Seating (1 page)	01/19/1999	b(7)(E)

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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]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

For Immediate Release
January 18, 1999

Contact: Marsha Berry
Julie Mason
Toby Graff
202/456-2960

OFFICE OF FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
GUESTS SEATED IN THE FIRST LADY'S GALLERY
FOR THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS
JANUARY 19, 1999

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will be joined tomorrow evening, January 19, 1999, for President Clinton's State of the Union address by ten citizens who through their public activities have made an impact in their communities. The people chosen to sit with Mrs. Clinton daily exhibit what is best about America. They range from students participating in the AmeriCorps program to a parent activist to a locally elected official. The following people make up the list of guests in the First Lady's Gallery:

Ashley Dumas, AmeriCorps volunteer
Loc Truong, AmeriCorps volunteer
Joanna Quintana Barroso, teacher
Suzann Wilson, parent of slain daughter
Officer Chris Lonsford, community police officer
Maurice Lim Miller, executive director of Asian Neighborhood Design
Captain Jeffrey B. Taliaferro, served in Operation Desert Fox
Elam Hill, 15 year-old winner of Bayer/National Science Foundation Award
Dr. Rita Colwell, head of the National Science Foundation
Mayor Wellington E. Webb, mayor of Denver

List of Guests Seated in First Lady's Gallery
State of the Union Address
January 19, 1999

ASHLEY DUMAS. Ashley Dumas, an AmeriCorps member with the Notre Dame Mission Volunteers Program, is a 1998 graduate of Wellesley College. After receiving her degree in Cognitive Science, Dumas signed up for the AmeriCorps program and is currently serving at Project Hope in South Boston, a shelter for single mothers. Dumas teaches GED classes and helps to provide child care assistance. Her service doesn't end, however, at the end of the day. Dumas lives in a house with six teenagers enrolled in A Better Chance, a program that places high risk young people in private and public schools so that they may have a better chance at graduating from high school. Dumas tutors the girls each night and serves as a positive role model and mentor. Dumas credits her parents for her strong ethic of service--Dumas' father is a commander in the Coast Guard and her mother is a public school teacher.

LOC TRUONG. Loc Truong is an AmeriCorps Member with the San Luis Obispo AmeriCorps Program. Truong serves as a full-time mentor to eight high-risk teenage boys. As an elementary school student, Truong, along with his parents and five siblings, came to the United States from Vietnam as a political refugee. They settled in Stockton where the entire family farmed and then scraped together enough money to open a grocery store. After graduating from Cal Poly University in San Luis Obispo, Truong joined AmeriCorps: "The main reason I joined AmeriCorps is because of my passion to repay society for what they've done for my family. When we came to the U.S., we had nothing. People gave us food, clothing and shelter. Now I would like to help those who are less fortunate, those who were once in my situation." After finishing his service, Truong plans to become a teacher and a principal.

JOANNA QUINTANA BARROSO. Joanna Quintana Barroso is a third grade teacher at Coral Way Elementary School in Miami, Florida. Following in her mother's tradition of teaching, Barroso teaches reading and other subjects to a largely lower-income student body. She has been involved in a curriculum-based gun safety program and is known for turning around the lives of several students. Barroso recently participated in the White House Conference on School Safety, where she spoke about the successful anti-crime efforts at her school which include school uniforms, gun safety curriculum, and DARE officers. Ms. Barroso is an advocate of reducing class size to improve learning.

SUZANN WILSON. Suzann Wilson's life was forever changed when her eight year old daughter Brittheny was shot, along with four others, and killed by two schoolmates in a Jonesboro Arkansas school. Today, Wilson is working to pass Child Access Prevention gun laws that would require gun owners to keep loaded firearms out of the reach of children: "What happened at Jonesboro didn't have to happen. It could have been prevented."

OFFICER CHRIS LONSFORD. In March 1998, Officer Lonsford, a COPS-funded community policing officer from the Fontana, California, Police Department received the department's highest honor--the Medal of Valor. During an incident that occurred in November, 1996, Officer Lonsford exhibited extraordinary bravery and superior judgment in assisting in the arrest of three heavily armed robbers. Despite facing a barrage of fire from an AK-47, a handgun, and a shotgun, Officer Lonsford kept his cool and held his fire, fearing that return might injure residents of a nearby apartment complex. The suspects were apprehended and no civilians were injured.

MAURICE LIM MILLER. Maurice Lim Miller is the Executive Director of Asian Neighborhood Design (ASD). ASD, located in San Francisco, California, has been recognized by President Clinton's Initiative on Race as a *Promising Practice for Racial Reconciliation*. ASD is a multi-service community development agency serving low income communities and families. Its services include community design and urban planning, family and youth counseling, workforce training for at-risk youth and welfare recipients, the development of affordable housing, and the operation of a furniture and cabinetmaking venture. Lim Miller immigrated to the United States from Mexico and was the first in his family to attend college.

CAPTAIN JEFFREY B. TALIAFERRO. Captain Taliaferro is presently Chief of Wing Weapons, 28th Operations Support Squadron, 28th Bomb Wing. As the chief tactician in the wing, Captain Taliaferro was deployed to Thumrait, Oman to serve in Operation DESERT FOX. During Operation DESERT FOX, Captain Taliaferro commanded the 28th Expeditionary Operations Squadron mission planning team. He not only flew during combat operations, but was the architect of the first B-1B combat mission. Captain Taliaferro's leadership was the foundation to the successful employment of the B-1B's first-ever combat operation.

ELAM HILL. Elam Hill, age 15, is a winner of the Bayer/National Science Foundation Award for Community Innovation. Elam lives in a public housing development in one of Atlanta's poorest neighborhoods. Everyday, on his way to Walden Middle School, Elam saw homeless people and wanted to help. After months of research, Elam and three classmates came up with a solution to a problem many homeless children face. They developed a communications center for homeless families with school children to help alleviate the difficulty parents have in transferring school records as they search for shelter and thereby, reduce the number of children who are forced to miss weeks and months of school. The State of Georgia Department of Education has agreed to use this information system throughout the state. Elam never thought he'd go to college; now, he wants to attend Georgia Tech.

DR. RITA COLWELL. Dr. Rita Colwell, the first woman to head the National Science Foundation (NSF), personifies a passion for discovery and a sense of adventure. Prior to her appointment to the NSF, Dr. Colwell served as president of the University of Maryland Biotechnology Institute, was a former professor at Georgetown University, and is recognized as an internationally respected microbiologist. In her current position at NSF, Dr. Colwell will help direct a new five-year initiative in information technology, emphasizing the importance of making significant increases in computing and communications research. These technologies will dramatically quicken the pace of scientific discovery.

MAYOR WELLINGTON E. WEBB. Mayor Wellington E. Webb is currently serving his second term as Mayor of the City of Denver. Mayor Webb began his distinguished public service career in 1972 when he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives and in 1996, was named by *Newsweek Magazine* as one of the Top 25 Mayors in the Nation. For the past four years, *Fortune Magazine* has named Denver as one of the Top Five American Cities in its annual survey. He has played a leading role in establishing Denver as a Millennium Community to launch local projects to save our history and prepare children for the 21st Century.

Category	Last	First	Prefix	Title	City/State	Hometown	Race/Ethnicity	Gender
AmeriCorps	Dumas	Ashley	Ms.	AmeriCorps Member	Dorchester, MA	Seattle, WA	Caucasian	Female
AmeriCorps	Truong	Loc	Mr.	AmeriCorps Member	San Luis Obispo, CA	Stockton, CA	Asian American	Male
Crime	Lonsford	Chris	Officer	COPS Police Officer	Fontana, CA	Redlands, CA	Caucasian	Male
Education	Barroso	Joanna	Ms.	Teacher	Miami, FL	?, NJ	Latino	Female
Education	Wilson	Suzann	Ms.	Parent	Jonesboro, AK	Jonesboro, AK	Caucasian	Female
Foreign Policy	Sosa	Sammy	Mr.	Outfielder, Chicago Cubs	Chicago, IL	Dominican Republic	Dominican	Male
Foreign Policy	Taliaferro	Jeffrey B.	Cpt.	Combat Pilot, Desert Fox	Ellsworth AFB, SD	Brandon, FL	Caucasian	Male
Millennium	Colwell	Rita	Dr.	Chair, National Science Foundation	Bethesda, MD	Beverly, MA	Caucasian	Female
Millennium	Hill	Elam	Mr.	Bayer/NSF Award for Community Innovation	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta, GA	African American	Male
Millennium	Webb	Wellington E.	Mayor	Mayor, Denver	Denver, CO	?	African American	Male
One America	Lim Miller	Maurice	Mr.	Director, Asian Neighborhood Design	Oakland, CA	Oakland, CA	Asian American	Male

INDIVIDUALS SEATED IN THE FIRST LADY'S GALLERY
STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS
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more info
SAMMY SOSA. Sammy Sosa, outfielder for the Chicago Cubs, is Major League Baseball's 1998 *Roberto Clemente Man of the Year*. This award recognizes the player who best balances outstanding skills on the baseball field with civic responsibility. Sosa is also the 1998 National League Most Valuable Player. In November, the day after Sosa won the National League MVP award, he met with the First Lady in the Dominican Republic. Sosa and Mrs. Clinton discussed disaster recovery efforts in the aftermath of the recent hurricanes.

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DR. RITA COLWELL. Dr. Rita Colwell, the first woman to head the National Science Foundation, personifies a passion for discovery and a sense of adventure. These deeply rooted American qualities have spurred our determination to explore new scientific frontiers and have sparked our can-do spirit of technological innovation. Dr. Colwell will help direct a new five-year initiative in information technology, emphasizing the importance of making significant increases in computing and communications research. These technologies will dramatically quicken the pace of scientific discovery and transform our world, providing an age of possibility and a time of profound change.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
011. list	re: Military Nominees for FLOTUS Box (2 pages)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 23252

FOLDER TITLE:

SOTU [State of the Union] 1998 and 1999

2013-0534-S
rc1641

RESTRICTION CODES

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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.

January 5, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL WALDMAN

FROM: JOSH GOTTHEIMER
SETH GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: FLOTUS BOX -- CHILDREN OF THE LAST MILLENNIUM

LEILA DENAMRK: DOCTOR

(b. circa 1900)

- Leila, 100, is the oldest known practicing doctor in the country.
- She continues to see from 15 to 25 patients every day, four days a week in a pediatrics practice that she has operated for seventy years.
- She keeps a no frills office, where she charges \$10 for the first visit and \$8 for every subsequent one. She has used the same table in her office since 1928 and has neither a receptionist nor an appointment book. Instead people show up at the office, write their names on a clipboard, and then wait their turn.
- Her patients cut across all socioeconomic lines, including both rich and poor people. She treated the parents and even the grandparents of many of her current patients.
- Leila, who had 11 siblings, was born and raised on a farm in Portal, Georgia, where her father was the mayor. She attended school in a two-room schoolhouse and while there she met her neighbor and future husband, John Eustace Denmark. When she finished school, she followed the only career path that she thought was open to women, teaching, and went to Tift College. While there, however, she developed an interest in science and medicine.
- After college, Leila attended the Medical College of Georgia, where she was the only woman in her class. In 1928, she became only their women ever to graduate from medical college. When her daughter, Mary, was born, Leila moved her practice into her breakfast room.
- Leila claims that her strict eating habits are the secret behind her long life. She eats three meals a day, always with a protein, spaced five and a half hours apart because "your stomach empties out every five and a half hours."

BESSIE MARHSALL: SLAVE'S DAUGHTER

(b. 1896)

- Bessie, 102, still lives on the farm in Alabama that her father, a former slave, bought in 1900 from a white man.
- Bessie's father bought the farm (20 acres for \$100) using his Civil War pension money. He plowed the white man's field so he could use a mule on his own land three times a week. The family grew cotton, corn, sweet peas, and peaches.
- She worked mornings on her family's farm, then spent her afternoons working on white people's farms.
- Bessie was a woman of firsts. She was among the first women to buy a car and get a driver's license (which she did in 1927). She was also the first person in her town to have battery-powered radio.
- Her family was one of the few African-Americans to have their own home. It had only two bedrooms, one for the four members of Bessie's family and the other for the preacher who would visit the village two Sundays a month.

MARTHA JANE FAULKNER: SLAVE'S DAUGHTER

(b. 1894)

- Martha, 104, was born on a farm in Virginia and her father was a slave until she was 15 years old. When she was young, she worked on the farm with her father and siblings. Her mother had died when she was two.
- Martha went to school beginning at age 7 and stayed until she was in eighth grade. She continued to work on the farm until she was 19, when she married David Faulkner. The two moved North to Newark in search of a better life.
- She worked as a maid, mainly for three wealthy white families. She worked for one of the families for 43 years, another for 23 years, and the last for 12 years. The families Etta worked for grew very attached to her.
- Martha quit working when she was 87 because of problems with her legs. Her husband had died seven years before that. She mainly stays at home now, occasionally playing pinochle with her grandchildren and talking on the phone with her previous employers and their children, who often call.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Katie — Are you collecting names of individuals who might be appropriate for the First Lady's Box at the SOTU. If so, here's one.

Kevin

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2101

December 1, 1998

John Podesta
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear John:

I'm writing to bring your attention to an outstanding Cuban-American businessman and civic leader, Carlos Portes, who has had an exemplary career in this country since his immigration from Cuba in 1961. I thought his story might be of interest to the President as he prepares for his State of the Union address.

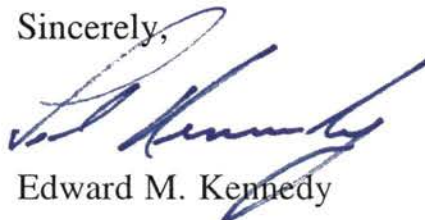
Carlos' success in life is truly a remarkable story. He came to this country from Cuba at the age of 9 -- alone, with no money and he spoke no English. Through the assistance of the Catholic Church, he was relocated to Iowa where he was raised by a foster family. After six years of separation from his family, he had saved enough money shoveling snow and gardening to bring his parents to the United States.

Carlos and his family settled in New York where he worked 20 hours a day, 7 days a week to support his family and make ends meet. He quickly completed high school and at the age of 20, began working for an insurance company and soon became involved in politics. President Carter appointed Carlos to serve as Special Ambassador for Latin American Affairs. In 1979, Carlos established his own company, an insurance brokerage firm, which continues to thrive.

In May of 1997, Carlos was awarded the Ellis Island Medal of Honor Award given to selected immigrants for their outstanding humanitarian, civic and business contributions to the United States.

I've attached some additional background on Carlos Portes and I'm sure you'll find his story as intriguing as I did.

Sincerely,



Edward M. Kennedy

PHOTOCOPY
MISC. HANDWRITING

Carlos P. Portes

**Chairman, Chief Executive Officer
The Portes Group
5041 Broadway**

**New York City, NY 10034
(212) 567-0001
Fax (212) 567-0144**

Business Data

The Portes Group is an insurance, telemarketing and financial services provider, that specializes in life, health, property & casualty insurance, mutual funds, construction and construction bonding, telemarketing services, real estate/mortgage services, import/export of commodities, consultant, management and investment services, medical equipment, various others and financing. The firm serves clients from all economic backgrounds, ranging from low income clients, to major investors. As the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of The Portes Group for the past 24 years, Mr. Portes is responsible for overseeing all aspects of the group's services. Our staff is comprised of 50 people. Mr. Portes was born in Cuba, and came to the United States alone at the age of 9, in 1961. He spoke no English, and of course had no money. His parents were trapped in Cuba. Through the assistance of the Catholic Church "Operation Peter Pan" (Pedro Pan) he was relocated to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he was raised by the Hockett family, and by shoveling snow and gardening, saved enough money to bring his parents to the U.S., after 6 anxious years of separation. The family decided to settle in New York, where Mr. Portes worked 20 hours a day, 7 days a week to support his family, and make ends meet. Achieving marginal financial stability, Mr. Portes returned to high school to complete his diploma. At the age of 20, he began to work for Allstate Insurance Company, after overcoming adversity in a crippling injury. He began his climb to success as an insurance broker, and soon entered into economics and politics. He was appointed Special Ambassador for Latin American Affairs by former President Carter. He would travel through Latin America with First Lady Rosalyn Carter. In 1979, Mr. Portes established his own company, an insurance brokerage firm, in commercial insurance and construction bonding, with the same diligence and drive for success that he had applied in his previous endeavors. The Portes Group was established in 1979, and currently employs over 300 agents.

Mr. Portes is an excellent speaker and was selected as the Key Note addressee by the Horatio Alger Foundation for the Annual Recipient High School Award Nominee in the State of New York.

On May 4, 1997, Mr. Portes was awarded the prestigious Ellis Island Medal of Honor award, given once a year to very few and selected immigrants for their outstanding humanitarian, civic and business contribution to the United States of America.

Over the past 20 years Mr. Portes has been an outspoken leader of Cuban politics in exile, highly respected for his moderate views and vast knowledge of Cuban issues. Mr. Portes ranks in the top five Cuban-American leaders in the U.S. and has debated publicly with numerous elected officials and Cuban Public Officials regarding the past, present and future of Cuba/U.S. Relations.

Mr. Portes is accredited by numerous institutions, as well as the U.S. Government as an expert in the Hispanic and Afro-American Communities, his keen knowledge of the various cultures, their histories, and economic presence in the U.S. has given his companies and associates a real advantage in addressing these multi cultures nationally and internationally.

Employment History

Employed with The Portes Group since 1979

Employed with Allstate 1972-1979

Employed with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith 1971-1972

Extra Curriculum Activities

Special Ambassador Latin America, President Carter Administration, Founder, Washington Heights Inwood Lions Club, Founder, Latin American Chamber of Commerce, Member, Advisory Committee Columbian Mutual Life Insurance Company, Member, Silver Panel, Unity Mutual Life Insurance Company, Chairman, Legislative Committee, New York For the Economic Restructure of a Free Cuba, Past Director, Archdiocese of New York Education System, All Hallows High School. Chairman, Economic Development of Free Cuba Task Force, State of New Jersey.

Member, Democratic National Committee Business Leadership Forum.

Member, National Association of Surety Bond Producers.

Chief Policy Advisor, Cuban Affairs, DNC.

President Bill Clinton's White House Committee on Budget Reform, Health Care Reform, Affirmative Action.

Trustee Democratic National Committee.

Director of the Board, Universal Bonding Insurance Company.

Director of the Board, American Red Cross Greater New York.

Chairman of New Frontiers Mutual Fund

Presidential Delegate for the White House Conference on Small Business 1995.
Chairman, Hispanic Leadership Forum/Democratic National Committee.
U.S. Delegate for the Department of Commerce Trade Mission to Brazil - 1994.
U.S. Delegate for the Department of Commerce Trade Mission to Haiti - 1995.
U.S. Delegate for the Department of Commerce Trade Mission to Ecuador and Chile - 1996.
Member Executive Committee Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.
Member Advisory Committee to Congressman Robert Menendez, NJ.
Member Advisory Committee Minority Leader Congressman Richard A. Gephardt, MO.
Member Advisory Committee to Senator Ted Kennedy.
Member Advisory Committee to Congressman William Pascrell
Member Advisory Committee to Senator Robert G. Torricelli
Recipient of the 1997 Ellis Island Medal of Honor.

Educational History

Studied with Allstate Insurance Company as a broker, George Washington High School, Manhattan (1968), La Salle Extension University.

Personal Data

Married to Maria, 25 years. Children: Monica Maria (21) and Melissa Maria (19).

The Record

Friend of the People It Serves

LONG JOURNEY



AL PAGLIONE/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Carlos Portes came to the United States from Cuba in 1960 in an airlift of 14,000 children.

Refugee found path to success

By BOB GROVES
Staff Writer

Earlier this month, President Clinton announced that 90 Cuban children, who were stranded at the U.S. Naval base in Guantanamo Bay without their parents, were to be "paroled" to cities in the United States under the sponsorship of relatives or foster parents.

The children either lost their parents at sea or left Cuba without them during the most recent exodus.

The placement of the children, ages 14 and under, followed weeks of behind-the-scenes work with the White House and the National Security Council by a North Jersey Cuban-American who escaped from Cuba 34 years ago under similar circumstances.

Carlos Portes was 9 years old when he and thousands of other children fled the island in 1960 with the aid of an American priest and an airlift plan called Peter Pan.

The recent airlift "struck a very sentimental chord because I was someone who experienced that state of limbo, not knowing what the future holds," said Portes, a businessman and Democratic Party leader. "I know what it is like being among strangers and not knowing if you're going to see your parents again. That's why I am so adamant about the reunification of families."

Portes, 43, is vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He also runs an insurance business based in Washington Heights and North Bergen, and serves the Clinton administration as an adviser on health-care reform and Cuban affairs.

The walls of his North Bergen office are covered with photographs of him posing with Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton, Jimmy Carter, Al Gore, Mario Cuomo, Ted Kennedy, Bill Bradley, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Robert G. Torricelli, and other politicians; as well as portraits of his two teenage daughters, and his wife, Maria.

"Carlos has been a devoted advocate of freedom for the Cuban people and a loyal work-

See PORTES Page A-7

PAGE 05
C. P. PORTES ASSOC. INC.
12125678144
11/24/1998 19:13

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1994

FROM PAGE ONE

THE RECORD A-7

PORTES: Journey from child refugee to presidential adviser

From Page A-1

er for the Democratic Party," said Torricelli, D-Englewood, a friend of Portes' for the past 20 years. Portes "is somebody whose advice we value," said a senior official with the National Security Council in Washington, who spoke on the condition of anonymity.

"His efforts played an important role in the process" of releasing the Cuban children, as well as a number of elderly and chronically ill refugees at Guantanamo, the official said.

In 1960, Portes was among 14,000 Cuban children whose parents sent them to the United States with visas obtained through the Peter Pan program operated by Father Bryan Walsh, a Miami priest.

From Florida, they were placed in foster homes around the country. Portes, an only child, was sent to live with Kay and Leon Hockett, a childless couple in the farming community of Marshalltown, Iowa, about 60 miles south of Des Moines.

He arrived lonely, penniless, and with no knowledge of English. He and the Hocketts had to use sign language to communicate.

"I was blessed, and maybe more

fortunate than others to have known such generosity. There was an outpouring of love and generosity to this boy with no family, and unable to communicate. Everybody wanted me to succeed."

The Kiwanis Club, the Lions Club, the Optimists, the Toastmasters, and all the neighbors turned out to bring him cakes, clothes, boots, and mittens.

"I was the only kid with black hair and brown eyes. I was sort of a novelty. I was absorbed easily because I was the kid who couldn't speak English. Everybody said, 'Let's teach Carlos how to ice skate and toboggan.'"

In his wallet, Portes carries a faded newspaper clipping about his freshman high school basketball team in Iowa, where he is pictured surrounded by players with names like Smith, Sullivan, Oetker, and Banzhaf.

The Hocketts gave him his own room with a desk, a lamp, and a stereo. But he had to pull weeds, wash cars, and take care of the horses to earn an allowance.

"They taught me values, and that nothing came for free, that you had to sacrifice in order to achieve."

But there were lonely times. While living with the Hocketts, he

spoke to his real parents, Plinio and Haydee, only once and received a handful of letters from them.

By 1967, the Porteses made their own escape, and Carlos was able to join them in New York. His father found a job painting refrigerators; his mother worked in a doll factory in Brooklyn.

After graduating from George Washington High School in Washington Heights, Carlos worked as a stock boy at Sears, Roebuck and Co., then sold insurance for Allstate.

He formed a local Latin American Chamber of Commerce, and campaigned for Jimmy Carter, who later appointed him the national coordinator for minority affairs. With Henry Cisneros and Federico Pena — now members of Clinton's Cabinet — Portes founded the Hispanic-American Democrats.

The first phone call that Carlos Portes made aboard Air Force One while working for President Jimmy Carter in the mid-1970s was to the Hocketts in Iowa.

"I felt that if I owed anything to anyone, it was to the people who gave this young man love and support, and worked with him to speak English," he recalled.

"Who could have known that this little kid would one day be riding on Air Force One as Special Ambassador for Latin American Affairs?" he said.

He also is proud of his relationship with Carter, a political mentor whom he compares to Harry S. Truman.

"I always said history would vindicate Jimmy Carter. I always loved the man, and his ability to negotiate. He was a man of peace, compassion and spiritual commitment, and maybe ahead of his time," he said.

He has no fondness, however, for Fidel Castro, and believes the United States should maintain its economic sanctions against the island until Castro institutes democratic reforms.

"He has been given every opportunity, and asked by every friend, to reform and democratize. So Castro has to make some changes. Then we're willing to lift the embargo."

Portes doubts that many in the Cuban-American community will return to the island after Castro's reign to help in the rebuilding effort.

"I don't think you'll see people who have comforts in Florida and New Jersey going down to Cuba

CARLOS PORTES

- Occupation: CEO of his own insurance firm
- Born: Ipanema, Brazil
- Residence: North Bergen, N.J.
- Accomplishments: Member of the Democratic National Committee, adviser to Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton on Cuba policy and on health care
- Most recent and notable achievement: Arranged for the release and placement of 90 Cuban children who were stranded at the military base in Guantanamo Bay as a result of the recent boat lift. He was himself a Cuban foster child who was placed with an Iowa family under a special program called the Peter Pan program.
- Quote: "For me, it struck a very sentimental chord, because I was someone who experienced that state of limbo, not knowing what the future holds."

and waiting for running water and air conditioning. I think they will invest and provide technology and knowledge of the democratic process. But the ones in Cuba should govern themselves.

"It's not for Cuban-Americans to be involved in Cuban politics. If

we have taken refuge in this country and grown up under the educational system here, it should not be for us to govern, but to assist the process," he said.

Portes, who started his own insurance company in 1978, is now president and CEO of an insurance consortium with 30 employees and 300 agents. As such, he contributed his expertise to the Clintons' health-care reform campaign, and participated in Hillary Clinton's planning sessions.

Portes believes health-care reform failed simply because of the complexity of the issue.

"Perhaps we started off on the wrong foot. After we analyze why it failed, maybe we'll attempt to tackle one little piece at a time, starting with welfare reform," he said.

Portes says he has no political aspirations other than working behind the scenes as an adviser.

"I'm very proud of being a Cuban-American. But I'm also very grateful to this country for the opportunities and privileges it offers. I'm living proof you can go from nothing and be able to prosper," said Portes.



National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations Foundation, Inc.

March 21, 1997

Mr. Carlos P. Portes
President & CEO
The Portes Group
5041 Broadway
New York, NY 10034

Dear Mr. Portes:

Congratulations! The National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations (NECO) is delighted to advise you of your selection by the Board of Directors as a **1997 Ellis Island Medal of Honor** recipient. The medal will be presented to you at a special ceremony on Ellis Island on Sunday, May 4th.

NECO, the largest representative of ethnic and heritage organizations in the United States, is presenting you with this Medal as a result of your exceptional humanitarian efforts and outstanding contributions to our country.

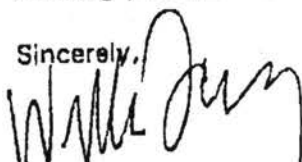
You are invited, as a Medal recipient, to bring your guests to both the Ecumenical Celebration at St. Patrick's Cathedral and the outdoor ceremony on Ellis Island. However, due to limited seating, only guests who have purchased dinner tickets prior to the event may accompany the medalists into the Great Hall for the **Black-Tie Gala**. Tickets are available on a first come, first served basis.

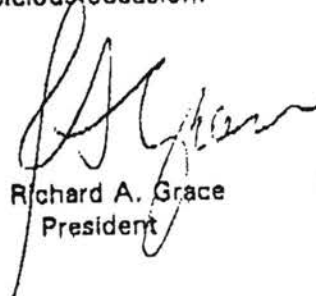
Be prepared for a once-in-a-lifetime extravaganza as we set sail from Ellis Island. Fireworks by Grucci will provide the grand finale with a spectacular display in front of the Statue of Liberty, which will be viewed from our private ferry.

Special chartered bus arrangements from midtown Manhattan to the Ferry and Ellis Island will be provided for the Medalists and their guests, but reservations must be made in advance. Information on dinner tickets, as well as advertisement and tribute pages in our handsome commemorative journal, is enclosed.

We know you share a keen interest with us in helping to preserve this country's magnificent, diverse ethnic heritage; and we again congratulate you. We look forward to meeting you, members of your family, and guests on this auspicious occasion.

Sincerely,


William Denis Fugazy
Chairman


Richard A. Grace
President

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It — in a move that her supporters hope will shape Indian politics for years to come, Sonia Gandhi, widow of one assassinated Prime Minister and daughter-in-law of another, today made an emotional entry into public life.

"The time has come when I feel compelled to put aside my personal feelings and step forward," the Italian-born Mrs. Gandhi told tens of thousands of jubilant supporters at a rally in this south Indian town, where her husband was slain. "My devotion for our country and her people is unwavering and absolute."

Although she did not say that she

Clinton to Require State Efforts to Cut Drug Use in Prisons

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN

Seeking to cleanse prisons of illicit drugs, the Clinton Administration plans to tell the states that they have to determine and report the extent of illicit drug use among their inmates before they can receive more Federal money to spend on prisons.

The information that the states provide will be used to create a baseline to measure their progress in reducing drugs inside prison, which in turn will qualify them for more Federal money.

President Clinton is scheduled to sign the directive in the Oval Office today. A draft copy, which is addressed to Attorney General Reno, was provided by a senior Administration official who said that it had been circulating in the White House, the Justice Department and other interested agencies for the last month or two.

The document reflects a belief within the Administration that crimping the supply of drugs in prison will cut the demand for them after the convicts are released. "With more than half the individuals in our criminal justice system estimated to have a substance abuse problem," the draft says, "promoting coerced abstinence is a unique opportunity to break this cycle of crime."

Continued on Page A17

"Prime Minister Sonia!"

Mrs. Gandhi's decision to join the political fray upset all calculations about the outcome of the national election that is to be held on four successive weekends in February and March. It electrified the long-dominant Congress Party, which her family has run for more than half a century but which has recently suffered humiliating defections and other setbacks.

Today's speech was also a statement by the Gandhi family that it is determined not to fade from the forefront of Indian politics. There was widespread speculation not only that Mrs. Gandhi would seek the Prime Minister's job but also that her daughter Priyanka, who sat beside her as she spoke today, and perhaps also her son, Rahul, might run for Parliament.

The Gandhis have been one of the 20th century's most resilient political dynasties. They are not related to Mohandas K. Gandhi, the founder of modern India, but trace their political lineage back to the country's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, who took office in 1947 and served until his death in 1964.

Mr. Nehru's daughter, Indira Gan-

Continued on Page A17

History-Making Ride For Winning Golfer

By winning a minor league event in Florida yesterday, a 25-year-old golfer gave cheer to champions of the Americans With Disabilities Act while further complicating a debate over a modest mode of transportation — the golf cart.

Casey Martin, who suffers from a circulatory disease that makes walking difficult, obtained a court order to compete in PGA Tour-sanctioned events while using a golf cart. The PGA Tour, which considers walking the course an intrinsic part of the game, will plead its case in court.

SportsMonday, page C1

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the \$5 trillion in debt the nation has accumulated, most of it in the last 15 years.

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Article, page A18

Cubans Face Past as Stranded Youths in U.S.

By MIRTA QJITO

Raquelín Mendieta cannot cry. María de los Angeles Torres cannot send her daughters alone in a plane anywhere. And Antonio García, married for 31 years, cannot stand to be apart from his wife for even one night.

They are grappling with the legacy of the darkest period in their lives, the time in the early 1960's when, as children, they were sent alone from Cuba to the United States by parents who feared Communism.

The 3 were among 14,000 children who in the span of 21 months — from December 1960 to October 1962 — were flown out of Cuba under a plan developed by the Roman Catholic Church in Miami and the United States Government. Under the plan, which for a time was kept secret from the Cuban Government as well as the American public, the State Department gave a young Miami priest the extraordinary authority to allow entry, without a visa, to Cuban children age 6 to 15.

Some of the parents who sent their children away were underground fighters seeking to topple the Government of Fidel Castro, who took power in January 1959. Others feared that Mr. Castro, who had closed all Catholic schools and confiscated church property, planned to indoctrinate children in special schools. And other parents simply thought that having children living in the United States would guarantee them a quick visa later.

Known as Operation Pedro Pan, in a bilingual reference to the boy who never grew up, it is the largest child rescue ever recorded in the Western hemisphere. It is also one of the saddest chapters in the history of Cuban immigration to the United States.

The family separations were to

the charter embodies a moral and political commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the three tiny lands, whose quest for independence sped the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

President Clinton will be joined at a White House signing ceremony by

concerns, but also of those of skeptical NATO allies and American Senators.

"The Russian response so far," one senior Administration official said, "has been surprisingly quiet and matter-of-fact." American offi-

Continued on Page A12



A Cuban child lands in Miami under Operation Pedro Pan, one of 14,000 who came to the United States in 1960-62 after Castro took power.

have lasted only a few months — whenever the parents obtained visas to travel to the United States or Mr. Castro was ousted, as many Cubans at the time expected. But the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962 abruptly ended flights to and from the island, leaving the children stranded on the other side of the Straits of

Florida.

Many remained under the care of the Catholic Church for years. They were sent to foster homes, orphanages and even homes for delinquents in 35 states. By the time they saw their parents again, they were grown

Continued on Page A16

der charges if a Federal plea was overturned.

The person at the Justice Department, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, also said Mr. Kaczynski had made certain demands about the terms of his confinement, but would not specify what those demands were. Prosecutors are typically wary of conditional plea offers and the Justice Department would undoubtedly be exasperated if there was even a remote chance that Mr. Kaczynski would ever be released.

Prosecutors appeared to be divided over whether to accept any plea offer from Mr. Kaczynski. One person with ties to the defense said prosecutors seeking the death penalty were obliged to assure themselves that there were no grounds

Continued on Page A15

INSIDE

Ice-Bound Region Digs Out

Emergency workers and utility crews slowly began restoring normality to upstate New York counties and other areas paralyzed by last week's ice storm. Pages B1 and B4.

Hong Kong Bank Collapses

Asia's largest investment bank outside Japan, Peregrine Investments Holdings, was forced to shut down, the first major casualty of the Asian economic crisis. Page A8.

Ulster Force Kills Again

Another killing by a Protestant paramilitary force set off new fears that tit-for-tat violence could send the peace talks over Northern Ireland into turmoil. Page A2.

News Summary

Arts	E1-11
Business Day	D1-10
Editorial Op-Ed	A20-2
International	A3-1
Metro	B1-
National	A14-1
SportsMonday	C1-1

Obituaries — B7-8 Weather — C1
Classified Ads — D1-4 Auto Exchange — C1

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Cubans Face Past as Stranded Youths in U.S., Separated From Parents

Continued From Page A1

"Women and men, already married and with children. Some of the families were never reunited.

The children of Pedro Pan, as they call themselves, now live quiet lives all over the United States. Most are successful men and women who managed to put painful memories behind as they learned English, became United States citizens, got an education, started families and worked hard. They are bankers and hairdressers, writers and teachers, artists and builders.

Only recently, with their children as old as they were during the operation, and as they have reached the age of their parents when such decisions were made, they have begun dealing openly with the memories of their lonely childhoods.

Some, particularly those who were separated for a long time, say they paid a very high price for their freedom and resent their parents' actions. Others say they are forever grateful for their parents' sacrifice. But however they view the decisions made long ago, the children of Pedro Pan are united today in a fraternity of shared pain. They all carry the scars of a truncated childhood.

"Over all, it was a good thing because it saved us from Communism," said Mr. Garcia, who is now 50 and a car washer in Miami. "But I have told my mother, and I know it pains her, that I would never do to my own children, if I had them, what my parents did to me."

Ms. Torres, a political science professor at DePaul University in Chicago, came to the United States alone when she was 6. She has spent six years researching the operation and is particularly interested in the role of the United States Government. Ms. Torres said she believed that people in the Government viewed the children of Pedro Pan as a perfect cold war propaganda tool.

"There were people involved who had their own sinister motives," said Ms. Torres, who is now 42 and the mother of two girls. "They wanted to create panic, to scare the middle class into disaffection from the revolution."

Ms. Torres wants the Central Intelligence Agency to allow her to see the files that she is sure hold details of Pedro Pan. So far, the C.I.A. has denied knowing of the operation. To



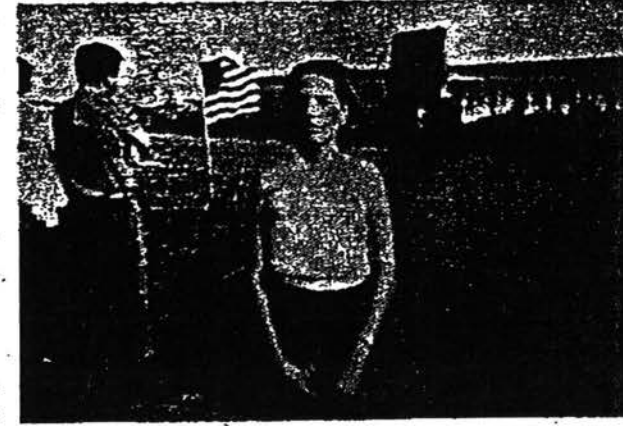
Yvonne Conde for The New York Times



In the early 1960's, the United States allowed the special entry of 14,000 Cuban children. But the Cuban missile crisis in October 1962 left them stranded. Now adults and mostly living successful lives in the United States, they are now coming to terms with their experiences. One, Maria de los Angeles Torres, 42, of Chicago, top left, with her daughters,



Alejandra Piers-Torres for The New York Times



Alejandra Piers-Torres, 11, left, Paola Piers-Torres, 8, asserts that the operation was used as a propaganda tool of the cold war. Yvonne Conde, 47, of New York, top right, is writing a book about the program. Ms. Torres, above left, left front, at age 6 just before leaving Cuba. Ms. Conde, above right, at age 10, after arriving in Miami in October 1961.

The operation started in December 1960, when parents in Cuba were concerned

When the embassy closed shortly

Monsignor Walsh, now 67 and di-

Garcia, now 71, sobbed on the telephone as she recalled that day.

"I sent a boy, a nice child who never spent a night outside his home and I found a man with a mustache and a girlfriend," Mrs. Garcia said, adding that in the years she was away from her son, she contemplated suicide every time she went to the docks.

"I would look to the water and think, 'This water that separates us can bring us together.' But my faith in God did not allow me to do anything foolish."

Mr. Garcia, who married at 28, said that although he lived with a kind family while he waited for his parents, he would always miss the time they could have spent together. Fifteen years ago, he said, he suffered a nervous breakdown and memories of his adolescence came rushing in. He cried all the time.

Others have had different reactions. Emma Baron, a 53-year-old perfectly composed and impeccable coiffed wine importer in Manhattan, begins to cry at the mere mention of the five years — from 17 to 22 — she lived without her parents. Ms. Baron calls them "the dark ages" and refuses to discuss them. When her parents immigrated to the United States, her mother had become mentally ill and her father, a doctor, was crippled and could not work.

Ms. Mendietta, who left when she was 15, was sent to a home for juvenile delinquents in Dubuque, Iowa. She was accompanied by her sister Ana, then 12.

She told of living a nightmare surrounded by violent girls who committed crimes. Ms. Mendietta said men had forbidden her and her sister to speak Spanish, hit them when they misbehaved and locked her in a dark closet when she cried hard. Ms. Mendietta, now 51, an accomplished sculptor and the mother of five who said she had a large family, in part, in an attempt to replicate the family she lost.

Mr. Viera, the banker, refused to go to Cuba to see his only brother because to see him would open up old wounds, he said.

"I have healed — I have moved on," Mr. Viera said. "It would be too painful."

And Luis Ramirez, a childless contractor in Newark who is 44, recently lost a chance to become a father because he decided to return

class into disaffection from the revolution."

Ms. Torres wants the Central Intelligence Agency to allow her to see the files that she is sure hold details of Pedro Pan. So far, the C.I.A. has denied knowing of the operation. Today, Ms. Torres plans to file suit to force the agency to release whatever information it has. Anya Gulishes, a spokeswoman for the C.I.A., said the agency had no comment about Operation Pedro Pan.

Cuban children. But the Cuban missile crisis in October 1962 left them stranded. Now adults and mostly living successful lives in the United States, they are now coming to terms with their experiences. One, Maria de los Angeles Torres, 42, of Chicago, top left, with her daughters.

The operation started in December 1960, when James Baker, the headmaster of an American school in Havana who has since died, met with the Rev. Bryan D. Walsh, a Miami priest with the church's social service agency, and told him that

parents in Cuba were concerned about their children's welfare. The two agreed that if Mr. Baker could get children out of Cuba with student visas issued by the United States Embassy in Havana, the Catholic Church would take care of them.

operation was used as a propaganda tool of the cold war. Yvonne Conde, 47, of New York, top right, is writing a book about the program. Ms. Torres, above left, left front, at age 6 just before leaving Cuba. Ms. Conde, above right, at age 10, after arriving in Miami in October 1961.

When the embassy closed shortly thereafter, in January 1961, Father Walsh turned to the State Department, which gave him blanket authority to issue visa waivers to children 6 to 16. Older children had to undergo security clearances before they could travel.

Father Walsh sent the waiver forms to Cuba, often in diplomatic pouches. The forms were filled out for the children, who were then allowed to travel to the United States. When the organizers in Cuba ran out of forms, they falsified them.

With some exceptions, the children of Pedro Pan say they are grateful to have grown up in this country, but they also wonder what their lives would have been like if they had not been separated from their parents.

"It is not all as rose-colored as one may think — we carry around a lot of pain," said Elly Vilano-Chovel, a 50-year-old real estate broker in Miami and a founder of the Operation Pedro Pan Group, which was created in 1991 to help children who are orphans and refugees.

What frustrates so many Pedro Pan children is the twist of fate of 1962, when the flights were canceled, leaving a trail of broken families and troubled lives.

"That is the irony of it," said Ms. Torres, who began her research when her eldest daughter turned 6 and she started to question what could possibly have driven her parents to send her abroad at such a young age. "This operation was conceived to avoid the destruction of the Cuban family and ended up creating so much suffering."

Monsignor Walsh, now 67 and director emeritus of Catholic Charities, says he knew the children were lonely and sad without parents. But he said the church had tried to make them happy and keep them safe. In all these years, Monsignor Walsh said, he has heard of no child who was mistreated.

"I know it was sad for them, but I have no regrets," said Monsignor Walsh, who still lives in Miami. "How can I? All I did was to take care of children who were alone. Ultimately, the decision to send them was made by the parents, who assumed the separation would be short-lived."

Ms. Torres, who was separated from her family for four months, considers herself lucky. Others, like Jorge Viera, a 50-year-old banker in Miami, had a much tougher time. Mr. Viera, who was sent when he was 14, did not see his parents for 25 years and then only briefly, when his parents visited him in Miami. They returned to Cuba, where they died two years ago.

"Basically, I lost my parents when I was 14 — the family, as I knew it, ceased to exist then," Mr. Viera said, adding that he understands why his parents sent him alone and feels only admiration for their courage.

In Mr. Garcia's case, his parents feared for his life because he had started to rebel against the Government. He was sent at 15 and was separated from his parents for five years. When they finally arrived in 1967, he stood in front of his mother and she did not recognize him. Mr. Garcia's mother, Maria del Carmen

"I have healed — I have moved on," Mr. Viera said. "It would be too painful."

And Luis Ramirez, a childless contractor in Newark who is 44, recently lost a chance to become a foster parent because he decided to return a little girl to her mother after two months.

"In the end, children belong with their parents," said Mr. Ramirez, who was sent alone when he was 8 years old and did not see his parents for two years. "Ultimately, she would have held it against us."

Yet, despite the pain, many Pedro Pan children say they would do what their parents did, given the same circumstances. Although their parents' worst fears never materialized — children were not taken from their homes by the Government in Cuba — growing up there in the 60's and 70's would not have been easy for them. It would have meant not being able to openly practice their Catholic faith and, for children of people who opposed the Cuban Government, a life of ostracism.

"Our parents gave us choices in life," said Yvonne Conde, a 47-year-old freelance writer in Manhattan who was separated from her parents for eight months when she was 18 and is now writing a book about the program. "Over all, I think it had a positive effect in our lives."

But even Ms. Conde said she was somewhat weary of people who assert that the operation was positive because so many of the Pedro Pan children are now leading productive, successful lives.

"Those are the ones we know about, the ones who want to be known," she said from her apartment on the Upper East Side. "They send their business cards and fax their resumes. But I often wonder about the ones we don't know about. What are their lives like?"

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National News Briefs

G.M. Says Writedowns May Reach \$4 Billion

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (Reuters) — The General Motors Corporation is expecting plant closings to depress its earnings much more than it had

had in our simulations," said Scott Hubbard, mission manager here at the Ames Research Center.

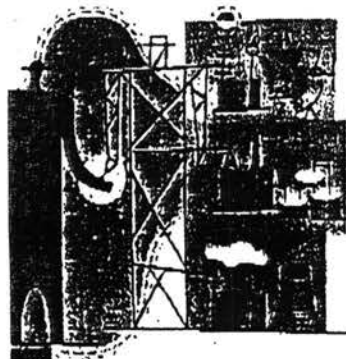
The Prospector carries instruments to scan for evidence of frozen water at the Moon's poles, as well signs of minerals and gases. It was launched on Tuesday from Cape Ca-

Hospital.

Several days after Emmanuel's birth on Sept. 28, the boy's parents, Oliver Lazarevski and Naza Arcozep, 25, were told that their son was born with a fatal underdevelopment of the left side of the heart.

The boy came here on Oct. 13 with

THE POWER TO CHOOSE



MARKETING

Ethnic marketing: a big part of utility industry's future

In the coming deregulated utility world, experts say every customer will be up for grabs and every utility will need a sophisticated marketing strategy to retain existing customers and attract new ones.

Enter Carlos P. Portes, the first of what is likely to be a number of ethnic marketing specialists who partner with utilities specifically to go after Hispanic, Asian and other minority groups.



Carlos P. Portes

Mr. Portes is chairman and chief executive officer of the Portes Group, a New York-based insurance, bonding, financial services and communications firm that deals extensively with the Latino community. Earlier this year, an affiliated firm, Portes Energy Services Inc., teamed up with PSEG Energy Technologies Inc., formerly Energis Resources, a unit of New Jersey-based Public Service Enterprise Group Inc., to market energy to Hispanic businesses and individuals from Maine to Maryland.

"When you have a data base as large as ours, energy marketing makes so much sense," Mr. Portes said in a recent interview in his upper Manhattan office.

PART OF BROADER TREND

What Public Service Enterprise Group is doing by using Portes Energy Services as its authorized agent mirrors the more general

trend of U.S. businesses reaching out to Hispanic consumers. The New York Times recently reported that advertisers spent \$1.4 billion last year trying to reach Hispanic consumers, more than double what it spent in 1990. Mr. Portes is quick to note that there is hundreds of billions of dollars of purchasing power in the Hispanic community.

Ironically, Portes Energy Services' strength might be considered a weakness if its target audience wasn't the Latino community. During the first phase of Consolidated Edison Company of New York's customer choice program last spring, the firm reached out to thousands of New Yorkers through telemarketing and direct mail solicitation. While utilities generally worry that such tactics will anger consumers because they are already besieged by unsolicited pitches, Mr. Portes says Latinos get far fewer solicitations, thus they are more receptive.

Which isn't to say that selling energy to the Hispanic community is easy. As PSEG Energy Technologies' authorized agent, Portes Energy Services uses seven different kinds of Spanish-speaking representatives in order to capture the different colloquialisms of the Spanish language as it is spoken in Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and other countries represented in the U.S. Hispanic community. The Portes-PSEG partnership also came up with a monthly bill that's all in Spanish. In addition, those who signed up could receive a maximum 105 minutes on a pre-paid phone card if they recommended a friend who then also signed up.

BIGGEST COUP

Despite all that, Portes Energy Services ran into the same fundamental problem other power marketers have been running into: convincing would-be customers that their service and reliability won't be affected if they switch to another power provider. In all, Portes Energy Services signed up approximately 1,200 customers during the first phase of Con Ed's customer choice program — 800 residential and 400 small-business.

Interestingly, Portes Energy Services' biggest coup wasn't in the Hispanic community. Rather, it was the signing of a Fortune 500 corporation, specifically, International Paper Co.'s corporate headquarters in Purchase, N.Y. "International

Paper has a strong commitment to minority business development, and we welcome this opportunity to expand our minority community purchases into electricity," Robert Ayerst, International Paper's senior buyer of electric power, was quoted as saying in a Public Service Enterprise Group press release announcing the deal last May.

Mr. Portes says he'll be back for phase two of the Con Ed program next year, and he'll be in New Jersey when that state's program eventually gets underway. Currently, Portes Energy Services is active in Pennsylvania's choice program, having recently sent out some 7,000 letters in Spanish to small businesses in that state.

While Portes Energy Services plans to concentrate on the northeast U.S., Mr. Portes said he expects other Latino marketing efforts to spring up in Florida, California,



Texas and the Chicago area, among other places. He adds that while an Asian market for energy hasn't yet emerged, he expects it will soon.

As for Portes Energy Services, it plans to start offering energy management services, including financing, consulting and engineering expertise, Mr. Portes said. In addition, it's working with Public Service Enterprise Group's existing customers, providing communications and other services.

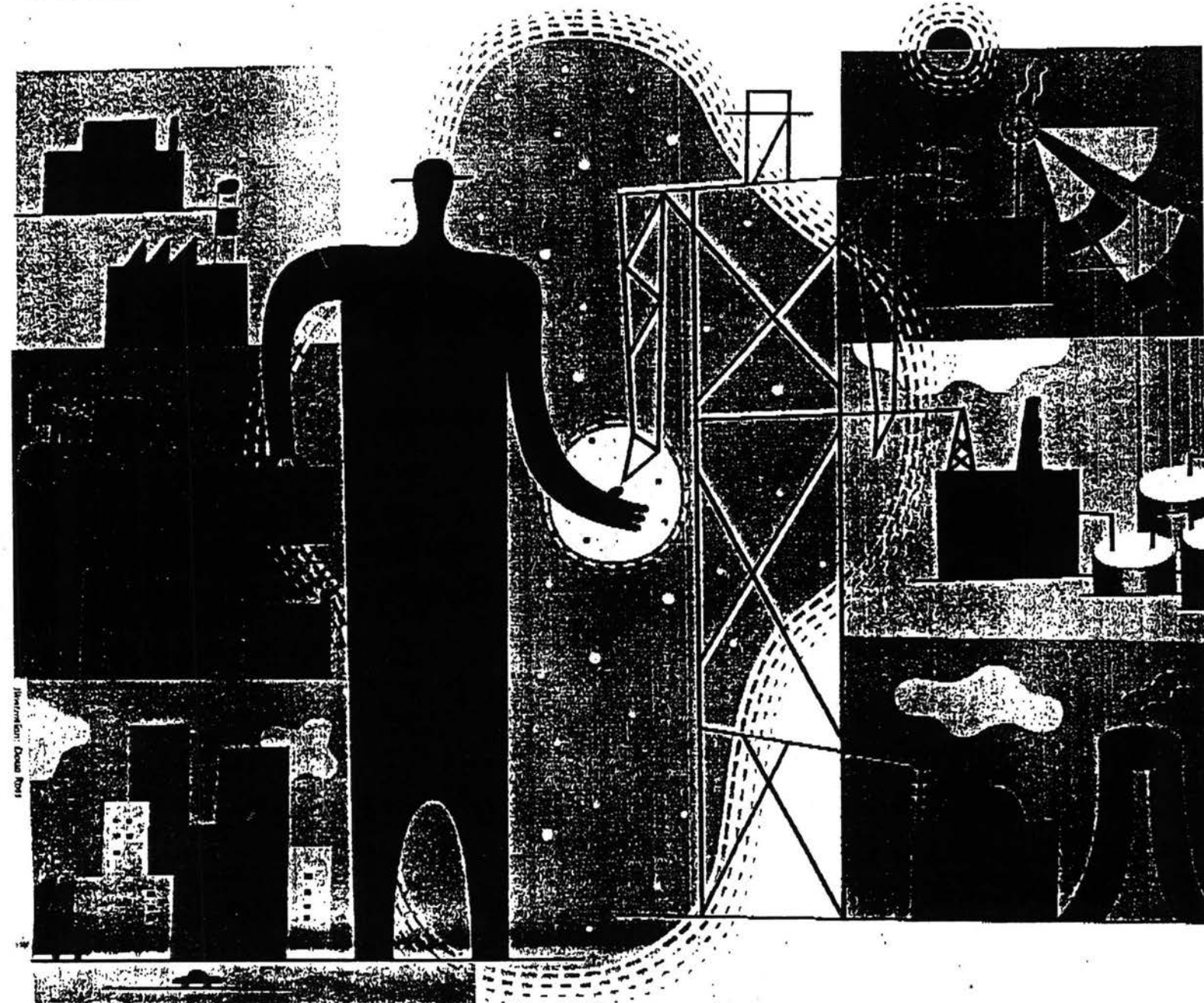
Also, Mr. Portes recently signed an agreement with Qwest Communications International Inc. under which his firm will market Qwest's full range of telecommunications services, targeting the Hispanic marketplace on a nationwide basis.

This year alone, more than

2,300 companies participating

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1998

ENERGY: THE POWER TO CHOOSE



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012. paper	re: State of the Union First Lady's Box (14 pages)	01/07/1998	b(6)

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

INDIVIDUALS SEATED IN THE FIRST LADY'S GALLERY
STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS
JANUARY 27, 1998

DR. HAROLD VARMUS - Dr. Varmus has been the Director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) since November 1993. Previously, he was a professor of microbiology, biochemistry and biophysics at the University of California, San Francisco. Dr. Varmus shared the 1989 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Dr. Michael Bishop for demonstrating that cancer genes (oncogenes) can arise from normal cellular genes.

COL. ROBERT CABANA - Cabana will command the crew of STS-88, the first Space Shuttle mission to carry hardware to space for the assembly of the International Space Station. The 7-day mission is targeted for launch in July 1998. He currently resides in Houston, Texas. A native of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Cabana is a Colonel in the United States Marine Corps and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Test Pilot School in 1981; he has logged over 5,000 hours in 33 different kinds of aircraft. Selected by NASA in 1985, Cabana is a veteran of three space shuttle flights and has logged over 627 hours in space. Cabana is married and has three children.

SGT. MICHAEL TOLBERT - Sgt. Tolbert, 27, was born in Wuerzburg, Germany to Sergeant Major Luther Tolbert a decorated Army veteran who received the purple heart for his service in Viet Nam. After working his way through college as an electrical engineer at the University of Southern Colorado, Michael Tolbert joined the United States Army following in his father's footsteps of military service. In the Army, Tolbert was recognized for his leadership and ability by being elected Brigade Soldier of the Quarter while stationed at Fort Drum, New York. In January 1997, Tolbert's unit the 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry "Golden Dragons" were deployed to Bosnia as a part of the international Stabilization Force (SFOR). While in Bosnia, Tolbert led his troops to secure the Udrigovo Radio Tower and prevent the former Bosnian Serb government from broadcasting anti-NATO messages. Today, Tolbert has returned to Fort Drum where his unit is currently assisting the Northern New York area with disaster relief.

GOV. LAWTON CHILES - Governor Chiles is one of the nation's top child advocates and has pushed especially to increase the quantity and quality of child care services for Florida's children. He established the Florida Child Care Executive Partnership made up of business leaders who have raised \$6 million from local businesses and other sources matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis to enable Florida to serve 4,000 additional children from working families. Governor Chiles has also advocated for increased funds for school construction and preventive children's health programs.

ELAINE KINSLOW - In the past year, over two million Americans have left the welfare rolls -- the largest decline in history -- and Elaine Kinslow of Indianapolis, Indiana, is one of these success stories. Now a transportation dispatcher making \$18,000 a year, Ms. Kinslow left welfare for good last February after 13 years on and off the rolls. Just 10 days ago, she was able to move her family to a better neighborhood with better schools for her children.

MAYOR CHUCK BURRIS - The Honorable Charles Burris was elected Mayor of the City of Stone Mountain, Georgia in 1997, becoming the first African-American mayor in the history of a city which was the former headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan. In 1991, Mayor Burris was first elected to serve a two-year term on the Stone Mountain City Council and in 1993, he was re-elected to a four-year term. As a council member, Burris was elected Mayor Pro-Tem four times and also served as appointed Chairperson of the Finance Committee. Additionally, Mayor Burris chaired the Public Safety, Personnel, and Recreation committees during his tenure. Prior to his public service in Stone Mountain, Mayor Burris served as a crime research analyst for the City of Atlanta. Mayor Burris was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, and graduated from Morehouse College in 1971 with a B.A. in Political Science. Mayor Burris received his L.L.B. in 1975 from John Marshall Law School. Mayor Burris is married to Marcia Baird Burris and has five children and one grandson.

REV. DR. R. LAWTON HIGGS, SR. is the organizing pastor of Church of the Reconciler, an interracial United Methodist Congregation in downtown Birmingham, Alabama. Rev. Higgs is a co-chairperson of the Metro Area Justice Interfaith Committee, an ecumenical and interfaith voice on matters of racial and economic justice in Birmingham. He also serves on the board of Alabama Arise, a grassroots organization which advocates for the needs of the poor. Higgs was born in Bauxite, Arkansas in 1940. He is married and is the father of three children. He worked as an engineer for eight years before responding to a call to ordained ministry. Higgs graduated from Candler School of Theology at Emory in 1977 with a Master of Divinity and completed a Doctor of Ministry at Drew Theological Seminary in 1988.

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN - Chairman of Advisory Board to the President's Initiative on Race. Franklin, a resident of Durham, North Carolina, is a retired historian and educator, who most recently served as Professor of Legal History at Duke University Law School from 1982 to 1992. President Clinton awarded Dr. Franklin the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1995. Dr. Franklin's scholarly work has focussed on the Civil War and Reconstruction era and includes the 1946 landmark study *From Slavery to Freedom*. Dr. Franklin received his A.B. degree from Fisk University in 1935, an M.A. from Harvard University in 1936 and a Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1941.

PEGGY HAACK - Peggy Haack is a child care provider from Madison, Wisconsin, who currently cares for children in her home and works for the Center for the Child Care Workforce, advocating for decent wages for child care workers. She has worked in child care for 21 years since earning her graduate degree in Child Development and Preschool-Kindergarten Education. She has also long been a champion of quality child care and supports education and training, efforts to reduce staff turnover, and adequate compensation for child care providers. Ms. Haack has also been a foster parent for over ten years and has two adopted daughters.

FREDERICK WON PARK - Mr. Park is a special ed teacher at a public elementary school in Cambridge, Massachusetts. A graduate of the Connecticut and Wheelock College, he places an emphasis on rigorous academic standards, hands-on learning, direct student involvement, family involvement and a deep appreciation for music and the arts. Prior to joining the Cambridgeport School, Mr. Park trained in working with students with severe emotional and behavioral problems.

FRANKIE GOMEZ - As a second year AmeriCorps member with CityYear, 19 year-old Frankie Gomez directs her own program called "The Little Big Citizens," an after-school program serving low-income students on the East Side of San Jose, California. A native of Santa Clara, Frankie -- the daughter of a teen-age mother -- raised her younger brother while graduating from San Jose High School. She applied to CityYear after her freshman year at San Francisco University. CityYear is an innovative entrepreneurial service organization that engages diverse youth aged 17-24 in team-based service to meet the critical needs of children and their communities.

BOB STANTON - Robert G. Stanton was sworn in as Director of the National Park Service in August 1997. As Director, he has policy and administrative responsibility for the 375 units in the National Park System, including many of America's most significant historic sites. A former park ranger and a native of Fort Worth, Texas, Mr Stanton is the 15th person to serve as Director of the National Park Service and the first African American in the history of the 81 year-old agency to hold that position.

MARJORIE MARGOLIES MEZVINSKY - Former member of Congress.

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013. chart	re: House Floor (1 page)	01/1995	b(7)(E)

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