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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Josh Gottheimer
OA/Box Number: 18990

FOLDER TITLE:

Radio Address Food Stamps [11/18/00] [2]

2016-0201-S
rc1934

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.

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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]

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

HUNGER QUOTES

Divider Title: _____

Leviticus 19:9 And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field, neither shalt thou gather the gleanings of thy harvest.

Leviticus 19:10 And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every grape of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the POOR and stranger: I am the LORD your God.

We have the ability, as members of the human race, we have the means, we have the capacity to eliminate hunger from the face of the earth in our lifetime. We need only the will.

--John F. Kennedy, June 4, 1963

The persistence of hunger during this decade is unacceptable either morally or socially. The late Pope John in his recent encyclical spoke of the conviction that all men are equal by reason of their natural dignity. That same dignity in the 20th century certainly requires the elimination of large-scale hunger and starvation.

--John F. Kennedy, June 4, 1963

Hunger is a worldwide challenge.

--Lyndon B. Johnson, 1964

Hunger poisons the mind. It saps the body. It destroys hope. It is the natural enemy of every man on earth. I propose that the United States lead the world in a war against hunger.

--Lyndon B. Johnson, 1966

Hunger is a world problem. It must be dealt with by the world.

--Lyndon B. Johnson, February 1966

Poverty's cruelest wound is hunger.

--Lyndon B. Johnson, 1966

World peace will not be built on empty stomachs and human misery.

--Norman Borlaug, winner of the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize

For more than half a century I have worked with the production of more and better wheat for feeding the hungry people, but wheat is merely a catalyst, a part of the picture. I am interested in the total development of human beings. Only by attacking the whole problem can we raise the standard of living for all people in all communities, so that they will be able to live decent lives. This is something we want for all people on this planet.

--Norman Borlaug

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Statement by the President on the **food Stamp Program**.

August 2, 1962

DURING the past year, the Department of Agriculture has been conducting a **food stamp program** in eight pilot areas. There have been encouraging results from this **program**. Low income families are receiving better diets—they have been able to obtain meat, poultry, fish, milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables. Retail **food** store sales in these areas increased 8 percent in dollar volume. There have been savings in distribution costs and benefits to the economy of the **food stamp** communities.

I have therefore asked the Department of Agriculture to continue the **program** in these areas for another year and to offer the **program** to an additional 25 areas in 18 states. Addition of the new communities will permit us to obtain a better evaluation of the **program** under a wider range of operating conditions than was possible initially.

An additional 223,000 persons will be aided by the new **program**. The states which will benefit are: Arkansas, Oregon, Virginia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina, Minnesota, Missouri, Alabama, Oklahoma, Washington, Wisconsin, California, Indiana, Louisiana, Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky.

I am grateful to the state and local officials who helped administer the **program**, to the wholesalers and retailers who distributed the **food**, to the banks who redeemed the coupons and to the press, radio and television outlets who have been so helpful in explaining it. All of these groups have been most cooperative.

Source: Federal Register Division. National Archives and Records Service, Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, John F. Kennedy, 1962 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1956-), p.599

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Radio and Television Report to the American People on the State of the National Economy.

August 13, 1962

[Delivered from the President's Office at 7 p.m.]

Good evening, my fellow citizens:

The Constitution of the United States states that on occasions the President shall report to the Congress on the state of the Nation.

I think it is also important that the President of the United States report to the American people because he is, with the Vice President, the only American official elected by all of the people in all of the fifty States.

Tonight I am going to talk to you about the American economy. I know that many of you have your eyes fixed in space and are interested and concerned about the extraordinary accomplishment of the Soviet Union in that area. I have said from the beginning that this country started late in the 1950's. We are behind and we will be behind for a period in the future, but we are making a major effort now, and this country will be heard from in space as well as in other areas in the coming months and years, but tonight I want to talk about our economy.

I know that statistics and details of the economy may sometimes seem dry, but the economy and economic statistics are really a story of all of us as a country, and these statistics tell whether we are going forward or standing still or going backward. They tell whether an unemployed man can get a job or whether a man who has a job can get an increase in salary or own a home or whether he can retire in security or send his children to college. These are the people and the things behind the statistics.

I have been in office now for a year and a half, 81 weeks. When I came into office in January 1961 this country was in a recession. We have made a recovery from that recession, but what we are concerned about now is where we have been, where we are now, and what we must do in the future.

First, where we have been: Tonight, looking back over the last year and a half, we can take some heart from these statistics and these gains which have been made.¹ The gross national product, which is the story of all the things that we produce, has gone up 10 percent—over \$50 billion in additional goods and services.

¹A large chart, made up of several small ones and first referred to at this point, was used throughout the address to illustrate the President's comments.

The second chart, industrial production, which is the output of our factories, has gone up 16 percent in that period of time. The unemployment rate—and the unemployment rate is still too high—has gone down 23 percent in the last year and a half; and about a million people who were unemployed now have jobs.

The disposable personal income, which is the amount of income we have after taxes, has gone up \$30 billion, 8 percent.

Wages and salaries have gone up 10 percent, \$27 billion, and corporate profit after taxes since January 1961 have gone up 26 percent or a total of \$10 billion.

So this is the story of our economic recovery. The pace thus far this summer, while not as good as all of us would have liked, has still brought further gains. Economic indicators which have been reported to me for July, which are just coming in now, do not warrant the conclusion that we are entering a new recession.

Pessimistic predictions to the contrary, the actual facts for the month of July, far from justifying a crisis atmosphere, show another new record high in industrial production, a new reduction in unemployment, and a significant rebound in department store, automobile, and other retail sales.

Employment and income have also continued to rise.

Looking ahead, moreover, there is every reason for confidence by the American people in the American system. American [p.612] families are still spending a steadily increasing share of their personal income, which is steadily rising, to buy new cars and new homes and to enjoy a higher standard of living while continuing to put more money in the bank.

Our businessmen are investing more than they did last year, though not as much as we would like. While the sharp decline in the inflated stock market prices touched many homes directly and adversely, I think the stock market today rests on a sounder basis between the price of stocks and their earning potential than it did at the end of last year.

Our research laboratories are turning out new techniques and leading to new industries, and soon that crop of war babies, the boys and girls who were born during the war, the Second War and at the end of the war, will be going to schools and colleges and founding their own homes and buying their own cars, and helping to build our own prosperity.

Inflation, which is the archenemy of consumers and housewives, has not wiped out these gains. We have had in the past 18 months the best record on price stability that we have had since the end of World War II. And the additional \$30 billion which we have here in this country in the last 18 months has not been robbed in any sense by an increase in the cost of living.

Inflation, therefore, remains no longer a serious threat. I think we can be proud also of balancing our international payments—at least the progress that we have made—but we still have some distance to go.

This [indicating on chart] is the amount of dollars in gold that we lose which affects our ability to maintain our security, commitments, and our troops overseas.

You will see that in the last 3 Years—1958, 1959, and 1960—the United States lost in dollars and gold nearly \$12 billion. In 1961 that figure was cut sharply. The first half of 1962 we have had to cut still further, and we hope by the end of 1963 to bring our balance of payments into balance. Confidence in the dollar will be restored when we do this, and I think it will be obvious in the next 12 to 18 months, as I believe it is today, that the dollar is as good as gold.

All these things, of course, have been done by you and the support has been given by the American Government, but the major effort, of course, has been made in the local communities and in the States across the country. We have attempted to assist that recovery through new tax depreciation schedules so that business will invest more, which will make more jobs, to maintain industrial peace and collective bargaining, and we have had overall an extraordinary record in labor peace in the last 18 months and to encourage the increased participation in urban renewal and all the rest of the programs which bring prosperity to our country.

finally, I think that you and I may have confidence in the long run strength of our economy because it is solidly built on the largest output, on the highest wages and profits and the most bountiful standard of living that any people have ever known.

Since the dark days when Franklin Roosevelt entered his office, we have constructed strong safeguards against depressions, against bank failures, against substandard wages and watered stocks, and widespread farm foreclosures. We know now much more than we did in the past about relieving the hardships of unemployment and about cushioning our economy against the business cycle. Every consumer and businessman in America listening to me tonight knows that he can safely spend and invest tomorrow with real confidence in the long-range future of the United States of America.

Nevertheless, of course, we cannot be complacent. I am satisfied with a good deal of the progress that has been made, but I don't think it is sufficient, and I am sure you don't either. I think we must strive to expand our economic expansion for the fact of the matter was that the economy in January of last year was sick, and it was sick not only because of the 1960-61 recession, but also because of the recession of 1958.

The fact of the matter is that there has been a slowdown in our growth and, therefore, in our employment, and therefore in our use of our present facilities, really since the beginning of 1957. We have had a 5-year period where we have been more or less standing still economically, at least in comparison to the countries of Western Europe and Japan. We have therefore been obliged to recover not only from the recession of 1960-61, but also from the recession of 1958.

And now we must be concerned with the forward movement of our economy. The level of our economy, as I pointed out today, is high but, considering all the resources which this country has, it should be higher. It should be at least \$30 billion a year higher if we did not have unemployment and if we were using all the productive facilities that we had, \$30 billion more we could produce.

Since January of 1961 that gap has been narrowed, but it could be and must be closed altogether. We will not find full employment in this country, we will not find our factories producing at full blast, and we will not find businessmen investing in new factories until we make better use of the work force and the plants that we now have; until we have cleared away the effects not only of two recessions but 5 years of slow-down.

Employment, income, profits, construction, and investment must all move up more quickly than they have been doing this summer. And the greater wages and profits which full capacity could bring to all of our American citizens must soon replace the most extravagant waste, which is to have men searching for jobs which they cannot find and factories which have a percentage of their machines unused.

Therefore, I am asking your help, the help of the Congress and the American people, in pushing to enactment before adjournment those measures which I think would speed up our economy, which are designed to give us more jobs and more growth. There is still time to close this gap, and close it we must.

Specifically, I think before the Congress goes home in September, we should enact these measures: We need enactment of the investment tax credit which will stimulate business outlays for modern machinery, the kind of taxes which they have used successfully in Western Europe to stimulate their economy.

As we produce more, businessmen buy new machines. This makes for new jobs. Combined with our new depreciation allowances this should put us in a better competitive position.

Secondly, we need enactment of the bill to step up federal help to State and local public works, increasing this year the building of those products in parts of our country which most urgently need them, where there are many of our fellow countrymen out of work, and where there is a good deal still to be done. That bill has passed the Senate. I hope it passes the House.

Third—and I think this is most important—we need enactment of our bill to provide for youth employment opportunities. You know today that we have in this country one million boys and girls who are out of school and out of work. In the next 8 years of this decade, according to some predictions, we are going to have 8 million boys and girls who are going to leave school before they finish, and they are going to be around looking for work. They are going to be unskilled and they may have trouble finding jobs. The youth employment opportunities bill would give them a chance to work in our forests, in our parks, and I think it is better than having them standing on a street corner without hope. That bill awaits final action by both Houses of the Congress.

fourth, we need to renew our temporary federal backstop to unemployment compensation. There are 100,000 men who want to work and can't find a job, who every month exhaust their unemployment compensation benefits. Then they have to look for public assistance in order to support their families and themselves. I think that this [p.614] of the President's bill should be carried out before this Congress goes home.

Fifth, we need to enlarge our export markets through the trade expansion bill so that we can sell abroad, so that we can get into the great Common Market which is being built up, so that we won't have our money going abroad to invest in plants overseas but invest here in this country.

Then we need a bill to assist our schools and universities, a bill particularly for higher education. There are going to be twice as many of your sons and daughters trying to get into college in 1970 as in 1960—7 1/2 to 8 million. Our schools and colleges can't take all of them unless they begin a tremendous building **program**, and I think the national Government should play its fair part. Educated young men and women are our most precious asset. It is the key to economic and social advance, and I think that this is a most important piece of legislation.

The real key is the Congress, and this Congress has done more in the last 18 months to combat the recession and strengthen the economy than any Congress since the end of the Second World War. It has provided benefits for nearly 3 million unemployed men and women who were paid under last year's temporary unemployment compensation bill.

Seven hundred hard-hit communities are receiving area redevelopment assistance, communities where 10, 15, even 20 percent of the people were out of work. Four hundred thousand unemployed men and women are now receiving retraining so that they can find new work in new industries, in new jobs. More than 350,000 of our fellow Americans, men, women, and children, can get a more decent diet with the help of our new **food stamp program**. And 200,000 children of our unemployed workers now get welfare assistance. In the old days they got assistance only if the husband deserted the wife, and we had the experience of some of our unemployed workers who would desert their families in order to make their children eligible. That is no longer necessary.

Aid has been stepped up to nearly 3 million aged, blind, disabled, and dependent people on welfare and federal help has been made available to reduce their dependency. One hundred thousand men are retiring every year under Social Security at 62 instead of 65, therefore providing jobs for younger men. More than 6,000—and this **program**, I think, can be most important in the coming years—aged couples and individuals are getting help for housing, especially designed for the elderly. Railroad and bus and excise taxes have been repealed and other measures have been taken which help our urban renewal programs, our housing programs, and our small business.

Now all these are not merely statistics and recitations of legislation's. In Eau Claire, Wis., a veteran of 14 years on the assembly line of the Presto plant found his job discontinued and no new jobs around. He was 63 years old and men were not being hired. Under our bill now, he is able to retire and they are drawing under Social Security, he and his wife, over \$140 a month.

In nearby Hagerstown, Md., we have had cases of individuals who were unemployed for many months. One of them I know of, in an airplane company, is being retrained as a machine tool operator, and we hope that he is going to be back earning and supporting his family again.

In Davy, W. Va., a young couple with only \$100 a month have to feed eight growing boys. They regard the **food stamp program** as the salvation of their family budget.

In Carbon County, Pa., 52-year-old George DeMart could no longer—and this is true of many Pennsylvanians and Southern Illinoisians, Kentuckians, West Virginians, and Ohioans—could no longer find a job in the coal mines to support his family. Last November his unemployment insurance ran out. Our federal supplemental benefits, however, paid him benefits for 3 additional months. Our retraining **program** then taught him new skills of a welder. A trailer company newly located in Pennsylvania, [p.615] with the help of the Area Redevelopment Office, has him gainfully employed tonight on a night shift.

All these strands of administrative and legislative action have one common purpose, and that is a purpose of job and growth, strengthening the economy of our Nation, making the most of our machines and men, refusing to be satisfied with the status quo.

It is because in other years similar actions were taken under President Roosevelt and others that it was possible for us to move ahead in the period since the war. We also have to move ahead, and I know that there are those who oppose all these moves as they opposed moves in other days much as they opposed social security, much as they opposed minimum wage, much as they opposed a ban on child labor and, more recently in the Senate, medical care for the elderly.

This country would still be in the dark ages economically if we permitted these opponents of progress and defenders of special privileges and interests to veto every forward move. But the President of the United States, I believe, and the Congress and all of us must be committed to action in our time. Other Congresses and other Presidents were committed to other action in their time. And I do not believe that we should let the pressures from any special group or area stand in the way of fulfilling our promises in the 1960's.

I want to make it clear that we are not talking about federal spending getting out of control. On the contrary, we are attempting to provide a dollar of service for the dollars that we spend to close down those installations and activities that are not essential.

Secretary of Defense McNamara has estimated that he can save \$3 billion a year in the Department of Defense by new economy moves and other departments are going to make similar efforts, and all requests for funds are going to be very sharply judged in this office.

I am urging the Congress, moreover, to end the postal deficit of \$600 million a year—that bill has passed the House; it is now in the Senate—to save \$1 billion a year on farm surpluses, of which we already have today \$9 billion stored away while maintaining the farmers' income, and to close those tax loopholes enjoyed by a comparative few that will otherwise cost the taxpayers of the United States a billion dollars annually.

The true test is, are we spending the least amount that is consistent with our necessary national goals? I take some pride in the fact that we kept last year's deficit well below that incurred in the recession of 1958, and reduced the actual burden of the national debt in relation to the Nation's output.

This chart shows that because our wealth has increased, the percentage of our debt to our wealth has substantially gone down since the end of the Second World War and is being steadily reduced.

In 1945 our national debt was about 120 percent of our wealth. Now this country's economy has gone forward so fast that it is 60 percent and it will be steadily reduced in comparison to our gross national product.

The administration increases in expenditures have been primarily in the field of national security, defense and space and human welfare. No increases are planned beyond those we have submitted to the Congress, but those are important, and I want to make it clear that we will have no hesitancy in doing whatever must be done to meet our obligations to the Nation.

The single most important fiscal weapon available to strengthen the national economy is the federal tax policy. The right kind of tax cut at the right time is the most effective measure that this Government could take to spur our economy forward. For the facts of the matter are that our present tax system is a drag on economic recovery and economic growth, biting heavily into the purchasing power of every taxpayer and every consumer.

During the last 15 months, for example, of the current expansion in our economy, federal purchases have added \$7 billion to the economy, but federal taxes have siphoned out \$12 billion. It is estimated that at full [p.616] of the Presidents employment our federal tax system, if all of our people were working and all of our factories were working full time, that our present budget tax system would bring in a \$7-or \$8-billion surplus, far too heavy for the purposes of curbing inflation and far too heavy to encourage investment and enterprise and risk-taking which make jobs and which make growth.

Our tax rates, in short, are so high as to weaken the very essence of the progress of a free society, the incentive for additional return for additional effort.

For these reasons, this administration intends to cut taxes in order to build the fundamental strength of our economy, to remove a serious barrier to long-term growth, to increase incentives by routing out inequities and complexities and to prevent the even greater budget deficit that a lagging economy would otherwise surely produce. The worst deficit comes from a recession, and if we can take the proper action in the proper time, this can be the most important step we could take to prevent another recession. That is the right kind of a tax cut both for your family budget and the national budget resulting from a permanent basic reform and reduction in our rate structure, a creative tax cut creating more jobs and income and eventually more revenue. And the right time for that kind of bill, it now appears in the absence of an economic crisis today-and if the job is to be done in a responsible way—is January 1963.

Such a bill will be presented to the Congress for action next year. It will include an across the board, top to bottom cut in both corporate and personal income taxes. It will include long-needed tax reform that logic and equity demand. And it will date that cut in taxes to take effect as of the start of next year, January 1963.

The billions of dollars this bill will place in the hands of the consumer and our businessmen will have both immediate and permanent benefits to our economy. Every dollar released from taxation that is spent or invested will help create a new job and a new salary. And these new jobs and new salaries can create other jobs and other salaries and more customers and more growth for an expanding American economy.

Instead of being permanently saddled with excess plant capacity and the budgetary deficit that is created by this means, our goal must be fuller capacity and full employment and the budgetary surpluses that that kind of employment and capacity can produce.

By removing tax roadblocks to new jobs and new growth, the enactment of this measure next year will eventually more than make up in new revenue all that it will initially cost. By lightening tax burdens as the Common Market countries have done so successfully—and they have full employment and an economic growth rate twice ours—it will improve the competitive position of American business, encourage investment at home instead of abroad, and improve our balance of payments and will help make us all—individuals and as a nation—help us make the most of our economic resources.

The leaders of both houses and the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Congressman Mills, have assured me of their cooperation in steering such a bill through the legislative mills with sufficient speed to make the January 1 date effective and make it possible and meaningful. And I am certain that such a measure will be supported by the clear-cut economic evidence by Americans in all walks of life and by a majority of both Houses of the Congress.

Let me emphasize, however, that I have not been talking about a different kind of tax cut, a quick, temporary tax cut, to prevent a new recession. Under the right circumstances that is also a sound and effective weapon, but like many weapons it should be fired only at a period of maximum advantage.

Timing is of the essence, and in the absence of a clear and present danger to the American economy today I believe the American people are willing to bear the burdens of freedom and progress, to face the facts of [p.617] fiscal responsibility and to share my view that proposing an emergency tax cut tonight, a cut which could not now be either justified or enacted, would needlessly undermine confidence both at home and abroad.

But let me make this clear: if more time should prove that this kind of a tax cut is necessary later this year, I will not hesitate to request it and to call Congress back into session if that should be necessary.

My fellow Americans, this administration is pledged to safeguard our Nation's economy. It is a vital matter to all of us. Upon it depends our individual well-being and the well-being of all the countries that so greatly depend upon us. I believe that it is necessary for those of us who occupy positions of responsibility in the National Government, in the Congress, and in the States and all of us to work together to build an economy which can sustain all of the great responsibilities which have been placed upon it; where men can work, where businessmen can invest with hope in the future; where housewives can purchase with due regard to the security of their dollars. I have confidence in that kind of an America, and I think—working together—we can bring it about.

We have made progress in the last 18 months, but much remains to be done. I believe it is important that this country sail and not lie still in the harbors. Great opportunities lie before us and great responsibilities have been placed upon us. I believe we can meet them. We have in the past, we are going to today, and I know we will in the future.

Thank you very much, and good night.

Source: Federal Register Division. National Archives and Records Service, Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, John F. Kennedy, 1962 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1956-), pp.611-617

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Andrea Kane

Record Type: Record

To: Barbara Chow/OMB/EOP@EOP

cc: Jennifer E. McGee/OPD/EOP@EOP, Margy Waller/OPD/EOP@EOP

Subject: for quick review

Leg affairs needs a general blurb for Hill notification. Given sensitivities on Ag Approps and concern about raising the bar too high on immigrant restoration, just want to make sure you're comfortable w/ how we've framed the food stamp changes in bold. We'll obviously need to settle on similar language for speech and press paper so please. Pls let us know by COB Friday. thanks!

On Monday, which is World Food Day, the President will visit a farmers market in the Los Angeles area and announce several important new actions to bolster food security for individuals and working families, including: improving senior citizens' access to healthy food and making it easier for low-income working families to obtain nutritional assistance. **He will also highlight the food stamp vehicle asset limit and shelter deduction changes included in the Ag Appropriations conference bill as a result of strong bipartisan efforts and call on Congress to join him in enacting our budget proposal to restore food stamp benefits to legal immigrants.**

✓ limit on \$ ~~set~~ still get food stamp
vehicle own +

✓ 4670
more aggressive in 1st part
see rules to make rules

ASW

Senior Nutrition

Statistics on Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Among Older Adults

Prepared by the USDA Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion
September 29, 2000

Food Guide Pyramid Recommendations for Elderly (65 years and older)

Men	4.2 servings of vegetables and 3.2 servings of fruit
Women	3.5 servings of vegetables and 2.5 servings of fruit

Elderly Scores on HEI (Healthy Eating Index)

Among the 5 Food Guide Pyramid components tested by the HEI, elderly scored lowest for fruit and milk. On the other hand, vegetable consumption among older adults ranked at the upper end of scoring scale.

Comparison of Vegetable and Fruit Consumption Among All Individuals (20 years of age and older, which includes the elderly)

Men	4.2 servings of vegetables and 1.5 servings of fruit
Women	3.1 servings of vegetables and 1.5 servings of fruit

Vegetable and Fruit Consumption Among All Income Levels (65 years and older)

Men	Consume 3.6 servings of vegetables and 2 servings of fruit each day.
Women	Consume 3 servings of vegetables and 1.9 servings of fruit each day.

*> both below
re comm. level*

Older Adults in Three Income Levels

Lowest Income (130 percent of poverty: Food Stamp Eligible)

Consumed 2.7 servings of vegetables and 1.4 servings of fruit each day

Middle Income Individuals (131 percent to 299 percent of poverty)

Consumed 3.2 servings of vegetables and 1.9 servings of fruit each day

High Income Individuals (Greater than 300 percent of poverty)

Consumed 3.5 servings of vegetables and 2.2 servings of fruit each day

*significantly
below
reco. level*

Elderly by Education Level

Less than High School

Consumed 2.8 servings of vegetables and 1.5 servings of fruit each day

High School

Consumed 3.2 servings of vegetables and 2 servings of fruit each day

Some College

Consumed 3.7 servings of vegetables and 2 servings of fruit each day

4 years or more of college

Consumed 3.8 servings of vegetables and 2.5 servings of fruit each day

Elderly by Race (White, Black and Other)

White 3.3 servings of vegetables and 2 servings of fruit

Black 2.7 servings of vegetables and 1.7 servings of fruit

Other 3 servings of vegetables and 1.9 servings of fruit

In general, those persons 65 years of age and older with high incomes, higher education, and white, tended to consume more vegetables and fruits than other older adults.



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DRAFT

2-4 07 jml **Backgrounder**

USDA 2000COMMUNITY FOOD SECURITY INITIATIVE GRANTS

Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman announced \$2.4 million in grants as a part of the Department's Community Food Security Initiative. Glickman announced 16 grants to fund community food projects. Summaries of the program and the grants awarded follow.

COMMUNITY FOOD PROJECTS 2000 COMPETITIVE GRANT PROGRAM

Community Food Projects are projects designed to increase food security in communities by bringing the whole food system together to assess strengths, establish linkages, and create systems that improve the self-reliance of community members over their food needs. Community Food Projects are designed to: meet the needs of low-income people by increasing their access to fresher, more nutritious food; increase the self-reliance of communities in providing for their own food needs; and promote comprehensive responses to local food, farm, and nutrition issues.

For 2000, USDA is awarding 16 grants totaling about \$2.4 million. Since the inception of the program, and including this year's grants, 85 community food projects have received over \$10 million to fund community-based projects that address comprehensive responses to long-term food, farm, and nutrition concerns.

Fiscal Year 2000 Grant Award Summaries

Part 122 in 50. call

Training and Technical Assistance Grant

Cultivating the Seeds of Change
Community Food Security Coalition, Venice, California
\$246,000 for three years
Contact: Andy Fisher 310-822-5410

The Community Food Security Coalition provides a comprehensive package of technical assistance programs designed to improve community food projects and proposals nationwide. The program integrates training explicitly focused on the Community Food Projects Competitive Grants Program application process and on broader education about the principles and practices of community food security.

Community Foods Projects Grants

BOSS Urban Gardening Institute
Building Opportunity for Self-Sufficiency (BOSS), Berkeley, California

\$150,000 for three years

Contact: Daniel Miller 510-652-8222

The BOSS Urban Gardening Institute (BUGI) is a partnership between BOSS, a non-profit organization dedicated to ending homelessness and poverty in their community, and Spiral Gardens, a non-profit gardening resource center. BUGI's goals for this project are to increase food security through five integrated strategies including; 1). converting vacant urban land to gardens producing food for participants, 2). providing vocational training in horticulture for individuals in transition from homelessness and drug abuse, 3). enriching local economy by incubating garden-based micro-enterprises and nurturing low-income trainees through business development, 4). catalyzing community self-reliance by weekly gatherings that include public workshops, information sharing and social interaction, and 5). participating in the Berkeley Food Policy Council to affect local food policies.

Lin Calif

Project FIELD: Promoting Cross-Cultural Food Security in West Sacramento, California
Mercy Foundation, Rancho Cordova, California
\$161,750 for two years

Contact: Lorie Hammond 530-753-5690

Project FIELD (Food Independence through Economic Literacy) is a cross-cultural community food security project designed to meet the needs of a diverse low-income community by connecting with and building upon existing resources and support structures. The existing resources include, school gardens that feed 30-40 immigrant families, the traditional knowledge of immigrant families who have farming and cooking expertise, but need mentoring to find employment, and a network of programs that unite immigrant communities including, Families in Self Help, Healthy Start, and adult education. Collaborating organizations bring expertise in community action research, technical assistance in sustainable agriculture for small farms and horticulture and job seeking to helping the community.

Boulder Community Food Project, Boulder, Colorado
Growing Gardens of Boulder County
\$120,000 for two years

Contact: Ramona Clark 303-413-7248

The Boulder Community Food Project will promote a comprehensive, sustainable local food system through partnerships among local non-profits, private businesses, city and county government, neighborhood groups, school groups, other federal programs and private citizens. It will empower and create opportunities for low-income families to become more self-sufficient in providing for their food needs, offer job training and micro-enterprise development opportunities to diverse youth and adults. Activities include building a greenhouse/education facility, establishing new community gardens in housing projects, and education on organic gardening, composting, food preparation, nutrition education and culinary and medicinal herbs.

The Alachua County Local Food Project
Florida Certified Organic Growers and Consumers, Inc., Gainesville, Florida
\$175,000 for three years

Contact: Ellen Edith Huntley 352-377-6345

This project facilitates linkages between the public school system, social service agencies, farmers, local businesses and private citizens to address their food, farm, and nutrition needs. Activities include local farm and farmer's market tours, a local farm awareness campaign, a food and garden production school-based curriculum that includes principles of math, science and language arts, nutrition and food preparation education and a farm apprenticeship program. Partners will also explore expanding direct farm marketing to schools and other local markets.

Stardusters Topeka Urban Farm - Youth Training and Community Revitalization
Stardusters Crime Prevention, Inc., Topeka, Kansas
\$150,000 for three years

Contact: Jimmy L. Bullock, Sr. 785-233-5834

The Stardusters Topeka Urban Farm - Local Food Source Project is expanding its gardens and planting space to produce more food, improving food security and increasing neighborhood beautification. Urban and Rural youth are hired through a partnership with the State of Kansas Department of Human Resources, Neighborhood Improvement Youth Employment Act and taught skills/trades, entrepreneurship in agriculture, advertising, business and administration. A greenhouse and commercial market space will create jobs, nursery retail sales, and serve as laboratories for training during the fall and winter months.

Healthy Harvests Initiative: Building Boston's Food Security from the Ground Up
The Food Project, Inc., Lincoln, MA
\$150,000 for two years

Contact: Patricia Gray 781-259-8621 Ext. 15

The Healthy Harvest Initiative will build upon the foundation of two successful urban gardens, a farmers market and community support agriculture program to demonstrate the economic viability of a sustainable metropolitan food system by linking food production with youth and community-based enterprise. It will impart healthy food production and consumption skills to youth and urban neighbors by teaching and modeling skills in land remediation, culinary arts, and nutrition. Three food enterprise initiatives will be piloted. Activities include food and land-based education and outreach demonstrations, educational opportunities for youth and urban residents in the new commercial kitchen and one additional food lot and food distribution center will be created.

Lowell Farming and Food Project
Community Teamwork, Inc. Lowell, Massachusetts
\$135,000 for 2 years

Contact: Karen Frederick 978-459-0551

The Lowell Farming and Food project is a partnership among non-profit organizations, public agencies, universities and farmers located in Lowell and across Massachusetts with the goal of producing and marketing culturally appropriate foods to increase availability to low-income residents and to increase their self-sufficiency. Activities include; 1). promoting a partnership of organizations and farmers to leverage resources, 2). recruiting low-income residents with agrarian backgrounds to begin farming; 3). setting-up "mentor farm" sites where participants will learn production and marketing skills; 4). conducting a comprehensive search for farm land; 6).

providing a broad range of training and technical assistance on production, financing, and direct ing Farmers' Market Nutrition Program coupons to purchase this produce; 10). growing food to distribute to hungry residents; and 11). linking residents to other food and nutrition programs such as WIC.

Growing a Greener Mississippi: Linking Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture
Mississippi Food Network, Jackson, Mississippi
\$110,000 for two years

Contact: John T. Alford 601-353-6656

Bolivar and Holmes Counties in the Mississippi Delta will be served by this project. More than 40% of the residents live in poverty and many suffer from serious diet-related diseases. The project will provide income and means for self-reliance for low-income households by breaking down cultural barriers in the African American community to growing one's own food, teaching sustainable agriculture practices suited to low income growers, increasing community gardens, market gardens and a student-run seedling project. New farmers' markets will be set-up and linked with WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program. Community gardens in Head Start Centers will be linked with nutrition education. Best practices models will be evaluated for replication in other sites.

Patchwork Family Farms: Value Added Processing for Community Food Security
Missouri Rural Crisis Center, Columbia, Missouri
\$110,000 for two years

Contact: Rhonda Perry 573-449-1336

This project will qualitatively and quantitatively increase the processing capacity and meet the subsequent infrastructural needs for future growth of Patchwork Family Farms. Patchwork is a project through which independent family farmers direct market their sustainably raised pork products under their own label, giving farmers a fair price for their products. Patchwork is developing a new line of value-added product to increase their sales. While this creates additional income for small pork producers and increases access of low-income people to high quality pork at low prices, use of an additional processing facility stimulates additional economic benefits to the communities involved.

Los Poblanos Community Farm
Rio Grande Community Farms, Albuquerque, New Mexico
\$220,000 for three years

Contact: Mark Rehder 505-245-4580

The Los Poblanos Community Farm Project will improve food security for lower-income residents of Albuquerque by creating innovative linkages that increase the availability of farm land and educational opportunities to residents, schools, neighborhood associations, community centers, environmental organizations and the community food system. The project will involve a partnership with Rio Grande Community Farms (RGCF) and the City of Albuquerque, Open Spaces Division to make available 120 acres of irrigated farmland in the heart of the city for farming and community garden uses. RGCF will connect the food system needs of low income communities with the preservation and management of publically owned urban farmland in Albuquerque. The site will be used for local food production and consumption, education programs and will serve as a model for establishing satellite community gardens. Universities,

churches, and public schools are all key players in the success of this comprehensive project.

Bounty in the County

Bounty in the County, Inc., Hudson, New York

\$180,000 for two years

Contact: Mary Goddard 518-828-3346

Hudson, New York, lacking a supermarket since 1995, has proposed a project that will create a direct marketing opportunity for the 464 farms in the county, while economically disadvantaged residents of Hudson will gain walking-distance access to a non-profit cooperative food store. The project will link farmers, Workfare, job training programs, education and creative partnerships with diverse parts of the food system including private, public, for-profit and not-for-profit groups. The community will increase its self-reliance through economic development and support of local agriculture through showcasing locally-grown products.

Family Gardens and Neighborhood Markets - Three New Communities

The Center for Permaculture as Native Science, Mission, South Dakota

\$25,500 for one year

Contact: Ann Krush 605-856-2964

The Center for Permaculture was founded in response to the community's desire to create an activity toward education about and prevention of Diabetes in the Native community. The project will support staffing the following activities, food gardening, food marketing with WIC coupons and EBT food stamps options, shelterbelt planting, thicket restoration, honey bees and Sun and Wind Power. The program assistant works with two Youth Interns who gain job training and micro-enterprise experience. The project will allow the activities to reach three new communities .

GRUB: Growing Recruits for Urban Business

South Plains Food Bank, Inc., Lubbock, Texas

\$150,000 for three years

Contact: David Weaver 806-763-3003

GRUB uses community food security as a back-drop to develop life skills that provide a foundation for hope in at-risk youth. Up to seventy youth will have the opportunity to earn while they learn on a seven acre youth farm and in community gardens. They will learn life skills and job skills while providing a harvest to feed their families and the community. The youth will be a part of developing business opportunities through agriculture and value added product development that increase community food security.

Vermont Food Education Everyday

Northeast Organic Farming Association, Richmond, Vermont

\$155,000 for three years

Contact: Joshua Brown 802-434-4122

The goals of this project are to improve direct marketing opportunities for locally produced foods and improve the diets and eating patterns of school-aged children. The project will also facilitate a connection between students and the food production system. The project will facilitate schools' purchase of locally grown, organically produced food by helping cooks to learn how to handle and cook fresh food. This project will be a pilot program that will serve as a working model for similar programs across Vermont and the country.

Native American Food System Project

South Puget Sound Intertribal Planning Agency, Shelton, Washington

\$161,750 for two years

Contact: Amadeo T. Tiam - 360-426-3990

This project is an integrated, multi-tiered approach to sustainable food production at the Tribal community level. It addresses health and nutrition, job training, entrepreneurial opportunities, self-reliance, cultural revitalization, economic and community development issues. It assures the production of food for tribal members and assures the preservation of appropriate environmental practices in food production. The objectives are to establish at the Nisqually Tribe a model demonstration project and establish readiness for replication of the model at the other four consortium tribes; Chehalis, Shoalwater Bay, Skokomish and Squaxin Island tribes.

NOT RELEASED

Very Rough Draft

Release No. XXX

Contact:

President Clinton Announces One Million Low Income Senior Citizens To Benefit from New USDA Farmers Market Coupon Pilot Program

Washington DC September , 2000. President Clinton announced today that up to one million low income senior citizens will be eligible to receive ~~\$20~~ ¹⁰ million worth of coupons to exchange at farmers markets, roadside stands and community supported agriculture farms in 2001. This new pilot program would be conducted under authorities provided in the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for the , ~~\$20~~ ¹⁰ million of CCC funds would be allocated for FY 2001 to provide Elders Coupons to exchange at farmers markets, roadside stands and via Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) programs. 10

"Our low income elders often do not have sufficient funds to secure a balanced, nutritious diet, with fresh fruits and vegetables often the "missing food group". This new initiative will help one million low income elders to improve their diets while helping America's family farmers develop new markets for their fruits and vegetables", said President Clinton.

Eight states and two Tribes are now providing farmers market coupons to some 100,000 low income elders from state and local resources. The Administration's commitment will greatly expand these programs and enable additional states and tribes to participate. USDA currently provides \$15 million to 36 states and tribes to support the national farmers WIC coupon program. With this commitment of \$20 million, low income senior citizens would also be eligible for USDA financed coupons. 10

The elders coupon program would be implemented by the Administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). CCC is requesting proposals from States, Tribes, and units of local government and non-profit organizations to cooperate in the provision of coupons to eligible seniors in their states, tribes or organizations to exchange for fresh fruits and vegetables at local farmers markets, roadside stands and community supported agriculture entities.

Direct marketing by family farmers has expanded greatly in the past decade, with USDA showing some 2860 farmers markets in operation in 1999, up from xxx in 1994. Homegrown produce sold from roadside stands and at community supported agriculture would also be eligible under this Elders Coupon program.

DATES: The Request for Proposals will be available September 15, 2000. Proposals must be received in the Washington office of the Food and Nutrition Service no later than close of business on October 15, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Proposals are to be sent to the Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA, Room XXXX Washington, DC 20250 attention..... Email, Fax and Paper submissions are welcome, Email address is XXX @fns.usda.gov, Fax number is 202-720-XXXX.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: XXX, Director,
Elders Farmers Market Coupon Program, Food and Nutrition Service: (202) 720-; fax: (202) 690-0639; e-mail:@fns. usda.gov. Subject: 2001EMC

MARKET
FARMERS V COUPONS

**NOTE: DOCUMENTS BELOW DESCRIBE LEVEL OF \$10 MILLION FOR
FY2001, BUT LATEST PROPOSAL IS \$20 MILLION FOR FY2001.**

SMS (04P)

The Honorable Jacob J. Lew
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Jack:

As you know, we have worked hard in USDA to expand the use of farmers' markets. These markets provide consumers with direct access to nutritious farm products, and small farmers with a valuable market outlet. One of our greatest success stories is the WIC farmers' market nutrition program, which in 1999 benefitted 1.4 million needy persons and provided additional markets for over 9,500 farmers. The program is run in cooperation with 40 States and Tribes throughout the nation.

Now we have an opportunity to use farmers' markets to extend an additional helping hand to some of our most vulnerable citizens – the low-income elderly. The elderly are heavy users of our food assistance programs. For instance, they comprise over 18% of all the households in the food stamp program. And yet, studies show that low-income elders do not consume adequate quantities of fruits and vegetables. These items are relatively expensive in supermarkets and are not easily affordable within a small fixed income.

A number of States and Tribes have programs to support the use of farmers' markets by the low-income elderly. A survey indicates that 68% had never shopped at a farmers' market before they received the coupons that are available through these programs. We would like to augment these efforts by using our Commodity Credit Corporation authorities to provide coupons that could be redeemed at farmers' markets, qualified roadside stands, and community supported agriculture projects. If we begin now, we believe we can reach 500,000 low-income elders in 20 States and Tribes during fiscal year 2001 at a cost of \$10 million. The cost is relatively low because our intent is not to create a free standing new Federal program, but to augment existing State and Tribal efforts. Federal support will provide an important boost to these local efforts.

Enclosed is a briefing paper that provides a more complete description of our

proposal. I would appreciate your prompt consideration.

The Honorable Jacob J. Lew
Page 2

In addition, I want to follow up on my letter (copy enclosed) of May 9, 2000, regarding a proposal that the administration increase funding for the Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program from the current level of \$27.5 million to \$40 million annually, through fiscal year 2002, by reducing funding for the Export Enhancement Program by a similar amount. I encourage you to approve this soon.

Sincerely,

DAN GLICKMAN
Secretary

Enclosures

Proposal
Increasing the Domestic Consumption of Agricultural Commodities
(i.e., Fruits and Vegetables) by Developing or Aiding in the Development of
New and Additional Markets

"Of all the programs I have participated in, this one is the best. It [coupons] actually increases sales-brings in new customers to the market who buy more in a season, they bring friends and it helps overall sales." New Jersey Farmer

Low income elders do not consume adequate fruits and vegetables. Their diets are deficient in fresh fruit and leafy vegetables primarily due to low incomes and the relatively high cost of fresh fruits and vegetables in the supermarkets. For low income mothers and children participating in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), the Department of Agriculture (USDA) operates the successful WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program. In 1999, this program benefitted some 1.4 million WIC participants who exchanged some \$21 million worth of coupons (\$12.6 million of which was Federally-funded, with the balance provided by state and local sources) at over 1532 farmers' markets, benefitting 9589 small produce farmers.

USDA proposes use of the resources of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to encourage low income elders to make fresh fruits and vegetables a regular part of their diets. The program would be designed to help low income elders introduce or reintroduce, as the case may be, fresh fruits and vegetables into their diets. This will encourage them to improve their eating habits and consume more nutritious meals.

In FY 2000, USDA proposes a CCC-funded low-income elders farmers' market coupon

program to provide \$20 worth of coupons per eligible low-income elder in the eight States and two Indian Tribes currently operating low-income elders coupon programs with State, Tribal, and local funding. Low income elders in other States and Tribes that implement such a program in FY 2000 can also qualify for Federal benefits. This is projected to benefit some 100,000 low income elders at a cost of \$2 million in FY 2000. For FY 2001, enrollment in the proposed coupon program is projected to expand to 500,000 low-income elders in some 20 States and Tribes, at a projected cost of \$10 million. The coupons could be redeemed at farmers' markets, qualified roadside stands (which tend to market only locally produced fruits and vegetables), and through community supported agriculture (CSA) programs (which provide weekly fresh fruits and vegetables for delivery to shut-in low income elders.)

Analysis of existing programs at the State and Tribal level shows that such a program greatly encourages elders to visit farmers' markets, to connect with local small farmers and to try new produce in their diets. A 1991 survey of elder clients showed that 68% of the coupon clients had never shopped at a farmers' market before receiving farmers' market coupons, and 38 percent continued to shop at the farmers' market after spending their coupons. Additionally, 32 percent of the elders reported buying a "lot more" fruits and vegetables since receiving the coupons. (*Webber et al.*, 1995, p. 252). In another survey, elders indicated that they spent, on average, \$5 in coupons, \$5.50 in cash and \$.10 in food stamps on fruits and vegetables at farmers' markets. (*Balsam*, 1994, p. 40).

The CCC Charter Act grants relatively broad powers to the Secretary of Agriculture to achieve certain stated objectives. These powers are not unlimited, but they do afford the Secretary considerable flexibility. USDA considers that the authority under Section 5(e) of this Act is sufficiently broad to authorize such a program. Section 5(e) authorizes CCC to use its resources to **"Increase the domestic consumption of agricultural commodities by expanding or aiding in the expansion of domestic markets or by developing or aiding in the development of new and additional markets, marketing facilities, and uses for such commodities."** The provision refers to either human or industrial consumption of agricultural commodities. Just as USDA is already using Section 5(e) authority to increase the consumption of grain by ethanol producers, USDA can use Section 5(e) authority to increase consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables by humans.

Section 5(e) authority would allow the program to include more than low income elders; however, USDA recommends limiting the program in this way to maximize the per-dollar benefits of the program. This is necessary because it would be cost-prohibitive to provide such incentives to all segments of the population. Low-income elders have greater deficiencies of fresh fruits and vegetables in their diets than others. They are, therefore, more likely to increase their consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables than other segments of the population. Limiting the program in this way is not means testing. It is targeting the program to increase consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables to the maximum extent using available funds.

The program would be modeled somewhat after the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, which is designed to encourage WIC recipients to eat more fresh fruits and vegetables. Studies of that program have shown that providing farmers' market coupons to some 1.4 million WIC recipients resulted in some 59 percent of the recipients claiming that

they spent more than the WIC coupons at the farmers' market, and four out of five farmers surveyed believed that WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program coupons increased their farmers' market sales. (NFMNP, 1999, p. 6). An Oregon farmer noted that, "It was especially nice to see young children rushing to our booth to sample our Asian pears. [WIC] mothers told us that our fresh fruit was more in demand than candy. Good show, WIC!" (NMFNP, 1999, p. 7). Implementation of this program in FY 2000 and FY2001 would also assist in meeting the recommendation of the Secretary's Small Farm Commission (1999) and the USDA Advisory Committee on Small Farms that the Administration expand the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program so that more consumers and farmers can benefit from the program.

CCC would authorize the distribution of vouchers issued by States and Tribes to low-income elders. Criteria for determining eligibility for elders' participation could be determined by the State and Tribal entities that run the existing State and Tribal programs. The vouchers would be redeemable for fresh fruits and vegetables at local farmers' markets, qualified roadside stands, and through CSA programs. Recipient farmers would bundle their elders coupons monthly or semi-monthly and send them, with a request for payment, to the appropriate administrators of the on-going State and Tribal low-income elders coupon programs. The States and Tribes would submit requests for payment, on behalf of the farmers, to CCC. CCC's payment to the States and Tribes is not subject to the cap contained in Section 11 of the CCC Charter Act because the payment is not a reimbursement for administering a CCC program, but rather it is a payment through the States and Tribes to the farmers. States and Tribes would be required to have a program in place to prevent fraud and abuse, and States and Tribes would be permitted to distribute the vouchers through their existing programs.

To help ensure that the coupons are used to purchase U.S.-grown produce, they will be redeemable only at farmers' markets, qualifying roadside stands, and through CSA programs. This also will help ensure that another requirement of Section 5(e) is met: that the program be designed to increase domestic consumption by "expanding or aiding in the expansion of domestic markets." Making the coupons redeemable only at farmers' markets, roadside stands, and through CSA programs will help expand direct marketing opportunities for farmers.

USDA proposes funding the program at \$2 million in FY 2000 and \$10 million in FY 2001. In FY 2000, the eight States and two Tribes that currently have coupon programs for low-income elders would maintain their existing program levels, and the proposed \$2 million would be additional. CCC would pay for 100% of the cost of the coupons for the additional enrollment in the States' and Tribes' programs for FY 2000 and FY 2001. The proposed program would provide coupons worth \$20 per year for each qualifying low-income elder in the participating States and Tribes. The proposed program would not pay for any administrative costs of the States and Tribes.

Endnotes:

Balsam, Alan. "The Farmers Market Coupon Program for Low Income Elders." *Journal of Nutrition for the Elderly*. Haworth Press, Boston. 1994. pp. 35-41.

National Association of Farmers' Market Nutrition Programs. *Program Impact for the 1998 WIC Farmers' Market Coupon Nutrition Program*. NAFMNP, Washington, DC. May 1999. 7 pp.

Webber, David, Alan Balsam, and Bonita Oehlke. "The Massachusetts Farmers Market Coupon Program for Low Income Elders. *Journal of Nutrition for the Elderly*. Haworth Press, Boston. March/April 1995. pp. 251-253.

Year 2000 Progress Report on the

USDA Community Food Security Initiative:

Helping Faith-Based Organizations, Nonprofit Groups, and Local Governments Fight Hunger and Strengthen Local Food Systems

Gleaning

Executive Summary

In the year and a half since it was launched by the Clinton/Gore Administration and Secretary of Agriculture Glickman, the USDA Community Food Security Initiative has achieved tremendous success in building innovative public/private partnerships at the grass-roots level to help faith-based organizations, nonprofit groups, Tribes, and state and local governments to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, strengthen local food systems, and help Americans move from welfare to work.

Without hiring a single new Federal employee, the Initiative has:

- Generated over 100 new public, private, and nonprofit sector commitments (24 national, 22 state, and over 60 local) to fight hunger and strengthen local food systems, most of which are being carried out in conjunction with nonprofit groups. The Initiative sponsored the first-ever National Summit on Community Food Security on October 14-15, 2000 in Chicago --- and broadcast by satellite throughout the Nation --- to bring together all key stake-holders to begin jointly implementing these commitments.
- Gleaned and recovered over 13 million pounds of wholesome, excess food for donation to faith-based organization and non-profit groups that feed the hungry.
- Provided technical assistance to anti-hunger and community food security projects in all fifty states through state Community Food Security Liaisons who provide easy "one-stop-shopping" to nonprofit, public, and private sector entities seeking help in from the Federal government.
- Forged a partnership between Hewlett Packard and America's Second Harvest Food Bank Network to use up-to-date computer technology to better match

companies donating food with nonprofit organizations that feed the hungry.

- In conjunction with the White House Millennium Green Initiative and the nonprofit groups America the Beautiful, the American Community Gardening Association, the Garden Clubs of America, and the Garden Writers of America Association, launched a Community Gardening Initiative to dramatically increase the number of low-income Americans obtaining food through community gardens, school gardens, and private gardens that “Plant a Row for the Hungry.”
- Formed a partnership with the nonprofit group Share Our Strength to bolster its Operation Frontline program, which recruits chefs to volunteer to teach nutrition education classes.
- In conjunction with the Community Food Security Coalition and a consortium of colleges and universities, launched a major new initiative to help family farmers increase their income and improve nutrition by selling products directly to school meals programs. USDA awarded a grant of over \$2 million to support this effort.
- Forged a partnership between America’s Second Harvest, the D.C. Central Kitchen, and the American School Food Service Association, to start a national program to convert school cafeterias into “Community Kitchens” modeled on D.C. Central Kitchen (which President Clinton visited twice), which combine food rescue with job training in the food service industry. On February 14, Mrs. Tipper Gore announced \$370,000 in USDA funding for this effort.
- Started providing comprehensive technical assistance on community food security activities to rural Empowerment Zones, Enterprise Communities, and Champion Communities.
- Produced the first-ever comprehensive guide on Federal resources and best practices to bolster community food security, entitled: *Community Food Security Resource Kit: How to Find Money, Technical Assistance, and Other Help to Fight Hunger and Strengthen Local Food Systems*.

The USDA Community Food Security Initiative is also meeting the following goals:

1) Pioneering new ways of helping faith-based organizations and other nonprofit groups.

The Initiative is helping non-profit groups and faith-based organizations by providing them technical assistance, producing support manuals and outreach materials for their use, holding training workshops and networking conferences for their leaders and staffs, generating national publicity for their efforts, brining them together with potential financial donors and partners, and (when possible and appropriate) providing them with small grants of seed-money.

However, the Initiative has learned that, if government wants faith-based organizations to take on significant new activities, then government must provide additional resources to help such organization do so; even volunteer-driven organizations need funds to: hire volunteer coordinators, purchase necessary supplies and equipment, and pay for their rent, fuel, phone, utility bills. For these reasons, for three fiscal years in a row, the Clinton/Gore Administration has proposed creating new grant programs to provide funds to faith-based organizations and other nonprofit groups to expand their efforts to recover more excess food and to bolster community food security.

2) Improving the livability of communities. The Initiative is fully integrated into efforts to make communities more livable by: preserving farmland and open spaces; increasing local gardening and food production; reducing the distances that families need to travel to obtain food; helping community gardens create "safe places" that reduce neighborhood crime, and promoting farmer's markets that improve nutrition while aiding community development.

3) Reinventing government to make it work better but cost less. To implement the Initiative, the Department has not created a new Federal bureaucracy, but rather it has better utilized its staff and office resources to provide assistance to grass-roots efforts. For instance, at virtually no new cost to the Federal government, previously existing employees of the USDA Farm Service Agency played a lead role in helping farmers and others donate over 13 million pounds of wholesome, excess food to faith-based organization and non-profit groups that feed the hungry; in contrast, if the government had to have purchased this food, it would have cost taxpayers an estimated \$13 million.

4) Strengthening a local sense of community. By helping to bring volunteers and neighbors together on local projects to build community gardens, start farmers' markets, teach nutrition education, and provide summer meals for children, the Initiative strengthens a sense of community and reinvigorates our Nation's civic spirit.

5) Expanding opportunity. The Initiative is aiding efforts to: help working families obtain the nutrition assistance they are entitled to from the government; save funds to develop assets; obtain job training; start food-related micro-enterprises; improve their dietary practices; produce and process their own food; and learn how to improve their financial management --- all of which are expanding opportunity by helping families move from poverty to self-sufficiency.

6) Promoting personal responsibility. Many projects aided by the Initiative incorporate some form of "sweat equity," in which project participants volunteer or compensated work in exchange for benefits. The Initiative is also helping families obtain the tools they need to successfully transition from welfare-to-work.

Background on the USDA Community Food Security Initiative:

On November 23, 1996, President Clinton signed an Executive Memorandum that directed USDA to lead a Federal government-wide effort to work with nonprofit anti-hunger groups to increase the recovery and gleaning of excess food for distribution to the hungry. On September 15, 1997, Vice-President Gore convened the first-ever National Summit on Food Recovery and Gleaning --- co-sponsored by USDA and leading anti-hunger groups ---- to generate national attention for the issue, catalyze new public-private partnerships, and announce concrete new Federal activities. As detailed below, the Administration has made significant progress meeting the goal, set by the Vice-President at the Summit, of significantly increasing the amount of food recovered and gleaned and distributed to hungry Americans by nonprofit groups.

Under the leadership of Secretary Dan Glickman, USDA has made the Food Recovery and Gleaning Initiative a top priority. The Department has not created a new Federal bureaucracy, but rather has encouraged, energized, and provided technical assistance and some limited seed money to nonprofit food recovery and gleaning efforts.

Based on the success of the Gleaning and Food Recovery Initiative, the Clinton/Gore Administration and Secretary Glickman launched a broader Community Food Security Initiative in 1999, which is working on a wide range of methods to help grass-roots nonprofit groups fight hunger, improve nutrition, strengthen local food systems, and help families move from poverty to self-sufficiency, as well as to further increase food recovery and gleaning activities. The Initiative also helps implement the domestic portion of the Administration's Action Plan on Food Security

The Community Food Security Initiative is based on the understanding that neither the Federal government nor communities can, on their own, solve the large and complex problem of hunger. For far too long, many government programs have worked in isolation from communities; likewise, community-led efforts frequently have been disconnected from government resources that can help improve their programs. To redress this dichotomy, the Initiative is energetically forging innovative partnerships at the grass-roots level between the Federal government and faith-based organizations, nonprofit groups, private businesses, and individual citizens, as well as with state, local, and tribal governments. The Initiative is helping ensure that all key local stakeholders are working together effectively in a coordinated manner, by targeting seven concrete goals:

- 1) Catalyzing or enhancing local infrastructures to reduce hunger and food insecurity.
- 2) Increasing economic and job security by helping low-income people obtain living wage jobs and attain self-sufficiency
- 3) Strengthening the Federal nutrition assistance safety net by supporting the full and

efficient use of programs such as Food Stamps, WIC, school meals, summer feeding, and TEFAP.

- 4) Bolstering supplemental food provided by nonprofit groups by aiding food recovery, gleaning, and food donation programs.
- 5) Improving community food production and marketing by aiding projects that grow, process, and distribute food locally
- 6) Boosting education and awareness by increasing efforts to inform the public about nutrition food safety, and community food security
- 7) Improving research, monitoring, and evaluation efforts to help communities assess and strengthen food security

The Initiative is using four basic methods to achieve those goals:

- Catalyzing the development of new partnerships on the local, State, and Federal levels to help communities reduce hunger and food insecurity.
- Improving the coordination between existing USDA programs--such as nutrition assistance programs, community food grants, ongoing research, farmers' markets, and food recovery projects--and related Federal, State, and community initiatives.
- Expanding technical assistance to States, communities, and nonprofit groups to build long-term local structures to increase food security.
- Educating the public by using the "bully pulpit" to increase public awareness of the causes of food insecurity and highlight innovative community solutions to hunger.



Paul D. Glastris
02/22/2000 10:13:06 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: today's food stamp/cars2work remarks

Draft 2/22/2000 10:00 p.m.

Glastris

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON TRANSPORTATION AND WORKING FAMILIES
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC
February 23, 2000**

Acknowledgments: Sec. Glickman; Michael Alexander

When I ran for President in 1992, I had in my mind a vision of what I wanted America to be: a place where everybody can achieve the American Dream if they're responsible enough to work for it. Quite simply, I believed that people like Michael Alexander could be successful if we started putting tools in their hands instead of obstacles in their way.

And so, beginning in 1993, we set out on a new course of change. We got the economy moving again with a new economic plan that cut the deficit, expanded trade, and invested in people. We made work pay better by raising the minimum wage and expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit, which in 1998 alone helped more than 4.3 million Americans work their way out of poverty toward the middle class. We made it easier for parents to succeed at home and at work by passing family and medical leave, which 20 million Americans have now used to care for a newborn child or a sick loved one. And we ended welfare as we knew it--requiring work while protecting health care and nutrition for children, strengthening child support, and investing more in child care, transportation, and housing to help their parents go to work.

After seven years, I think it's clear that the changes we made were the right ones. We have nearly 21 million new jobs; the fastest economic growth in more than 30 years; the lowest unemployment rates in 30 years; the lowest poverty rates in 20 years; the lowest African American and Hispanic unemployment rates on record; the first back-to-back budget surpluses in 42 years. We've cut the welfare rolls in half and helped millions move from welfare to work. And as of this month, we have achieved the longest period of economic growth in our entire history.

Now, the question is whether we will use this unparalleled moment of prosperity to finish

the job we started in 1992, by giving hard-pressed working families more tools to get ahead and removing the remaining barriers that hold them back.

One of the greatest barriers is transportation. Two-thirds of all new jobs are now created in suburbs. Yet three-quarters of welfare recipients live in central cities or rural areas. Even in metro areas with extensive rail and bus systems, studies show that less than half the entry-level jobs are accessible by public transit. And in most communities in America, which don't have extensive public transit, not having a car means being cut off from the vast majority of opportunities. Consider this: a low-wage job seeker living in the Watts neighborhood of Los Angeles who has a car can get to 57 times more jobs than one without a car. No wonder a recent study found that people in a welfare-to-work program who own a car are over 30 percent more likely to find a job than those who don't. Another study found that among welfare recipients who have jobs, those with cars earn 60 percent more than those who don't. And nationwide, low-income families with cars are 25 percent more likely to work than are those without cars.

If we want more people to go to work, we have to help them get to work. The first step is to eliminate the roadblocks that keep them from getting or keeping a car. Among the most senseless obstacles are food stamp rules that force low-income families to choose between the nutritional assistance they need for their children and the car they need to get to work.

No family should have to face that choice, and today I am pleased to announce a new regulation that will help. Under current rules, a family that invests a few hundred dollar down payment in a car can immediately become ineligible for food stamps—even though it's the bank, not them, that really owns the car. The new regulation I am unveiling today allows families with as much as \$1000 of equity in a car to keep the car and still be eligible for food stamps. It will help 150,000 low-income families have a car to get to work and still receive nutritional assistance.

Another roadblock is a law that says you are ineligible for food stamps if the car you own—separate from how much equity you have in it—is worth more than \$4650. Since that cost limit was set by Congress over 20 years ago, the price of the average car has tripled. Today, it is very hard to find a reliable car for less than \$4650. Last summer, I issued an executive action allowing states to set much higher food stamp limits for families with cars who are also eligible for any type of welfare benefit. Now, we must raise the limits again, to cover all low-income working families. The budget I submitted last month does that, allowing another quarter-million families to have a car to get to work and nutrition assistance for their children. I ask Congress to pass it.

My budget also takes two other important steps. First, it helps more low-income families save money for a car through our Individual Development Account program. Currently, thousands of low-income families use IDAs to save for college, a first home, or to start a new business, with the federal government matching their savings. I propose we give them the same incentive to save for a car for work.

Second, my budget doubles investment in our Access to Jobs initiative. This innovative program funds creative, locally-designed transportation solutions, such as van pools that many

non-profit and faith-based groups have set up to shuttle inner-city workers to suburban jobs.

There has never been a better time to invest in these kinds of innovative transportation solutions, with employers across the country suffering labor shortages. And there is no better way to continue economic growth with low inflation than by bringing more Americans into the workforce, and into the circle of our prosperity. It's the smart thing to do, and the right thing to do.

Despite all the obstacles, million of low-income Americans who don't have cars still make it to work. They get up at dawn, travel two hours on three different buses to suburban jobs that pay \$7 an hour, then come home the same way, somehow managing to get their kids to and from school and do the grocery shopping, all without a car. Their grit and courage takes your breath away. But doing right by your family shouldn't be that hard. With the actions I have outlined today, we can ease burdens and open up opportunities for countless families—and move our nation closer to what we all want it to be: a place where everyone willing to work for it can achieve the American Dream.

Thank you.

Message Sent To:

glastris@aol.com
aedmonds1@home.com @ inet
Mara A. Silver/WHO/EOP@EOP
Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP
Cathy R. Mays/OPD/EOP@EOP
Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP@EOP
Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP
Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP
Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP@EOP
Andrea Kane/OPD/EOP@EOP
Eugenia Chough/OPD/EOP@EOP
J. Eric Gould/OPD/EOP@EOP
Loretta M. Ucelli/WHO/EOP@EOP
Stephanie A. Cutter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lindsay R. Drewel/WHO/EOP@EOP
Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP
Terry Edmonds/WHO/EOP@EOP
Michele Ballantyne/WHO/EOP@EOP
Scott Hynes/WHO/EOP@EOP
Carolyn T. Wu/WHO/EOP@EOP
Marjorie Tarmey/WHO/EOP@EOP
Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP

Public Papers of the Presidents

Public Papers of the Presidents

February 23, 2000**CITE:** 36 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 359**LENGTH:** 1837 words**HEADLINE:** Remarks Announcing Budget Initiatives on Transportation for Working Families**BODY:**

Thank you very much. Let's give him a hand. [Applause] There you go. Wasn't he great? Thank you very much, Michael. We all know you don't do this public speaking for a living, and you did a terrific job. You may have a few more job interviews after the day is over. [Laughter] For those of you who don't know, Brocton, New York, is near Buffalo. So if this message goes out there to western New York, Michael is looking for a good job. [Laughter] And if he takes one, there are a lot of other people who are, too, out there.

I want to thank Secretary Glickman for being here and for his support of this endeavor. I want to thank our Deputy Secretary of the Department of Transportation, Mort Downey, for their work, he and Secretary Slater. And I want to say a special word of welcome to Senator Arlen Specter from Pennsylvania, who has kept our welfare-to-work policy completely bipartisan, and I thank you, sir, for what you've done, and I'm glad you're here.

I grew up with and served as a Governor for a lot of people like Michael Alexander. In my term of service in Arkansas we had, depending on what census it was, somewhere between 5 and 10 of the poorest counties in America. Some were in the Mississippi Delta, and they were predominantly African-American. Some where in the Arkansas Ozarks; they were overwhelmingly white. They were all full -- they were all rural counties, and they were all full of people who lived in little places and had to go to bigger places to work. They all wanted to work, and they all wanted to do right by their kids.

And I saw this young man up here speaking, and I'm thinking about what it must be like to be his age with his whole life still before him, two little kids under foot, trying to figure out how to do right by them. Somebody like that shouldn't have to worry about whether they can go out and get in the **car**, whether the **car** will start, and if they get in a **car**, whether they won't be able to get food for their children. That's what this is all about.

And what I want you to know is, there are lots of Michael Alexanders out there in America. They're from all backgrounds, all races, all faiths. And for those of us who grew up in places where a lot of Michael Alexanders live, we know that but for a bump in the road, a lot of others of us could be in the same fix they're in. That's what this is all about.

We have worked very hard for 7 years now, based on a vision I had in 1992 that everybody that was responsible enough to work for it ought to have a shot at the American dream. And a lot more people do today, for the reasons that Secretary Glickman said. The Congress has helped us not just by getting rid of the deficit and getting interest rates down and getting investment up but also trying to make work pay.

That's what the earned-income tax credit's all about. And I hope Congress will expand it again by trying to make sure that especially parents in his position can, under family leave, more of them can take a little time off without losing their jobs if their children are in trouble or their parents are sick. And I think we ought to expand the law to cover regular visits to schools, too. You heard Michael mention that.

And it's working all right. And it's working -- the poverty rate is way down, lowest in 20 years, lowest Hispanic poverty rate in 20 years, lowest African-American poverty rate ever recorded, since we've been keeping separate statistics for about 30 years now. But there are still a lot of people who are responsible enough to work and go to school, who are not being rewarded with a chance to succeed at work, at school, and raising their kids, and work themselves into a middle class lifestyle. And as you just heard in graphic terms, one of the biggest barriers today is transportation and not, interestingly enough, not just for people living in small towns like Brocton but also increasingly for people living in inner cities.

Why? Because two-thirds of all the new jobs are now being created in suburbs, which means if you're living in the inner city or in a small town, you're someplace different from where the jobs are. And if you're living in a city with perfectly wonderful public transportation, 9 times out of 10 it doesn't run to the suburbs. So even if you have access to public transportation, it probably doesn't take you to where the jobs are.

Three-quarters of all the Americans who get public assistance live in central cities or rural areas; two-thirds of the new jobs are in the suburbs. It doesn't take Einstein to figure out that transportation is critical to matching the available work force with the available jobs.

Now consider this, just for example. A low wage job seeker living in Watts in Los Angeles who has a **car** can get to 57 times more jobs than a person living in Watts who does not have a **car** and has to depend on public transportation.

Nationwide, low income families with **cars** are 25 percent more likely to work than those without **cars**. If you want more people to work, you've got to help them get to work. The first step is to eliminate the roadblocks that keep them from getting or keeping a **car**. Among the most senseless of them are food stamp rules that force low income families to choose between the food they need for their children and the **car** they need to work. No family should have to make that choice. And today I want to take some action to help make sure fewer do.

Under current rules, a family that makes a few-hundred-dollar downpayment on a **car** immediately can become ineligible for food stamps, even though it's the bank, not the family, that owns the **car**. Today we are releasing a new regulation that will allow families with as much as \$ 1,000 of equity in a **car** to keep the **car** and remain eligible for food stamps. That will help 150,000 people like Michael have a **car** for work and still have food stamps for their kids -- 150,000.

Another roadblock in the law says you're ineligible for food stamps if the **car** you own, as Secretary Glickman said, is worth more than \$ 4,650, a limit set by Congress over 20 years ago. Since then, the price of the average **car** has tripled. Dan said nothing costs what it did 20 years ago. As I prepare to return to the ranks of ordinary citizen, I find that nothing costs what it did 8 years ago. *[Laughter]* I can tell you, it's hard to find a reliable **car** for under \$ 4,650.

Last summer I took executive action allowing more families moving off welfare to own their **cars** and still receive food stamps. But we've got to raise the limits again to cover all low income working families. The budget I submitted last month does that. It allows another quarter of a million families to have a **car** and to get to work and still keep the food assistance for their children.

That's in the budget, and that's Senator Specter's responsibility and why I'm so grateful to him for being here today, because this should be an American issue. This should not be a partisan issue. No American of any political party or philosophy has a vested interest in keeping somebody who's dying to work from getting there or in depriving children of the nutritional assistance they plainly need.

The budget also takes two other important steps. It helps more low income families save money for a **car** through the Individual Development Account program, the IDA. You may have heard -- I talked a little about that in the State of the Union -- this is an idea that has enjoyed broad bipartisan support to try to help even poor people have the tools to save. Currently, thousands of low income families use these IDA's to save for college, a first home, to start a new business. And the Federal

Government matches their savings. I want to include in that list -- saving for college, a first home, starting a new business -- saving to buy a **car** to get to work.

We also budget our investment in the access to jobs initiative, which funds creative, locally designed transportation solutions, such as vanpools that a lot of nonprofits and faith-based groups have used. And I'm glad to see some representatives of those groups here today. They shuttle inner-city workers to suburban jobs.

Now, this is usually not a practical solution for small towns and rural areas, but it can work very well in inner-city areas where the jobs are close together in the suburbs or where there's a big suburban employment center where you can take 20, 30, 50 people from a given inner-city neighborhood to one site of employment. But this is also very, very important.

I mean, consider the irony of this: We have employers all over the country suffering labor shortages. You have people like Michael who are going to community college and working and supporting two children by himself -- doing everything they can do. Such people should not be held back by the absence of transportation or punished if they have the initiative and enterprise to buy a **car**, especially if, like him, they help to repair it in the first place. [Laughter] That's a great story.

So, this is the smart thing to do. It's the right thing to do. If you want to keep the economy going without inflation, you've got to continue to train people to go into jobs that are already there. Then they become not only employees paying taxes, but they become consumers, and they add to the stock of our national wealth.

Now, despite all these obstacles, millions of Americans who don't have **cars** still make it to work. They get up at dawn; they travel 2 hours on three different buses to suburban jobs that pay 7 bucks an hour. They come home the same way, and somehow they still manage to get their kids to and from school and do the grocery shopping. They do it all without a **car**. They are, in so many ways, the real heroes of this country.

We normally think of heroism as something done in a moment of immediate danger. But it may take more courage to get up every day against all the obstacles and live your life and raise your kids and do what you're supposed to do and walk away from whatever illegal options are out there for you and just keep banging away at it. The people who do this not only deserve our admiration; they deserve our support. And we ought to work for a day in America when that sort of heroism is not required to go to work and take care of your kids.

If we can do these specific things, we've talked about today, hundreds of thousands of people like Michael will be able to sleep better at night knowing they've done their work, taken care of their children, and their country wants them to be rewarded for it.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:08 p.m. in Presidential Hall in the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Michael Alexander, a participant in his local social service's program to help welfare recipients purchase a **car**, who introduced the President.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

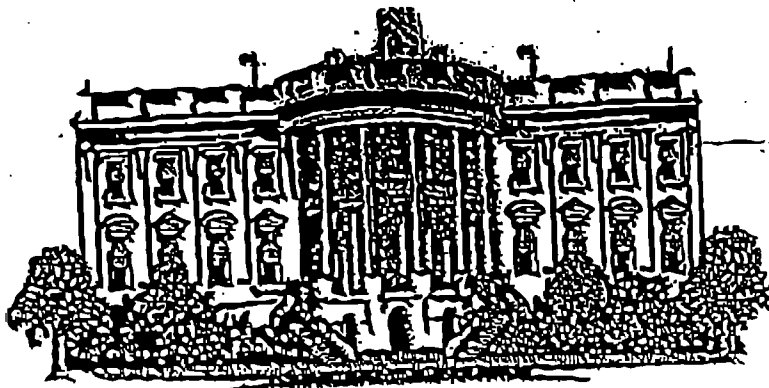
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Terms: **cars** and **date**(geq (2/22/00) and leq (2/24/00)) ([Edit Search](#))

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Date/Time: Friday, October 13, 2000 - 4:48 PM EDT



THE WHITE HOUSE

margy.waller@earthlink.net

Domestic Policy Council

DATE: 10/12 Stephanie C. 62640
Loretta H. 61213FACSIMILE FOR: josh g 62505

FAX: _____

PHONE: _____

FACSIMILE FROM: Margy WallerFAX: 202-456-7431PHONE: 202-456-5586NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 6

COMMENTS:

Ry1: info on World Food Day for
10/16 event

OCT-12-2000 04:58

USDA/FAS/ICD

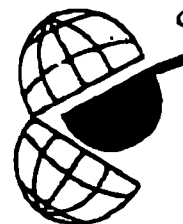
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P.01/05

Unitarian-Universalist United Nations Office
 UAW
 United Church of Christ
 United Farm Workers
 United Food & Commercial Workers International Union
 United Methodist Church General Board of Church and
 Society
 United Methodist Church General Board of Global Ministries-
 Women's Division
 United Methodist World Hunger and Poverty Office
 United Nations Association (UNA-USA)
 United Neighborhood Centers of America, Inc.
 U.S. Association for the Club of Rome
 U.S. Catholic Conference
 U.S. Committee for Refugees
 U.S. Committee for UNICEF
 U.S. Committee for UNIFEM
 United States Conference of Mayors
 U.S. Overseas Cooperative Development Committee
 U.S. Student Association
 U.S. Wheat Associates
 United Synagogue of America
 United Way of America
 University of Minnesota Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of
 Public Affairs
 University of Notre Dame Hunger Coalition
 University of Scranton
 University of Wisconsin-Stout
 Urban Agriculture Network
 Urban League
 Valentine Vision
 Volunteers in Technical Assistance
 Volunteers of America
 Wellstart International
 Winrock International
 WIFE-Women Involved in Farm Economics
 Women and Food Network
 Women of Reform Judaism
 Women of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America
 Women's National Democratic Club
 World Association of Soil and Water Conservation
 World Concern
 World Education, Inc.
 World Federalists Association
 World Hunger Education Service
 World Hunger Year
 World Neighbors
 World Relief
 World Resources Institute
 World SHARE
 World Sustainable Agriculture Association
 World Vision Inc.
 Worldwatch Institute
 Worldwide Farmers Exchange
 World Wise
 YMCA Office of International Education
 YWCA - National Board
 Zero Population Growth

2175 K STREET, N.W.
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20437
 TELEPHONE: (202) 653-2404
 FAX: (202) 653-3780

NATIONAL COORDINATOR
 PATRICIA YOUNG



CC: Stephanie Cutler
 Loretta
 Josh
 Tom Freedman
 Anna Karen
 U.S. NATIONAL COMMITTEE

FOR

WORLD FOOD DAY

Worldwide World Food Day is observed
 in 150 countries. The date - October 16 -
 marks the founding of the Food and
 Agriculture Organization of the United
 Nations.

Purpose To create public will and
 support in each country for private and
 governmental efforts to combat hunger
 and build a world food security system
 through local, national and international
 programs.

In the U.S. The U.S. National Committee
 for World Food Day is made up of 450
 private voluntary organizations, supporting
 the efforts of 22,000 community
 organizations in all 50 states.

Our Office The office for the U.S.
 National Committee for World Food Day
 is an information/resource center serving
 its members, community organizers and
 the general public. The office is open all
 year.



NEWS RELEASE

PR00/41e

FAO ANNOUNCES THEME FOR WORLD FOOD DAY 2000: "A MILLENNIUM FREE FROM HUNGER"

THE UN AGENCY CALLS FOR URGENT ACTION TO ELIMINATE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF HUNGER

Rome, 13 July 2000.—"A Millennium Free from Hunger" will be the theme of this year's World Food Day to be observed on October 16, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) announced today.

The agency called for immediate action to eliminate the underlying causes of chronic hunger, a global problem that now affects about 800 million people worldwide. The theme of World Food Day 2000 invokes both a vision and a challenge. The vision is to achieve the objective of ensuring food for all during the new millennium. The challenge is to make the vision a reality.

To free the new millennium from hunger, urgent action must be taken on many fronts not just to provide food for the hungry but to permanently eliminate the problem. According to FAO, ending hunger will require, among other things, increasing agricultural productivity, raising the incomes of rural communities, improving access to food and ensuring that developing countries participate fairly in global trade.

Hunger not only cuts short the lives and hopes of individuals but the peace and prosperity of nations. Studies suggest that hunger and micronutrient deficiencies decrease children's learning capacity by up to 10 per cent and cost developing countries up to US\$ 128 billion per year in productivity losses alone, according to FAO.

The latest figures show that the number of hungry people was reduced by 8 million per year during the first half of the 1990's. This is less than half the rate needed to reach the goal set by the 1996 World Food Summit of reducing the number of hungry people by half by the year 2015. If this trend persists, nearly 700 million people will still suffer from chronic hunger in the year 2015, FAO underlined.

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FAO AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

Liaison Office for North
America
2175 K St., NW, #300
Washington, DC 20437

Telephone:
(202)653-2400

Fax:
(202)653-5760

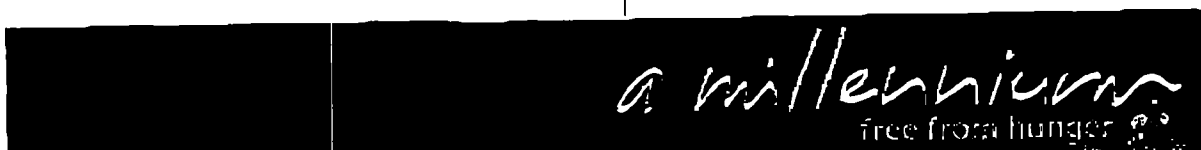
E-Mail:
FAO-LOWA@fao.org

Each year on World Food Day, FAO focuses its efforts to promote broader public awareness of the global problem of hunger and malnutrition. World Food Day 2000 will be marked by a traditional ceremony at FAO headquarters while awareness-raising events will be organized in some 150 countries. At the Rome ceremony, a key-note address focusing on progress in combating hunger and malnutrition will be delivered by a prominent personality. A special World Food Day ceremony will also be held at the United Nations in New York.

On the same day, three new "FAO Ambassadors" will be nominated to participate in the Telefood campaign against world hunger. The Ambassadors, chosen from among celebrities from the worlds of science, sports and the arts, will express public support for FAO's fight to break the vicious circle of chronic hunger and undernourishment.

Last year, for the first time, FAO nominated four Ambassadors. These were: Nobel Prize laureate Rita Levi Montalcini, Italian actress Gina Lollobrigida, American jazz singer Dee Dee Bridgewater and South African singer Miriam Makeba.

For further information on World Food Day, consult: <http://www.fao.org/wfd/wfd2000-e.htm>



WORLD FOOD DAY, 16 OCTOBER 2000

ESPAÑOL

ENGLISH

العربية

The vision and the challenge

"A Millennium Free from Hunger" is the theme for World Food Day and TeleFood 2000. This theme invokes both a vision and a challenge. The vision is to live in a world where everyone has enough to eat, every day. The challenge is to make the vision a reality.

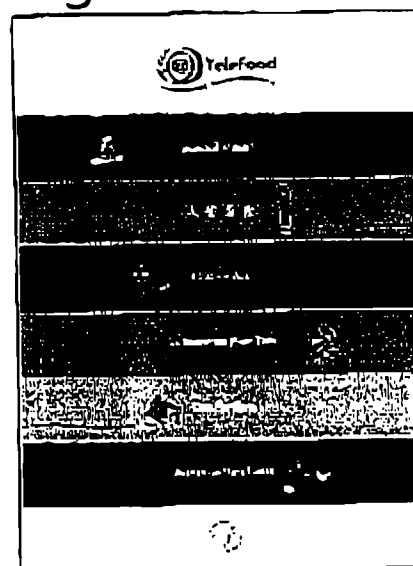
World Food Day commemorates the anniversary of FAO's founding on 16 October 1945. This annual celebration, which has been observed in 150 countries over the last two decades, also coincides with TeleFood – FAO's campaign to raise awareness about the plight of the world's hungry people and mobilize resources to help them.

As the millennium dawns, around 800 million men, women and children are chronically hungry. Hunger not only cuts short the lives and hopes of individuals, it also damages the peace and prosperity of nations. Urgent action must be taken on many fronts not just to provide food for the hungry, but also to eliminate the underlying causes of hunger worldwide – rapidly, sustainably and permanently.

Meeting this challenge will not be easy. Ending hunger and food insecurity is not simply a matter of growing more food. The world already produces enough to provide an adequate diet for everyone. Ending hunger also means making sure that the food gets into the hands and mouths of those who really need it – the poor – especially poor girls and women, isolated rural communities, ethnic minorities living on the economic margins of society and victims of war and natural calamities.

The 1996 World Food Summit's Plan of Action maps out the road towards a millennium free from hunger. The plan includes commitments to increase economic growth, to enhance employment for the poor, to provide safety nets to protect those in need and to pay adequate attention to agriculture and rural development. Living up to these commitments is essential if we are to succeed in fulfilling our vision and creating a world without hunger.

Raising people's awareness about the problems of hunger and food insecurity is a vital first step. Celebrations of World Food Day focus on heightening public awareness and understanding of world hunger and strengthening international and national solidarity in the struggle against hunger, poverty and malnutrition. The related TeleFood campaign continues to do the same through a variety of events involving several sectors of society in many countries.



OCT-12-2000 04:59

USDA/FAS/ICD

World Food Day web page

More Information on World Food Day:

- W** World Food Day information note in pdf
- W** TeleFood – FAO's global campaign to build awareness and raise solidarity to end world hunger
- W** Issues papers '98 and '99: "Women feed the World" and "Youth Against Hunger"
- W** FAO focus on The State of Food Insecurity in the World 1999
- W** For more information please contact the Chief of Unit for Liaison with National Committees, Mr. Sidaty Aidara, sidaty.aidara@fao.org



Karin Kullman

10/11/2000 07:37:31 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Description of LA Farmers Market Options

Here are descriptions of the two farmers markets in Los Angeles that are open on Mondays. Both are fine from a policy perspective, so we just need to figure out if there are message or logistical reasons to pick one over the other.

West Hollywood Certified Farmers Market

Located in Plummer Park in West Hollywood.

This market is open on Mondays only, and includes 19 farmers selling fruits and vegetables grown on farms across California (there is a total of 23-27 vendors, including some bakers and craft artists).

Approximately 200-250 people shop at the market per day, and the population includes a large number of seniors and Russian immigrants. The market already accepts both WIC coupons and food stamps. It is run by the City of West Hollywood, and is associated with the Southland Farmers Market Association.

USDA indicated that, per someone on the ground in LA, this market is one of their top recommendations.

South Gate Certified Farmers Market

Located in South Gate (close to Florence, Huntington Park, Lynwood, and Compton areas in LA)

This market is open on Mondays only, and is made up of 15 vendors -- all of whom are farmers certified by the county -- and fruits, vegetables, seafood, and other items (eg, honey) are sold at the market.

Approximately 300-500 people shop at the market, and the population includes many seniors. Most customers are Latino, although there are a few African-American and possibly a few whites. The market accepts both WIC coupons and food stamps. The market is run by South Central Food Distributors, a non-profit organization which also runs a large food bank in the area.

Message Sent To:

Thomas L. Freedman/WHO/EOP@EOP
Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP
Andrea Kane/OPD/EOP@EOP
Julie D. Eddy/WHO/EOP@EOP
Margy Waller/OPD/EOP@EOP
Stephanie A. Cutter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Barbara Chow/OMB/EOP@EOP
Barbara D. Woolley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Sean P. O'Shea/WHO/EOP@EOP

fine/ferr, want to talk about ->
not now - WIC coupons

Shirley Long

Bern

relet mupr ->

523 1

848

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REPUBLICANS RUNNING ON PRESIDENT CLINTON'S EDUCATION AGENDA

As Congress attempts to complete work on spending bills for the fiscal year which began October 1st, Republican leaders are once again blocking President Clinton's plan to invest in public education, continue hiring more teachers to reduce class size, and modernize our nation's schools. In fact, on October 13th, the Washington Post reported that House Republican leaders, led by Majority Whip Tom DeLay, are prepared to "draw the line" and refuse to fund America's education priorities -- forcing the President to veto the education spending bill. At the same time, Republican candidates across the country are running campaign advertisements touting their support for President Clinton's education agenda. Here are some examples of Republican advertisements taking credit for or promising to support plans to reduce class size, modernize schools, and invest in public education:

SEN. SPENCER ABRAHAM (R-MI):

ANNOUNCER [v/o]: "Spence Abraham. He's a father who stands up for our children. For him, education is more than just a political agenda....Spence Abraham voted to fund thousands of new teachers for our classrooms.... For more teachers, for safer schools, for accountability, it's Spence Abraham, Michigan's workhorse." [National Journal, Ad Spotlight, 9/21/00]

GEORGE ALLEN (R-VA), SENATORIAL CANDIDATE:

GEORGE ALLEN: "Isn't it absurd what some people say just to stay in Washington? Heck, our own children attend public schools. Just like you, Susan and I want them to get a quality education. As governor, I invested 2 billion new dollars to raise academic standards, improve reading, make our schools safe and hire more teachers to reduce class sizes...." [National Journal, Ad Spotlight, 9/11/00]

SEN. OLYMPIA SNOWE (R-ME):

OLYMPIA SNOWE: "Opportunity for every Maine child begins with a quality education."

ANNOUNCER [v/o]: "She wrote the law that wired schools to the Internet [flash on screen: e-rate law]. Her bill to increase school construction funding has been endorsed by the NEA [flash on screen: school construction funding]...." [National Journal, Ad Spotlight, 10/13/00]

RIC KELLER, REPUBLICAN HOUSE CANDIDATE (FL-8):

ANNOUNCER [v/o]: "47 percent of Florida's children fail to graduate from high school... that's why Ric Keller went to work helping at risk kids in the Orlando area.... His plan for Florida's children: more dollars to the classroom, more choice for parents, build more schools to get kids out of trailers, increase Pell Grants so low-income students can pay for college...." [National Journal, Ad Spotlight, 10/13/00]

REP.. RICK LAZIO (R-NY), SENATORIAL CANDIDATE:

ANNOUNCER [v/o]: "Rick Lazio. In Congress, he voted for the largest federal investment in public education in history [flash on screen: Rick Lazio Voted for the Largest Investment in Education in History]."

RICK LAZIO: "...With two daughters in New York public schools, I care about education as a parent. In the Senate, you can count on me to vote like one." [National Journal, Ad Spotlight, 10/12/00]

SEN. JOHN ASHCROFT (R-MO):

ANNOUNCER [v/o]: "Official records state John Ashcroft voted for a 92 percent increase in education funding...." [National Journal, Ad Spotlight, 10/13/00]

▶ **Michael K. Gehrke**

10/13/2000 12:51:03 PM

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Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc: Joel Johnson/WHO/EOP@EOP

Subject: Budget Article

Political Memo: Time Plays to Clinton on
Budget

By MARC LACEY

HILADELPHIA, Oct. 11

— President Clinton did not seem to be conducting budget negotiations today as he traipsed through Pennsylvania raising campaign money for House Democrats.

But he was.

Every moment that passed strengthened his hand in dealing with Republicans in the end-of-the-year appropriations struggle.

Mr. Clinton gained an advantage as he strode to the podium at the convention center in Pittsburgh to campaign for the Senate candidacy of Representative Ron Klink. He benefited, as well, hours later when he addressed Democratic donors in a hotel ballroom in Philadelphia.

The dynamic is simple: While Republican congressional leaders are eager to adjourn for the year so members can campaign, the president has all the time in the world, at least until he must leave office on Jan. 20, 2001. As a result, the strategy goes, the more pressure Congress feels to leave town, the more likely it is that Mr. Clinton gets the concessions he wants.

He recently explained the strategy this way: "If the Democrats stick with me even though we're in the minority, we get a lot of what we want, otherwise nobody gets to go home. So we work all year long just to sort of keep our heads above water waiting for the last three weeks, and then we all sit there like calm Buddhas waiting for the results to come in. So watch it and see if we can pull it off one more time."

Presidential aides are confident they can do that. Before heading out on the campaign trail today, Mr. Clinton signed just the third of 13 appropriations bills that must reach his desk before Congress adjourns — the bill financing the Department of the Interior and related agencies.

But he did so only after his negotiators had extracted key concessions.

The bill contained the first aid increase for the National Endowment for the Arts since Congress proposed eliminating it in 1995. It did not contain various riders that Mr. Clinton saw as anti-environment.

"You can't get cocky before you've won," a senior administration official said, sounding just a hair short of cocky. "But the Congress is interested in when, and we're interested in what. When it's all told, there will be more Clinton priorities scattered throughout the final appropriation bills than ever. They're caving more quickly and more quietly than usual."

The budget fight will not give Mr. Clinton all he wants, of course. Republicans are resisting White House education proposals and have slashed away at administration proposals in a host of other areas. Mr. Clinton has vetoed the energy and water bill and will sign the bill financing the Department of Agriculture despite provisions he opposes.

Winning the budget battle, though, is not only about policy. It is also about outflanking the opposition in the public relations battle. In that, Mr. Clinton has excelled through steady attacks on the Republicans for not doing enough one moment, for acting recklessly the next or, alternatively, for focusing too much on the worries of the rich.

Today Mr. Clinton joined hundreds of Americorps volunteers in Philadelphia to expound on the service program's importance. He publicized a letter from 49 governors, including Gov. George W. Bush of Texas, backing it.

Even as the president spoke, negotiators on Capitol Hill were nearing a deal to restore much of the Americorps aid the president had sought, overruling the House's attempt to eliminate the money.

That Mr. Clinton is relevant at all in this budget process surprises some.

"This guy is a lame duck who in the last weeks and months of his presidency is not supposed to have much say," said Stanley Collender, managing director of the federal budget consulting group at Fleischman-Hillard. "But the president is in as good a position as he's ever been in as far as the bottom line."

Republicans acknowledge that the White House has maneuvered adeptly in the years since House Republicans gambled, and lost, in allowing the federal government to close.

"Are Republicans frustrated that he has one voice and we have 535 cats to herd? Sure, it's frustrating," said John S. Czwartacki, spokesman for Senator Trent Lott of Mississippi, the majority leader.

NEWS RELEASE

United States Department of Agriculture • Office of Communications • News Distribution Room 460-A
400 Independence Avenue, SW • Washington, DC 20250-1350 • Internet: news@usda.gov
Voice: (202) 720-9035 • World Wide Web: <http://www.usda.gov>

Mary Beth Schultheis 202-720-4623
mary_beth.schultheis@usda.gov

NEW REPORT SHOWS IMPROVEMENT IN HUNGER, BUT CHALLENGES REMAIN

Tucson, AZ, September 8, 2000 - A new USDA report finds the number of U.S. households that experienced food insecurity declined by about 12 percent from 1995 to 1999, and the number of households that experienced hunger declined by 24 percent over the same period. Despite this improvement, however, nearly 8 million people -- over a third of them children -- lived in households that experienced hunger in 1999.

"The Clinton-Gore Administration has worked hard to create and maintain the strongest economy in a generation and to strengthen the nation's nutrition safety net. But this report tells us that governments, communities and nonprofit organizations must continue the job of making sure no one goes hungry," said Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman, who released the report today at America's Second Harvest Annual Conference.

The report defines a food insecure household as one that is uncertain of having, or unable to acquire, adequate food to fully meet their basic needs because of inadequate resources. Households that are food insecure with hunger are those in which one or more members experienced hunger because of inadequate resources at least some time during the year.

Despite the improvement registered over the last five years, food insecurity remains a reality for many U.S. households. During the year ending April 1999, 10.1 percent (or 10.5 million) of the nation's almost 105 million households were food insecure, and 3 percent (or 3.1 million) experienced food insecurity with hunger.

The report, issued annually since 1997, found that in 1999:

- * 31 million Americans lived in food insecure households.
- * 7.8 million people -- 5.1 million adults and 2.7 million children -- lived in households in which one or more members experienced hunger.
- * Among households of single mothers with children, nearly 30 percent were food insecure; 8 percent were food insecure with hunger.
- * Black and Hispanic households faced greater food-related hardship than the national average, with both groups registering rates of food insecurity with hunger of about 6 percent.
- * More than one-third of households with income below the Federal poverty line were food insecure; 12 percent were food insecure with hunger.

- more -

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Clinton-Gore Administration anti-hunger efforts include: launching an outreach effort in July '99 to inform people about Food Stamp eligibility; working to expand our School Breakfasts and After School Snack Programs; signing into law the Good Samaritan Food Donation Act which allows businesses and farmers to donate food without fear of liability; directing all federal agencies to help increase the recovery and gleaning of excess food; establishing 1-800-GLEAN-IT a toll-free how-to gleaning hotline; and working with the National Restaurant Association to produce a food donation guide for its members.

Glickman also announced today new USDA resources and materials to help local governments, communities and nonprofit organizations build partnerships at all levels to eliminate hunger, improve nutrition and enhance community food security, including:

- * A Community Food Security Resource Kit that provides comprehensive information on Federal resources and best practices to fight hunger, improve nutrition and strengthen local food systems.
- * \$1.4 million in WIC Special Project Grants to improve and strengthen the effectiveness of WIC nutrition services in six states -- Tennessee, Washington, New Mexico, Iowa, Massachusetts, and Maine.
- * \$300,000 outreach effort for states to reach current and potential WIC participants more effectively by developing new partnerships in five states -- Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and District of Columbia.
- * "Guide to Measuring Household Food Security," a handbook designed to help states and communities adopt measurement methods to conduct more intensive studies on hunger and food insecurity in their own states and communities.

For additional information on the report "Household Food Security in the United States, 1999," go to website: www.ers.usda.gov/

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Q&As

United States Department of Agriculture • Office of Communications • 1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250-1300 • Voice: (202) 720-4623 • Email: oc.news@usda.gov • Web: <http://www.usda.gov>

Questions & Answers

About

Household Food Security in the United States, 1999

Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Report #8

Economic Research Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture

September 2000

Q1. What are the main findings of the report?

During the year ending in April 1999, 90 percent of U.S. households were food secure, 10 percent were food insecure, and in 3 percent of households, food insecurity was so severe that people were hungry at times during the year because they couldn't afford enough food. The prevalences of food insecurity and hunger in the U.S. have declined substantially since they were first measured in 1995.

Q2. What does food security mean at the household level?

Food security means that household members had access at all times to enough food for an active healthy life.

Q3. And food insecurity?

Food insecurity means that a household had limited or uncertain availability of food, or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways (i.e., without resorting to emergency food supplies, scavenging, stealing, or other unusual coping strategies). Many food insecure households were worried or unsure whether they would be able to get enough to eat, and most reduced the quality, variety, or desirability of their diets. They may have resorted to emergency food sources or other extraordinary coping behaviors to meet their basic food needs.

Q4. We all get hungry now and then. What does hunger mean in this report?

The physiological phenomenon is the same, but hunger as described in this report is involuntary hunger that results from not being able to afford enough food. People are not counted as "hungry" for these statistics if they were hungry only because they were dieting to lose weight, or were fasting for religious reasons, or were just too busy to eat.

Q5. How many people were hungry in the Nation?

That can't be answered precisely from these data. About 7.8 million persons - 5.1 million adults and 2.7 million children - lived in households classified as food insecure with hunger. Not everyone in those households was hungry, however. Households are classified based on whether *anyone* in the household was hungry because of lack of resources. In this survey, it is not possible to ask separately about the experience of each person in the household. Most of the adults in these households were hungry at times during the year, but most of the children were not. Children - especially younger children - are usually protected from hunger until hunger among adults reaches quite severe levels.

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Work is underway to estimate the prevalence of hunger among children.

Q5. Where do we get information about food insecurity and hunger in U.S. households?

The statistics in this report are based on data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) - the same survey that provides data for the Nation's monthly unemployment statistics and annual poverty rates. The Census Bureau conducts the CPS monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, interviewing about 50,000 households each month. Once each year, after completing the labor-force interview, households are asked a series of questions about food expenditures, use of Federal food programs, and behaviors and experiences known to characterize households having difficulty meeting their food needs.

Q6. What questions are asked about food insecurity and hunger?

Food security status is assessed by a series of 18 questions that ask about behaviors and experiences across a wide range of severity of food insecurity. For example, the least severe question asks whether respondents worried that their food would run out before they got money to buy more. A question at a somewhat more severe level asks whether they were unable to afford to eat balanced meals. At midrange are questions on reducing food intake, such as whether adults in the household cut the size of meals or skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food. Questions tapping the more severe levels of food insecurity ask whether children skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food, and whether adults did not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food.

Q7. How are food insecure households identified from these questions?

Households that answer yes to 3 or more of the 18 core food security questions are classified as food insecure. At a minimum, food insecure households have affirmed all of the following three items or else items indicating more severe conditions:

- They worried whether their food would run out before they got money to buy more
- The food they bought didn't last, and they didn't have money to get more
- They couldn't afford to eat balanced meals

Q8. And how are households with hunger identified?

In addition to affirming the three items listed in Q7, households with hunger will have affirmed both of the following items or else items indicating more severe conditions:

- Adults ate less than they felt they should
- Adults cut the size of meals or skipped meals in three or more months

If there are children in the household, questions asking about their experiences and behaviors are also assessed, and an additional two affirmative responses are required for classification as food insecure with hunger.

Q9. What kinds of households are most vulnerable to food insecurity and hunger?

Single mothers with children registered the highest levels of food stress. Nearly 30 percent of these households were food insecure, and 8 percent were food insecure with hunger. Black and Hispanic households also had rates of food insecurity and hunger far above the national average. Income, of course, was a major factor in food insecurity and hunger. More than one-third of households with income below the Federal poverty line were food insecure, and 12 percent were food insecure with hunger.

Q10. Were there any geographical patterns in the prevalence of food insecurity and hunger?

The West and South Census Regions registered somewhat higher prevalences than did the Northeast and Midwest. Food insecurity and hunger were also substantially more prevalent in central cities and in nonmetropolitan areas than in suburban areas.

-more-

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Q11. What are the national trends in food insecurity and hunger?

From 1995, when the first CPS Food Security Survey was fielded, to 1999, the number of food insecure

households declined by about 12 percent, and the number food insecure with hunger declined by 24 percent. Adjusted for population growth, the declines amounted to 16 percent and 28 percent, respectively. The declines were quite widespread, including households of all compositions, all racial/ethnic groups, and all geographic areas. The only exception was that the prevalence rate of food insecurity increased for lower income households and was unchanged for higher-income households. Overall food insecurity declined in spite of these income-specific changes because incomes improved over the period, leaving a much smaller proportion of households in the low-income category.

Q12. Does this mean that the decline in food insecurity resulted from increased income?

The evidence is consistent with that explanation. The report does not provide detailed analysis of this issue, but other research by ERS has found that the relationship between food insecurity and income (adjusted for inflation) was unchanged from 1995 to 1999. Thus, the decline in food insecurity could be accounted for entirely by the increase in household incomes. The prevalence of hunger, however, declined even for lower income households.

Q13. Where can I get more information on food security in U.S. Households?

The ERS Worldwide Web briefing room on domestic food insecurity and hunger has further information as well as links to reports, research publications, and other web sites with related information. Point your browser at www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/foodsecurity.

Public Papers of the Presidents

Public Papers of the Presidents

November 23, 1996

CITE: 32 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 2429**LENGTH:** 754 words**HEADLINE:** The President's Radio Address**BODY:**

Good morning. As you know, I'm traveling across the Pacific visiting Australia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Hillary and I and our delegation are enjoying the great natural beauty and the warmth and hospitality of the people of this diverse region.

America's involvement and influence here helps to provide the stability, to promote the economic progress, to encourage the cooperation on many fronts, including preserving our natural environment, that benefits all Americans. With partners and friends like the nations I'm visiting, we're going to enter the 21st century stronger than ever.

This is a good trip, but I'm looking forward to returning home in time for Thanksgiving. More than any other holiday, Thanksgiving reminds us of the importance of family and community and the ties that bind us together. As we gather with our families this year to give thanks, we must never forget the duty we owe to those in our American community who are less fortunate than we are.

The Bible tells us that when we harvest we must not take everything for ourselves but remember to leave something for the poor to glean. Today, those gleanings are the gifts of food we give to those who need them. Across our Nation, in food banks and houses of worship, in community groups, thousands of Americans are taking the initiative to fight **hunger** and feed their neighbors. We must all do our part and support these efforts because not all the needs are met and we plainly can do more.

For example, we know that too much food goes to waste. In restaurants, cafeterias, and grocery stores across our country, thousands of pounds of perfectly good, healthy food is thrown out every day, enough to feed 49 million people a year. Recovering that surplus food can make a real difference in the fight against **hunger** in America.

Our administration has tried to help. This past summer, hundreds of young people from our national service program, AmeriCorps, joined private volunteers to get food to the poor. They worked with farmers in the fields, teaching them how to save excess produce. They worked with the Atlanta Community Food Bank and the Congressional **Hunger** Center to help recover 174 tons of excess food. All told, this past summer they recovered over a thousand tons of food, providing over a million meals. And every week the U.S. Department of Agriculture's cafeteria in Washington sends another 150 pounds of food to a soup kitchen.

Last October I signed into law the good Samaritan food donation act. This law encourages private businesses, local governments, and ordinary citizens to donate food by protecting them from lawsuits. This can make a real difference. Second Harvest, a national food bank network, estimates that the good Samaritan law will result in approximately 25 million pounds of food next year.

Today we're taking two more steps to help fight **hunger**. First, I'm directing every department and agency in our administration to actively work to promote food recovery and distribution. From now on, all Federal agencies will recover surplus food from their cafeterias, public events, and other foodservice facilities. And they'll work with Government contractors, State and local governments, and private businesses to encourage all citizens to do the same.

The second thing we're doing is to make it easier for private citizens to take steps to help feed the poor. Today we're releasing a new handbook, "The Citizen's Guide to Food Recovery." It will tell you how you can get started, the names of the charities in your area that work to recover food, and the lessons we've already learned in communities all across America. You can call a 1-800 number; it's 1-800-GLEAN-IT -- that's 1-800-G-L-E-A-N-I-T -- to learn more about food recovery and to get a copy of the Citizen's Guide.

Our Nation has always been a land of plenty. But as blessed as we are, we must never forget that there are those still struggling to take part in America's bounty. Ultimately, all Americans must take responsibility to help our fellow citizens in need. So this Thanksgiving, as we celebrate with our own loved ones, let us remember those who are not so fortunate. By making sure that food does not go to waste we can make the spirit of Thanksgiving real for literally millions of our people every single day of the year.

Thanks for listening, and Happy Thanksgiving.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 7 a.m. on November 22 in Cairns, Australia, for domestic broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on November 23.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 30, 1996

Source: [All Sources](#) : / . . . / : **Public Papers of the Presidents** 

Terms: **atl 4 (hunger)** ([Edit Search](#))

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Date/Time: Thursday, October 12, 2000 - 2:08 PM EDT

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Public Papers of the Presidents

May 18, 1996**CITE:** 32 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 892**LENGTH:** 910 words**HEADLINE:** The President's Radio Address**BODY:**

Good morning. Four years ago, I challenged America to end welfare as we know it, to require work, promote responsible parenting, shift the system from dependence to independence. Just a few days after I took office, I met with the Nation's 50 Governors, and I urged every one of them to send me a welfare reform plan that would help to meet that challenge. In return, I pledged to waive outmoded or counterproductive Federal rules that get in the way of reform.

Most of the Governors took me up on that deal. So in the last 3 years my administration has granted 38 States welfare reform waivers, clearing away Federal rules and regulations to permit States to build effective welfare reforms of their own. The State-based reform we've encouraged has brought work and responsibility back to the lives of 75 percent of the Americans on welfare.

We're doing a lot more than signing waivers. We've also pressed ahead on fundamental reforms to make the welfare system reflect the basic values that have stood up so well for so long, that if you bring a child into this world, you must take responsibility for that child; that Government will not subsidize irresponsible or reckless behavior; that welfare is a second chance, not a way of life.

That's why I signed a Presidential order to require Federal employees to pay child support and increased Federal efforts to enforce child support orders across State lines. I toughened sanctions on welfare and **food stamp** recipients who refuse to work. I took action earlier this month to require teen mothers to stay in school and sign personal responsibility contracts if they are to receive welfare benefits. That's also why I sent Congress a sweeping welfare reform plan that would do all this and more.

Our hard work is paying off. America is in the midst of what the New York Times has called "a quiet revolution" in welfare reform under our administration. The number of Americans on welfare has dropped by 1.3 million since I took office in January 1993. **Food stamp** rolls are down by even more, and so are teen pregnancy rates. What numbers are up? Well, child support collections have jumped 40 percent, and the number of people who are required to work as a condition for receiving welfare is also way up.

Today I'm pleased to report that two States, Wisconsin and Maryland, are adding momentum to this quiet revolution. Last week, Wisconsin submitted to me for approval the outlines of a sweeping welfare reform plan, one of the boldest yet attempted in America, and I'm encouraged by what I've seen so far.

Under the Wisconsin plan, people on welfare who can work must work immediately. The State will see to it that the work is there, in private sector jobs that can be subsidized if necessary or in community service jobs if there are no private jobs available. The State says it will also see to it that families have health care and child care, so that parents can go to work without worrying about what will happen to their children. But then they must go to work, or they won't get paid. If they do work, of course, they'll have the dignity of earning a paycheck, not a welfare check. The plan would send a clear message to teen parents as well. If you're a minor with a baby, you'll receive benefits only if you stay in school, live at home, and turn your life around.

All in all, Wisconsin has the makings of a solid, bold welfare reform plan. We should get it done. I pledge that my administration will work with Wisconsin to make an effective transition to a new vision of welfare based on work, that protects children and does right by working people and their families.

Maryland also has come up with its own innovative welfare reform plan. It cracks down on welfare fraud, comes down hard on parents who turn their backs on child support, and helps working parents with child care so they won't be driven onto welfare in the first place.

The reforms in Wisconsin, Maryland, and other States are very encouraging for two reasons: First, they give us hope that we can break the vicious cycle of welfare dependency; and second, because they make it clear that there is now a widespread national consensus shared by people without regard to their political party on what welfare reform should look like. It should be pro-work, pro-family, pro-independence, responsible. Welfare should be a second chance, not a way of life.

So the States can keep on sending me strong welfare reform proposals, and I'll keep on signing them. I'll keep doing everything I can as President to reform welfare State by State, if that's what it takes.

But there's a faster way to bring this welfare reform to the entire Nation. There are bipartisan welfare reform plans sitting in the House and the Senate right now that do what the American people agree welfare reform must do: They require welfare recipients to work; they limit the time people can stay on welfare; they toughen child support enforcement; and they protect our children.

So I say to Congress: Send me a bill that honors these fundamental principles. I'll sign it right away. Let's get the job done. Let's do it now. Let's bring welfare reform to all 50 States. Then we'll move on to the other challenges we face as we stand at the dawn of a new century.

Thanks for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 3:40 p.m. on May 17 at the Italia America Bocce Club in St. Louis for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on May 18.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 28, 1996

Source: [All Sources](#) : / . . . / : **Public Papers of the Presidents** 

Terms: **atl 3 (food stamps) and date(geq (1/20/92) and leq (12/31/00))** ([Edit Search](#))

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Presidential Remarks: Africa Prize Dinner,
Omni Shoreham, D.C., Oct 5 94

10/6/94

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT AFRICA PRIZE DINNER
OMNI SHOREHAM
OCTOBER 5, 1994**

- 2 -

Acknowledgements:

- Javier Perez de Cuellar
- ^{for Mali} Queen Noor of Jordan
- His Excellency Koji Kakizawa (KO-GEE KAKA-ZAWA), former foreign minister of Japan
- Joan Holmes, President, The Hunger Project
- Robert Chester, Chairman, The Hunger Project

- 3 -

- Chief Emeka Anyaoku (EH-MEH-KA AN-YO-KOO)
Secretary General of the Commonwealth (formerly the
British Commonwealth)

Thank you for that wonderful introduction, Ron Brown.

~~President Mandela's visit has inspired us all and given us
the chance to recommit ourselves to the effort to help South
Africa make its democracy stronger. We have agreed to
take some important steps this week, and I am pleased to
say that Secretary Brown is playing a major role in these
efforts.~~

Thank you for working

~~He~~ and his South African counterpart have already held the first meeting of the U.S.-South Africa Business Development Committee, which will work to expand the \$4.5 billion in trade between our countries.

Secretary Brown was a member of the delegation that represented me at the swearing-in of President Mandela last spring. I know that many people who went to the inauguration knew they were going to witness a triumphant moment for Nelson Mandela.

And, of course, they did see a great moment in history, as this man who had sacrificed so much for so long in the fight for freedom was finally given his rightful honor. But, what moved those who went even more was the realization that they were witnessing a triumphant moment for all South Africa -- black and white alike.

*- full of the realities
of oppression? -
- fun to work together
for a new SA*

As South Africans go forward, one of their greatest challenges is hunger. The late Congressman Mickey Leland once explained why he kept trying to help end hunger in Africa by saying, "I am as much a citizen of this world as I am of my country." That description applies well to many of you here tonight. That is why the work of the Hunger Project is so critical.

Your programs have made us more aware of the persistence of starvation in all corners of the globe. You are helping people in more than 25 nations help themselves to end their own hunger. We all thank you for your work.

Having overturned apartheid, it is time, as President Mandela says, to turn to the next challenge. We must work with the new South Africa to help it thrive and to ensure that all of her citizens have the opportunity to reach their fullest potential. Dealing with hunger is an important part of that work.

In my meetings with President Mandela this week, we outlined steps we will take to increase our strong support for South Africa, including help to fight the problem of hunger. We will support South Africa's plans for nutrition programs, land reform, and expansion of clean water and sanitation. Peace Corps volunteers will help provide assistance with agriculture and food production projects.

Even as we rejoiced in the stunning liberation of South Africa, the people of America have also been stirred to reach out to people across the African continent. We were moved to act by the crisis in Somalia and the tragedy in Rwanda. And we are committed to work with the African nations to identify the root causes of crises before they erupt. Starvation ranks high on this list.

It has been said that "a hungry man is not a free man."

Let each of us continue to work to ensure that all people are truly free. And let us draw inspiration from the commitment to build a better future that is the defining purpose of President Mandela's life.

President Mandela, congratulations. *on winning*
The ~~most~~ Africa Prize for leadership

Public Papers of the Presidents

Public Papers of the Presidents

October 5, 1994**CITE:** 30 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1958**LENGTH:** 1319 words**HEADLINE:** Remarks at a Reception for the Africa Prize for Leadership for the Sustainable End of Hunger**BODY:**

Thank you so very much for that warm welcome. I've had a great 2 days; I like being on Nelson Mandela's coattails.

I was sitting there listening to the Secretary of Commerce introduce me, and it got more and more and more generous. And for a moment, I was almost carried away. Then I remembered what a sterling example that was of Clinton's third law of politics, which is, whenever possible, be introduced by someone you've appointed to high office. [Laughter] I am delighted to be here with President Mandela, Her Majesty Queen Noor, Mr. Secretary-General, Mr. Kakizawa, Madam President, Mr. Chester, Chief Anyaoku, and all of you. I want to say a serious word of thanks to Ron Brown not only for his introduction but for the work he has already begun to do with his counterpart in South Africa, with the U.S.-South Africa Business Development Committee, with the work he has done all across the world to promote the interest of our country. I think it is no exaggeration to say, as many business people of both parties have said to me, that he is the finest Secretary of Commerce in decades; and we appreciate him very much.

Secretary Brown and several of you whom I see here, along with the Vice President and Mrs. Gore and the First Lady, were part of the delegation that represented the United States and the President at the swearing-in of President Mandela last spring. It was a triumphant moment for him and for his country. To see someone who had sacrificed so much for so long in the fight for freedom finally wind up in the driver's seat really made all of us believe, as I said today to the Congressional Black Caucus, that some dreams really do come true.

I think it important to say, as I felt again today when President Mandela and I were at our press conference and I looked at him there with his delegation from all segments of South African society, that his victory was a victory for all South Africans, without regard to race or political party, for they were all freed of the oppression, they were all freed of the division, they were all freed of apartheid. It made slaves of them all, and now they are all free.

I'm honored to be here with you tonight because of this award you have given so deservedly to the President. Clearly as South Africans go forward, they face many, many challenges, the legacy of over three centuries of apartheid, the challenge of illiteracy, the challenge of homelessness, the challenge of joblessness, the challenge to improve the health care system. But one of the most profound challenges, clearly, is the challenge of hunger. Perhaps America's greatest champion of this cause in recent history was the late Congressman Mickey Leland, who was a good friend of mine. He was once asked what a guy from Texas was doing spending so much time trying to end hunger in Africa. And he said, and I quote, "I'm as much a citizen of this world as I am of my country."

Clearly, that applies with equal force to many of you who are here tonight, explains why you're so devoted to this project and why your work is so important. Your programs have made us more aware of the persistence of starvation in all corners of the globe. Already you are helping people in more than 25 nations to help themselves to end their hunger and, as you say in your prize here, "on a sustainable basis." The United States is in your debt for your work.

Now President Mandela, having won the victory of freedom, must see that it bears fruit. And all of us must do what we can to see that he succeeds. As we work to support his efforts and the efforts of all South Africans to build a new nation, we know that dealing with hunger is an important part of their mission.

In my meetings with President Mandela this week, we outlined the steps we would take to increase our strong support for South Africa, including helping to fight the problem of hunger. We will support South Africa's plans for nutrition programs, for school lunch programs, for land reforms, for expansion of clean water and sanitation efforts, for rural development. Peace Corps volunteers will help to provide assistance with agriculture and food production projects. We know that the people of America must act on the pride and the stirrings that were awakened in us by what has occurred in South Africa. We know that we cannot confine our attention to South Africa alone, that we have for too long in this Nation ignored the vast potential as well as the solvable problems of the African Continent.

Our country has shown its concern by the actions we took in Somalia, the work we have done so recently in Rwanda, by the conference on Africa which we held at the White House recently, by all the things that we are trying to do to heighten the awareness of the problems and promise of Africa here in the United States.

We are also committed to work on trying to avert some tragedies before they occur. Most recently, we have worked a lot on planning what we might do to avert what many predict will be a terrible crisis in the Horn of Africa. This is the sort of thing the United States ought to be doing. It will make us a better partner with the Hunger Project because we cannot approach Africa without dealing with this issue.

I have said from the beginning of my administration that our mission in the world was to promote freedom and democracy, that that would increase our own security because free people with democratic governments do not have time or the inclination to go to war with each other, to break their word, or to otherwise meddle in things that undermine human potential. They are always too busy trying to increase the human potential of those whom they represent. But it has been said that a hungry man is not a free man. So if we seek freedom and democracy, we must first also seek to meet the basic needs that God meant for all people to have met in this world, wherever they live, whatever their race, whatever their station, especially the children.

Let me say to you that I have had a marvelous time with President Mandela. We have talked about a lot of things. We have told stories. One of the things that I find that our cultures have in common is the compulsion of its politicians to tell good jokes, often on themselves. *[Laughter]* We've even discussed the history of boxing in the world over the last 60 years, something the President knows a good deal more about than I do, although I knew enough to keep up.

Let me close with this thought. Nelson Mandela, perhaps his most remarkable achievement was that he spent 27 years as a prisoner and came out the freest of all people.

And so I say to you, Mr. President, as we part for the last time and I go about my business and you go about yours, this morning I awoke before dawn, thinking about the meeting we would have today. And I asked God to free me of all the petty resentments, the negative thoughts, all the things that crowd in on all of us who believe from time to time that life is not exactly as it should be and get frustrated when we cannot make it that way. Because neither I nor anyone else I have ever known has ever faced the spiritual crisis you must have faced so many times, and with each succeeding week and month and year, you reached deeper and deeper and deeper in yourself for the ultimate truth. As you have fed your spirit, let us feed the world.

Congratulations, sir, and thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:56 p.m. at the Omni Shoreham Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Queen Noor of Jordan, member, and Robert Chester, chair, board of directors, The Hunger Project;

former United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, chairman, and Koji Kakizawa, member, Africa Prize international jury; Joan Holmes, president, The Hunger Project; and Emeka Anyaoku, Secretary General of the British Commonwealth.

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Public Papers of the Presidents, October 16, 1993

Public Papers of the Presidents

October 16, 1993

CITE: 29 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 2091**LENGTH:** 479 words**HEADLINE:** Proclamation 6613 -- World Food Day, 1993 and 1994**HIGHLIGHT:***By the President of the United States of America***BODY:***A Proclamation*

Arising from poverty, homelessness, civil strife or famine, **hunger** burdens the lives of nearly 800 million people throughout the world. Women and children suffer the most. Studies suggest that in developing countries, some 36 percent of children under 6 years of age are moderately or severely undernourished.

On this World Food Day, let us commit ourselves to bringing change to the lives of those who suffer from **hunger** and to preserving the resources we will need in the years ahead.

Failure to protect our environment now and in the future will clearly affect the ability of countries to produce food and fiber for growing populations. The United Nations has indicated that the world may not be able to feed itself by sometime early in the next century if we continue to abuse productive soil. If world food production is to be maintained and enhanced, we must learn to safeguard the biological diversity that underpins our agricultural system. Today, the biological foundation is imperiled. Traditional crop varieties and animal breeds are becoming endangered. Many are already extinct. When we lose a traditional wheat or rice variety, we lose its unique characteristics and its potential pest and disease resistance, drought tolerance, or nutritional benefits. Nature's diversity is a precious inheritance. We cannot live on this earth without it. Through sound agricultural practices and intelligent shepherding of our natural resources, we can nourish and protect our land, forests, rivers, and streams.

The almost constant threat of famine in Africa and the continuing food problems in Asia should remind us all of our global vulnerability, especially as the population continues to grow. Raising the global community's awareness of the **hunger** that afflicts the young, the infirm, the poor, and the elderly -- and considering the needs of others each day -- can bring change and help ensure our food supply for the future.

The Congress, by House joint Resolution 218, has designated October 16, 1993, and October 16, 1994, as "World Food Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these days.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 16, 1993, and October 16, 1994, as World Food Day. I call on all Americans to observe these days with appropriate programs and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.



Paul D. Glastris
10/13/2000 03:56:48 PM

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

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Subject: RESEND--draft of tomorrow's CR/Education statement

Draft 10/12/00 3:35 pm

Paul Glastris

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
STATEMENT ON EDUCATION AND
SIGNING THE CONTINUING RESOLUTION
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC
October 15, 2000**

Two weeks ago, the fiscal 2000 budget year ended. Since then, I have had to sign two short-term continuing resolutions to keep the government open. Yet Congress has yet to send me 6 of 13 spending bills. Last night, I signed one more continuing resolution. It ought to be the last, and it will certainly be the last I sign at this length. Congress needs to finish its work and send me a budget. It should be a budget that is fiscally responsible, that reflects the values of the American people, and that invests in the future, especially in the education of our children.

I sent such a budget to Congress in February. Among other things, my budget calls for tax credits to help communities build or modernize 6,000 schools, and grants and loans for emergency repairs in nearly 5,000 schools a year for five years. The need is undeniable. The average American school building is now more than 40 years old. At least 60 percent of the schools in every state are in need of repair. And some schools actually pose health risks to students. I received a letter yesterday from some of the nation's top health organizations, including the American Lung Association and the National Association of school nurses. They point out that in many of our older school buildings, the air is polluted with mold, radon gas, and other substances harmful to our children's health.

These groups endorse my proposal to rebuild and repair our schools. A bipartisan majority in the House of Representatives is ready right now to pass school construction tax credits. Unfortunately, the Republican leadership continues to stand in the way and refuses to bring it to a vote.

The majority party's education budget also fails to make other vital investments in education. It denies afterschool to over 1.6 million children who would get it under my balanced budget proposal. It does not ensure the hiring of another 20,000 teachers to reduce class sizes. It

shortchanges efforts to improve teacher quality. And it invests nothing to help states turn around failing schools or shut them down and reopen them under new management.

The continuing resolution I signed last night gives Congress seven more days to act. That is enough time to pass a responsible budget that modernizes our schools, strengthens accountability, lowers class sizes, expands afterschool and college opportunities for young people, and ensures a qualified teacher in every classroom. It should also be a budget that puts more police on the street, that enforces civil rights, ensures equal pay, expands health care, and creates opportunities for all Americans to share in our strong economy through our New Markets Initiative.

At this time of unprecedented prosperity, there is no reason we can't put partisanship aside and make the investments we know will move our nation forward, especially in the education of our children. By building stronger schools, we'll build a stronger America in the future.

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chance, not a way of life. It frees states from old rules, and gives you powerful tools and incentives to move people to work. And it will make it much easier for the rest of us to judge every state by what matters most: results.

The new law isn't perfect, and I am grateful to Governor Bush, Governor Chiles and other Southern governors who want to help fix the immigrant provisions. But this reform gives us an historic chance to leave behind a system which undermined our basic values and exiled millions of poor people from the promise of American life.

This morning, I met with a group of remarkable women here in Kansas City who used to be stuck on welfare, and who now get up every morning and go to work. These women and their employers are part of a fine program here that is using the power of the private sector to help people get off welfare and stay off.

I had met some of these women two years ago, when I announced my welfare reform plan here in Kansas City at the Commerce Bank where Harry Truman had his first job. They have shown great courage in working their way to independence.

When I met with them, two things were clear. First, that nobody wants to change welfare more than the people who have been on it. Second, that getting off welfare and staying off is hard work. It will take hard work from the states, hard work from employers, and most of all, hard work from the people who are trying to make it in the workplace and do right by their children.

With this new law, we have taken an historic step toward restoring our basic bargain, that there can be no more something for nothing in America -- we will help you, but you've got to help yourself in return. We are asking those on welfare to take personal responsibility, against tough odds. Now we must keep up our end of the bargain: As we require people to work, we must make sure the jobs are there so they have the opportunity to work.

We in Washington will try to live up to our responsibility. With the Earned Income Tax Credit, the increased minimum wage, and the assurance of child care and health care, we have finally made work a better deal than welfare. We want to expand empowerment zones, enterprise communities, and community development banks like the ones here in Kansas City to attract business investment to our poorest areas -- because the greatest untapped market for American enterprise is right here in America.

Under this new welfare law, governors have a particular responsibility, an extra obligation to make reform work. You asked for this challenge; now you have a duty to make the most of it. The single most effective thing states can do is to use the job creation tool in the new law -- the most powerful job creation tool you now have.

Under this law, every state can now take the money that was spent on welfare checks and use it to help businesses provide paychecks. Gov. Carnahan does that here in Missouri. So do

start a new business, with the federal government matching their savings. I propose we give them the same incentive to save for a car for work.

Second, my budget doubles investment in our Access to Jobs initiative. This innovative program funds creative, locally-designed transportation solutions, such as van pools that many non-profit and faith-based groups have set up to shuttle inner-city workers to suburban jobs.

There has never been a better time to invest in these kinds of innovative transportation solutions, with employers across the country suffering labor shortages. And there is no better way to continue economic growth with low inflation than by bringing more Americans into the workforce, and into the circle of our prosperity. It's the smart thing to do, and the right thing to do.

Despite all the obstacles, million of low-income Americans who don't have cars still make it to work. They get up at dawn, travel two hours on three different buses to suburban jobs that pay \$7 an hour, then come home the same way, somehow managing to get their kids to and from school and do the grocery shopping, all without a car. Their grit and courage takes your breath away. But doing right by your family shouldn't be that hard. With the actions I have outlined today, we can ease burdens and open up opportunities for countless families—and move our nation closer to what we all want it to be: a place where everyone willing to work for it can achieve the American Dream.

Thank you.

conclusion

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January 27, 2000

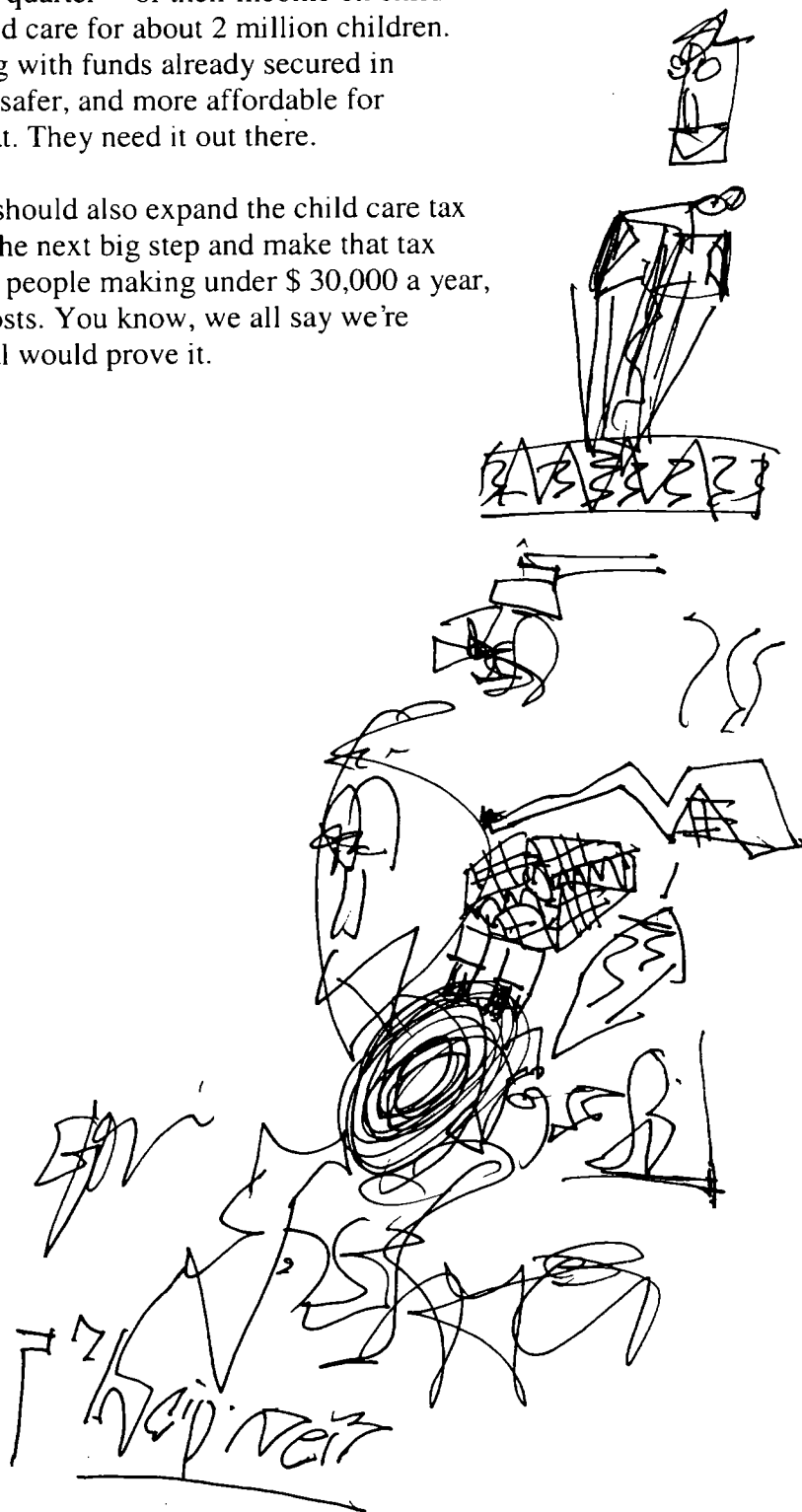
CITE: 36 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 160

LENGTH: 8859 words

HEADLINE: Address Before a Joint Session of the Congress on the State of the Union

Many working parents spend up to a quarter -- a quarter -- of their income on child care. Last year, we helped parents provide child care for about 2 million children. My child care initiative, before you now, along with funds already secured in welfare reform, would make child care better, safer, and more affordable for another 400,000 children. I ask you to pass that. They need it out there.

For hard-pressed middle income families, we should also expand the child care tax credit. And I believe strongly we should take the next big step and make that tax credit refundable for low income families. For people making under \$ 30,000 a year, that could mean up to \$ 2,400 for child care costs. You know, we all say we're pro-work and pro-family. Passing this proposal would prove it.



Presenting Presidential Medal of Freedom. 8/9/00

The President. His roots lie deep in the South Dakota soil, in small-town farms, and the faith of his father, a Methodist pastor. After more than a half century in public life, George McGovern still draws on those teachings and traditions, and he still imparts them to the rest of us by the power of his example, the courage of his convictions, and his proud legacy of public service.

Long before he became a Congressman or Senator or a United States Ambassador, he became a hero. His brave exploits in the skies above Europe earned him the Distinguished Flying Cross and, more important to him, the gratitude of the men he brought safely to ground. Returning home, he taught history, and then set out to make a little history himself, first, winning a seat in Congress, then a few years later creating the Food For Peace program, one of the great achievements of the Kennedy era.

By the time he ran for President in 1972, Senator McGovern was not only a hero in war but a stalwart voice for peace in Vietnam. Hillary and I and several others in this room, including the National Security Adviser, Mr. Berger, and Eli Segal, who started AmeriCorps and our welfare-to-work partnership, were honored to embrace his conviction that we could move our country forward.

For decades, his conviction never wavered. Nor has his early commitment to bringing food to the hungry. Today, he serves as our Ambassador to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, and he has pledged to feed half a billion of the world's ill-fed. Senator McGovern and Senator Dole have come together to persuade me, along with Congressman McGovern and Senator McGovern's Senator, Tom Daschle, that the United States should lead the world to get one nutritious meal to every child in every poor country in the world. And I just announced a couple of days ago our first \$ 300 million contribution to that goal.

This initiative could not only feed hungry children but lead to the enrollment of millions of children not now in school, especially girls in poor countries. So, George McGovern's work continues.

Public Papers of the Presidents

Public Papers of the Presidents

July 23, 2000

CITE: 36 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1667**LENGTH:** 2706 words**HEADLINE:** Remarks Prior to Discussions With Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom and an Exchange With Reporters in Okinawa**BODY:***Education Initiative for Developing Countries/Group of Eight Summit*

President Clinton. Good morning. Well, Prime Minister Blair and I are about to have breakfast together, and we have a lot to talk about, but before we do, I wanted to just make a couple of comments.

First of all -- can you hear me now? I wanted to make a couple of comments before I start my breakfast with Prime Minister Blair. First of all, let me say how much I appreciate the leadership of Prime Minister Mori in hosting this G -- 8 summit. This was the idea of the late Prime Minister Obuchi. I talked to him about it several times. I'm so glad that his wife was also able to be at our event last night. But I think the Japanese were very wise in bringing us to Okinawa. I personally enjoyed it. Of course, for an American President, it was a special pleasure because I was able to see so many of our troops and their families here. But this was a very good thing. I also think it was a very good summit.

I wanted to say just a few words about one aspect of development that Prime Minister Blair has been particularly interested in, and shown a lot of leadership in our group, and that is the importance of the developed countries, the EU, the United States, Japan, and others, doing more for education in the developing countries. And I wanted to say just a few words about that.

I've been working on a proposal now for some months. It's obvious to me that we can't fight poverty effectively without not only dealing with the disease issue, which you Americans know we've done a lot with, without trying to close the digital divide, but also without expanding literacy and learning.

About 120 million children in the developing world never enroll in school. Hundreds of millions more never learn to read. The G -- 8 embraced our common commitment to ensure universal basic education in the poorest countries. One of the best things we can do to get children in school is to provide them at least one nutritious meal there every day.

So today I'm announcing a new initiative to support the international effort to provide meals to hungry school- and preschool-age children. Working with the World **Food** Program and NGO's, the United States will make a contribution of \$ 300 million to this effort. That money is enough to give one good meal to 9 million school children for a year in the developing world.

It will go to countries with a commitment to expand access to basic education, especially for girls who are still disproportionately left out of the education process. We will work carefully to do this in a way that does not interrupt local agricultural production. And let me say, one of the reasons we have to try to do this in a pilot way, even though this is a very large pilot, is to make sure we can find ways to add to the stock of school meals for children without interrupting the livelihoods of local farmers.

This idea has extraordinary bipartisan support in the United States. It was first brought to me by our

U.N. Ambassador in Rome for **food**, former Senator George McGovern, and Senator Bob Dole, along with Congressman Jim McGovern from Massachusetts. There is an enormous amount of support in both parties in our country for this, and I want to especially thank Senator McGovern, Senator Dole, and Congressman McGovern for their leadership in this.

I hope this pilot will grow over time as other nations participate and as we find out how to do this in a way that supports, not undermines, local agricultural efforts. And we will work with our partners and with Congress to make sure this has the maximum impact.

But I just want to say again, we estimate that we can increase school enrollment in the developing countries by millions and millions and millions just by telling these children and their parents that we can give them one nutritious meal a day if, but only if, they show up in school. So I think this is one of the most cost-effective ways we can help the developing countries who are trying to improve school enrollment to do so.

So that's what I wanted to say. And again, I want to thank Prime Minister Mori for his leadership in this conference and especially for the work done on development. This is the first time, at least in my experience, and this is my last G -- 8 conference, that there has been such a systematic focus on the developing world, on the problems of disease and the digital divide and education. And he deserves a lot of credit for that, as well as for the advances we made today -- I mean, this week -- in our bilateral relations. So I'm glad I came, and I think it was a great conference.

I'd like for the Prime Minister to have a chance to say a few words now.

Prime Minister Blair. First of all, can I join in what President Clinton has just said to you about the excellence of the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mori, and our thanks, too, for the way that he has hosted this conference, and also to the people of this island of Okinawa.

Can I also express my very strong support for the initiative that President Clinton has just announced to you. And we in the U.K. will look at the ways that we can help work with the U.S. and with others to make this initiative count.

I mean, obviously at this G -- 8 conference we have been discussing issues to deal with the international financial system. You may remember a couple of years ago that was the very difficult issue that we were trying to deal with, and we managed to deal with it with a certain amount of success I think. We dealt also with issues like organized crime and drugs, issues to do with biotechnology and so on.

But I think President Clinton is absolutely right that the focus of this summit has been very much on what we can do for the developing world. And I think that this summit, perhaps more than any other that I've attended, we've tried not just to deal with the issue of debt, with the issues of trade, with the issues of aid and development, with the issues of health, but we've also tried to look at how we foster and help education and access to education in the developing world. Because unless we deal with all these issues together, and in particular, unless we give the young children in the developing world the chance of getting quality education and being able to enroll in school and being able to get access to the new technology and best learning available, then it's very difficult for these children, for these countries, to make progress.

So, of course, I know for many who work hard in the developing world, progress is often agonizingly slow. But I think that in the range of issues that we've discussed over these last few days, and in the focus on dealing with all these issues together, we have made some very significant steps forward. And I think and hope in the years to come that we will be able to do even more.

I think also, if I may just say, since this is President Clinton's last G -- 8 summit, last night all the leaders of the G -- 8 spoke not just of our immense affection for President Clinton, personally, but of our real admiration for his strength and his leadership over these past few years. I mean, he will have heard me say this many times, but I wouldn't want to leave this G -- 8 summit without just

underlining that. That is the universal feeling amongst the leaders of the G -- 8, and we're all going to miss him very greatly, indeed.

Middle East Peace Summit

Q. Mr. President, after this 3-day interlude in the Middle East peace talks, do you think the chances of getting an agreement are any better than when you left Washington and it appeared that it was basically dead?

President Clinton. Well, I can't say that because of the rule that they follow, which you have to follow in such matters, which is nothing is agreed to until everything is agreed to. But I can say that they have not wasted the time. They've really worked, and I am very grateful for that. There is a rhythm in every one of these things I've ever been involved in. Some of them start off with a bang, and you go from there. Some of them never get off the ground. Some of them -- most of them, there's a lot of feeling around until you get your bearings. They have worked. That's all I can tell you. Whether we get an agreement or not, they have tried. They have really been out there working.

I cannot comment yet on the respective positions of the parties because they're going on, and it would violate my understanding. But my understanding is, since I left -- maybe because I left -- I don't think that -- but since I left there has been a lot more sort of systematic effort with the groups on a lot of the issues. So whatever happens, I think they have continued to make headway.

*Genetically Modified **Foods***

Q. Mr. President, do you think the Europeans are being too cautious on the issue of GM **foods**? And perhaps the Prime Minister could also comment on that issue.

President Clinton. Well, I think you know that I believe that. On the other hand, I believe every country, and certainly the European Union, has a right and a responsibility to assure **food** safety. The only thing I have ever asked on GM **foods** is that the decisions be made based on clear science.

And I have certainly no objection to consumers knowing whether the **food** they buy are GM -- I think there's nothing wrong with people knowing that -- but knowledge only matters, knowledge of a certain category of things only matters if you know what it means underneath. So I think we should continue to do research; we should explore all alternatives. I can only tell you that I would never knowingly let the American people eat unsafe **food**.

Q. Prime Minister.

Prime Minister Blair. At the risk of running into trouble on these issues back home from time to time, I just believe what is essential is that we recognize two things. The first is that this whole science of biotechnology is going -- I mean, I'm not an expert on it, but people tell me whose opinions I respect that this whole science of biotechnology is perhaps going to be, for the first half of the 21st century what information technology was to the last half of the 20th century. And therefore, it's particularly important, especially for a country like Britain that is a leader in this science of biotechnology, that we proceed according to the facts and the science.

And the second thing to say is that in respect to the facts and the science, I just hope we have an open and a fair debate. I mean, there are intensely held views on both sides of this argument, but the most important thing is that we get access to the best scientific evidence. Consumers should, of course, know what it is that they're eating and consuming. But for the consumers to make that judgment properly, they need the best science available. And that's what we've been working to in the U.K.

As I say, it's not always popular to say that, but I think it's important because it's the right thing to do. And who knows what in 10, 20, 30 years will be the judgment about this new science. All I know is that our responsibility as leaders is to say to people, let's set up the best system, best process

available so that you get the real facts, not the prejudices of one side or the commercial interests of one side but the facts and the science. And then we can make judgments.

President Clinton. Let me just make one other comment about this, because I'm not running for anything so I can say this. This tends to be treated as an issue of the interest of the agribusiness companies and earning big profits against **food** safety or some ultimate impact on biodiversity, which of course also should be studied. But that's not the real issue here.

The real issue is, how can you get the best **food** to the largest number of people in the world at the lowest possible price? That is the real issue. If it's safe -- that's the big issue. All the evidence that I've seen convinces me, based on what all the scientists now know, that it is. But of course, every country has to deal with that.

But just for example, if we could get more of this golden rice, which is a genetically modified strain of rice, especially rich in vitamin A, out to the developed world, it could save 40,000 lives a day, people that are malnourished and dying. So this is a big issue, and it seems to me that's the way we ought to approach it, which is why I think we ought to, of course, be guided by the safety issues, but it ought to be a scientific judgment.

Go ahead.

Group of Eight Summit

Q. Mr. President, this being your last G -- 8 summit, how would you sum up the achievements of this summit, and how would you change G -- 8 for the better, given your experience over the years? And finally, do you think Russia should now be a full member of G -- 8, from start to finish, without a separate G -- 7 and G -- 8 procedure?

President Clinton. Let me start at the back. For all practical purposes, Russia is a full member of this. But the G -- 7 have to meet separately when there are creditor nation issues that only the creditor nations can deal with. And I think that you will see more and more and more of that. But for all practical purposes, they are.

There are some decisions that have to be taken by the leaders in the G -- 7 as creditor nations. It's purely a question of financial necessity. Otherwise, Russia is fully involved.

Secondly, last year we had a big -- at Cologne -- we had a big debt relief initiative for the developing world. This year we've built on the debt relief issue by looking into other issue related to alleviating poverty and closing the vast gaps in income and quality of life. And that's what we talked about today with education; that's what the disease initiative was all about. So I think they're going in the right direction.

And I don't have any particular suggestions for changes, except I think that every year if we could do what Prime Minister Mori did this year, focus on some problem that affects not only us but the rest of the world and have at least half-day where we bring in people like they did in Tokyo -- and I regret that I missed that part of it because I think it was fascinating -- I think that would be a good thing to do.

I think the fact that it's more informal now than it used to be and that the leaders spend more time talking than they used to -- maybe not making news on a particular day, is a plus, not a negative. These people need to know each other. There are a lot of decisions they have to make, a lot of decisions they have to make, a lot of conflicts they can avoid if they know each other and trust each other. So I'm not troubled by the format.

U.S. Presence on Okinawa

Q. Mr. President, if so many people on Okinawa resent the presence of American military here, why

not withdraw them?

President Clinton. Well, because we still have security needs here and because I believe that as long as we're good citizens, most of the people on Okinawa understand and appreciate that. What we are doing is aggressively trying to reduce our footprint, and we should continue to do that. We should be as little burden and as great an economic support to the people of Okinawa as possible, because they have borne a disproportionate share.

But I want to say again to Governor Inamine and the people of Okinawa, they've done a great job on this conference, but they've been very, very good to the United States service families that have been here over all these years. And we're going to keep trying to reduce our burden, but we have not yet reached the time, in my judgment, when the Japan-U.S. security partnership requires no presence of the United States forces in northern Asia.

Thank you.

NOTE: The exchange began at 9:20 a.m. in the lobby at the Manza Beach Hotel. In his remarks, the President referred to Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori of Japan; Chizuko Obuchi, widow of Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi of Japan; Gov. Keiichi Inamine of Okinawa; and former Senator Bob Dole. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: September 11, 2000

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Draft 10/13/00 12:40am
Heather Hurlburt

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT WELFARE-TO-WORK TRANSPORTATION EVENT
DENVER, COLORADO
October 14, 2000

Acknowledgements: Carmen Carillo [kar-REE-yo]; Mayor Wellington Webb;
Representative Diana DeGette.

We have worked very hard for more than seven years now, based on a vision I had in 1992 that everyone who was willing to take responsibility ought to have a shot at opportunity – and a share in the American Dream. It turns out that many, many Americans shared that vision. Together, we've made it work.

We've had the longest economic expansion in our nation's history, and the lowest unemployment in 30 years. Unemployment in Colorado has gone from 6.1 percent in 1993 to 2.7 percent now. Unemployment among African Americans and Hispanics is the lowest it has ever been. We created more than 22 million new jobs, 568,000 of them in Colorado. But we are not just better off – we are a better nation. Poverty, crime and teen pregnancy are down, while home ownership, test scores and graduation rates are all up.

~~And we have accomplished something that was almost unthinkable eight years ago – we have cut welfare rolls by more than half.~~ We accomplished that through innovative welfare-to-work partnerships between Federal, state and local governments and the private sector. Denver, with Mayor Webb out in front, has been a national leader in this effort. Denver offers education, employment and child care services in one convenient stop... Helps train potential workers in centers like Mi Casa, and supports employers who train new workers themselves... Helps fathers get jobs, pay child support, and stay involved in their children's lives. And now that Denver's welfare rolls have dropped 90 percent, you're focusing on helping hard-working families succeed.

One of the most important elements in helping Americans move from welfare to work is making sure they can get from where they live to where the jobs are. Two-thirds of all the new jobs being created today are in the suburbs. But three-quarters of the Americans who receive public assistance live in central cities or rural areas. Our public transportation networks have not kept up with this rapid job growth. All too often around the country, the people who need jobs don't live where the jobs are. They find themselves taking three or four buses to get to work; relying on friends and family for rides; or simply unable to reach jobs or school at all.

That's not good for working families, or for people leaving welfare; and it's not good for our economy.

That's why Vice-President Gore and I made it a priority to help build

transportation links between places where jobs are plentiful and the rural areas, urban centers and small towns where jobs are scarce. We proposed the Job Access and Reverse Commute Initiative three years ago and worked with Congress to make it happen. Last year, we funded \$71.3 million in transport grants in 42 states. Across the country, transit authorities have used these funds to add new routes, extend the hours of existing ones, and create van pools. They have brought transportation to the doorsteps of 13,500 new employers. As a result, thousands of people have new ways to get to work, take their kids to school, and expand their horizons through training and education.

Last year, those grants brought six Colorado communities almost three-quarters of a million dollars to help design and build transportation links that bring workers where the jobs are. And today I'm pleased to announce our new transportation grants: \$73 million dollars for projects in 44 states and the District of Columbia – including three in Colorado. One which I hope will benefit the clients of Mi Casa is \$700,000 to extend bus routes in Denver, helping people travel to jobs at suburban business parks and the Denver Technology Center.

And because not everyone can take public transportation to work, I'm also very glad that we worked with Congress this year to change the rule that forced low-income families to choose between the car they need to get to work and the food stamps they need to help feed their families. As I said when I signed the bill that created the Job Access grants, if you can't get to work, you can't go to work.

But transportation is only part of our agenda to support America's working families and help people move from welfare rolls to payrolls. There's a lot more work to be done. As Congress winds up its work this week, I'm asking them to show their support for America's working families by raising the minimum wage by \$1 over 2 years, to help more than ten million workers and hard-pressed families make ends meet.

I've proposed a package of responsible tax cuts to help America's working families. They include expanding and simplifying the Earned Income Tax Credit, a terrific credit that rewards hard work and helps families get out of poverty and stay out. I've proposed a better Child Care Tax Credit, one that will reach 8.1 million working families who really need the help, including families where one parent stays home with a baby. And my budget proposals would help promote responsible fatherhood and increase the child support paid directly to families. They would encourage working families to save money, and expand access to child care, housing and health care.

The success of institutions like Mi Casa, and initiatives such as Job Access Transportation grants, make it crystal clear that there are millions of Americans out there who want to work, take responsibility, for their own lives and make the most of their God-given abilities. Giving them the tools to do that is one of the best investments we can make. And I hope you'll join us in the effort to make sure that resources keep flowing to people and programs like the ones you have built here in Denver.

Thank you.

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1999	
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✓ Remarks on Welfare to Work Initiative	July 25, 1999
✓ Remarks on the Anniversary of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996	August 4, 1998
Remarks to the Welfare to Work Partnership Board	May 27, 1998
✓ Remarks to the National Governors' Association Conference in Las Vegas	July 28, 1997
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✓ Remarks Launching Welfare to Work Partnership	May 20, 1997
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Remarks in Roundtable Discussion on Welfare Reform in New York	Feb. 18, 1997

✓ Remarks on Signing the Personal Responsibility and
Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996

Aug 22, 1996

Remarks on Welfare Reform Legislation

July 31, 1996

✓ Radio Address

Sept. 9, 1995

Public Papers of the Presidents

Public Papers of the Presidents

November 9, 1999

CITE: 35 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 2310**LENGTH:** 1479 words**HEADLINE:** Remarks to the Democratic National Committee Women's Leadership Forum Reception**BODY:**

Thank you. Well, Janice, thank you, and thanks for giving this group such a build-up when you said there were 300 here for Tipper and 250 for me. [Laughter] This is the first concrete manifestation I have had of the fact that I'm the only one in this crowd not running for anything anymore. [Laughter]

Let me first of all say, I'm delighted to be here. I got a good report from Hillary on her visit with you, and thank you for the good reception you gave her. I brought -- I see Ann Lewis is here. I brought Minyon Moore, my political director, with me, and the new head of our women's outreach office, who used to operate this wonderful organization, WLF, Lauren Supina, is here. So thank you very much for coming.

As all of you know, since Al and Tipper and Hillary and I moved to the White House, we have tried very hard to involve women to an unprecedented degree and to show a great sensitivity to interests of particular concern to women. And I'm sure that you've had that repeated over and over again.

But one of the things that I am proudest of is that we have really enabled women to share in the benefits of the work of this administration. You know, we have now the lowest unemployment in 30 years, but we have the lowest women's unemployment in 46 years. That's amazing. And when you consider how many fewer women were looking for work 46 years ago, those numbers are even more meaningful.

We've also tripled the number of SBA loans to women. We've worked very hard on issues -- the family and medical leave, I don't have the newest numbers, but as of last year, 15 million people had taken advantage of it.

And as we look ahead, as I have said repeatedly, if you compare where we are now with where we were in 1992, we've gone from a period of economic distress, social division, political drift, and a complete discrediting of Government to the strongest economy in our history, welfare and crime rates at a 30-year low; we learned last week teen pregnancy is at a 30-year low; a country beginning to come to grips with its social problems and come together. We have a clear direction for the future, and no one's out there running against the Government anymore. We heard for 12 years that Government was the problem, and things got worse, including the deficit and the debt.

But that's the good news. The question that we have to face now is what's at stake ahead of us? What is still to be done?

And I just want to make two points very briefly. One is, we have the first chance in my lifetime -- and I'm 53 years old -- the first chance in my lifetime to really deal with the big challenges and opportunities out there facing our country, without the paralysis or the threat of an external crisis or an internal crisis. And I believe that imposes upon us a very heavy responsibility. And we ought to look at our country as a family would its children and its grandchildren. We have to deal with these big issues.

And I think that the women of America can make sure that's what the subject of the election is

about, and the WLF can make sure that we involve lots of people who've never been involved before, who care deeply about this.

But if you look at -- and I'll just mention two or three -- if you look at the aging of America, that will affect more women than men, because you have a longer life expectancy. And as we talk about saving Social Security for the 21st century, one of the things we ought to be doing is making special provisions for women who could not pay into Social Security at the same amount men could and who therefore are much more likely to be living in poverty.

If you look at reforming Medicare and extending the life of it and providing affordable prescription drug coverage, that affects women disproportionately to men. But it's profoundly important.

If you look at the challenges we face with our children, the challenges we face in eradicating poverty and bringing prosperity to the people and places we haven't touched yet, of guaranteeing long-term economic health for our country by paying down the debt and getting out of debt for the first time, literally, in 165 years, these are things that I believe we ought to be taking to the American people.

We've proved you can grow the economy and improve the environment. In this period of economic growth, we have cleaner air, cleaner water, safer food. We set aside more land for protection than any administration, except those of Franklin and Theodore Roosevelt, in the history of the country. That will continue to be a major concern.

If you look at our responsibilities around the world, there's a big struggle I've been having here in Congress to adequately fund out foreign affairs budget. You know, one of the things that we do with that money, as I'm sure Hillary talked about today, is try to make sure that in developing countries around the world women have a chance to make a living by getting credit and girls have a chance to make a future by going to school and being free for oppressive social practices. That's going to be a big issue in the future. Will we continue to do that? Will that continue to be part of America's role in the world?

And of course, in the next election one of the things that will clearly be up for grabs is somewhere between two and four seats on the United States Supreme Court and the question of whether we will revisit a whole raft of issues, the most obvious of which is the right to choose, but believe me, that's not the only one that is hanging in the balance of this election.

So I hope that you're all pumped up about what you've done. I'm particularly pleased, when Janice was giving the report, that you had so many people here today who had not previously been active. One of the things that I think is important for the Democrats to do is to recognize that there are literally thousands, even tens of thousands of people out there who have been directly benefited by the policies of his administration and the direction of the country, who have never participated in politics, that don't imagine that they have a contribution to make, because they have never been asked, and they've never been asked to do anything specific and given an opportunity to participate.

People now believe in the possibilities of our country and the possibilities of our political system again. And so if they don't participate but they could, it's our fault, not theirs, and we have to look at it that way.

And that's the last thing I would leave you with. You know, I'm fighting now for strengthening the equal pay law. I'm fighting now for adequate efforts at **child care**. We passed the family and medical leave law; 15 million people have taken advantage of it. I'd like to add 10 million more people to the coverage.

But you should know, for example, that today, under present Federal law, of those who are eligible to receive assistance from the Federal Government to help to provide for quality affordable **child care**, we have funding for only 10 percent -- only 10 percent. And in spite of all that, we have the lowest unemployment rate in 46 years, but I promise you a lot of those women are going to work every day worried sick about their kids.

And that is not good for our country, because one of the big challenges we have to face that I didn't mention, and I want to mention in closing, is -- I'm proud that the first bill I signed was the family and medical leave law, but we have come nowhere near where we need to be in terms of enabling people to succeed both in the workplace and at home. And I think that ought to be one of the major issues that we take into the 2000 elections, even as I continue to redouble my efforts to pass the **child care** initiative we have before the Congress, to pass the strengthening of equal pay initiative we have before the Congress, and to do many other things.

So I'm very grateful that I've had a chance to serve these last 7 years. I'm grateful for what we have done and what we still can do. But the decision we should be making as Democrats is that we are not going to let our children and our grandchildren down. We're going to use the -- literally, it's the only opportunity we've had in my lifetime to have this level of prosperity, in the absence of domestic or foreign crisis, to shape the future of our dreams.

The only chance we have to do that is with the massive involvement and leadership of the women of this country. And you will be one of the most important engines of the victories that we have in the year 2000.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 7:39 p.m. in the Potomac Room at the St. Regis Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Janice Griffin, national chair, Women's Leadership Forum; and Lauren Supina, Director, White House Office for Women's Initiative and Outreach.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 14, 1999

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November 8, 1999

HEADLINE: Remarks in an On-Line Townhall Meeting

Child Care

Q. What are you going to do about the rising cost of child care?

The President. Let me say, this is a huge issue. If you want to balance work and family in America, you have to have adequate family leave laws, and then affordable quality child care. And given the fact that most parents work and the percentage will go up, one of the most significant issues we have to resolve as a people is how to make people successful at the same time at home and at work because if you have to choose between one or the other, the country's going to be badly hurt.

We had a question earlier about an affordable tax cut. One of the things that I asked the Congress to do was to increase the tax credit for child care so that we could embrace more people. I've also asked the Congress to appropriate more money, because right now, we only serve with Federal subsidies about 10 percent of the working parents who are eligible for child care help.

So the answer to your question is, we have -- at the national level and at the State level, we ought to be doing more with both tax credits and with direct subsidies to child care centers to help lower income and middle income people who otherwise can't find affordable quality child care. It's a huge issue out there that I don't believe has gotten the attention it deserves yet. I hope this, too, we'll make progress on, both next year in Congress and in the Presidential election. I'd like to see it heavily debated.

Public Papers of the Presidents

Public Papers of the Presidents

April 10, 1999

CITE: 35 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 626**LENGTH:** 761 words**HEADLINE:** The President's Radio Address**BODY:**

Good morning. Today I want to talk to you about our continuing efforts to break the cycle of dependency and make responsibility and work a way of life for all Americans.

Work is more than just a weekly paycheck. It is, at heart, our way of life. Work lends purpose and dignity to our lives, instills in our children the basic values that built our Nation. But for too long, too many Americans were trapped in a broken welfare system that exiled generation after generation from the mainstream of American life by cutting them off from the world of work.

I took office determined to change that, from giving States the flexibility they needed to make welfare a second chance, not a way of life, to passing the historic bipartisan welfare reform bill that ended welfare as we knew it, to launching the Welfare to Work partnership to create private sector jobs for welfare recipients. We have made remarkable progress.

Today I am pleased to announce that since 1993, we cut the welfare rolls nearly in half by a record 6 1/2 million people. Thanks to our strong economy and strong leadership in the States and the private sector, the number of Americans who are beginning to replace welfare checks with paychecks has tripled since 1992. I'm proud to announce that we in the National Government are doing our part to help, surpassing the goal we set for ourselves by hiring almost 12,000 welfare recipients in just 2 years.

You can see the evidence of our progress in communities across our country, in hard-pressed neighborhoods where bus drivers who used to pass by empty stations now report their buses are filled with people on their way to work. You can see it on innercity streets where new storefront tax preparing businesses are helping people file their income tax returns, some for the very first time in their lives. April 15th may not be the most favorite day for Americans, but for these people it's a cause for celebration.

Reforming our broken welfare system was the right thing to do. Now we must finish the job. Today I am pleased to unveil the final rules that will carry out the welfare reform bill I signed into law in 1996. This major new regulation does two important things. First, it enforces strict State work requirements and holds States accountable for moving people from the welfare rolls to the workplace. Second, the new regulation makes it easier for States to use their welfare block grant to pay for **child care**, for transportation, for job retention services, to help people who have left welfare stay off the rolls and help families from going on welfare in the first place.

This regulation says loud and clear: People ought to get paychecks, not welfare checks. But to finish the job on welfare reform, we must press on in our efforts to restore responsibility and make work a way of life again for all Americans. Now, in this time of great prosperity, with our economy booming and our confidence high, we can't afford to leave anyone behind.

One of the biggest obstacles facing all working families is finding **child care** they can afford and trust. I'm pleased that the Senate recently approved with bipartisan support significant new funding to help low income families pay for **child care**. I hope Congress takes this critical step to give America's working families the support they need to thrive. Frankly, I hope they will also pass the

rest of my **child care** proposal to give tax credits and other support to working families. That will help more people move from welfare to work and stay off welfare.

Finally, we can't finish the job of welfare reform without doing more to help people who have the hardest time moving from welfare to work, those who live in the poorest neighborhoods and have the poorest job skills. That's why I call on Congress to pass my plan to extend the Labor Department's Welfare to Work program and to fully fund my proposal to provide transportation grants and housing vouchers that will help more Americans leave welfare behind by getting from where they are to where the jobs are.

With these steps, we can make the legacy of welfare dependency a memory of the 20th century and build a community of work and responsibility in the 21st century.

Thank for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 12:50 p.m. on April 9 in the administrative offices of Memorial Hall in Philadelphia, PA, for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on April 10. The transcript was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on April 9 but was embargoed for release until the broadcast.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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Public Papers of the Presidents

October 17, 2000

CITE: 36 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 2503**LENGTH:** 283 words**HEADLINE:** Statement on Signing the Children's Health Act of 2000**BODY:**

Today I am pleased to sign into law the Children's Health Act of 2000. This bipartisan legislation builds on my administration's longstanding commitment to improve the health and well-being of our Nation's children. I am particularly pleased that this legislation provides new authority to expand research for the treatment of chronic and acute diseases affecting children, improve the safety of **child care** centers, and ensure safe and quality mental health treatment services. This important legislation also addresses the critical need for substance abuse and mental health services, especially for our Nation's youth, through the reauthorization of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), supporting State and community efforts to reduce youth drug use, and improving research and treatment services. In addition, the legislation will allow us to strengthen our efforts to curtail the emerging use of the drugs methamphetamine and Ecstasy, which imperil the health and safety of our nation's young people.

I want to pay special tribute to my administration's number one advocate for children, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton. Hillary has called the Nation's attention to the special health needs of children through her work on children's health insurance coverage, asthma, pediatric labeling, juvenile diabetes, and so much more. She has led the administration's effort to improve access to health care for children, has fought hard for improving the quality and safety of **child care**, and has done more than anyone to improve the lives of millions of our Nation's children.

Note: H.R. 4365, approved October 17, was assigned Public Law No. 106-310.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH**LOAD-DATE:** November 9, 2000Source: [All Sources](#) : / . . . / : **Public Papers of the Presidents** Terms: **atl 2 (child care)** ([Edit Search](#))

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Clinton-Gore Accomplishments Reforming Welfare by Promoting Work and Responsibility

On August 22, 1996, President Clinton signed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, fulfilling his longtime commitment to 'end welfare as we know it.' As the President said upon signing, "... this legislation provides an historic opportunity to end welfare as we know it and transform our broken welfare system by promoting the fundamental values of work, responsibility, and family."

TRANSFORMING THE BROKEN WELFARE SYSTEM

- **Overhauling the Welfare System with the Personal Responsibility Act:** In 1996, the President signed a bipartisan welfare plan that has dramatically changed the nation's welfare system into one that requires work in exchange for time-limited assistance. The law contains strong work requirements, performance bonuses to reward states for moving welfare recipients into jobs and reducing illegitimacy, state maintenance of effort requirements, comprehensive child support enforcement, and supports for families moving from welfare to work -- including increased funding for child care. State strategies are making a real difference in the success of welfare reform, specifically in job placement, child care and transportation. In April 1999, the President unveiled landmark welfare regulations to promote work and help those who have left the rolls to succeed in the workforce and stay off welfare. In May 1999, the Department of Health and Human Services released guidance on how states and local governments can use welfare block grant funds to help families move from welfare to work.

- **Law Builds on the Administration's Welfare**

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Reform Strategy: Even before the Personal Responsibility Act became law, many states were well on their way to changing their welfare programs to jobs programs. By granting federal waivers, the Clinton Administration allowed 43 states -- more than all previous Administrations combined -- to require work, time-limit assistance, make work pay, improve child support enforcement, or encourage parental responsibility. The vast majority of states have chosen to build on their welfare demonstration projects approved by the Administration.

MOVING PEOPLE FROM WELFARE TO WORK:

Welfare Rolls Decline as More Recipients go to Work

- **Caseloads Have Fallen to Historic New Lows.**

In August 2000, HHS released data (from December 1999) showing that since January 1993, the welfare rolls have fallen by 7.8 million, or more than half (56 percent) from 14.1 million to 6.3 million -- resulting in the fewest number of people on welfare since 1968 (32 years ago). The percent of Americans on welfare is now at 2.3 percent, the lowest level since 1965 (35 years ago) under the Clinton-Gore Administration. In August 1999, the Council of Economic Advisers reported that the single most important factor contributing to this historic decline is the implementation of welfare reform. Of the caseload reduction from 1996 to 1998, approximately one-third is due to federal and state policy changes resulting from welfare reform and about 10 percent is due to the strong economy.

- **Bonuses for Welfare to Work Success.** In December 1999, the President announced that 27 states were awarded the first high performance bonuses to reward superior results in moving people from welfare to work. The \$200 million in bonuses, which the President fought hard to authorize in the 1996 welfare reform legislation, went to the top ten states with the best records in each of four categories related to moving parents on welfare into jobs and their success in the workforce. The states that ranked the highest in each category were Indiana (job placement), Minnesota (job success, measured by job retention and earnings), Washington (biggest improvement in job placement) and Florida (biggest improvement in job success, measured by job

retention and earnings).

- **Rewarding States that Help Working**

Families: The Clinton Administration put in place new incentives for states help working families succeed and encourage the formation of two parent families, through regulations to award future high performance bonuses. The final regulation, published by the Department of Health and Human Services on August 30, 2000, retains the original work measures, and adds measures for participation in Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP); participation in the Food Stamp program; receipt of child care subsidies by eligible families; and family formation and stability. These new measures will ensure that welfare reform will continue to move millions of families from dependence to independence, by encouraging work, supporting working families to help them succeed and stay off welfare, and increasing the number of children living with two married parents. A total of \$140 million in bonus funds is available for the work measures, with \$60 million available for the work supports and family formation measures.

- **Millions on Welfare are Going to Work.**

At the President's insistence, the 1996 welfare reform legislation included both rewards and penalties to encourage states to place people in jobs. According to reports filed by the 46 states competing for the high performance bonus, more than 1.3 million welfare recipients nationwide went to work in just the one year period between October 1997 and September 1998. Retention rates were also promising: 80 percent of those who got jobs were still working three months later. States also reported an average earnings increase of 23 percent for former welfare recipients, from \$2,088 in the first quarter of employment to \$2,571 in the third quarter. The first three years of work data since welfare reform also show that all states subject to the work participation requirements met the law's required overall work activity levels. Nationally, 38 percent of all welfare recipients were working or in work-related activities in 1999. The data also show that nationwide, the percentage of welfare recipients working has increased to nearly five times the level it was when the President took office, rising from 7 percent in 1992 to an all-time high of 33 percent in 1999. The vast majority of working recipients are in paid employment, with the remainder involved in community service or subsidized employment.

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rc1934

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]

Got

Here's what we
have. Hope it helps. You
may want to teach
base w/ fol. |
- brian

THE TRIP
of
THE PRESIDENT
to
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA,
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA,
and
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

October 1-3, 1999

Staff Copy

(Part II - October 2-3, 1999)

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Event Memo Tab W

Talking Points Tab X

Saturday, October 2, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1999

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

TRIP COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

ADVANCE LEAD:
(PALO ALTO, NEVADA)

MOLLY BUFORD

CELL: 202-489-6509

STAFF OFFICE: 31-220

WHCA PAGER: 4452

ADVANCE LEAD:
(LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA)

AL RUTHERFORD

CELL: 202-757-9517

STAFF OFFICE: 32-220

WHCA PAGER: 4556

WEATHER:

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

September 30, 1999 (1:29 PM)

Saturday, October 2, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1999
Draft Schedule

MORNING AND AFTERNOON OFF

4:35	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Down Time via motorcade en route Moffett Federal Airfield, California [drive time: 25 minutes]
5:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Moffett Federal Airfield
5:15	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Moffett Federal Airfield via Air Force One en route Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, California [flight time: 1 hour, 5 minutes]
6:20	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Los Angeles International Airport Greeters: Governor Gray Davis Lieutenant Governor Cruz Bustamante Representative Brad Sherman State Controller Kathleen Connell
6:35	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Los Angeles International Airport via motorcade en route Beverly Hills Hilton Hotel [drive time: 25 minutes]
7:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Beverly Hills Hilton Hotel Greeters: David Mixner Bill Melamed Patsy Annison

Note: The following event is a black tie affair.

Saturday, October 2, 1999

7:05 pm- PHOTO RECEIVING LINE
7:30 pm EMPIRE ROOM
Beverly Hills Hilton Hotel
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 85 people in attendance.

7:35 pm- ACCESS NOW FOR GAY AND LESBIAN EQUALITY DINNER
8:20 pm INTERNATIONAL BALLROOM
Beverly Hills Hilton Hotel
Remarks: Josh Gottheimer
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
OPEN PRESS

Note: There will be a pre-program.

- David Mixner makes brief remarks and on-stage announces the President, who proceeds to podium.
- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

8:25 pm- HOLD
8:30 pm POTUS HOLD

8:35 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Beverly Hills Hilton Hotel via motorcade en route Private Residence
[drive time: 15 minutes]

8:50 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Private Residence

Greeters: Rob Reiner
Michele Reiner
Jake Reiner
Nick Reiner
Romy Reiner

Note: The following events are business of the

Saturday, October 2, 1999

8:55 pm- DNC DINNER
10:15 pm OUTDOOR TENT
Private Residence
Remarks: Josh Gottheimer
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
PRINT REPORTER (REMARKS ONLY)

Note: There will be approximately 55 guests in attendance.

- Carl Reiner makes on-stage announce of the President, who proceeds to his seat.
- Dinner is served.
- Carl Reiner and Mel Brooks perform a 10-minute stand-up routine.
- Upon conclusion of entertainment, Carl Reiner makes opening remarks and introduces Joe Andrew
- Joe Andrew makes remarks.
- Carl Reiner introduces Rob Reiner.
- Rob Reiner makes remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks and departs.

10:20 pm- MIX AND MINGLE
10:55 pm SCREENING ROOM
Private Residence
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 55 guests in attendance.

- The President will mix and mingle with guests over dessert.

11:00 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Private Residence via motorcade en route
Private Residence
[drive time: 20 minutes]

11:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Private Residence

DOWN FOR THE EVENING

September 30, 1999 (1:29 PM)

Saturday, October 2, 1999

BC RON

PRIVATE RESIDENCE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

HRC RON

TBD

September 30, 1999 (1:29 PM)

Sunday, October 3, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1999

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

TRIP COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

ADVANCE LEAD:

AL RUTHERFORD

CELL: 202-757-9517

STAFF OFFICE: 32-220

WHCA PAGER: 4556

WEATHER:

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

September 30, 1999 (1:29 PM)

Sunday, October 3, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1999
Draft Schedule

DOWN UNTIL 12: 15 PM

12:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Private Residence via motorcade en route Private Residence [drive time: 10 minutes]
-------	----	--

Note: The following event is casual attire (BBQ).

12:35	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Private Residence
		Greeters: Dick Ziman Daphna Ziman Representative Brad Sherman

12:40	pm-	PHOTO RECEIVING LINE
12:55	pm	LIVING ROOM Private Residence Staff Contact: Minyon Moore Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 40 guests in attendance.

1:00	pm-	MIX AND MINGLE
1:15	pm	ENTERTAINMENT ROOM Staff Contact: Minyon Moore Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 20 guests in attendance.

September 30, 1999 (1:29 PM)

Sunday, October 3, 1999

1:20 pm-
2:10 pm
SHERMAN LUNCH
OUTDOORS - LAWN
Private Residence
Remarks: Josh Gottheimer
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
PRINT REPORTER ONLY

Note: There will be approximately 260 guests in attendance.

- Off-stage announcement of the President, Haim Saban, Daphna Ziman, and Representative Brad Sherman.
- *The Children of the World* choir performs one song.
- Haim Saban makes welcoming remarks and introduces Daphna Ziman.
- Daphna Ziman makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Brad Sherman.
- Representative Brad Sherman makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

2:15 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Private Residence via motorcade en route
Location TBD
[drive time: tbd]

2:30 pm-
7:30 pm
HOLD
LOCATION TBD

7:45 pm
THE PRESIDENT departs Location TBD via motorcade en route Private Residence
[drive time: tbd]

8:00 pm
THE PRESIDENT arrives Private Residence

Greeters: Clarence Avant
Jacqueline Avant
Nicole Avant
Alex Avant

September 30, 1999 (1:29 PM)

Sunday, October 3, 1999

8:05 pm-
8:25 pm
MIX AND MINGLE
OUDOORS - POOL AREA
Private Residence
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

Note: There will be approximately 60 guests in attendance.

8:30 pm-
8:35 pm
HOLD
POTUS HOLD

8:40 pm-
9:30 pm
DNC DINNER
DINING ROOM
Private Residence
Remarks: Josh Gottheimer
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
PRINT REPORTER ONLY

Note: There will be approximately 60 guests in attendance.

- Dinner is served.

9:00 pm - Upon conclusion of dinner, Governor Roy Romer makes welcoming remarks and introduces Clarence Avant.

- Clarence Avant makes remarks and introduces the President.

- The President makes remarks and departs.

9:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Private Residence via motorcade en route Los Angeles International Airport
[drive time: 30 minutes]

10:10 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Los Angeles International Airport

10:25 pm (PST) **THE PRESIDENT** departs Los Angeles International Airport via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 4 hours, 20 minutes]
[time change: +3 hours]

BC RON **ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE**

HRC RON **TBD**

September 30, 1999 (1:29 PM)

Monday, October 4, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1999

Draft Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651
OFFICE: 202-456-2823
WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101
OFFICE: 202-456-2921
WHCA PAGER: 4208

TRIP COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813
OFFICE: 202-456-2920
WHCA PAGER: 4022

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, DC

September 30, 1999 (1:33 PM)

Monday, October 4, 1999

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1999
Draft Schedule

5:45	am (EST)	THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base
6:00	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route Reflecting Pool [flight time: 10 minutes]
6:10	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives Reflecting Pool
6:20	am	THE PRESIDENT departs Reflecting Pool via motorcade en route The White House [drive time: 5 minutes]
6:25	am	THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

Q

**DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE AND
ANGLE (ACCESS NOW FOR GAY AND LESBIAN EQUALITY)
RECEPTION AND DINNER
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA**

DATE: Saturday, October 2, 1999
WHERE: The Beverly Hilton
WHEN: 6:50 pm
FROM: Minyon Moore and Mona Pasquil

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this event is to raise funds from the Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian community for the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee (DCCC).

II. BACKGROUND

There will be approximately 1000 people in attendance, and the event is expected to raise over \$800,000. */ Remarks attached*

This week is the 8th anniversary of **YOUR** first meeting with the Gay and Lesbian community, which was arranged by David Mixner. The group became the first Gay and Lesbian group in the country to endorse you. **ANGLE** decided to host a dinner on this anniversary to raise funds for a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The pre-program will include the National Anthem sung by the Gay Mens Chorus with singer Linda Hopkins. Speakers will include Bill Melamed and Robert Bennett. After **YOUR** remarks, the program will continue with Governor Gray Davis, Rep. Patrick Kennedy, Rep. Tammy Baldwin and Rep. Richard Gephardt.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive at 6:50 pm and are greeted by David Mixner, Bill Melamed, Patsy Annison and Dr. Scott Hitt.
- **YOU** will participate in a photo line with 75 guests.
- Upon conclusion of the photo line, **YOU** will proceed to HOLD backstage.
- David Mixner will make remarks and will make an on-stage announcement of **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **YOU** work a ropeline and depart.

VI. REMARKS

- **YOUR** remarks will be provided by Speechwriting.

R

THE REMARKS
FOR THE ACCESS NOW DINNER
WILL BE FORWARDED

S

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
RECEPTION AND DINNER
BRENTWOOD PARK, CA**

DATE: Saturday, October 2, 1999
SITE: Home of Rob and Michele Reiner
TIME: 8:15 pm
FROM: Fran Katz, National Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

This event is a fundraiser for the Democratic National Committee.

II. This event is a fundraiser for the Democratic National Committee, Major Supporters and the Jefferson Trust Members of the Democratic National Committee. Guests are new and renewing members from the Los Angeles area.

This event begins with a seated dinner and remarks, followed by a dessert mix & mingle and a private reception with 25 co-chairs.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached guest list

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event will be open to one print reporter and audio fed to the pool press for remarks only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive at 8:45 and are greeted Rob and Michele Reiner and family.
- **YOU** are seated at the head table for dinner.
- Carl Reiner and Mel Brooks perform a 10 minute stand up comedy routine.

PROGRAM:

- Carl Reiner gives remarks and introduces Joe Andrew.
- Joe Andrew gives remarks.
- Carl Reiner introduces Event Host Rob Reiner.
- Rob Reiner introduces **YOU**.
- YOU** give remarks.

- At the conclusion of the program, **YOU** proceed to a dessert mix and mingle.
- Following the mix and mingle, **YOU** proceed to the house and participate in a private reception with 25 event co-chairs.
- **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks to be provided by speechwriting.

T

DNC Dinner 10/2/99

Ack: Host: Michele Singer-Reiner & Rob Reiner, Cindy Harrell-Horn & Alan Horn; and all co-chairs who helped put event together.

Carl Reiner/Mel Brooks for providing entertainment.

Friday -- Commerce Dept released Income Poverty Reports:

- *Household income* ↑ 3.5% '97-'98.
- *Family income* ↑ more than \$5K since '93.
- Income ↑ for rich & poor.
- *Poverty rate* lowest on record for Af Am.
- *EITC*—4.3M out of poverty '98. 2X '97. Under Republican attack.

• **Last week I vetoed tax bill.** Force drastic cuts in education, health care, etc. Cripple our ability to pay down the debt, save Soc Sec, secure/ modern Medicare.

- **1992⇒Strengthen Am 21st C⇒** opportunity, responsibility, community
1)Aging Am; 2)Bal Work/Fam; 3)Leave No One Behind; 4)Envn/Econ 5)Unity/Diversity

• **Results:** \$290B def⇒\$115B surp. \$1T non-soc sec surplus over 10 yrs. Debt Eliminated 2015. Peacetime Unempl lwst/1957 (7.3%⇒4.2%). 30 yr crime, 30-Welf (cut in ½); 30- Core Infl; College opp: HOPE, Pell, work-study. Child health: 5M, highest immun

Critical Choice: continue fiscal discipline or return to risk-taking that got us recessions & deficits. Invest surplus in long-term or squander in short-term.

• **My Balance Budget Meets National Priorities. Puts First Things First.**
Save Soc Sec -- 1st Priority- Bal the Bud w/o using any SS\$; extend solvency for 50 yrs.

Modernize Medicare ⇒ My plan will contain costs, improve services, moderates the bal budget act provider cuts, extend the life of the trust fund for ¼ of a century.

Prescription Drugs. Cost can be crushing-- not just to lower-income seniors. 75% older Americans lack decent, dependable private sector coverage.

Pay Down Debt- elim. pub held debt by 2015

Targeted Tax Cuts- Long term, child care, new mkts
USA Accounts- incl automatic tax cred/matching tax cred; pro-savings tax cut
Republican Phony Ad Campaign.

Meet 21st Century Challenges:

• **Strengthen Families**

Child care; PBOR; FMLA -- extend 10M;
Equal Pay for Equal Work

• **21st Century Economy**

New Markets--invest. rural/inner-city
Expand Trade -- freer & fairer trade

• **21st Century Schools**

Class Size--100K new tchrs. School modernization. Computers in Classrooms.
Now, Education Accountability Act: Social Promotion/after school (3x); turn around failing schools; trained teachers; discipline; parent accountability

• **21st Century Crime Bill**

Guns: Brady ⇒ juveniles; restore 5day wait
50K+ police; drug testing prisoners/parolees

• **Enviro** livability/lands legacy

• **One America-** AmeriCorps, Race Init., Hate Crimes/ENDA.

U

LUNCHEON TO BENEFIT CONGRESSMAN BRAD SHERMAN BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

DATE: October 3, 1999
SITE: Residence of Dick and Daphna Ziman
 Beverly Hills, California
TIME: 1:00 pm
FROM: Minyon Moore and Mona Pasquil

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this event is to raise funds for the reelection of Rep. Brad Sherman.

II. BACKGROUND

Rep. Brad Sherman was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1996 from California's 24th Congressional District, which stretches from Sherman Oaks to Thousand Oaks. Rep. Sherman serves on the Committee on Banking and Financial Services and the Committee on International Relations.

The event is hosted by Richard and Daphna Ziman, and co-hosted by Haim and Cheryl Saban. Richard Ziman is the Chairman and CEO of Ardent Investments, a business that manages property in California. Daphna Edwards Ziman is the President and CEO of Edwards entertainment and is very active in children's charitable functions. Haim Saban is the President of Saban Entertainment.

There will be approximately 260 guests in attendance and the event is expected to raise approximately \$300,000.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Event co-chairs include Dick and Daphna Ziman and Haim and Cheryl Saban. The entertainment will include *The Children of the World Choir*.

IV. PRESS PLAN

There will be one print reporter.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive at 1:00 pm and are greeted by Richard and Daphna Ziman and will proceed to the living room.
- Upon arrival in the Living Room, Rep. Brad Sherman will greet **YOU**.
- **YOU** and Rep. Brad Sherman will participate in a photo line.

- Upon conclusion of the photo line, **YOU**, accompanied by Rep. Brad Sherman, will proceed to the Entertainment Room.
- Upon arrival in the Entertainment Room, **YOU** will participate in a mix and mingle with 20 guests.
- Upon conclusion of the mix and mingle, **YOU** will proceed to the backyard.
- There will be an off-stage announcement of **YOU**, Haim Saban, Daphna Ziman and Rep. Brad Sherman.
- *The Children of the World* choir performs one song.
- Haim Saban makes welcoming remarks and introduces Daphna Ziman.
- Daphna Ziman makes brief remarks and introduces Rep. Brad Sherman.
- Rep. Brad Sherman makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** make remarks, work a ropeline and depart.

VI. REMARKS

- Speechwriting will provide **YOUR** remarks.

V

Rep. Sherman 10/3/99

Ack: Hosts: Richard and Daphna Ziman; Co-Hosts: Haim & Cheryl Saban.

- I'm happy to support **Brad Sherman** for Congress -- to keep fighting for CA.
- Sherman has been fighting alongside the admin. since '96 for econ recovery, educ, enviro, Israel – and ensuring that our budget reflects the priorities of CA citizens.

Friday – Commerce Dept released Income Poverty Reports:

- *Household income* ↑ 3.5% '97-'98.
- *Family income* ↑ more than \$5K since '93.
- Income ↑ for rich & poor.
- *Poverty rate* lowest on record for Af Am.
- *EITC*–4.3M out of poverty '98. 2X '97. Under Republican attack.
- **Last week I vetoed tax bill.** Force drastic cuts in education, health care, etc. Cripple our ability to pay down the debt, save Soc Sec, secure/ modern Medicare.
- **1992⇒Strengthen Am 21st C⇒** opportunity, responsibility, community
1)Aging Am; 2)Bal Work/Fam; 3)Leave No One Behind; 4)Evn/Econ 5)Unity/Diversity

- **Results:** \$290B def⇒\$115B surp. \$1T non-soc sec surplus over 10 yrs. Debt Eliminated 2015. Peacetime Unempl lwt/1957 (7.3%⇒4.2%). 30 yr crime, 30-Welf (cut in ½); 30- Core Infl; College opp: HOPE, Pell, work-study. Child health: 5M, highest immun

Critical Choice: continue fiscal discipline or return to risk-taking that got us recessions & deficits. Invest surplus in long-term or squander in short-term.

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Prescription Drugs. Cost can be crushing-- not just to lower-income seniors. 75% older Americans lack decent, dependable private sector coverage.

Pay Down Debt- elim. pub held debt by 2015
Targeted Tax Cuts- Long term, child care, new mkts
USA Accounts- incl automatic tax cred/matching tax cred; pro-savings tax cut
Republican Phony Ad Campaign.

Meet 21st Century Challenges:

- **Strengthen Families**
Child care; PBOR; FMLA -- extend 10M; Equal Pay for Equal Work
- **21st Century Economy**
New Markets--invest. rural/inner-city
Expand Trade -- freer & fairer trade
- **21st Century Schools**
Class Size--100K new tchrs. School modernization. Computers in Classrooms. Now, Education Accountability Act: Social Promotion/after school (3x);
- **21st Century Crime Bill**
Guns: Brady ⇒ juveniles; restore 5day wait
50K+ police; drug testing prisoners/parolees
- **Enviro** livability/lands legacy
- **One America-** AmeriCorps, Race Init., Hate Crimes/ENDA.

W

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
RECEPTION AND DINNER
BEVERLY HILLS, CA**

DATE: Sunday, October 3, 1999
SITE: Home of Clarence and Jackie Avant
TIME: 7:30 pm
FROM: Fran Katz, National Finance Director

I. PURPOSE

This event is a fundraiser for the Democratic National Committee.

- II.** This event is a fundraiser for the Democratic National Committee. The guests in attendance are members of the African American community. Many of these individuals are involved in the film business and real estate communities.

The event begins with a mix and mingle with 60 guests, followed by dinner and remarks.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached guest list

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event will be open to one print reporter and audio fed to the pool press for remarks only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** arrive at 8:00 and are greeted by Clarence and Jackie Avant and family.
- **YOU** engage in mix and mingle with 60 guests
- **YOU** are seated at the head table and dinner is served.

PROGRAM:

- Governor Roy Romer opens the program and introduces Clarence Avant.
- Clarence Avant makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- YOU** make remarks.

- YOU depart.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks to be provided by speechwriting.

X

DNC Dinner 10/3/99

Ack: Rep. Waters; Gov. Romer; DNC: Beth Dozoretz; Hosts: Clarence & Jackie Avant.
Don Cornelius, Kenneth & Tracey Edmonds,
Robert & Faye Davidson, Berry Gordy,
Quincy Jones, Antonio Reid; DNC: Beth
Dozoretz.

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 - *Family income* ↑ more than \$5K since '93.
 - *Income* ↑ for rich & poor.
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- Under Republican attack.

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New Markets--invest. rural/inner-city
Expand Trade -- freer & fairer trade

• **21st Century Schools**

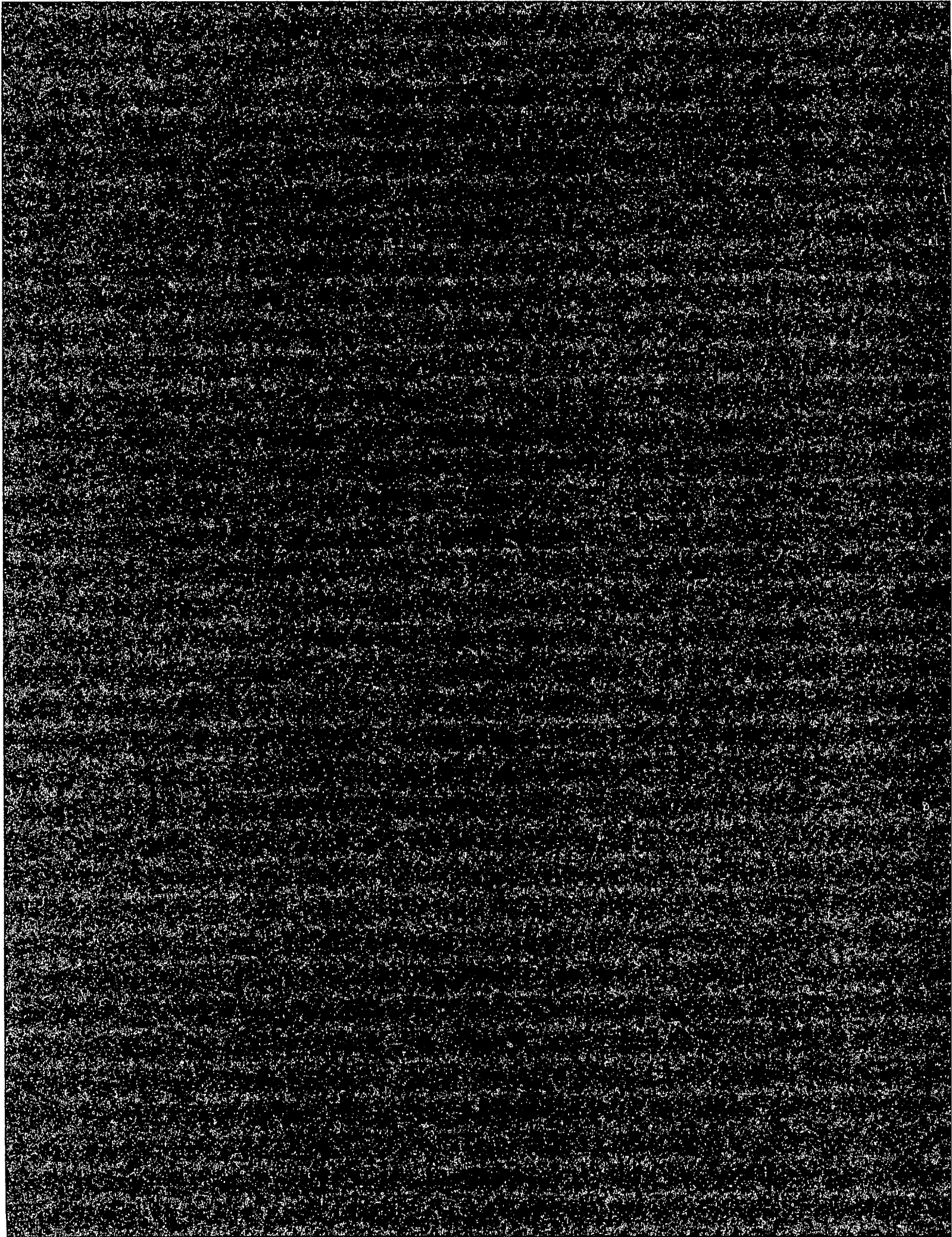
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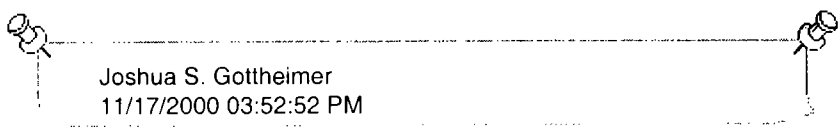
• **21st Century Crime Bill**

Guns: Brady ⇒ juveniles; restore 5day wait
50K+ police; drug testing prisoners/parolees

• **Enviro livability/lands legacy**

• **One America-** AmeriCorps, Race Init., Hate Crimes/ENDA.





Joshua S. Gottheimer
11/17/2000 03:52:52 PM

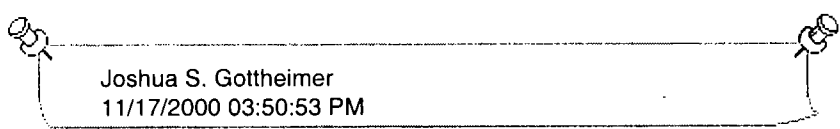
Record Type: Record

To:

cc:

Subject:

----- Forwarded by Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP on 11/17/2000 04:53 PM -----



Joshua S. Gottheimer
11/17/2000 03:50:53 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Terry Edmonds/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject:

TERRY -- THANKS FOR LOOKING AT THIS. SHOULD I WRITE OUT LONGHAND, OR TYPE AND SEND? JOSH

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to thank you for the wonderful book you sent me -- President Kennedy's *A Nation of Immigrants*. You couldn't have selected a more thoughtful gift. While I wasn't alive during his presidency, I have been a student of it; finding inspiration in Kennedy's connection with young Americans, as well as his commitment to civil rights.

Like you, President Kennedy understood that our nation was built by immigrants and enriched by their legacy. In his book, he quotes Oscar Handlin, who said, "Once I thought to write a history of the immigrants in America. Then I discovered that the immigrants were American history." If there's one thing you have taught me, it's that our diversity remains our greatest strength, and our nation will falter without it.

I also want to thank you for the opportunity to work with you on your convention speech. Like the pundits, I believe you delivered one of the finest political speeches in American history. As always, it was an honor to serve on your team, and to play a part in the process.

Coming to work every day at the White House has been a privilege; and I look forward to working with you in your final days here, and in the years ahead. You can always call on me; I'll always be part of your team.

Yours sincerely,

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF SPEECHWRITING
SPEECH ASSIGNMENTS
November 22 – December 4, 2000

Wed 11/22	Annual Turkey Presentation	Josh, John
Wed 11/22	Service Event	Heather
Fri 11/24	Tape Radio Address	Paul
Mon 11/27	T: Message Event	Sam Jeff
Tues 11/28	WH Conference on Culture	NSC
Tues 11/28	Videos	speechwriters
Wed 11/29	US Olympics Event	Josh
Thur 11/30	UND Hockey	John
Thur 11/30	G&P Foundations Gala	Paul
Fri 12/1	World AIDS Day Event	Sam Terry
Sat 12/2	Live Radio Address	Jeff/ Josh
Sun 12/3	Kennedy Center Honors	Heather, etc.
Mon 12/4	T: Message Event	Josh/ Jeff/ Sam

~~Josh/ Jeff/ Sam~~ T100

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FLORIDA SECRETARY OF STATE KATHERINE HARRIS

Strong Ties to Bush and GOP

HARRIS CAMPAIGNED FOR BUSH:

- **Harris Campaigned for Bush in New Hampshire.** In the midst of the GOP primary, Harris campaigned in New Hampshire door-to-door with Jeb Bush on behalf of George W. Bush.
- **Harris Served as a Co-Chair for Bush's Florida Campaign, Served As Florida Delegate to GOP Convention.** In October 1999, George W. Bush announced his Florida campaign leadership, including Florida Co-chair, Florida Secretary of State Katherine Harris. Harris also served as a Florida delegate to the GOP Convention.
- **Harris Recruited Bush Supporter for Taxpayer-Financed GOTV Ad.** In 2000, Florida Secretary of State Katherine Harris asked Bush supporter, retired Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf, to appear in a taxpayer-funded public service announcement released in late October that asked Floridians to vote. Harris was attacked for using \$30,000 in public funding to pay for an ad which featured Schwarzkopf, who spoke in favor of Bush at the Republican Convention.
- **Harris Initially Planned to Keep Buchanan Off the Ballot in Florida.** According to New Republic, Harris planned to keep Pat Buchanan off the Florida ballot to keep him from siphoning off conservative votes.

HARRIS MENTIONED AS POSSIBLE APPOINTEE IN BUSH WHITE HOUSE:

- **Harris Accused of Using Taxpayer Money in Effort to Get Ambassadorship in Bush Administration.** Critics argued that Katherine Harris spent \$100,000 in taxpayer money to travel the world and boost her future political career. According to the Tampa Tribune, "Speculation has Harris seeking an ambassadorship if Texas Gov. George W. Bush is elected president."

HARRIS GAVE MONEY TO REPUBLICANS:

- **Harris Gave at Least \$1,500 to Florida GOP.** Since 1993, Harris has given the Florida Republican Party at least \$1,500 in contributions. This includes a \$500 contribution as recent as June 2000. In March 1998, Harris' husband, Anders Ebbeson, gave \$250 to the National Republican Congressional Committee. In 1999 and 2000 Ebbeson gave \$255 to the Florida Republican Party. [FL Secretary of State online; www.tray.com]
- **Harris Donated \$500 to Jeb Bush.** In 1997, Harris gave \$500 to Jeb Bush's campaign. [FL Secretary of State online]

HARRIS HAS A "REPUTATION FOR VIOLATING THE LAW:"

- **Harris Campaign Involved in Illegal Fundraising Scandal.** In 1994, Harris' campaign accepted more than \$20,000 in illegal contributions from Riscorp, Inc., an insurance company. Employees of Riscorp who wrote checks to Harris' campaign were reimbursed with bonus checks that contained enough money to cover the costs of Social Security and tax withholdings. Harris returned the money when an investigation started.
- **Harris Sponsored Legislation To Help Riscorp.** In 1996, "Harris sponsored legislation that would have helped Riscorp at the expense of its competitors," according to the Sarasota Herald-Tribune. One bill blocked competitors of Riscorp from getting a larger share of the workers' compensation market, and another bill would have hurt a particular competitor.

HARRIS MISSED DEADLINE TO FILE FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE:

- **Harris Missed Deadline to File Personal Financial Disclosure.** In 1997, Harris missed the July 1st deadline to file her personal financial disclosure with the state. 157 of the 160 state legislators filed the disclosure on time. Lawmakers are allowed a "grace period" to file, and Harris "narrowly averted civil charges."

Katherine Harris—Florida Secretary of State

Florida's Secretary State Katherine Harris Has Strong Ties To George W. Bush, Republicans

Florida Secretary of State Katherine Harris was elected in 1998. In the two years since then, she has campaigned for George W. Bush's presidential race, spent state money on ads featuring a Bush supporter and been criticized for using state funds to further efforts to get a position in a George W. Bush administration.

Harris Campaigned for George W. Bush, Tied to Bush Brothers:

Harris Campaigned for Bush in New Hampshire. Before the New Hampshire primary, Florida Secretary of State Katherine Harris joined in a delegation that traveled to New Hampshire to campaign door-to-door for George W. Bush's presidential campaign. The trip, called "Freezin' for a Reason," included FL. Gov. Jeb Bush and 140 Floridians who handed out Bush campaign fliers, Florida Oranges and baskets of Plant City strawberries. [Miami Herald, 1/16/00; Orlando Sentinel, 1/16/00]

Harris Served as a Co-Chair for Bush's Florida Campaign. In October 1999, George W. Bush announced his Florida campaign leadership, including Florida Co-chair, Florida Secretary of State Katherine Harris. "I am thrilled and honored to announce my support of George W. Bush for the Presidency," said Harris. "Serving with Jeb Bush has provided a constant reminder of the power of values-based leadership-the same leadership George has shown in Texas. I also share George's commitment to education, and I look forward to sharing his vision with Floridians." [Bush campaign release, 10/8/99]

Harris Served As A GOP Convention Delegate. In 2000, Harris served as a Florida delegate to the GOP Convention [Tampa Tribune, 7/30/00]

Harris Considered Reliable Vote for Jeb Bush on the Florida Cabinet. According to the Washington Post, "As one of several elected members of the Florida cabinet, Harris has been a reliable vote for [FL Gov. Jeb] Bush, supporting his controversial school voucher program and rarely disagreeing with him." [Washington Post, 11/14/00]

Harris Mentioned As Possible Appointee in George W. Bush Administration:

Critics Said Harris Spent Taxpayer Money to Boost Her Political Career in an Effort to Get Ambassadorship in Bush Administration. Critics argued that Katherine Harris spent \$100,000 in taxpayer money to travel the world and boost her future political career. According to the Tampa Tribune, "Speculation has Harris seeking an ambassadorship if Texas Gov. George W. Bush is elected president." From January 1999 to the October 2000, Harris spent more than \$100,000 to promote trade with Florida in trips to Barbados, Brazil, New York City, Washington, D.C., and Sydney for the Olympic Games. Harris' travel expenses were nearly three times that of Gov. Jeb Bush. [Tampa Tribune, 10/27/00]

Harris "Passionately Interested" in Job in George W. Bush Administration. According to the Palm Beach Post, Harris "has also been quoted as saying she would be 'passionately interested' in a federal post in foreign affairs or the arts if Texas Gov. George W. Bush wins. To that end, Harris not only endorsed Bush in October by campaigning for him in New Hampshire." [Palm Beach Post, 11/14/00]

Harris' Job Is Being Phased Out, Leads to Speculation About Job in a George Bush Administration. In an article outlining possible appointees in a George W. Bush administration, the Florida Times wrote, "Secretary of State Katherine Harris – the only woman holding statewide office – needs another job in two years because of the Cabinet consolidation approved by voters in 1998. [Florida Times-Union, 7/10/00]

Harris Recruited Bush Supporter for Florida Get Out the Vote Ad:

Harris Recruited Bush Supporter for Taxpayer-Financed GOTV Ad. In 2000, Florida Secretary of State Katherine Harris asked Bush supporter, retired Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf, to appear in a taxpayer-funded public

service announcement released in late October that asked Floridians to vote. Harris was attacked for using \$30,000 in public funding to pay for an ad which featured Schwarzkopf, who spoke in favor of Bush at the Republican Convention. Schwarzkopf served in former President Bush's administration. [Associated Press, 10/22/00, 10/23/00; United Press International, 10/23/00]

Campaign Ethics Group, Democrats Criticized Harris for Schwarzkopf Ad. After Florida Secretary of State spent taxpayer funding for a get out the vote ad featuring Bush supporter Norman Schwarzkopf, Democrats and public interest groups called the ad questionable. "Obviously you want to have someone people respect," said Florida Common Cause Director Ben Wilcox. "On the other hand, we would hope they would find somebody who's not associated with a political party." According to Florida Democratic Party spokesman Tony Welch, "With all due respect to Gen. Schwarzkopf, maybe they could have found somebody who wasn't so clearly on the side of one of the presidential candidates." [Tampa Tribune, 10/22/00]

Harris Tried to Keep Buchanan Off the Ballot in Florida:

Harris Initially Planned to Keep Buchanan Off the Ballot in Florida. According to New Republic, both Florida and Michigan's Secretaries of State planned to keep Pat Buchanan off the ballot in their states to keep him from siphoning off conservative votes. "Surely these ruling (which Buchanan is challenging) were not influenced by [MI Sec. Of State] Miller's status as the Bush campaign's Michigan co-chair or Harris' January trip to New Hampshire, where she joined Florida Gov. Jeb Bush in some door-to-door campaigning for his brother," the magazine wrote. "Particularly in Florida, even a tiny vote for Buchanan would hurt Bush," said Jack Pitney, a third party expert at Claremont McKenna College. "Florida is a must-win for Bush." Buchanan was eventually put on the Florida ballot after the feuding Reform Party factions in Florida made a deal shortly before a Tallahassee judge was scheduled to hear arguments about whether Buchanan could appear on the ballot. [New Republic, 9/18/00; St. Petersburg Times, 9/30/00; Florida Times-Union, 10/3/00]

Harris Gave Money to Republicans:

Harris Gave at Least \$500 to Florida GOP. In June 2000, Harris gave \$500 to the "Republican Party of Florida Federal Campaign Account." There is also another \$250 donation to the Republican National Committee from a "Katherine Sen Harris" from Sarasota, Florida in March 2000. [www.tray.com/cgi-win/ allindiv.exe]

Harris Donated to Candidate During Republican Primary. Before the 2000 Florida Republican primary, Harris donated \$500 to Carol Jean Jordan, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Florida House District 80. [Press Journal (Vero Beach), 4/16/00]

Harris Gave \$1,000 to Florida GOP. In June 1993, Harris gave \$1,000 to the "Republican Party of Florida Federation Campaign Committee." [http://www.tray.com/cgi-win/ allindiv.exe]

Harris' Husband Donated \$250 to NRCC. Katherine Harris's husband, Anders Ebbeson, donated \$250 to the National Republican Congressional Committee on March 11, 1998. [www.tray.com]

Harris Has a "Reputation for Violating the Law":

Harris Campaign Involved in Illegal Fundraising Scandal. In 1994, Harris' campaign accepted more than \$20,000 in illegal contributions from Riscorp, Inc., an insurance company. Employees of Riscorp who wrote checks to Harris' campaign were reimbursed with bonus checks that contained enough money to cover the costs of Social Security and tax withholdings. Riscorp's founder's secretary wrote a memo which said, "Katherine's office called and asked if we could give them different addresses to list for each of the checks. All the checks show the P.O. Box 1598 address and if we submit these, the newspaper will probably make the connection and track them all to Riscorp." Harris returned the money when the investigation started and denied knowing anything about the checks. Federal prosecutors said they considered Harris' campaign manager, David Lapidus, a "co-conspirator" although he also claimed he didn't realize the contributions were illegal. [Sarasota Herald-Tribune, 1/12/99; Palm Beach Post editorial, 10/13/98, 8/27/98]

Five People Indicted in Riscorp "Earth-Shattering" Riscorp Scandal. Five people were indicted and pleaded guilty in the Riscorp scandal, including Riscorp founder, Bill Griffin, who is serving a five-month prison sentence for his role in the scandal and was fined \$1.5 million. Riscorp gave \$ 382,000 total in illegal contributions. "This particular one, for Florida, I'd almost call it earth-shattering, because it burned a lot of people," said Susan MacManus, a political science professor at the University of South Florida in Tampa. [Sarasota Herald-Tribune, 1/12/99, 9/22/98; St. Petersburg Times, 9/2/98]

Harris Sponsored Legislation To Help Riscorp. In 1996, "Harris sponsored legislation that would have helped Riscorp at the expense of its competitors," according to the Sarasota Herald-Tribune. One bill blocked competitors of Riscorp from getting a larger share of the workers' compensation market, and another bill would have hurt a particular competitor. At least one piece of legislation was written by Riscorp lobbyist Gary Guzzo. [Sarasota Herald-Tribune, 6/26/98; Sarasota Herald-Tribune, 1/12/99; St. Petersburg Times, 8/25/98]

Harris First Defended Campaign, Then Claimed Ignorance. While in 1998 Harris said she was surprised at her campaign managers' involvement and wanted to help investigators, at the time she tried to find excuses for the illegal action. She said it was a misunderstanding and that they might have requested different addresses from the Riscorp donors so they could send thank you notes. This drew questions as to her qualifications for enforcing election law as secretary of state. [Sarasota Herald-Tribune, 9/22/98]

Harris Didn't Follow Through On Promise to Open Federal Investigation Files. While nearly everyone who was involved in the Riscorp scheme agreed to allow the federal files to be open to the public, Harris declined. A month earlier she had said she was in favor of full disclosure in the case. "I'm always in favor of as much public access as possible." Harris said, although she never took promised action to allow the files to be opened. After continued pressure to open the files, her campaign sent a letter to Department of Law Enforcement director Tim Moore saying they had no objection to the files being made public. However Moore wouldn't make the final decision, it would be U.S. Attorney Michael Patterson. [Sarasota Herald-Tribune, 9/22/98]

Harris Described as Having a "Reputation for Violating the Law." Harris' ethical issues invited criticism and questions as to her ability to enforce state election laws. Not only was she involved in the Riscorp scandal, but in 1997, she "narrowly averted civil charges when she missed this year's deadline for filing a financial-disclosure statement by six weeks, longer than all but two of Florida's 160 lawmakers," according to the Lakeland Ledger. "How can you come down on somebody else for violating something when you have a reputation for violating the law yourself?" asked Lloyd Brumfield, vice chair of the public-interest group Common Cause of Florida. [Lakeland Ledger, 11/20/97]

Harris Illegally Spent Campaign Funds on Club Dues Despite Being Multimillionaire. Harris illegally spent \$325 in campaign funds on club dues in civic and political clubs, like the Siesta Key Republican Club and Taxpayers Association of Sarasota. While Harris claimed her treasurer misunderstood the law, it raised questions as to her qualifications for enforcing state election laws. A complaint was filed with the state's ethics commission on the issue, and Harris refunded the money to her campaign. Harris is also reportedly worth \$6 million. [Tampa Tribune, 5/25/98; Palm Beach Post, 8/27/98]

Harris Missed Deadline to File Personal Financial Disclosure:

Harris Missed Deadline to File Personal Financial Disclosure. In 1997, Harris missed the July 1st deadline to file her personal financial disclosure with the state. 157 of the 160 state legislators filed the disclosure on time. According to the Lakeland Ledger, Harris eventually filed but "narrowly averted civil charges" by missing the deadline by six weeks. Lawmakers are allowed a "grace period" to miss the deadline which ends September 1st. At the time, Harris was the third richest state legislator in Florida with a net worth of \$5.2 million. [Lakeland Ledger, 11/20/97; Sarasota Herald-Tribune, 8/6/97]

Harris Criticized for Job Performance:

Even Republicans Criticize Her Lack of Interest in Election Law. According to the Washington Post, "Even top Republicans say Harris has shown little interest in the election law side of her job. While her predecessor was credited with making campaign finance information more readily available to the public, Harris has made few proposals in the area of election reform. And as she has made these important decisions over the past few days, she has done so with senior staffers at her side who are relatively new to her department. Since Harris took office, there has been a significant level of turnover of senior-level staffers, including in the division of elections." [Washington Post, 11/14/00]

Harris Failed to Accomplish Most of Her Campaign Promises. According to the Palm Beach Post, "During her 1998 secretary of state campaign, Harris promised to work to limit carpet contributions to political candidates, fight for arts instruction in classrooms and require candidates to report contributions and expenditures within 24 hours. The only goal she has achieved has been money for more arts instruction: \$250,000 in arts-in-education money in last year's budget." [Palm Beach Post, 11/14/00]

Josh Gottheimer

Final 11/16/00 5:30pm

Josh Gottheimer

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
RADIO ADDRESS ON FOOD STAMPS
HANOI, VIETNAM
November 18, 2000

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Good morning. I am speaking to you from Hanoi, Vietnam, where I have spent the last few days working to promote trade and build stronger relations with this important nation and its people. But today I want to talk to you about new steps we're taking at home to strengthen America's working families.

It's difficult to remember, but just eight years ago, many Americans were out of work and Washington was out of ideas. Our economy was stagnant, burdened by a crushing debt and rising unemployment. I pledged to turn this country around, so that every one who is willing to work and take responsibility has the opportunity to live the American dream.

Since then, we have taken steps to restore the value of work. We raised the minimum wage and expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit, helping more than 15 million Americans work their way out of poverty toward the middle class. We passed the Family and Medical Leave Act, giving millions of Americans the chance to take time off from work to care for a newborn child or a sick loved one. And we ended welfare as we knew it, cutting the welfare rolls in half to their lowest level in 32 years – helping millions of parents move into the workforce. We did this, while protecting health care and nutrition for children, and investing more in child care, transportation and housing to help parents go to work.

By rewarding work and promoting responsibility, we've helped put the American family back on top again - - with twenty-two million new jobs, the lowest poverty rate in 20 years, the lowest Hispanic and African unemployment ever recorded, and the highest homeownership in history.

While we've made great progress, there are still too many hard-pressed families struggling to get ahead, and to make the often difficult transition from welfare to work. Every day, 17 million Americans rely on food stamps for proper nourishment – to help families put milk in the fridge and bread on the table.

Food stamps allow parents to give their children the necessities, while getting their own feet on the ground. But as they return to work and struggle to make ends meet, many don't realize they're still eligible for food stamps. And in some states, parents who do sign up for food stamps, have to fill out paperwork as often as once a month – leaving the workplace in order to do so. This simply should not be the case.

No one who works hard every day should have trouble putting food on the table every night. Today I'm announcing new steps to remove some of the barriers facing working Americans – and to help their families get the food they need.

First, we will allow states to provide recipients with an automatic three-month food stamp benefit as they make the transition from welfare to work. This gives new workers stability in what can be a trying time. Second, we are eliminating unnecessary bureaucracy, by allowing recipients up to six months to report income changes, reducing the amount of time they spend in food stamp offices. Third, if we want people to work, they need to be able to get to work. Today's action will make it easier for food stamp recipients own a dependable car, without having to sacrifice proper nutrition for their children. This builds on the steps we took in the Agriculture Appropriations Bill I signed last month.

Finally, to ensure that the families who need assistance get it, we are requiring states to let recipients know that they're still eligible for food stamps even when they start to work again.

Supporting hard-pressed working families is the right thing to do. It's also the smart thing to do. It encourages millions of people to take responsibility -- strengthening their families as well as our economy. I urge our nation's Governors to implement these steps, so that all working families get the nutritional benefits they need and deserve. And I call on Congress to restore food stamp benefits to legal immigrants, and to raise the minimum wage for all working families.

Thirty years ago, Robert Kennedy reminded us that, “Work is ... the meaning of what the country is all about.” With the actions I have outlined today, we can create new opportunities for hard-working families – and move our nation closer to the day when a time when everyone willing to work for it can achieve the American dream.

Thanks for listening.