

LISSA MUSCATINE'S FILES

Box 12 of 22

U. of New Hampshire 12/7/95
 NY Women's Agenda "Star Breakfast" 11/27/95
 Arlington Heights Library Video 11/22/95
 National Science Foundation Video 11/22/95
 PERA Technical Meeting Video 11/22/95
 Thanksgiving '95
 RESULTS microcredit Summit Meeting
 Jewish Family + Life Magazine 11/16/95
 Adoption Ceremony / Wt 11/13/95
 World Bank 11/8/95
 World Bank - Beijing 11/8/95
 Working Woman 10/27/95
 National Breast Cancer Coalition 10/26/95
 Governor's Spouses Luncheon 2/5/96
 Beyond Beijing 2/5/95
 National School Boards Association 2/5/96
 Junior League Internat'l Biennial Policy Institute 2/2/96
 Nat'l Women's Sports Foundation Award Presentation 2/2/96
 Whitman - Walker Clinic 2/1/96
 VIDEO for Arkansas HIPV 1/31/96

ENCLOSURES FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS

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JANA 9437

Chicago Network Video 1/31/96
Bosnia Religious Leaders - Reception 1/29/96
Women's Business Drop-by 1/29/96
"Breaking the Silence" Beijing follow-up mag-piece 1/11/96
Texas B'nai B'rith Freedom Award VIDEO 1/8/96
Preventive Medicine Research Institute VIDEO
United Negro College Fund 1/4/96
Visit to Children's Nat'l Medical Center 12/13/95
Hawaii Early Intervention Summit VIDEO 12/13/95
Humanitarian Summit / Madrid, Spain VIDEO 12/13/95
UN Women's Conference Commemorative Video 12/13/95
Luncheon w/women leaders 12/13/95
Women's Groups 12/13/95
Christmas '95
University of New Hampshire 12/8/95
AIDS Conference Reception 12/6/95
Corporate Council on Africa 4/21/97
Reading is Fun 4/23/97
Univ. of Louisville 4/24/97
Zachary Fisher Event 4/30/97
FDR Reception 5/1/97

USA Today Luncheon 5/1/97

Column - Mexico - Cent. America May '97

HIPPY Commencement 5/15/97

Harvard Violence Panel 5/16/97

WLF Los-Angeles 5/19/97 { WLF San Fran 5/20/97

DGA Children's Conf. 5/19/97

**REMARKS BY FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
NEW HAMPSHIRE JEFFERSON-JACKSON DINNER
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
DECEMBER 8, 1995**

[Acknowledgments: Let me start by thanking all of you who have made my visit here so enjoyable. I can go home and tell the President that he's not only loved in Ireland. New Hampshire loves him too. I want to say a special thanks to Joe Keefe, State Party Chair, who I understand has also become something of a media star up here; Mary Chambers, Party Vice-Chair; and let me acknowledge the two strong potential candidates for U.S. Senate who are here tonight. With candidates like John Rauh and Dick Swett in the running, we have a good chance of winning the seat in November.]

This has been an absolutely amazing day for me. I can't tell you how much it means to come back to the state that made Bill Clinton the comeback kid. Thank you for that and thank you for your support these past three years.

As you know, I came here for several "primary" reasons. And for one in particular. Earlier today, I was proud to return to Concord to file Bill Clinton's name on the first-primary ballot. As the first-primary state for the 1996 presidential election, New Hampshire could be called the birthplace of the 21st century. And with your help, we're going to make sure we enter the new century stronger and more prosperous than ever before.

On primary night in Merrimack in 1992, the then future president said something which bears repeating today. He said that the people of New Hampshire deserved a president who would fight to help them get and keep good jobs, who would fight to educate their children, to provide for health care, for a decent environment, to restore the middle class and reduce poverty and reclaim the future for all our children. And most important, he said the people of New Hampshire and the people of America deserve a president who will fight to bring this country together again.

This country and this state are in far better shape than when my husband came here two-and-a-half years ago because the President has worked hard to honor our values and to do what he said he would do. And he's done it by being true to the core American values that have made New Hampshire and this country strong for more than 200 years: responsibility and opportunity for all, the value of work, the understanding that we have to help families stay strong and stick together, and the understanding that we are all stronger when we work together. We have obligations to our parents, our children and each other.

We still have real challenges, but, without a doubt, America is

on the move. Since taking office, the President's economic policies have reduced the deficit in three consecutive years. It's now been cut in half. In his first term, seven million jobs have been created -- more than 34,000 of them right here in New Hampshire. We have 2.5 million more homeowners, a record number of new small businesses, and the lowest combined rate of inflation and unemployment in 25 years.

Everybody talks about family values these days, but the President is putting our values into action. He is doing everything he can to strengthen families...to grow the middle class and shrink the underclass...to keep America moving toward a better and brighter future. Bill Clinton is the President who acted to pass and then sign the Family and Medical Leave Act so that people don't lose their jobs when their children get sick. He's the President who is fighting now to protect Medicare for the seniors of today and for future generations. He's the President who stood up to the gun lobby on behalf of our children to get assault weapons off the street and put more cops on the beat. He's the President who is fighting for safe and drug-free schools, for clean water and clean air and to keep the doors of college open for the next generation. That's putting values into action.

Do we have to do more? Of course we do. We've got to do more in education and training so all Americans can compete for the high-wage jobs of the information age. We've got to do more for rural areas and urban areas so that, no matter where you're born in America, you have a chance to get a first-class, 21st century education. We have to build on the successes of the last two-and-a-half years -- but we must not turn back the clock.

The other side complains about government year in and year out. Well, this Administration is doing something about it. There are 163,000 fewer people working for the national government than the day Bill Clinton took office. Next year it will be the smallest federal government since President Kennedy. The Federal Emergency Management Agency used to be the most criticized agency in government. But after the work they did in the Midwest during the 500-year flood, in the South after the hurricanes, in California after the earthquake, in Oklahoma City...Americans know that FEMA is on their side. The Clinton Administration is making government work better for the first time in decades. Of course, there's a lot more to do, but we're not just complaining, we're changing things.

America is safer and stronger today. For the first time since the dawn of the nuclear age, there is not a single nuclear missile pointed at an American child. And the President's leadership is fostering peace and reconciliation all over the world. From Northern Ireland to the Middle East to Haiti to Bosnia, the United States is leading the world to peace. We are playing the kind of role in world affairs that all Americans can

be proud of, and we are all safer because of it.

But, most important of all, this country is coming together around its values again. In almost every state, the crime rate is down, the murder rate is down, the welfare rolls are down, the food stamp rolls are down. Teen pregnancy has dropped for two years in a row, and the poverty rate is down. America is coming back together and we are moving forward together. We are moving in the right direction.

Now we have to make some decisions that keep us on the right track. That's what this budget debate is really all about. It isn't just about dollars and sense. It goes to the heart of who we are as a people, what we believe, what we stand for, and what kind of America we want our children and grandchildren to live in in the the 21st century.

A few days ago, using the pen that Lyndon Johnson used to sign Medicare into law in 1965, the President vetoed the GOP budget. He did it to preserve our commitment to our parents, to protect opportunity for our children, to defend our public health and environment, and to stop a tax increase that undercuts the value of work.

The very next day after the veto, the President submitted a plan to balance the budget within seven years while protecting our priorities and honoring our values.

The President's budget secures the Medicare Trust Fund into the future without imposing new costs on seniors, like the wonderful women I talked to earlier today at a senior citizen apartment complex in Portsmouth. It preserves the guarantee of quality health care for poor children, pregnant women, and older and disabled Americans. And, as I told the students at the University of New Hampshire when I spoke to them this morning, the President's budget increases our investment in education and protects the environment. The President's budget also gives working families a tax cut, targeted to education and child-rearing. It does not increase taxes on working families as the Republican budget does.

The President's budget shows that you don't have need to violate our values, hurt our people and gut our priority programs in order to balance the budget in seven years.

We are going to win this battle. Nothing less than the heart and soul of this nation is at stake. That's why we need to send Bill Clinton back to Washington in 1996 to finish the important job you sent him to do.

Although the President will be the first Democrat to run unopposed in the primary since 1964, we need your energy and

enthusiasm to send a message to Bob Smith and the other followers of Newt Gingrich: No to cuts in education. No to roll backs in environmental protection. No to gutting Medicare and Medicaid. We need you to support your president and our troops in their mission of peace in Bosnia. The best way to do that is to get out the vote for Bill Clinton in February.

Let me close by reminding all of you of how far we have come. We're in better shape than we were two-and-a-half years ago, and you deserve the lion's share of the credit. But we can't stop now. We need a vision and policies that prepare our children for the vast challenges and opportunities of the 21st century; that promote life-long learning so our workers can meet the demands of change; that empower communities to solve their own problems; that ensure the safety of our citizens on our streets, in our schools and in our homes; that help us come together as a community. That's the vision Bill Clinton shares with all Americans.

America is a very great country. We are in the best position to lead the world in the 21st century. All we have to do is put our values into action and come together in the spirit of community.

I want you to promise yourself that when you walk out of this room tonight, and for the next year, you are going to engage your fellow Americans in talking about these fundamental values and the shared vision we have for our future, and for our children.

Thank you and God bless you all.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Press Office of First Lady

For Immediate Release

June 1, 1995

**Remarks by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
At Brooklyn College Commencement
Brooklyn, NY**

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you. Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you all so very much for making me feel so welcome here at Brooklyn College. (Applause.) I am delighted that I had this opportunity on this glorious day to be part of this commencement celebration. I want to thank President Lattin, the administrators and faculty, the alumnae and trustees all who support this great college. Thank you for being committed to educating all of our people. (Applause.)

But most of all I want to thank the honored members of the Class of 1995 for inviting me to participate in your celebration. And I want to thank and congratulate all of the parents, relatives and friends who are gathered here today. Let's give all of them a big round of applause. (Applause.)

Your support and encouragement are reflected in the degrees that will be awarded today, and the investment you have made in these students' education is one of the soundest and most important investments you can make.

It is also one of the smartest investments any society can make, and I hope that both families and societies will continue to understand that education must remain our most important priority if we want to build strong and good citizens and strong and good societies now and into the future.

I have been asked several times why I am making a commencement address here at Brooklyn College. Well, I think it is self-evident. And every one who is associated with the college knows that this is a great public college.

It is also a college that represents the full diversity and possibility of America. It is a college that takes the education of all people seriously -- men, women, minorities, immigrants, refugees, anyone willing to take responsibility and work is welcome here at Brooklyn College.

I was also delighted to see that Brooklyn College honors its very strong tradition, by having with us today in the very front rows, graduates from fifty years ago.

And I remember a novel written more than fifty years ago, called, "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn". Perhaps some of you do as well. Well, today we see that it is not just trees that grow in Brooklyn. We see that minds grow in Brooklyn, ideals and dreams grow in Brooklyn, and futures grow in Brooklyn. And that is why I am here, because I wanted to thank all of you for doing what you do to educate and build strong students and citizens. Clearly what you have confronted and overcome in reaching this day is considerable. Many of you in this class are older than the average graduating student around the country today. You are already skilled in many ways of the world and you have already paid your dues. Many of you have worked full-time or part-time, have raised families, have taken on all kinds of additional responsibilities. And I think the motto of this college speaks to the reality of a worthwhile life -- "nothing without great effort". Your efforts are what led you to this campus in the first place. Without great effort, without great discipline and sacrifice you would not be sitting here today.

I would like to spend a few minutes talking about why your experiences here at Brooklyn College are critical to not only for yourselves but for those who will come after you. Our society and our nation have historically believed that education was a collective responsibility.

Americans have always understood that education was a gateway to opportunity that could make an important difference in the lives of all our people. I know that you can extend opportunity, and it has to be met half-way by the acceptance of responsibility in order for education to mean anything.

Yet today, we see the opportunity for education under attack. We know there are those among us who would knock down the ladders of opportunity after they, themselves, have already reached the top rung. Today, as we celebrate your commencement we have to be committed to making sure that education does not deteriorate in America today. We have to take a strong stand on behalf of the importance of learning and training, on behalf of universities and colleges like this one.

I know that many of you have already spoken out against efforts to make your educations more costly and less accessible. I hope all of you who are graduating today and all of your family members and friends who have sacrificed to bring you to this point, will continue to raise your voices to safeguard education and the opportunities for the progress it represents in our society.

You know, education is not only important for acquiring facts or knowledge. It is not only important for acquiring skills to prepare oneself for making a living. It is also about learning how to meet the challenges of one's time -- how to solve problems and adapt to new circumstances. It is about building a broader understanding of our world, and building one's capacity for tolerance and compassion and responsible behavior. It is about defining one's place in the world and creating one's personal identity against the back-drop of how others have lived throughout history.

And education is not, if it ever were, a one-shot experience. There are all kinds of people in our society today who need to and to want to learn more. They range from the very young to the old. Just consider Enid Elder who graduates today in the Class of 1995, she is eighty years young. (Applause.) She is earning a degree in elementary education and has already begun teaching at a day care center here in Brooklyn.

There are hundreds and hundreds of stories like Enid's that could be told. So instead of shrinking educational opportunities we should be expanding them, beginning in childhood and carrying on throughout life.

But tragically, as you know, there is a movement afoot in state capitals and the nation's capital, to retreat on education funding. A retreat that is marked by a rather unusual argument, The argument goes that "slashing education funding is for the good of our children." That cutting back on education will enable us in some miraculous way, to provide more and better opportunities than we now enjoy. Nothing could be further from the truth. If we sound the retreat on education in America, we deny the opportunity of pre-school and Head Start to hundreds of thousands of children.

We deny tens of thousands of elementary school students the resources they need to improve their reading and math skills. We deny summer jobs and learning opportunities to young people. We deny the opportunity for college to millions of Americans by shrinking the availability of loans, making them less flexible and raising interest payments and tuition beyond the reach of many working families in America.

Here at this college, the president has told me that more than half of the student body come from families that earn an income of less than \$20,000 dollars a year. More than sixty percent of the student body have some kind of financial aid. I think we should be extending a helping hand, not holding out a stop sign to the children of working families who want to better themselves and build a better future for our country. (Applause.)

Denying opportunities of education to individual Americans also does not help us as a society. It is particularly ironic, that those who profess to worry about the loss of civility and character in our society are on a crusade to cut back federal support for education, and obliterate the national service program known as Americorps that the President kicked off here a year ago at this college. You know about community service at Brooklyn College. Not only was the President's Public Safety and National Service Forum held here but students from this College are tutoring and mentoring children in area schools, helping with programs to reduce violence.

Throughout this community Americorps members are teaching peer mediation, patrolling schools, working with police officers through the Cadetcorps and acting as safety escorts for older citizens. National service is an idea that the President made into a program. It is built on very old-fashioned values of hard work, discipline, sacrifice and community service. It is about rewarding people for being good citizens. The men and women participating in Americorps and other service programs are doing so because they really want to help people in need. They want to serve, and all they get in return is assistance with college tuition. But now there are some that want to tell these young men and women, that their mission of service, helping others and caring about the larger community isn't valued much in our society.

They are being told that education and service are not, afterall, noble goals we should stand behind. Well, I think we ought to stand up and say that education and service do matter. They are about building character. Character is one of the anchors of society. And when we talk about character we don't just mean talk, we mean action. Building a civil society that actually lives up to its ideals. It is not that Americans lack character, it is just that society has too often stopped rewarding it. Just look around and you will see the effects of what one political scientist has called, "turbo-charged capitalism". Consumerism and materialism go unchecked, run rampant through our culture dictating our tastes and desires, our values and dreams.

We are fed, through the media, a daily diet of sex and violence and social dysfunction and unrealizable fantasies. We live too often in a disposable, throw-away society, where the yearning for profits and instant gratification, overshadows the need for moderation, and restraint and investing for the long-term.

So the question for us as individuals and as a society is -- "Do we define ourselves by style or by substance?" By the logo on our sneakers or the generosity in our hearts? By the celebrity we crave or the reputation we earn? Every one of us,

especially those graduating will have to ask yourselves these questions. Years from now, as you are faced with decisions about whether or how to make contributions to the larger community, I hope you will think about a young woman who is with us today, a graduate of Brooklyn College, Lisette Nieves, a Rhodes Scholar from Brooklyn College and a member now of the Corporation for National Service in Washington. I hope you will think of all of the distinguished graduates of this College and build on their experience to serve communities.

As you go forward from this college, remember that the path open to you now, is the one you that choose to make. As Gloria Naylor, another distinguished graduate of this college, whose novels have so enriched the American literary landscape, told an interviewer a few years ago, "My father instilled in us the sense that you make your own path and let no one tell you that you can't." You now have the opportunities to make that path. Our society now has opportunities to chart a new path into the twenty-first century. Our choices and decisions do matter, and so does our sense of ourselves.

We were recently reminded by the tragedy in Oklahoma City of the horrendous and horrific damage that hatred can cause. But we also saw a generosity of spirit. We did see our national character at work. We could feel the same sense of responsibility that always comes in time of need -- when the artificial barriers of race, and ethnicity and religion and region are knocked over in a common pursuit to help one another, and to rebuild for each other.

Many of you know that I recently returned from a trip to South Asia with my daughter. I had the opportunity to visit countries that are struggling to become full-fledged, free market economies to provide real opportunity for their own people. There is something very humbling about shaking the hands of men and women who have paid the ultimate price for democracy. People whose husbands, and mothers, and sons and fathers have been assassinated because they worked to bring people together, to build a stronger and freer society. People who have paid the price in torture, exile and imprisonment. It was humbling to know that all over the world today, from the many countries whose graduates are represented here as first-generation Americans, people are trying to build societies based on the ideas we Americans espouse.

When I came home from South Asia, I couldn't help but wonder, "Why do we spend so much time in a bad mood in America today?" We have so much to be grateful for. We have so many blessings in this country. We have so many opportunities to build a stronger, juster, more educated society. Each of us, in our own way can make clear that we value the things that really matter, that make

a difference in the lives of the people we love and care about and work with.

Education matters. Kindness matters. Truth matters. Patience, hard work, tolerance, discipline -- all of these matter. Forgiveness matters and gratitude matters, especially on a day like today.

So now take this education that has opened these doors and decide how you will walk through them, how you will conduct yourselves once you are through them. Value your own education but please stand up in these public debates on behalf of education. Strive for excellence and work for the opportunity for others to do the same. You do have the chance to be part of a generation that puts the civil back in civilization.

Congratulations to all of you not only on your accomplishments, but also the promise you hold for your own lives and also for our country. Congratulations and Godspeed. (Applause.)

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following ways:

- ☐ Intramural Sports
- ☐ Sports Clubs
- ☐ Informal or "drop-in" recreation
- ☐ Fitness and instructional programs

70% of UNH students participate in these programs, which provide a broad range of choices at all levels of competition, and in individual, small-group, or team settings.

Facilities include a new recreational sports center, which opened in November, 1995. The three-story, state-of-the-art center features a fitness center including over 100 stations of cardiovascular and weight equipment, a jogging track, racquetball courts, an international squash court, aerobics studio, martial arts studio, a classroom, big-screen TV lounge, two multipurpose activity courts, and a three court gymnasium. Other facilities include an indoor pool, outdoor field space, lighted tennis courts, jogging trails, and various basketball and sand volleyball courts around campus.

Intramurals

- ☐ basketball
- ☐ broomball
- ☐ flag football
- ☐ floor hockey
- ☐ ice hockey
- ☐ indoor soccer
- ☐ racquetball
- ☐ soccer
- ☐ softball
- ☐ table tennis
- ☐ tennis
- ☐ 3-on-3 basketball
- ☐ volleyball
- ☐ inner-tube water polo
- ☐ weightlifting

Special events: free-throw contests, three-point shot contests, wiffle-ball tournament, golf tournament, 10-kilometer road race.

Competitive sport clubs offer competition with other colleges in men's crew, cycling, sailing, men's and women's rugby, fencing, men's volleyball, billiards, and woodsmen's competition.

Recreational sport clubs offer participation in badminton, Shotokan karate, judo, and Tae Kwon Do.

Fitness programs are available in aerobics, step aerobics, aqua exercise, bodybuilding/weight training, swim fitness and personal fitness training.

Instructional programs include CPR/first aid, Red Cross lifeguard certification and nutrition and health-related workshops.

Admissions Home Page ■ UNH Home Page

notes from conversation with Terry Shumaker

UNH -- is in the midst of finals

They also have a brand new state-of-the-art sports arena, called Whittemore Center (referred to as sports arena)

Arena is home of mens and womens ice hockey, both teams are undefeated, men beat the dreaded B.U. team recently (that's a big deal)

called the Wildcats

An institution at the school -- a mobil food truck called Carl's that rolls into the parking lot every day at 4:30pm and stays through most of the night. Called Carl's, Carl and the food truck have been around forever and is quite a student hang-out -- favorite food: french fries smothered with cheese.

NOTE: Former Governor Walter Peterson (Repub) is introducing her as interim President of UNH -- a legend in the state (Terry thinks he voted for Clinton)

Thank Americorps -- VERY popular in New Hampshire, successful bipartisan. Thank the school, Governor Peterson, other students, other New Hampshire colleges for making Americorps such a success.

NOTE: get acknowledgements from Nick Baldick

Governor Peterson (Interim President)

Liz Purdy (President of College Democrats +
Student Senate)

IMPACT OF REPUBLICAN BUDGET ON EDUCATION

- **Denies Head Start to 180,000 children nationwide in 2002.** The successful Head Start program helped 750,000 preschool children in 1995.
 - ** The President's balanced budget would increase funding for Head Start by \$400 million, creating 32,000 new Head Start slots for children next year, and services for 50,000 more children by 2002.
 - ** The Republican plan would fund Head Start at \$500 million below the President's proposal.
- **Denies 1.1 million children help in achieving basic and advanced skills in 1996.** The Republican budget cuts Title I by \$1.1 billion, denying Title I funding for 1.1 million students in our poorest communities nationwide.
 - ** The President's balanced budget increases Title I funding by \$300 million, reducing class size, and helping as many as 300,000 more children master basic and advanced skills next year.
- **Cuts Safe and Drug Free Schools by 60%, denying more than 23 million students services that keep drugs and violence away from children, their schools, and their communities.** The Republican budget walks away from the Safe and Drug Free School state grants program, the only federal program solely dedicated to combating alcohol and drug abuse, and violent behavior in our nation's schools.
 - ** The President's balanced budget funds the Safe and Drug Free Schools program at \$500 million per year, providing safer learning environments for 39 million children in 14,575 out of 15,000 school districts nationwide.
 - ** The Republican plan would cut the program by 60% to \$200 million per year, depriving more than 23 million student services next year alone.
- **Eliminates Goals 2000, denying more than 8 million school children the opportunity to achieve high academic standards.** The Republican budget denies more than 8 million children improved education in 1996, compared with the President's balanced budget.
 - ** The President's plan increases funding for Goals 2000 to \$750 million next year, enabling communities to help all children meet higher standards.

- **Eliminates the AmeriCorps National Service program, denying nearly 50,000 young people the opportunity to serve their communities in 1996.**
 - ** The President's plan would increase funding for National Service by \$345 million next year, providing nearly 50,000 community service and college aid opportunities next year alone.
- **Denies 380,000 deserving students Pell Grant college scholarships.** The Republican budget denies about 380,000 students Pell Grants. The Republican budget also increases the Pell Grant maximum award by only \$100 from the 1995 level of \$2,340, whereas the President's balanced budget increases the maximum award to \$2,620.
 - ** The President's balanced budget would provide assistance for 800,000 more students by 2002, while the Republican budget eliminates Pell Grant opportunities for 380,000 students.
- **Cuts off Direct Lending opportunities for 2.5 million students in 1,300 institutions in 1996 alone.** The Republican conference agreement virtually eliminates the Federal Direct Student Loan program, in favor of the more costly, inefficient guaranteed loan program, by "capping" direct lending at 10% of total volume.
 - ** The Republican plan would also effectively deny students the option of adjusting their repayments based on their ability to pay, making it difficult for students to take community service jobs without fear of default. Lenders in the guaranteed loan program have no practical way to collect repayments based on the borrower's income.
 - ** Using a scoring gimmick, the Republican bill purports to save \$1 billion by capping direct lending.
- **Eliminates summer job opportunities for nearly 4 million youths over the next seven years.** The Republican cuts will prevent millions of youths from participating in meaningful summer job experiences that help prepare them to be active contributors in the workforce and the community. The Republican plan completely eliminates this program, cutting approximately 600,000 job opportunities in 1996 and nearly 4 million summer jobs by 2002.
- **Slashes employment and training programs by \$1.6 billion or 26% below the post-rescission bill 1995 level.**
- **Denies 155,000 dislocated workers assistance finding new jobs.** The Republican budget cuts funding to help dislocated workers find new jobs by \$379 million or 31% compared to the 1995 level, and by \$1.1 billion compared with the President's budget -- a 56% cut. Compared to the 1995, the Republican budget would help 155,000 fewer workers who need help getting the skills needed for jobs in the new economy due to increased corporate and defense downsizing.

12/07/95 13:02 UNH NEWS BUREAU
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

University Relations
Schofield House
Durham, New Hampshire 03824-3556
(603) 862-1460

DATE: 12/7/95

FAX MESSAGE FOR:

HRC STAFF 202-628-0804

FROM:

KIM BULLINGS

NEWS BUREAU

RESPOND? YES NO

PHONE: 862-1558

FAX: (603) 862-1188

OTHER:

PER KIRK'S REQUEST FOR UNH INFO FOR THE
FIRST LADY'S VISIT TO DURHAM 12/8.

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover): 6

IF THERE IS A PORTION OF THIS FAX MESSAGE YOU DID NOT RECEIVE,
PLEASE CONTACT US AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AT (603) 862-1460.
THANK YOU.

Founded in 1866, UNH is a public university, coeducational, residential, with approximately 10,800 undergraduates and 1,500 graduate students. Sixty percent of UNH students are from New Hampshire; thirty-nine percent are from other states; one percent of students are international.

Classes and majors: Nearly two thousand undergraduate courses are offered in one hundred majors covering the full range of academic disciplines. Interdisciplinary programs extend from international affairs to marine studies. The student/faculty ratio is 18 to 1. Seventy-five percent of UNH classes have fewer than thirty students.

Faculty: Of six hundred faculty members, ninety percent hold a doctorate or the highest degree in their field. Among the faculty are Pulitzer Prize winners, Guggenheim and Fulbright scholars, MacArthur and Kellogg fellows, National Book Award winners, and recipients of a number of other distinguished awards.

Marine programs: Drawing on the wealth of aquatic environments along New Hampshire's seacoast, UNH has developed extensive resources for marine study. Programs include a major in marine and freshwater biology, and minors in marine biology, oceanography, and ocean engineering. Students also pursue marine-related concentrations in a wide range of disciplines.

Honors Program: Enriched learning in an atmosphere of academic discovery. UNH Honors Program students participate in the mainstream of university life and benefit from the interaction that smaller groups foster.

Preprofessional programs: Medicine, health care, dentistry, law, and veterinary medicine; students are guided by advisory committees and peer mentors.

Library: One million volumes, 6,500 periodicals, and a million government documents, patents, maps, recordings, compact disks, videocassettes, and manuscripts. Computerized circulation system.

UNH by the numbers

CAMPUS AND STUDENTS *

ESTABLISHED: 1866

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES: 10,900

TYPE OF INSTITUTION: PUBLIC, COEDUCATIONAL

CAMPUS IN ACRES: 200

POPULATION OF DURHAM: 10,000

BUS RUNS TO PORTSMOUTH AND LOCAL MALLS: EVERY 30 MINUTES

DISTANCE TO PORTSMOUTH: 20 MINUTES

DISTANCE TO BEACHES: 30 MINUTES

DISTANCE TO BOSTON: 90 MINUTES

DISTANCE TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS: 90 MINUTES

PERCENT OF STUDENTS FROM OUTSIDE NEW HAMPSHIRE: 40

OTHER STATES MOST REPRESENTED: MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT,
NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY

ACADEMICS *

NUMBER OF MAJORS: 100

NUMBER OF COURSES: 2,000

NUMBER OF FACULTY MEMBERS: 870

STUDENT/FACULTY RATIO: 18 TO 1

PRIZES AWARDED TO UNH FACULTY: PULITZER PRIZE, GUGGENHEIM
FELLOWSHIP, NATIONAL BOOK AWARD, AMONG MANY OTHERS

VOLUMES IN LIBRARY: 1,000,000

NUMBER OF CAMPUS COMPUTER CENTERS: 5

NUMBER OF NATIONAL SUPERCOMPUTING SITES WITH WHICH UNH IS
AFFILIATED: 3

STUDENTS IN HONORS PROGRAM: 800

CONTRIES IN WHICH UNH STUDENTS MAY STUDY: ANY

STATES IN WHICH UNH STUDENTS MAY STUDY: ALL

NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO STUDY OVERSEAS EACH YEAR: 200

STUDENTS WHO RECEIVE FUNDING EACH YEAR FOR UNDERGRADUATE

RESEARCH PROJECTS: 100

GRADUATE SCHOOLS AT WHICH UNH STUDENTS ENROLL: HARVARD,

DARTMOUTH, CORNELL, AMONG MANY OTHERS

STUDENT LIFE *

PERCENT OF STUDENT CLUBS ENGAGED IN VOLUNTEERISM: 90

STUDENT CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS: 100

FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES: 10 AND 6, RESPECTIVELY

PERCENT OF STUDENTS IN GREEK SYSTEM: 12

NUMBER OF ON-CAMPUS MOVIE THEATRES: 2

NUMBER OF WEEKNIGHTS THE STUDENT ENTERTAINMENT CENTER OFFERS

MUSIC, POETRY, OR DANCING: 5

NUMBER OF FREE MUSICAL EVENTS OFFERED EACH YEAR: 100

NUMBER OF THEATRICAL PRODUCTIONS OFFERED EACH YEAR: 16

ATHLETICS AND RECREATION *

PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN INTRAMURALS: 70

CABINS IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS MAINTAINED BY THE UNH OUTING

CLUB: 3

MEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS: 13

WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS: 15

YEAR UNH HOCKEY/BASKETBALL ARENA OPENED: 1995

NUMBER OF UNH WOMEN'S HOCKEY TEAM MEMBERS ON THE 1994 U.S.

NATIONAL TEAM: 6

LAST YEAR THE UNH WOMEN GYMNASTS WON THE NCAA NORTHEAST
REGIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP: 1994

UNH GRADUATES NOW PLAYING IN PROFESSIONAL SPORTS: 6

FINANCIAL AID 8

PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO RECEIVE SOME FORM OF AID: 64

AMOUNT OF AID AVAILABLE FROM ALL SOURCES: \$53 MILLION

TYPES OF AID: GRANTS, LOANS, AND WORK-STUDY

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Undergraduate Admissions

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ACADEMICS

CLASSES

The student/faculty ratio is eighteen to one; classes become smaller and interaction with professors increases each year. With the University's pronounced emphasis on teaching, most undergraduate courses are taught by professors rather than graduate students. Even the most senior faculty members teach introductory courses.

A typical course load is sixteen credits, or four courses per semester.

Classes are usually fifty to eighty minutes long and meet two or three times a week. Some classes also have laboratory sections which meet for several hours a week.

FACULTY

UNH faculty members—many among the world's most distinguished scientists and researchers, poets and historians, economists and analysts—have been awarded the Pulitzer Prize and Guggenheim and Fulbright Scholarships, the MacArthur Award, the National Book Award, and the NASA Medal for Exceptional Scientific Achievement, among many other significant honors.

GENERAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

The General Education program is a foundation in the liberal arts, encouraging students to broaden their interests and engage in study beyond their major field. You'll take a range of courses covering writing skills, quantitative reasoning, science and technology, historical perspectives, foreign culture, fine arts, social science, and works of philosophy, literature, and ideas.

ADVISING

From your first semester on campus, you will have an academic adviser. In fact, when you attend orientation in the summer before your freshman year, you'll meet with an adviser.

Academic advisers assist students with course selection and program planning. Advising is offered for students who have declared a major and those who haven't yet made that decision.

WRITING AT UNH

Because writing is as important for business people and scientists as it is for authors and scholars, every UNH student completes a course in composition. Class size in all writing courses is limited to allow individual attention, and each freshman English student has frequent, one-on-one meetings with the instructor.

Opportunities for students to publish include the award-winning *New Hampshire* student newspaper, several student-produced magazines, and the UNH yearbook.

INTERNSHIPS AND WORK EXPERIENCE

On-the-job experience—from running a theatre or managing an office to conducting laboratory tests and developing space satellites—can give you a firm footing for

making career decisions.

Many UNH internships offer academic credit and some also offer pay.

Some majors require work experience or internships. For instance, almost all majors in the School of Health and Human Services involve clinical experiences. Other examples include the social work experience, the psychology internship, the journalism internship, and student teaching. A variety of other internships and field experiences are also offered through the Field Experience Office.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Des Moines, Iowa)

For Immediate Release

October 20, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT IOWA JEFFERSON-JACKSON DINNER

Veterans Memorial Auditorium
Des Moines, Iowa

9:15 P.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: I like to see a Democratic crowd just a little rowdy. (Applause.) I like to see a meeting in Iowa where we don't have to bus people in to raise a crowd. (Applause.)

I want to thank your Chair Mike Peterson for inviting me here, and give my regards to your Attorney General Tom Miller; to Treasurer Mike Fitzgerald; to your Secretary of Agriculture Dale Cochran; the Senate President Leonard Boswell; the Majority Leader Wally Horn; your House Minority Leader Dave Schraeder. And to all the other Iowans who are here. And I want to say a special word of thanks to the Iowans who have been a part of our administration -- Ruth Harkin, the President of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; Bonnie Campbell, who does a wonderful job running our Violence Against Women Office. (Applause.) Joel Hood, Rich Running and Dave O'Brien at Labor; John Miller at FEMA -- all these Iowans are doing a great job to serve the United States in the national government, and I thank them very much. (Applause.)

You know, four years ago I was here in the middle of the beginning of the presidential process. I made a courtesy call because I knew I wouldn't do very well in the Iowan caucuses. (Laughter.) I hope that it works out differently this time. (Applause.) I had the great honor of coming here to speak to your legislature, and then to come back to Ames for the Rural Conference. (Applause.) And I was very glad to do that.

I didn't exactly enjoy it, but I was deeply moved by what I saw when I came here during the floods. And I think there is something quite remarkable about this state. And you're going to have a very important role in the direction of the country for

MORE

many, many years to come. I came here because I wanted to see the Democratic Party alive and well, and I wanted to speak to what I believe we have to stand for -- clearly, unambiguously, and proudly -- and how I believe we can reach out to others to broaden our ranks and deepen our resolve.

I think we have to think first and foremost about the young people here. I'm glad to see all these students who are here. I just spoke to somewhere between 900 and 1,000 of them in the basement. (Applause.) As an old musician, let me tell you that even though I wasn't in the room, I very much enjoyed the Carroll High School Jazz Band, they did a great job. I thank them for that. (Applause.)

I want to say a special word of thanks and admiration to Senator Harkin for his friendship, his leadership, and for what he said tonight. What he said was wise and good and true. (Applause.) I want you to keep him in the Senate; we need him. We need him. America needs him. (Applause.)

You know, Tom Harkin was for balancing the budget when the other guys were still running up the debt. (Laughter.) He was for doing it in a way that honors our values and our interests. He worked with me to reduce the deficit, but to increase our investment in education, in technology, in research -- especially in medical research. He fought for the proposition that we do have certain obligations to one another in this country; that's what the Americans with Disabilities Act is really all about -- bringing out the best in everyone so that we'll all be stronger. (Applause.)

He has always been a leader in our fight against crime. And the Vice President and the Attorney General will be coming into Iowa for a violence prevention conference on Monday morning. And I honor him for having led the fight to remind us that we not only have to be strong in dealing with crime, we have to be aggressive in preventing crime. That's one of the many lessons that the majority in Congress seems to have forgotten, that Tom Harkin has not. (Applause.)

The last thing I wanted to say about the other guys in my introduction is that I was proud to see Senator Harkin invite independents and Republicans to our cause. If you think about the sharp differences in values being expressed in Washington today, we would be historically accurate to call this the Jefferson-Jackson-Abraham Lincoln-Theodore Roosevelt dinner. They were all on our side, compared to what is going on today in Washington, D.C. (Applause.)

My fellow Americans, I come to you tonight with a simple and straightforward message. You know we live in a very great country, on the edge of a new era, a new century, a new millennium, a time of great change. We are moving from an industrial age into an information and technology-driven age where even agriculture and industry will be driven by information and technology. We are moving from the Cold War to a global village where all of us will be more closely in

contact, more closely bound up. We'll have common possibilities and common vulnerabilities as we see every day with terrorism around the world and here at home.

This is a time of enormous potential, and your country is on the move. There is no nation in the world remotely as well-positioned to enable its people to fulfill their dreams and to lead the world toward peace and freedom and prosperity as the United States. But we must be true to our values, and we must have a clear vision of that future.

I ran for President in 1992 for the same reason Tom Harkin did. We thought our country was going in the wrong direction, without a clear sense of vision. I said that if I were honored by the American people with the presidency I would try to do the following things: I would try to restore the American Dream for all our people and make sure we went into the next century as the most powerful country in the world; the greatest force for peace and freedom and prosperity by having an economic policy that produced jobs and growth; that expanded the middle class and shrinks the under class; by giving us a modern government that is smaller, less bureaucratic, more entrepreneurial, but can still fulfill our fundamental responsibilities to one another; by making sure that America was still the leading nation in the world in a positive sense; and, most important of all, by being true to old-fashioned American values in this very new age of responsibility and opportunity for all, of valuing work, yes, but understanding that families count, too; and we have to help them to stay strong and be together -- (applause) -- and of a sense of community which means that we are stronger when we work together.

We're going forward or backward together, and that means we have obligations to one another. It isn't popular in Washington to talk about that today, but it is true. We have obligations to our parents when they need us and to our poor children when, through no fault their own, they need a hand up in life. We have obligations to those who are disabled or who otherwise need a helping hand who are willing to do their part. We have obligations to take off our own blinders and the chains on our own spirit, which is why I was so proud to see all those people in Washington saying in that march, I intend to take greater responsibility for myself, for my family, and for my community, but I want to reach out to you to ask you to work with me to make America a better place. (Applause.)

And my message to you is very plain and simple: This country is in better shape than it was two and a half years ago because we have worked hard to do what we said we would do. (Applause.) We still have real and significant challenges that require us to keep going in the right direction, toward a better and brighter future. And we're in the midst of a struggle in Washington that is not about balancing the budget and is far more important than economics -- that goes to the very heart of who we are as a people, what we believe and what we are willing to stand for, and what kind of America we want our children and our grandchildren to live in in the 21st century. That is what

is going on.

You know, in 1993, when we passed our economic program, in the most intense partisan environment in modern American political history, the other side said, oh, the sky will fall. There were Chicken Littles everywhere. The world will come to an end if you pass this program. A recession is just around the corner. Well, two and a half years later we have 7.5 million more jobs, 2.5 million more homeowners, a record number of new small businesses, the lowest combined rate of inflation and unemployment in 25 years. (Applause.) They were wrong and we were right. (Applause.)

Do we have more to do? Of course, we do. In any time of great change like this inequality is a danger because some people aren't very well suited to the world toward which were leaving -- toward which we're moving. And we've got to do more in the area of education and training. We've got to do more for rural areas and urban areas that have been left behind. We have got to do more to spread opportunity. But the answer is to build on the successes of the last two and a half years, not to turn around and do the wrong thing.

In the area of government, I heard the other side complain about government year in and year out and how terrible it was. Well, we didn't do that. We did something about it. I put the Vice President in charge of a reinventing government task force. Two and a half years later, we didn't just rail against the federal government. Two and a half years later there are 163,000 fewer people working for the national government. Next year it will be the smallest federal government since President Kennedy was President. And as a percentage of the federal work force, we'll be the smallest federal government since 1933. The big government myth is just that -- it's a myth. And we brought it down, the Democrats brought it down. We did it. (Applause.)

There are 16,000 fewer pages of federal regulations, hundreds of programs have been eliminated. But the most important thing is performance has been increased. Take the Small Business Administration -- a 40-percent cut in the budget, but they doubled the loan volume. More loans to women, more loans to minorities, no reduction in loans to men and, most important, no watering down of the standards for eligibility. Just a commitment to old-fashioned American entrepreneurialism. That's the kind of government we're trying to give you. (Applause.)

For the first time, we realized if we're in a global economy fighting for opportunities, we need to give small businesses a chance to sell their products and services around the world. We need to get everybody involved in having a chance to create jobs in America by relating to the rest of the world. And so, Ruth Harkin and her organization, and the Export-Import

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Bank and the Commerce Department, and the State Department, for the first time ever, are all working together to help create jobs. And 2 million -- 2 million of our 7.5 million new jobs came because of the expansion of the ability to sell American products overseas in the last two and a half years. And we should thank those people for the work they did on it.

(Applause.)

I am proud of the work the Federal Emergency Management Agency did in Iowa and in the other states of the Midwest when they had the 500-year flood. That used to be the most criticized agency in government. I did a novel thing. I appointed a qualified person to head it, not a politician. (Applause.) And people are proud of it, and Iowans remember it.

And I'll tell you something that will surprise you. Every year, Business Week -- Business Week Magazine, not an arm of our party -- (laughter) -- gives awards for outstanding performance in various areas of business. One of the awards they give is for the best consumer service and customer service over the telephone -- Federal Express, L.L. Bean -- you name it. You know who won this year? The Social Security Administration of the United States government. (Applause.)

I want you to go out on the street and tell people these things. We made big government a thing of the past. Are there still stupid regulations? Of course, there are, but at least we have a system for trying to do something about it. We are trying to make this government more entrepreneurial. But that's a lot different than turning our backs on the American people. We are not about to do that. (Applause.)

And I know we live in a time when people are more preoccupied with their own problems. But we cannot run away from the world, either. And America is safer tonight because we didn't give up our leadership, because we are in a situation where we're destroying nuclear missiles more rapidly. And for the first time since the dawn of the nuclear age, there is not a single, solitary nuclear missile pointed at an American child tonight. Not one. Not one. (Applause.) Not a single one.

We got over 170 countries to agree to indefinitely extend their commitment not to proliferate nuclear weapons. And next year, God willing, we will have a comprehensive test ban on all nuclear testing. (Applause.)

The United States is stronger when these things happen, when we work against terrorism, when we work against drug-trafficking, when we help to make peace from Northern Ireland to Haiti to Bosnia to the Middle East. We are stronger in a more peaceful world where we are living by our values and the power of our example.

But most important of all, this country is coming

MORE

together around its values again. In almost every state, believe it or not, the crime rate is down, the murder rate is down, the welfare rolls are down, the food stamp rolls are down. The teen pregnancy has dropped for two years in a row, and the poverty rate is down. America is coming back together and moving forward together. And I believe -- I believe the commitments that we have had to family-friendly policies, to community-oriented solutions to our problems have made a difference.

I think it matters that we pass the Family and Medical Leave Act so people don't lose their jobs when their children are sick. (Applause.) I think it matters that we're collecting record amounts of child support. I think it matters that we gave working families in 1993 a tax cut so that we could say, if you work 40 hours a week and you have children in your house, you should not and you will not be in poverty. We want to reward work and parenting. I believe that matters. I think it's important. (Applause.)

And, yes, I think it matters that we decided we had to give all of our young people a chance to live up to the fullest of their God-given abilities, whether it was helping more poor, little kids go into a Head Start program, or helping states that have difficulties that most Iowa school districts don't have to have smaller classes and computers in the classrooms, or making sure all the young people in this country could go to college by giving them more affordable college loans. It was the right thing to do. (Applause.)

And let me say this: What I have tried to do in this time is to always think about how this is going to impact the future -- the future of these children, the future of these young people up here. You know, there are so many controversial decisions a President has to make in a time like this. There is no way -- I'll bet you I've done four or five things that made everybody in this room mad. (Laughter). And I probably -- and I doubtless have made some mistakes. But I do show up every day -- (laughter) -- and I do work every day, and I do think about your future every day. (Applause.) Every day. Every day. (Applause.)

AUDIENCE: Four more years. Four more years.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. I'll just give you some examples. I knew that when we passed the Brady Bill and the ban on assault weapons that the NRA would be able to terrify a lot of good, God-fearing, hard-working American gun owners into thinking we were trying to take their guns away. And I knew it would hurt a lot of people who stood up for what was right. And don't kid yourself, it's one of the big reasons the Democrats lost the House.

But, you know, last year 40,000 criminals that would have been able to get guns didn't because of the Brady Bill --

MORE

40,000. (Applause.) And not a single American hunter or sportsman has lost a gun. Not a single one. And there will not be one. But there are some mean streets and some schools where some thug can't show up with an Uzi and gun down a bunch of innocent kids. And that's worth a little political heat I think. It's the right thing to do. (Applause.)

When the Food and Drug Administration came to me and they said, oh, Mr. President, we have completed our 14-year study of children smoking -- 14-month study -- and we know, we know, based on the records, that the big tobacco companies know this is hazardous to the health of young people, that they continue to advertise to young people, that 3,000 young people a day start smoking, and 1,000 of them will die sooner because of it, the conventional political advice was, for goodness sakes, you have made enough people mad, Mr. President, don't fool with this because they will take all those good, hard-working, God-fearing tobacco farmers and convince them that you want to put them in the poor house, that you're trying to have the government take over everybody's private decisions, and everybody who's against you on that will be against you, and the people that are for you will find some other reason to be against you.

That was the conventional politics. But, folks, 1,000 kids a day taking up a habit that will end their lives early. What is that worth? That's worth a lot of political heat. Think about 10, 20, 30 years from now. I want those kids to be alive in a great America of the 21st century, and I think it was the right thing to do. (Applause.)

When the First Lady went to Beijing to stand up for the rights of women and children everywhere -- (applause) -- thank you -- the conventional wisdom was, notwithstanding your ovation, that that was a bad idea. People said, well, now, look, if she goes, just the act of her going will legitimize human rights practices we don't agree with. People on the other side said, oh, oh, if she goes, and says what's true, it might offend the Chinese and we'll mess up our trade relations and will cost these few jobs.

But let me tell you something, folks. We're going to live in a world with all of these other countries. In South Asia alone, there are 77 million more -- 77 million more young boys than young girls. Why? These little girls are being killed. They're not valued as people. Boys are still thought of as more important economically and more important as human beings than girls. We can't live in a world at peace and harmony, consistent with our values, until we live in a world where women everywhere, including women here, subject to domestic violence and abuse on the street, can live in dignity and freedom and equality. We cannot do that. (Applause.)

And I just want to say one more thing. When I went to the University of Texas Monday morning, some people said,

MORE

this is a very dangerous thing for you to embrace the people that are showing up in Washington and stand up for racial reconciliation. You don't know what's going to happen there. But I know one thing. I didn't know what was going to happen there -- I thought I did; I knew that march was about the people that were showing up, not about the leaders. I knew it was about what was in people's heart on that day, not what some people had said in political speeches. (Applause.)

I knew that the same thread that's running through America that's driving down the teen pregnancy rate and the crime rate and all of these other things was running through the spirit of those people there. And it seems to me that as President, I have a responsibility to speak to that. You look around this room, you've got a fair amount of diversity. You look up in that crowd of young people you'll see a lot more. Generationally, there will be more and more and more.

In a global village, old-fashioned American values, the power of American free enterprise and technology, the power of America's example, combined with the fact that we are so diverse across racial and ethnic groups, is our meal ticket to the future. It is not only morally the right thing to do, it is a gold mine for us if we will turn away from those who would divide us. And that is why I said to -- (applause) -- that's why I said to the American people last week, every American needs to make a personal commitment that they're going to establish some sort of a personal relationship with someone of a different racial or ethnic group. And if you work with a lot of people from different groups, ask yourself if you've ever really had an honest conversation; have you ever really told anybody what you thought.

The most stunning thing to most Americans in the aftermath of the Simpson trial was all that public research saying that people from different races saw the same set of facts in a completely different light. But most of us share the same values. That's what the march proved. People showed up saying, we do have to take more responsibility for ourselves, our families and our communities, and we are going to do it, and we want to reach out to you. So we have to do that. All of you do. We have to set an example. We have to be honest with one another. We have to listen to one another. And we have got to find a way to come together. Because, I'm telling you -- if you solve this diversity problem, America, there is no stopping this country in the 21st century; it is ours to lead and to enjoy, and to profit from. (Applause.)

So that is the background. This country is on a roll. We're moving in the right direction. We have problems, we'll always have problems. We know what to do. We need to have a good economic policy, a government that works and doesn't get in our way too much, but protects our fundamental interests. We need to make sure we maintain our leadership in the world, and we need to have a set of policies as a people consistent

MORE

with our values.

Now, that is really what is going on in Washington. That's what we're debating up there today. We are not debating the balanced budget. That is not the issue. I have presented a balanced budget that Mr. Greenspan -- who was appointed by my predecessors and is a Republican -- and many others, and all the market analysts say it is a perfectly credible balanced budget. I have given them a balanced budget. This is not about balancing the budget. (Applause.) What is at stake here is what kind of people we are going to be in the 21st century; what kind of future are we going to have. And I just want to ask you a few questions.

You heard Senator Harkin talk about the Medicare cuts and how they say they want to save money, but they've actually made it harder for us to prosecute waste, fraud and abuse in Medicare. We have set records in our administration for collections of waste, fraud and abuse, and we haven't scratched the surface. And now they want to stop us. They don't think that's important.

Well, my idea of the future of America is not a Medicare program where it's easier to commit waste, fraud and abuse, but harder for a senior citizen to live from month to month because their Medicare premiums have been doubled when they can't afford to pay for it. That's not my idea of the future I think we ought to have in America. (Applause.)

The Medicaid program has not gotten as much coverage, but my idea of the future of America is not living in a country where we cut Medicaid so much we're closing more rural hospitals, we're closing inner city hospitals, we're putting unbearable burdens on our teaching hospitals and our children's hospitals, we're making it harder for poor little kids to get care.

And I'll tell you something else that's in this bill. They want to take away the money that we presently give under the Medicaid program to help the poor elderly pay their co-pays and their deductibles, people living on \$300 and \$400 a month -- so the people under this plan that are going to get hit the hardest are not the wealthiest seniors, but the poorest seniors. And a study has been put out that said as many as 1 million seniors might drop out of the Medicare system.

I don't know about you, folks, but I don't want somebody to give me a tax cut and put a million old people out of the Medicare system. That's not the America that I want to live in. I don't think it is right, and I do not support it. (Applause.)

Let me tell you -- I want to reiterate, I do support the goal of balancing the budget. I agree with them we have to

MORE

save the Medicare Trust Fund. To do it, we have to slow the rate of growth in medical inflation in Medicare and Medicaid. We don't have to take \$450 billion out of the health care system to do it.

Do you know what else is in one of those plans? They want to repeal the prohibition against spousal impoverishment. Now, that's a government phrase. Let me tell you what that means. That means if a married couple are lucky enough to be 78 or 80 years old, they've been together 50 years and they've saved their money and been frugal, one of them gets real sick and has to go to a nursing home -- which is heartbreaking enough as it is -- they want to go back to the dark, old days when the state can tell the spouse that doesn't have to go to the nursing home, we'll give you help, but only after you sell your car, your house and clean out your bank account. Now, then, we'll take your spouse in the nursing home. I don't know what you're going to do. That's not our problem. I don't know about you, folks, that is not the America that I want to live in in the 21st century. I don't believe in that. I don't believe in that. (Applause.)

Look at those young -- how many college students do we have up there? (Applause.) How many of you get student aid? (Applause.) The only thing that has grown faster than the cost of health care in the last 15 years is the cost of higher education. And yet we know we need more and more and more young people to be able to go to college and to be able to finish college.

I pledged if elected President I would provide a more efficient, more cost-effective student loan program that would get the money out quicker, that would lower the cost to students, and that would provide for easier repayment terms. I also promised to crack down on people that didn't repay their loans. We have cut the loan default rate in half by cracking down. (Applause.) But you know what else we've done? We're getting those young people their money quicker at lower cost with better repayment terms, so that young people who get out of college and don't get jobs making a lot of money can pay the loan off as a percentage of their income. And there will never, never, never, never be an incentive not to borrow the money to go to college because you can't pay it back.

Now, that's what we did. And it's a good, good thing to do. (Applause.)

Their budget limits or totally destroys, depending on which House you look at, this direct loan program. It goes back to the old way where we just shove money to the private sector, total government guarantees, no performance standards, no costs -- nothing. Raises the cost to the taxpayers and cuts out good loans to them and, for good measure, eliminates somewhere between 150,000 and 380,000 college scholarships, depending on whether the Senate or the House version passes.

I don't know about you, but the 21st century I want to live in does not include kicking middle class kids out of college, taking scholarships away from poor kids, and doing things that will not help us to build the great American Dream for all Americans. I don't want that kind of 21st century. That is not my idea of how we ought to be living. (Applause.)

I don't believe we ought to go into the 21st century gutting our budgets to protect clean air, clean water, pure food, to preserve our natural heritage, and letting the lobbyists for the biggest polluters in the country write the clean water laws. That's not my idea of the 21st century that I want. (Applause.)

I don't believe we should walk away from our crime bill, which is lowering the crime rate, and stop people from putting these police on the street, and stop communities from having prevention programs to give our children something to say yes to. I don't believe we should refuse to raise the minimum wage. That's their position. Next year it will get to a 40-year low in purchasing power if we do that. I don't believe that's right, either.

I don't believe, notwithstanding what one of your senators believes, that we should abolish AmeriCorps. It would be a terrible mistake to get rid of the national service program. (Applause.) The national service program involves young people and working with other people to solve community problems. It has no bureaucracy. It ought to be a Republican's dream. But because it involves the national government bringing people together to do something positive and good and decent to move people forward, they say, no, no, no.

That's not my idea of the 21st century. My idea of the 21st century has all young people serving their communities, working together, building this country from the grass roots up, earning their way to college and moving forward. (Applause.)

There is a provision in this budget that would allow companies who have been in deep trouble to withdraw money from their pension funds, even if it puts the retirement of their workers in trouble. Now, last December, I signed a piece of legislation that saved 8.5 million Americans' pensions, and stabilized 40 million more Americans' pensions. Do you really want me to sign a budget that would permit pension funds to be looted and have people's pensions and retirements put at risk?

AUDIENCE: Nooo.

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think that's what we ought to be doing in the 21st century.

And here's the last thing. This is the last of my Top 10 list. There are \$148 billion of new taxes, fees and

MORE

costs imposed on middle-class America and poor America in this budget, including a \$42-billion tax increase on working people with the most modest incomes in our country.

The Wall Street Journal -- again, this is not me, hardly an arm of the Democratic Party -- The Wall Street Journal yesterday reported -- The Wall Street Journal reported that if this budget passes with all of its tax cuts in it, the group of people making less than \$30,000 a year, 51 percent of the American people will have greater tax hikes than they have tax cuts. Can you believe it? Why? Ronald Reagan said that the working family tax credit was the best antipoverty program the country had ever devised. All we did was double it so people could say, if I work 40 hours a week and I've got children in my house, I will not be taxed into poverty, the tax system will lift me out of poverty. My country values my work and values my being a good parent.

I do not want to live in a country that throws people out of the middle class and puts them back in the under class, and I don't think you do, either. I don't think you do, either. (Applause.) I don't think any of you want to live in that kind of America. (Applause.)

So, look -- I'm nearly done. You don't even have to sit down. (Laughter.) I just want you to think about this. This country is on a roll. We're coming back. It's in better shape than it was two and a half years ago. The American people deserve the lion's share of the credit. But our economic policies and our social policies, and our anticrime bill and our welfare reform -- those things have all played a role. We are moving in the right direction.

And the choice now is whether we're going to be a society in which everybody has a chance to win, or become a winner-take-all country; a society where we're growing the middle class and shrinking the under class, or one in which we're kicking people out of the middle class and swelling the under class; a society in which special interest and short-term greed override the long-term concern for the welfare of all Americans.

This is a very, very great country. We are a great country. And you look at these children tonight. And when you walk out of here, I want you to keep their faces in your mind, and I want you to promise yourself that you will realize that this could be a Jefferson-Jackson-Abraham Lincoln-Theodore Roosevelt dinner. This is about American values, American interests, America's future. And I want you to promise yourself

that when you walk out of this room tonight, for the next year you are going to engage your fellow Americans in talking about these fundamental values and the fundamental vision we have for our future.

MORE

The 21st century is ours if we will simply be true to our values and follow our vision and think about these children and what kind of America we want for them.

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

END

9:55 P.M. CDT

* Some names spelled phonetically.

5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1991 Globe Newspaper Company
The Boston Globe

December 10, 1991, Tuesday, City Edition

SECTION: OP-ED; Pg. 19

LENGTH: 746 words

HEADLINE: Have the candidates influenced national policy?

BYLINE: By Robert L. Turner, Globe Staff

DATELINE: DURHAM, N.H.

BODY:

Four present or former Democratic governors are seeking the presidency, and a fifth, Mario Cuomo of New York, may join them within days.

Each one claims a long list of accomplishments within his state. But what have they done to influence national policy?

The question is significant, since all governors emphasize their dependence on Washington.

And the answer is indicative.

Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas has compiled a record of achievement on national issues unmatched by any governor, Democrat or Republican, in the last decade.

The major welfare-reform act of 1988 and the educational goals and initiatives of the last two years were adopted after heavy pushing from the governors, and in both cases Clinton was the chief pusher.

Cuomo, by contrast, has been an impressive spokesman, the most vocal defender of state and local government against the steady federal retreat. But he has little to point to in the way of progressive solutions to the nation's major problems.

Gov. Douglas Wilder of Virginia is just finishing his second year in office. He has been a regular participant in National Governors' Association meetings, but has not yet taken a leadership role.

Sen. Bob Kerrey, whose one four-year term as Nebraska governor ended in 1987, worked on some transportation issues for the NGA, but asks voters to look at his record within the state from that period.

Former two-term California Gov. Jerry Brown also refers frequently to his record in office - protecting the environment, controlling costs, appointing women and minorities, etc. - but he makes little claim to influencing national policy other than by example.

The question is most interesting as it focuses on Clinton and Cuomo - colleagues who have already sparred extensively this year.

Clinton went out of his way during an appearance at the University of New Hampshire here last week to answer criticisms from Cuomo on welfare reform - Clinton favors a stronger work component - and on Clinton's proposal for national service tied to college loans.

But in answer to a question about who had influenced national policy, Clinton was not bashful. "On things that matter . . . on those things, I've worked on harder and for a longer time than any other candidate in this race - and that includes the president of the United States."

Clinton said this comment was "not a criticism" of his competitors; "it is how things have fallen. . . . Of all those running, I'm the only one who's paid the price of time."

Clinton, though only 45, is the longest-serving governor now in office.

Cuomo, only a year behind Clinton in length of service, has hardly shirked the national scene but has taken a far different route from Clinton.

New York state is its own pulpit, and New York City is still communication central for the nation. Cuomo has had not trouble being heard. And he deserves credit as the most credible and persistent spokesman for progressive state and local governments during the years that the Reagan and Bush administrations were steadily abandoning them.

In particular, Cuomo took the lead during Reagan's second term in battling against proposals to eliminate the deductibility, on federal income tax returns, of state and local tax payments - a move that would have been a hammer blow against states and municipalities.

Cuomo was successful in that fight. But there is little he can point to in the way of substantive national policy-making. He was part of a commission that produced a thoughtful report on the economy in 1988, for instance, but as spokesman Terry Lynam said yesterday, "unfortunately, not much happened in terms of implementation."

Cuomo has been something of a loner. At most NGA meetings, he either makes a brief appearance or fails to show up at all.

Clinton's use of the NGA as a vehicle was to some extent a matter of necessity. The governor's office in Little Rock has not been a national pulpit since the segregationists vacated.

Still, Clinton has made necessity a virtue. He has pulled in bipartisan support, especially from Republican Govs. Michael Castle of Delaware on welfare and Carroll Campbell of South Carolina on education. He has helped make the NGA, not always considered a powerhouse in Washington, a force to be reckoned with on Capitol Hill.

Plenty of Republicans are aware of this performance; some are telling party leaders that they should be prepared for a vigorous fight if Clinton is the Democratic nominee.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1991 Globe Newspaper Company
The Boston Globe

December 6, 1991, Friday, City Edition

SECTION: NATIONAL/FOREIGN; Pg. 3

LENGTH: 498 words

HEADLINE: Clinton takes aim at Cuomo;
Stops short of challenging N.Y. governor to enter race

BYLINE: By Curtis Wilkie, Globe Staff

DATELINE: DURHAM, N.H.

BODY:

Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas defended his proposals on national service and on work requirements for welfare recipients yesterday against criticisms by Gov. Mario M. Cuomo of New York, but he stopped short of challenging Cuomo to enter the race for the presidential nomination.

"I don't care what he does," Clinton, who declared his candidacy for the Democratic nomination in October, said after a campaign speech on the campus of the University of New Hampshire. "He should do what he wants to do." Clinton said that while Cuomo would be a formidable candidate because of his name recognition and ability to raise money, "I wouldn't be cowed by him."

Clinton said he found the prospect of a debate with Cuomo exciting, but his exercise to engage Cuomo yesterday in the speech was not as dramatic as his campaign officials had indicated.

The two governors have sparred all year. Cuomo was critical of Clinton's role as chairman of the Democratic Leadership Council, a rump organization that was formed a few years ago to try to moderate the party's image, and after Clinton complained about the choice of New York City for the 1992 Democratic National Convention, Cuomo rebuked him.

Clinton responded yesterday to Cuomo's criticism of his proposal to offer government funds for college education in exchange for two years of national service. "I don't think it's a bunch of baloney," Clinton said, using Cuomo's expression.

Clinton said the Republican administrations had effectively wiped out student loan programs and that a new system could be funded for \$ 9 billion a year, which would be taken from the military budget.

Clinton also defended his welfare proposals and said work requirements would liberate individuals from "a demeaning, debilitating thing." Cuomo opposes workfare.

During a question-and-answer session with his audience here, another distinction between Clinton and Cuomo - the death penalty - was raised when the candidate was asked about a case in Arkansas. Clinton said he was satisfied that the condemned man, Barry Lee Fairchild, had been given "three exhaustive

hearings."

Although Clinton said he had reservations about the death penalty as a deterrent in some cases, he said, "I supported the death penalty in our state and still do." Two men have been executed during his 11 years as governor, and he said 20 more are on death row in Arkansas.

Cuomo opposes the death penalty, as do many liberal Democrats.

Despite their differences, Clinton refused during a press conference to be prodded to demand a decision on a presidential run from Cuomo. Clinton called Cuomo "a powerful spokesman for the Northeast liberal base of the party." Although he said that successful Democratic candidates in the South, the Midwest and the Western mountain states are those who advocate growth and are able to balance budgets - an allusion to Cuomo's travails with the New York budget this year - Clinton said he is "not running as a regional candidate."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 7, 1991

8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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December 5, 1991, Thursday, AM cycle

SECTION: Political News

LENGTH: 386 words

HEADLINE: Clinton Says He Won't Be Cowed By Cuomo

BYLINE: By MIKE RECHT, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: DURHAM, N.H.

BODY:

Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton served notice Thursday he's ready to take on Mario Cuomo, saying he "wouldn't be cowed" if the New York governor entered the Democratic presidential race.

Clinton said there are clear differences between himself and Cuomo, "and those differences might be sharpened if he were to get in."

Asked if he thinks Cuomo will run, Clinton said that question should be posed to Cuomo, but "I don't think a lot of these moves are for his health."

Campaigning in the state with the earliest presidential primary, Clinton said Cuomo has "the widest name recognition, the biggest pocketbooks - he could finance his campaign within his state and never have to leave."

But Clinton insisted he wasn't intimidated by such advantages.

"I don't know of anyone (of the Democratic candidates) who really wants him to run, but I certainly wouldn't be cowed by it," Clinton said. "It would be exciting to me, and I think exciting for the people of the country, to have the kind of debate we've had intermittently."

Virginia Gov. L. Douglas Wilder also was campaigning in New Hampshire on Thursday, pressing his call for a special session of Congress to deal with the nation's economic problems.

"As the state that has suffered the most, I say New Hampshire has the most to gain from fast action, and the most to lose from continued delay," Wilder said.

In a speech at the University of New Hampshire, Clinton defended his college tuition plan, which was ridiculed by Cuomo.

"I was criticized the other day, pretty steeply, by the governor of New York, who said that my plan for national service was, quote, 'a bunch of baloney,' " Clinton said.

Clinton outlined his plan for a national service trust fund for any American to borrow money for college and pay it back by giving a small percentage of income for a long period after graduation or giving two or three years of national service to the country.

"For 12 years, (presidents) Reagan and Bush have tried to make it harder and harder and harder for middle class people to get college aid," Clinton said.

The idea is to "re-create government the way it ought to work, a different system. It's more efficient, and does more good," he said.

"I don't think it's a bunch of baloney," he said to applause from about 150 students and supporters.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

7TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Greenwire

December 6, 1991

SECTION: SOCIETY AND POLITICS

LENGTH: 106 words

HEADLINE: CAMPAIGN '92: CLINTON CALLS FOR NEW ENERGY POLICY

BODY:

Gov. Bill Clinton (D-AR), Dem presidential candidate,
"called for the creation of a national energy program and for
greater use of natural gas, as well as federal funding for the
development of alternative energy sources," at the University of
New Hampshire yesterday (Manchester UNION LEADER, 12/6).

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 6, 1991



Athletics and Recreation

Intercollegiate Athletics

UNH teams compete at the NCAA division I level (I-AA in football) with league play in the Yankee Conference, North Atlantic Conference, Hockey East Association, and the Eastern College Athletic Conference. Opponents include Boston University, Maine, Boston College, Delaware, Northeastern, Providence, Massachusetts, Dartmouth, and Harvard. Many teams and individuals athletes have received regional and national recognition, and regularly compete in league and NCAA championships.

Athletic facilities include a 10,000 seat football stadium, lighted tennis courts, an indoor pool, a gymnastics training center, an indoor track, weight rooms, sports medicine center, outdoor field space, and a cross-country trail through College Woods. Just opened is a 6,000 seat hockey and basketball arena, which can also be used for concerts and other special events.

Recent athletic highlights: the football, men's soccer, and men's ice hockey teams all advanced to the NCAA tournament. In women's gymnastics, the 1994 team won both the conference and NCAA Northeast Regional title, finishing among the top twelve teams in the country. The women's ski team place eighth in the NCAA Championship.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS	
Women	Men
Basketball	Baseball
Crew	Basketball
Cross Country	Cross Country
Field Hockey	Football
Golf	Golf
Gymnastics	Ice Hockey
Ice Hockey	Lacrosse
Lacrosse	Skiing
Skiing	Soccer
Soccer	Swimming & Diving
Softball (1996)	Tennis
Swimming & Diving	Track (Indoor & Outdoor)
Tennis	
Track (Indoor & Outdoor)	
Volleyball	

Recreational Sports

The Department of Recreational Sports offers exciting opportunities for all students to participate in the

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DURHAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE
DECEMBER 8, 1995**

[Acknowledgments: former Governor Peterson, now the interim President of the university; Liz Purdy, President of the Student Senate and College Democrats]

I am delighted to be here in New Hampshire, and to have this opportunity to join you on campus. Whether you are students, faculty, administrators, or members of the Durham community, you can take pride in knowing that this institution truly represents the full diversity and possibility of America. It is a place that takes seriously the education of young people and the future they represent. And that is why, I believe, all of you have so much at stake in the political debate now taking place in Washington and across our country.

This is an unusual time in the history of America. It is a time of great change and uncertainty, a time when our world is moving from the Industrial Age to the Information Age, from the polarization of the Cold War to the new relationships forming within the global village.

It is also a time of enormous potential, particularly for America and Americans. No other nation is so well-positioned to enable its people to fulfill their dreams and to lead the world to peace, prosperity and freedom.

The critical question we face as a nation is how to tap into the potential of the greatest resource we have -- our people -- as we cope with the challenges and changes that this new era brings.

I believe that we don't just do it by talking about family values. We do it by valuing families. By valuing children. By valuing the workers who are the backbone of our economy and our society. By valuing older Americans whose wisdom and experience have helped build and sustain our nation's greatness. By valuing the institutions that are the foundation of our democracy and our way of life.

We do it by putting our values into action.

More than three years ago, my husband came to this campus to sign his filing papers for the Democratic presidential primary. He said as he campaigned in New Hampshire that he would work to make the America Dream alive and well for every citizen; to value the potential

of every person to contribute to his or her own well-being as well as our nation's well-being; to make government smaller, leaner, and more efficient; to promote policies that have allowed our economy to gain steam over the last three years so that we could expand the middle class, shrink the underclass, and produce jobs and continued growth; to restore the old-fashioned American values of hard work and responsibility and to create an economic and social climate in which individuals, families, and communities could all flourish.

Putting people first was what my husband pledged to do as President and putting people first is what he is doing today. That is why I am so proud to be here in New Hampshire today. *has done, is doing, and will do in New H.*

I am proud because I know how hard this President has worked to better the lives of all Americans and how much his Administration has accomplished.

I remember during the last campaign going with my husband to factories in this state that were on the verge of closing. Now they are open, thanks to trade and economic policies that have expanded U.S. markets, strengthened our economy and created more than 7 million new jobs, including nearly 35,000 in New Hampshire alone, most of which are in the private sector.

I remember visiting families who were in danger of losing their houses because banks were foreclosing on their mortgages. Thanks to banking reforms put in place by the Clinton Administration, America's banks are safer than they have been in years and are making loans once again to homeowners and small businesspeople who deserve a chance to own a home.

I remember meeting older Americans who pleaded with my husband to do something about health care costs because they and others like them were in the unthinkable position of having to choose between paying for prescription drugs or food on their tables.

The President did not forget these people when he got to Washington, and that is why the gloomy picture that I remember from a few years ago is much brighter today in New Hampshire and across our country.

Not only has this President reduced the federal deficit for three years in a row and reduced the size of government -- something that no other President has done since Harry Truman was in office -- he kept his word on the economic strategy he offered and the policies he fought for have empowered workers, families and businesses and lifted the fortunes of entire communities.

In New Hampshire alone:

-- the unemployment rate has dropped from 7.6 percent to 3.9 percent since my husband became President;

-- 181,000 workers are protected by the Family and Medical Leave Act;

-- home sales have increased, bankruptcy filings have dropped and so have businesses failures.

-- and, perhaps most important to those of you here this morning, 109,700 students and former students around the state are able to benefit from student loan reforms that allow for lowers interest rates and more repayment options.

Here on this campus, and at every other public education institution in our country, we can tell a lot about our national priorities and about who and what we really value as a society.

Historically, our nation has regarded education as a collective responsibility. We have understood that education was a gateway to opportunity that could make an difference in the lives of all of our people. And yet, we see that opportunity under attack. Today, there are some among us who are willing to knock down the ladders of opportunity after they, themselves, have already reached the top rung.

They seem to forget that education is not just important for acquiring facts or knowledge. It is not only important for acquiring skills to prepare oneself for the workplace. It is also about learning how to meet the challenges of one's time -- how to solve problems and adapt to new circumstances. It is about building a broader understanding of our world, and building one's capacity for tolerance and compassion and responsible behavior. It is about defining one's place in society and creating one's personal identity against the back-drop of how others have lived throughout history.

And education is not, if it ever were, a one-shot deal. There are all kinds of people in our society who need to and want to learn. They range from the very young to the very old. Instead of limiting educational opportunities for our citizens, we should be expanding them, beginning in childhood and carrying on throughout life.

Tragically, we see an attempt to retreat on our commitment to education. It is a retreat marked by a rather unusual argument. Under the skewed logic we hear, slashing education funding is for the good of our children. Somehow, in some miraculous way, we are told, cutting back on education will provide more and better opportunities than we now enjoy.

It does not help our society to deny Head Start funding to 180,000 children; to deny more than one million children in our poorest communities the help they need to achieve both basic and advanced skills; to eliminate Goals 2000 and in so doing deny more than 8 million school children the opportunity to achieve high academic standards; to deny 380,000 deserving students grants they need to help pay for college; to cut off direct lending opportunities for 2.5 million students next year alone; to deny 155,000 workers who have lost jobs the help they need in becoming skilled for new jobs.

I learned earlier today that about 64 percent of the students at UNH receive some form of financial assistance. We should not make it harder for you to get an education; we should make it easier for you to fulfill your potential as human beings and as citizens.

Let's extend a helping hand, not hold up a stop sign, to the children of working families who want to better themselves and build a better future for our country.

I also find it particularly ironic that those who say they are worried about the loss of civility and character in our society are on a crusade to cut back federal support for education and obliterate the national service program known as AmeriCorps. The program has been a success across the country, including here in New Hampshire, and I would like to thank the students who participate for their commitment to working on behalf of the less fortunate in their communities.

National service is an idea that the President turned into a program. It is built on very old-fashioned values of hard work, discipline, sacrifice and service to others. It is about rewarding people for being good citizens. But now we are telling these young men and women, who are so eager to help others, that their mission of service and caring about the larger community isn't valued much in our society.

I think it's time we stand up and say that education and service do matter. Investing in our young people and in their futures matters. My husband has shown that we can get our economic house in order without sweeping compassion and common sense out the door.

In the months ahead, as the debate over our nation's priorities reaches higher and higher pitch, I hope you will consider whether the decisions we are making as a national family are the decisions we would make within our own families.

Would we ever deny our own son or daughter the chance to learn in a nurturing pre-school environment? Would we ever want to make it harder for our own child to get or pay back a college loan? Would we ever try to limit the kind of job training available to a spouse or sibling who has been put out of work through no fault of their own?

Of course we wouldn't. But too often, when it is time to make political decisions, those good family instincts retreat. We are willing to sacrifice the very values and opportunities we claim to embrace.

Your education is one of the soundest investments your families can make. It is also one of the soundest investments our nation can make. Let's not reverse course when we have so much opportunity to move forward.

Thank you very much.

and don't leave our children behind.

of course we have to balance the budget

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**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DURHAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE
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[Acknowledgments: former Governor Peterson, now the interim President of the university; Liz Purdy, President of the Student Senate and College Democrats]

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I also find it particularly ironic that those who say they are worried about the loss of civility and character in our society are on a crusade to cut back federal support for education and obliterate the national service program known as AmeriCorps. The program has been a success across the country, including here in New Hampshire, and I would like to thank the students who participate for their commitment to working on behalf of the less fortunate in their communities.

National service is an idea that the President turned into a program. It is built on very old-fashioned values of hard work, discipline, sacrifice and service to others. It is about rewarding people for being good citizens. But now we are telling these young men and women, who are so eager to help others, that their mission of service and caring about the larger community isn't valued much in our society.

I think it's time we stand up and say that education and service do matter. Investing in our young people and in their futures matters. My husband has shown that we can get our economic house in order without sweeping compassion and common sense out the door. Of course we need to balance the budget -- but let's balance the budget in a way that puts people first and doesn't leave children behind.

In the months ahead, as the debate over our nation's priorities reaches higher and higher pitch, I hope you will consider whether the decisions we are making as a national family are the decisions we would make within our own families.

Would we ever deny our own son or daughter the chance to learn in a nurturing pre-school environment? Would we ever want to make it harder for our own child to get or pay back a college loan? Would we ever try to limit the kind of job training available to a spouse or sibling who has been put out of work through no fault of their own?

Of course we wouldn't. But too often, when it is time to make political decisions, those good family instincts retreat. We are willing to sacrifice the very values and opportunities we claim to embrace.

Your education is one of the soundest investments your families can make. It is also

one of the soundest investments our nation can make. Let's not reverse course when we have so much opportunity to move forward.

Thank you very much.

MEMORANDUM

To: Lissa
Fr: Deb
Re: President's Remarks at Jefferson-Jackson Dinner
Da: 12/7/95

The American people deserve the lion's share of the credit, but our economic policies, social policies, anti-crime bill and our welfare reform have all played a role.

JOB EXPANSION

Since 1993, we have 7.5 million more jobs, 2.5 million more homeowners, record numbers of new small businesses, and the lowest combined rate of inflation and unemployment in 25 years.

The Export-Import Bank, the Commerce Department, and the State Department are working together to help create jobs. Two million of the 7.5 million new jobs were the result of the expansion of the ability to sell American products overseas.

Last December, the President signed a piece of legislation that saved 8.5 million Americans' pensions, and stabilized 40 million more.

Republicans would refuse to raise the minimum wage.

They would abolish Americorps.

GOVERNMENT DOWNSIZING

We are trying to make the government more entrepreneurial, but that does not mean turning our backs on the American people.

There are 163,000 fewer people working for the government. Next year, this government will be the smallest since the Kennedy administration.

There are 16,000 fewer pages of federal regulations and hundreds of programs have been eliminated.

The Small Business Administration sustained a 40% budget cut, but managed to double the loan volume. They are giving more loans to women and minorities and fewer to men.

FAMILY VALUES

We passed the Family Medical Leave Act so that people do not lose their jobs when their children are sick.

We are collecting record amounts of child support.

We gave working families a tax cut in 1993. (What about 1994?)

Teen pregnancy has dropped two years in a row.

We took a stand on teen smoking and the advertisement of tobacco.

EDUCATION

Continual support for Head Start.

We cut the student loan default rate in half. Yet we are getting money to students quicker, lowering cost to them and providing easier repayment terms.

The Republican budget eliminates somewhere between 150,000 and 380,000 college scholarships.

Crime

In almost every state, the crime rate is down, the murder rate is down, welfare rolls are down, food stamp rolls are down. Poverty rate is down.

Passed the Brady Bill--ban on assault weapons. Last year, 40,000 criminals could not get guns because of the Brady Bill. Not a single American sportsman or hunter has lost one.

NON-PROLIFERATION

We got over 170 countries to agree to indefinitely extend their commitment not to proliferate nuclear weapons. Next year, we will have a comprehensive test ban on all nuclear testing.

For the first time since the dawn of the nuclear age, there is not a single nuclear missile pointed at an American child.

PEACEMAKING

We have worked against terrorism and drug-trafficking and have helped to make peace in Northern Ireland, Haiti, Bosnia and the Middle East.

MEDICARE

We've set records for collection of waste, fraud, and abuse and the Republicans want to stop us. They want to make it easier to abuse the system but harder for senior citizens to live from month to month because their Medicare premiums have been doubled when they can't afford to pay for it.

They want to repeal the prohibition against spousal impoverishment.

BUDGET

There are \$148 billion of new taxes, fees and costs imposed on middle-class America and poor America under the Republican budget--including a \$42 billion tax increase on working people with the most modest incomes in our country.

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FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY - NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION**October 16, 1995****ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON**

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for New Hampshire after the first 32 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in New Hampshire:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.6% to 3.9%.
- 34,400 new jobs added in 31 months -- after 41,500 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 28,500 new private sector jobs added in 31 months -- after 44,200 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 2,400 new manufacturing jobs added in 31 months -- after 20,000 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- New business incorporations have increased 17% per year.
- Business failures have dropped 34% per year -- after increasing 45% per year during the previous 4 years.
- Home sales have increased 25% per year.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 6% per year -- after increasing 47% per year during the previous 4 years.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 37%.
- Consumer confidence has increased 48%.

What President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of New Hampshire:

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN NEW HAMPSHIRE: The national debt will be more than \$1 trillion lower over 7 years than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$15,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in New Hampshire.

8 TIMES MORE NEW HAMPSHIRE FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 40,803 working families in New Hampshire will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 5,390 wealthiest taxpayers in New Hampshire.

TAX CUT FOR 7,247 SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 7,247 small businesses in New Hampshire are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

181,000 NEW HAMPSHIRE WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 180,513 workers in New Hampshire, and protects the jobs of 10,844 workers in New Hampshire who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

109,700 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 109,700 New Hampshire borrowers -- 76,800 current borrowers and 32,900 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from more repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

FIRST LADY HILLARY CLINTON WILL SPEAK AT UNH FRIDAY, DEC. 8

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will give an address on education at the University of New Hampshire Friday, Dec. 8, at 11:30 a.m. in Lundholm Gymnasium. The event is free and open to the UNH community, with limited public attendance. Tickets are required and no one will be admitted without one.

Tickets will be available at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, Dec. 6, from the MUB Ticket Office. The entrance to the MUB is at the rear of the building.

UNH faculty, staff and students must have a valid UNH ID.

On the day of the First Lady's appearance, Field House doors will open at 10:15 a.m. They will be closed at 11:20 a.m. Mrs. Clinton is slated to speak at 11:30.