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001. speech	re: 1996 Campaign (4 pages)	09/05/1996	Personal Misfile
002. speech	re: duplicate of 001 (4 pages)	09/05/1996	Personal Misfile
003. speech	re: duplicate of 002 (4 pages)	09/05/1996	Personal Misfile

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Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 12074

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC - University of Texas Austin 9/5/96

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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202-331-2073

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN TEXAS 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 the nation and Texas after the first 40 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

- Under the Clinton Economic Plan, the deficit will be lowered by more than \$1 trillion over 7 years -- the deficit will be cut for four years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President.
- 9.7 million new jobs created. Combined rate of unemployment and inflation at lowest level in 27 years.
- Federal government workforce will drop by 272,900 -- creating lowest workforce since the Kennedy Administration.

Improved Economic Conditions in Texas:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 7.6% to 6.1%.
- 69% more new jobs per year -- 258,308 vs. 152,550 average during the previous 4 years.
- Almost twice as many new private sector jobs per year -- 222,215 vs. 112,200 average during the previous 4 years.
- 10 times as many new manufacturing jobs per year -- 18,585 vs. 1,825 average during previous 4 years.
- Home building has increased 17% per year.
- Consumer confidence is up 74%.
- Bankruptcy filings have dropped 35% per year -- after increasing 14% per year during the previous 12 years.

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

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN TEXAS: 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 Texas.

16 TIMES MORE TEXAS FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 1,441,104 working families in Texas will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 90,111 wealthiest taxpayers in Texas.

TAX CUT FOR 98,643 SMALL BUSINESSES IN TEXAS: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 98,643 small businesses in Texas are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

2,812,000 TEXAS 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 2,812,390 workers in Texas, and protects the jobs of 168,953 workers in Texas who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

1.09 MILLION STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN TEXAS WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 1.09 million Texas borrowers -- 760,000 current borrowers and 330,000 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.

MAKING TEXAS A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE AND WORK

America Is Moving In the Right Direction Under President Clinton

- **Stronger Economy.** The combined rate of unemployment and inflation is at its lowest level since 1968.
- **9.7 Million New Jobs.** The economy has created more than 9.7 million new jobs under President Clinton. Private sector job growth rate nearly 8 times greater than during previous Administration.
- **Renewed Growth in Key Industries.** After a decade of enormous job losses in construction, manufacturing, and autos, these industries have made a remarkable recovery -- more than one million new jobs combined under President Clinton.
- **Deficit Cut in Half.** The President's economic plan will cut the deficit for four years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President -- the largest reduction in history.
- **Keeping Guns Away from Criminals.** More than 60,000 fugitives and felons blocked from buying handgun because President Clinton fought to pass the Brady Bill.
- **Safer Communities.** The crime rate is down, violent crime fell 4 percent in 1995 -- the largest decline in more than a decade, and the number of murders decreased 8 percent -- one of the largest drops in three decades.
- **Stronger Families.** Teen pregnancy is falling, the poverty rate is decreasing, and the number of people on welfare is declining.

Texas Is Moving In The Right Direction Under President Clinton

- **Unemployment Rate in Texas Has Declined from 7.6% to 6.1%.**
- **839,500 New Jobs in 39 Months -- More Than the Entire Previous Administration.**
- **Consumer Confidence Is Up 74%, After Dropping During the Prior Four Years.**
- **Crime Is Down.** In *Dallas*, the number of reported robberies fell 17% in 1995. In *Houston*, the number of reported murders dropped 16%.
- **\$15,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four in Texas** The President's economic plan is reducing the federal debt for each family of four by about \$15,000.
- **1,441,104 Working Families Receive a Tax Cut.** The President's expanded Earned Income Tax Credit is helping 1,441,104 working families make ends meet.
- **2,277 New Police Officers in Texas.** The President's Crime Bill put 2,277 new police officers on the street, strengthens drug courts helping keep adult and juvenile offenders from cycling through the legal system, and helps protect women and children from domestic violence and sexual offenders.
- **2,812,000 Workers Protected by Family and Medical Leave.** The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child or to care for a sick family member. This law covers about 2,812,000 workers in Texas.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Chicago, Illinois)

For Immediate Release

August 29, 1996

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

United Center
Chicago, Illinois

9:00 P.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, my fellow Democrats, and my fellow Americans: Thank you for your nomination. I don't know if I can find a fancy way to say this, but I accept. (Applause.)

So many -- so many have contributed to the record we have made for the American people, but one above all -- my partner, my friend, and the best Vice President in our history, Al Gore. (Applause.)

Tonight, I thank the city of Chicago, its great Mayor and its wonderful people for this magnificent convention. (Applause.) I love Chicago for many reasons -- for your powerful spirit, your sports teams, your lively politics, but most of all, for the love and light of my life, Chicago's daughter, Hillary. (Applause.)

Four years ago, you and I set forth on a journey to bring our vision to our country, to keep the American Dream alive for all who were willing to work for it, to make our American community stronger, to keep America the world's strongest force for peace and freedom and prosperity.

Four years ago, with high unemployment, stagnant wages, crime, welfare and the deficit on the rise, with a host of unmet challenges and a rising tide of cynicism, I told you about a place I was born -- and I told you that I still believed in a place called Hope. (Applause.)

Well, for four years now, to realize our vision we have pursued a simple but profound strategy -- opportunity for all, responsibility from all, a strong united American community.

Four days ago, as you were making your way here, I began a train ride to make my way to Chicago through America's heartland. I wanted to see the faces, I wanted to hear the voices of the people for whom I have worked and fought these last four years. And did I ever see them.

I met an ingenious businesswoman who was once on welfare in West Virginia; a brave police officer, shot and paralyzed, now a civic leader in Kentucky; an autoworker in Ohio once unemployed now proud to be working in the oldest auto plant in America to help make America number one in auto production again for the first time in 20 years. (Applause.) I met a grandmother fighting for her grandson's environment in Michigan. And I stood with two wonderful little children proudly reading from their favorite book, "The Little Engine that Could." (Applause.)

At every stop, large and exuberant crowds greeted me and, maybe more important, when we just rolled through little towns there were always schoolchildren there waving their American flags, all of them believing in America and its future.

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I would not have missed that trip for all the world, for that trip showed me that hope is back in America. We are on the right track to the 21st century. (Applause.)

Look at the facts, just look at the facts: 4.4 million Americans now living in a home of their own for the first time; hundreds of thousands of women have started their own new businesses. More minorities own businesses than ever before. Record numbers of new small businesses and exports.

Look at what's happened. We have the lowest combined rates of unemployment, inflation and home mortgages in 28 years. (Applause.) Look at what happened -- 10 million new jobs, over half of them high-wage jobs; 10 million workers, getting the raise they deserve with the minimum wage law; 25 million people now having protection in their health insurance because the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill says you can't lose your insurance anymore when you change jobs, even if somebody in your family has been sick; 40 million Americans with more pension security; a tax cut for 15 million of our hardest working -- hardest pressed Americans, and all small businesses; 12 million Americans -- 12 million of them -- taking advantage of the Family and Medical Leave law so they can be good parents and good workers. (Applause.)

Ten million students have saved money on their college loans. We are making our democracy work. (Applause.)

We have also passed political reform, the line-item veto, the motor voter bill, tougher registration laws for lobbyists, making Congress live under the laws they impose on the private sector, stopping unfunded mandates to state and local government. We've come a long way; we've got one more thing to do. Will you help me get campaign finance reform in the next four years? (Applause.)

We have increased our investments in research and technology. We have increased investments in breast cancer research dramatically. We are developing a supercomputer -- a supercomputer that will do more calculating in a second than a person with a hand-held calculator can do in 30,000 years. More rapid development of drugs to deal with HIV and AIDS and moving them to the market quicker have almost doubled life expectancy in only four years. And we are looking at no limit in sight to that. We'll keep going until normal life is returned to people who deal with this. (Applause.)

Our country is still the strongest force for peace and freedom on Earth. On issues that once before tore us apart, we have changed the old politics of Washington. For too long, leaders in Washington asked, who's to blame. But we asked, what are we going to do. (Applause.)

On crime -- we're putting 100,000 police on the streets. We made three strikes and you're out the law of the land. We stopped 60,000 felons, fugitives and stalkers from getting handguns under the Brady Bill. (Applause.) We banned assault rifles. We supported tougher punishment and prevention programs to keep our children from drugs and gangs and violence.

Four years now -- for four years now the crime rate in America has gone down. (Applause.)

On welfare, we worked with states to launch a quiet revolution. Today there are 1.8 million fewer people on welfare than there were the day I took the oath of office. (Applause.) We are moving people from welfare to work.

We have increased child support collections by 40 percent. The federal work force is the smallest it has been since John Kennedy. And the deficit has come down for four years

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in a row for the first time since before the Civil War, down 60 percent on the way to zero. We will do it. (Applause.)

We are on the right track to the 21st century. We are on the right track. But our work is not finished. What should we do? First, let us consider how to proceed. Again I say the question is no longer who's to blame, but what to do.

I believe that Bob Dole and Jack Kemp and Ross Perot love our country, and they have worked hard to serve it. It is legitimate, even necessary, to compare our record with theirs, our proposals for the future with theirs. And I expect them to make a vigorous effort to do the same.

But I will not attack. I will not attack them personally or permit others to do it in this party if I can prevent it. (Applause.)

My fellow Americans, this must be -- this must be a campaign of ideas, not a campaign of insults. The American people deserve it. (Applause.)

Now, here's the main idea: I love and revere the rich and proud history of America. And I am determined to take our best traditions into the future. But with all respect, we do not need to build a bridge to the past. We need to build a bridge to the future. And that is what I commit to you to do. (Applause.)

So tonight -- tonight let us resolve to build that bridge to the 21st century, to meet our challenges and protect our values. Let us build a bridge to help our parents raise their children, to help young people and adults to get the education and training they need, to make our streets safer, to help Americans succeed at home and at work, to break the cycle of poverty and dependence, to protect our environment for generations to come, and to maintain our world leadership for peace and freedom. Let us resolve to build that bridge. (Applause.)

Tonight, my fellow Americans, I ask all of our fellow citizens to join me and to join you in building that bridge to the 21st century. Four years from now, just four years from now -- think of it -- we begin a new century, full of enormous possibilities. We have to give the American people the tools they need to make the most of their God-given potential. We must make the basic bargain of opportunity and responsibility available to all Americans, not just a few. That is the promise of the Democratic Party. That is the promise of America. (Applause.)

I want to build a bridge to the 21st century in which we expand opportunity through education, where computers are as much a part of the classroom as blackboards, where highly-trained teachers demand peak performance from our students, where every eight-year-old can point to a book and say, I can read it myself. (Applause.)

By the year 2000, the single most critical thing we can do is to give every single American who wants it the chance to go to college. (Applause.) We must make two years of college just as universal in four years as a high school education is today. And we can do it. (Applause.) We can do it, and we should cut taxes to do it.

I propose a \$1,500 a year tuition tax credit for Americans, a Hope Scholarship for the first two years of college to make the typical community college education available to every American. (Applause.)

I believe every working family ought also to be able to deduct up to \$10,000 in college tuition costs per year for

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education after that. (Applause.) I believe the families of this country ought to be able to save money for college in a tax-free IRA; save it year in and year out, withdraw it for college education without penalty. (Applause.)

We should not tax middle-income Americans for the money they spend on college. We'll get the money back down the road many times over. (Applause.)

I want to say here, before I go further, that these tax cuts and every other one I mention tonight, are all fully paid for in my balanced budget plan, line by line, dime by dime. And they focus on education. (Applause.)

Now, one thing so many of our fellow Americans are learning is that education no longer stops on graduation day. I have proposed a new G.I. Bill for American Workers -- a \$2,600 grant for unemployed and underemployed Americans so that they can get the training and the skills they need to go back to work at better paying jobs -- good high-skilled jobs for a good future. (Applause.)

But we must demand excellence at every level of education. We must insist that our students learn the old basics we learned and the new basics they have to know for the next century. Tonight let us set a clear national goal: All children should be able to read on their own by the 3rd grade. (Applause.) When 40 percent of our eight-year-olds cannot read as well as they should, we have to do something. I want to send 30,000 reading specialists and national service corps members to mobilize a voluntary army of one million reading tutors for 3rd-graders all across America. (Applause.) They will teach our young children to read.

Let me say to our parents, you have to lead the way. Every tired night you spend reading a book to your child will be worth it many times over. I know that Hillary and I still talk about the books we read to Chelsea when we were so tired we could hardly stay awake. We still remember them, and more important, so does she. But we're going to help the parents of this country make every child able to read for himself or herself by the age of 8, by the 3rd grade. Do you believe we can do that? (Applause.) Will you help us do that? (Applause.)

We must give parents, all parents, the right to choose which public school their children will attend, and to let teachers form new charter schools, with a charter they can keep only if they do a good job. We must keep our schools open late so that young people have someplace to go and something to say yes to and stay off the street. (Applause.)

We must require that our students pass tough tests to keep moving up in school. A diploma has to mean something when they get out. (Applause.) We should reward teachers that are doing a good job, remove those who don't measure up. But in every case, never forget that none of us would be here tonight if it weren't for our teachers. I know I wouldn't. We ought to lift them up, not tear them down. (Applause.)

We need schools that will take our children into the next century. We need schools that are rebuilt and modernized with an unprecedented commitment from the national government to increase school construction; and with every single library and classroom in America connected to the Information Superhighway by the year 2000. (Applause.)

Now, folks, if we do these things, every 8-year-old will be able to read; every 12-year-old will be able to log in on the Internet; every 18-year-old will be able to go to college. And all Americans will have the knowledge they need to cross that bridge to the 21st century. (Applause.)

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I want to build a bridge to the 21st century in which we create a strong and growing economy, to preserve the legacy of opportunity for the next generation by balancing our budget in a way that protects our values, and ensuring that every family will be able to own and protect the value of their most important asset, their home.

Tonight let us proclaim to the American people we will balance the budget. And let us also proclaim, we will do it in a way that preserves Medicare, Medicaid, education, the environment, the integrity of our pensions, the strength of our people. (Applause.)

Now, last year, when the Republican Congress sent me a budget that violated those values and principles, I vetoed it. And I would do it again tomorrow. (Applause.) I could never allow cuts that devastate education for our children, that pollute our environment, that end the guarantee of health care for those who are served under Medicaid, that end our duty, or violate our duty to our parents through Medicare. I just couldn't do that. As long as I'm President, I'll never let it happen. (Applause.)

And it doesn't matter if they try again, as they did before, to use the blackmail threat of a shutdown of the federal government to force these things on the American people. We didn't let it happen before. We won't let it happen again. (Applause.)

Of course, there is a better answer to this dilemma. We could have the right kind of balanced budget with a new Congress -- a Democratic Congress. (Applause.)

I want to balance the budget with real cuts in government, in waste. I want a plan that invests in education, as mine does, in technology, and, yes, in research, as Christopher Reeve so powerfully reminded us we must do. (Applause.)

And my plan gives Americans tax cuts that will help our economy to grow. I want to expand IRAs so that young people can save tax-free to buy a first home. Tonight I propose a new tax cut for homeownership that says to every middle-income working family in this country, if you sell your home you will not have to pay a capital gains tax on it ever -- not ever. (Applause.) I want every American to be able to hear those beautiful words, "welcome home." (Applause.)

Let me say again, every tax cut I call for tonight is targeted; it's responsible; and it is paid for within my balanced budget plan. My tax cuts will not undermine our economy. They will speed economic growth.

We should cut taxes for the family, sending a child to college, for the worker returning to college, for the family saving to buy a home or for long-term health care, and a \$500-per-child credit for middle-income families raising their children who need help with child care and what the children will do after school. That is the right way to cut taxes -- pro-family, pro-education, pro-economic growth. (Applause.)

Now, our opponents have put forward a very different plan, a risky \$550 billion tax scheme that will force them to ask for even bigger cuts in Medicare, Medicaid, education and the environment than they passed and I vetoed last year. But even then, they will not cover the costs of their scheme, so that, even then, this plan will explode the deficit, which will increase interest rates by two percent, according to their own estimates last year. It will require huge cuts in the very investments we need to grow and to grow together, and at the same time slow down the economy.

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You know what higher interest rates mean. To you it means a higher mortgage payment, a higher car payment, a higher credit card payment. To our economy it means business people will not borrow as much money, invest as much money, create as many new jobs, create as much wealth, raise as many wages. Do we really want to make that same mistake all over again?

AUDIENCE: Noooo!

THE PRESIDENT: Do we really want to stop economic growth again?

AUDIENCE: Noooo!

THE PRESIDENT: Do we really want to start piling up another mountain of debt?

AUDIENCE: Noooo!

THE PRESIDENT: Do we want to bring back the recession of 1991 and '92?

AUDIENCE: Noooo!

THE PRESIDENT: Do we want to weaken our bridge to the 21st century?

AUDIENCE: Noooo!

THE PRESIDENT: Of course, we don't.

We have an obligation, you and I, to leave our children a legacy of opportunity, not a legacy of debt. Our budget would be balanced today, we would have a surplus today, if we didn't have to make the interest payments on the debt run up in the 12 years before the Clinton-Gore administration took office. (Applause.)

AUDIENCE: Four more years! Four more years!

THE PRESIDENT: So let me say this is one of those areas in which I respectfully disagree with my opponent. I don't believe we should bet the farm, and I certainly don't believe we should bet the country. We should stay on the right track to the 21st century. (Applause.)

Opportunity alone is not enough. I want to build an America in the 21st century in which all Americans take personal responsibility for themselves, their families, their communities, and their country. I want our nation to take responsibility to make sure that every single child can look out the window in the morning and see a whole community getting up and going to work.

We want these young people to know the thrill of the first paycheck, the challenge of starting that first business, the pride in following in a parent's footsteps. The welfare reform law I signed last week gives America a chance, but not a guarantee, to have that kind of new beginning; to have a new social bargain with the poor guaranteeing health care, child care, and nutrition for the children, but requiring able-bodied parents to work for the income.

Now I say to all of you, whether you supported the law or opposed it, but especially to those who supported it, we have a responsibility, we have a moral obligation to make sure the people who are being required to work have the opportunity to work. We must make sure the jobs are there. (Applause.)

There should be one million new jobs for welfare recipients by the year 2000. States under this law can now take the money that was spent on the welfare check and use it to help

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businesses provide paychecks. I challenge every state to do it soon.

I propose also to give businesses a tax credit for every person hired off welfare and kept employed. I propose to offer private job placement firms a bonus for every welfare recipient they place in a job who stays in it. (Applause.) And more important, I want to help communities put welfare recipients to work right now, without delay, repairing schools, making their neighborhoods clean and safe, making them shine again. There's lots of work to be done out there. Our cities can find ways to put people to work and bring dignity and strength back to these families. (Applause.)

My fellow Americans, I have spent an enormous amount of time with our dear friend the late Ron Brown, and with Secretary Kantor and others opening markets for America around the world. And I'm proud of every one we opened. But let us never forget, the greatest untapped market for American enterprise is right here in America -- in the inner cities, in the rural areas, who have not felt this recovery. With investment and business and jobs, they can become our partners in the future. And it's a great opportunity we ought not to pass up. (Applause.)

I propose more empowerment zones like the one we have right here in Chicago to draw business into poor neighborhoods. I propose more community development banks, like the South Shore Bank right here in Chicago, to help people in those neighborhoods start their own small businesses. More jobs; more incomes; new markets for America right here at home making welfare reform a reality. (Applause.)

Now, folks, you cheered -- and I thank you -- but the government can only do so much. The private sector has to provide most of these jobs. So I want to say again, tonight I challenge every business person in America who has ever complained about the failure of the welfare system to try to hire somebody off welfare, and try hard. (Applause.) Thank you.

After all, the welfare system you used to complain about is not here anymore. There is no more "who's to blame" on welfare. Now the only question is what to do. And we all have a responsibility, especially those who have criticized what was passed and who have asked for a change, and who have the ability to give poor people a chance to grow and support their families. I want to build a bridge to the 21st century that ends the permanent under class, that lifts up the poor and ends their isolation, their exile, and they're not forgotten anymore. (Applause.) Thank you.

THE AUDIENCE: Four more years! Four more years!

THE PRESIDENT: I want to build a bridge to the 21st century where our children are not killing other children anymore; where children's lives are not shattered by violence at home or in the school yard; where a generation of young people are not left to raise themselves on the streets.

With more police and punishment and prevention, the crime rate has dropped for four years in a row now. But we cannot rest, because we know it's still too high. We cannot rest until crime is a shocking exception to our daily lives, not news as usual. Will you stay with me until we reach that good day? (Applause.)

My fellow Americans, we all owe a great debt to Sarah and Jim Brady -- and I'm glad they took their wrong turn and wound up in Chicago. I was glad to see that. (Applause.) It is to them we owe the good news that 60,000 felons, fugitives, and stalkers couldn't get handguns because of the Brady Bill.

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But not a single hunter in Arkansas or New Hampshire or Illinois or anyplace else missed a hunting season.

But now I say we should extend the Brady Bill, because anyone who has committed an act of domestic violence against a spouse or a child should not buy a gun. (Applause.)

And we must ban those cop-killer bullets. They are designed for one reason only, to kill police officers. We ask the police to keep us safe. We owe it to them to help keep them safe while they do their job for us. (Applause.)

We should pass a victim's rights constitutional amendment because victims deserved to be heard, they need to know when an assailant is released. They need to know these things, and the only way to guarantee them is through a constitutional amendment.

We have made a great deal of progress. Even the crime rate among young people is finally coming down. So it is very, very painful to me that drug use among young people is up. Drugs nearly killed my brother when he was a young man. And I hate them. He fought back. He's here tonight with his wife, his little boy is here, and I'm really proud of him. (Applause.)

But I learned something -- I learned something in going through that long nightmare with our family. And I can tell you, something has happened to some of our young people -- they simply don't think these drugs are dangerous anymore, or they think the risk is acceptable. So beginning with our parents, and without regard to our party, we have to renew our energy to teach this generation of young people the hard, cold truth -- drugs are deadly, drugs are wrong, drugs can cost you your life. (Applause.)

General Barry McCaffrey, the four star General who led our fight against drugs in Latin America, now leads our crusade against drugs at home -- stopping more drugs at our borders, cracking down on those who sell them and, most important of all, pursuing a national antidrug strategy whose primary aim is to turn our children away from drugs. I call on Congress to give him every cent of funding we have requested for this strategy, and to do it now. (Applause.)

There is more we will do. We should say to parolees, we will test you for drugs; if you go back on them we will send you back to jail. We will say to gangs, we will break you with the same anti-racketeering law we used to mob bosses in jail; you're not going to kill our kids anymore or turn them into murderers before they're teenagers. (Applause.)

My fellow Americans, if we're going to build that bridge to the 21st century we have to make our children free -- free of the vice grip of guns and gangs and drugs; free to build lives of hope.

I want to build a bridge to the 21st century with a strong American community, beginning with strong families; an America where all children are cherished and protected from destructive forces, where parents can succeed at home and at work.

Everywhere I've gone in America, people come up and talk to me about their struggle with the demands of work and their desire to do a better job with their children. The very first person I ever saw fight that battle was here with me four years ago, and tonight I miss her very, very much. My irrepressible, hard-working, always optimistic mother did the best she could for her (my) brother and me, often against very stiff odds. I learned from her just how much love and determination can overcome.

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- 9 -
But from her and from our life, I also learned that no parent can do it alone. And no parent should have to. She had the kind of help every parent deserves -- from our neighbors, our friends, our teachers, our pastors, our doctors, and so many more.

You know, when I started out in public life with a lot of my friends from the Arkansas delegation down here -- (applause) -- there used to be a saying from time to time that every man who runs for public office will claim that he was born in a log cabin he built with his own hands. (Laughter.) Well, my mother knew better. And she made sure I did, too. Long before she even met Hillary, my mother knew it takes a village, and she was grateful for the support she got. (Applause.)

As Tipper Gore and Hillary said on Tuesday, we have, all of us in our administration, worked hard to support families in raising their children and succeeding at work. But we must do more. We should extend the Family and Medical Leave law to give parents some time off to take their children to regular doctor's appointments or attend those parent-teacher conferences at school. That is a key determination of their success. (Applause.)

We should pass a flex-time law that allows employees to take their overtime pay in money or in time off, depending on what's better for their family. (Applause.)

The FDA has adopted new measures to reduce advertising and sales of cigarettes to children. (Applause.) The Vice President spoke so movingly of it last night. But let me remind you, my fellow Americans, that is very much an issue in this election, because that battle is far from over, and the two candidates have different views. I pledge to America's parents that I will see this effort all the way through. (Applause.)

Working with the entertainment industry, we're giving parents the V-chip. TV shows are being rated for content so parents will be able to make a judgment about whether their small children should see them. And three hours of quality children's programming every week, on every network, are on the way. (Applause.)

The Kennedy-Kassebaum law says every American can keep his or her health insurance if they have to change jobs, even if someone in their family has been sick. That is a very important thing. But tonight we should spell out the next steps. The first thing we ought to do is to extend the benefits of health care to people who are unemployed. I propose in my balanced budget plan paid for to help unemployed families keep their health insurance for up to six months. (Applause.)

A parent may be without a job, but no child should be without a doctor. And let me say again, as the First Lady did on Tuesday, we should protect mothers and newborn babies from being forced out of the hospital in less than 48 hours. (Applause.)

We respect the individual conscience of every American on the painful issue of abortion, but believe as a matter of law that this decision should be left to a woman, her conscience, her doctor and her God. (Applause.) But abortion should not only be -- abortion should not only be safe and legal, it should be rare. That's why I helped to establish and support a national effort to reduce out-of-wedlock teen pregnancy. And that is why we must promote adoption. (Applause.)

Last week the minimum wage bill I signed contained a \$5,000 credit to families who adopt children; even more if the children have disabilities. It put an end to racial discrimination in the adoption process. It was a good thing for America. (Applause.)

MORE

My fellow Americans, already there are tens of thousands of children out there who need a good home with loving parents. I hope more of them will find it now. (Applause.)

I want to build a bridge to the 21st century with a clean and safe environment. We are making our food safer from pesticides. We're protecting our drinking water and our air from poisons. We saved Yellowstone from mining. (Applause.) We established the largest national park south of Alaska in the Mojave Desert in California. We are working to save the precious Florida Everglades. (Applause.)

And when the leaders of this Congress invited the polluters into the back room to roll back 25 years of environmental protections that both parties had always supported, I said no. (Applause.)

But we must do more. Today 10 million children live within just four miles of a toxic waste dump. We have cleaned up 197 of those dumps in the last three years, more than in the previous 12 years combined. In the next four years, we propose to clean up 500 more -- two-thirds of all that are left, and the most dangerous ones. (Applause.) Our children should grow up next to parks, not poison. (Applause.)

We should make it a crime even to attempt to pollute. We should freeze the serious polluter's property until they clean up the problems they create. (Applause.) We should make it easier for families to find out about toxic chemicals in their neighborhoods so they can do more to protect their own children. These are the things that we must do to build that bridge to the 21st century. (Applause.)

My fellow Americans, I want to build a bridge to the 21st century that makes sure we are still the nation with the world's strongest defense; that our foreign policy still advances the values of our American community in the community of nations. Our bridge to the future must include bridges to other nations, because we remain the world's indispensable nation to advance prosperity, peace and freedom, and to keep our own children safe from the dangers of terror and weapons of mass destruction.

We have helped to bring democracy to Haiti and peace to Bosnia. (Applause.) Now the peace sign on the White House lawn between the Israelis and the Palestinians must embrace more of Israel's neighbors. The deep desire for peace that Hillary and I felt when we walked the streets of Belfast and Derry must become real for all the people of Northern Ireland. (Applause.) And Cuba must finally join the community of democracies. (Applause.)

Nothing in our lifetimes has been more heartening than when people of the former Soviet Union and Central Europe broke the grip of communism. We have aided their progress and I am proud of it. And I will continue our strong partnership with a democratic Russia. (Applause.) And we will bring some of Central Europe's new democracies into NATO, so that they will never question their own freedom in the future. (Applause.)

Our American exports are at record levels. In the next four years, we have to break down even more barriers to them, reaching out to Latin America, to Africa, to other countries in Asia, making sure that our workers and our products -- the world's finest -- have the benefit of free and fair trade. (Applause.)

In the last four years, we have frozen North Korea's nuclear weapons program. And I am proud to say that tonight there is not a single Russian nuclear missile pointed at an American child. (Applause.) Now we must enforce and ratify without delay measures that further reduce nuclear arsenals,

MORE

banish poison gas, and ban nuclear tests once and for all.
(Applause.)

We have made investments, new investments, in our most important defense asset -- our magnificent men and women in uniform. (Applause.) By the year 2000 we also will have increased funding to modernize our weapons systems by 40 percent. These commitments will make sure that our military remains the best-trained, best-equipped fighting force in the entire world.
(Applause.)

We are developing a sensible national missile defense, but we must not -- not now, not by the year 2000 -- squander \$60 billion on an unproved, ineffective Star Wars program that could be obsolete tomorrow. (Applause.)

We are fighting terrorism on all fronts with a three-pronged strategy. First, we are working to rally a world coalition with zero tolerance for terrorism. Just this month I signed a law imposing harsh sanctions on foreign companies that invest in key sectors of the Iranian and Libyan economies. As long as Iran trains, supports and protects terrorists, as long as Libya refuses to give up the people who blew up Pan Am 103, they will pay a price from the United States. (Applause.)

Second, we must give law enforcement the tools they need to take the fight to terrorists. We need new laws to crack down on money laundering and to prosecute and punish those who commit violent acts against American citizens abroad; to add chemical markers or taggents to gunpowder used in bombs so we can crack the bomb makers; to extend the same power police now have against organized crime to save lives by tapping all the phones that terrorists use. Terrorists are as big a threat to our future, perhaps bigger, than organized crime. Why should we have two different standards for a common threat to the safety of America and our children? (Applause.)

We need, in short, the laws that Congress refused to pass. And I ask them again, please, as an American, not a partisan matter, pass these laws now. (Applause.)

Third, we will improve airport and air travel security. I have asked the Vice President to establish a commission and report back to me on ways to do this. But now we will install the most sophisticated bomb-detection equipment in all our major airports. We will search every airplane flying to or from America from another nation -- every flight, every cargo hold, every cabin, every time. (Applause.)

My fellow Democrats and my fellow Americans, I know that in most election seasons foreign policy is not a matter of great interest in the debates in the barbershops and the cafes of America, on the plat floors and at the bowling alleys. But there are times -- there are times when only America can make the difference between war and peace, between freedom and repression, between life and death. We cannot save all the world's children, but we can save many of them. We cannot become the world's policeman, but where our values and our interests are at stake, and where we can make a difference, we must act and we must lead. That is our job, and we are better, stronger, and safer because we are doing it. (Applause.)

My fellow Americans, let me say one last time, we can only build our bridge to the 21st century if we build it together, and if we're willing to walk arm and arm across that bridge together. I have spent so much of your time that you gave me these last four years to be your President worrying about the problems of Bosnia, the Middle East, Northern Ireland, Rwanda, Burundi. What do these places have in common? People are killing each other and butchering children because they are different from one another. They share the same piece of land,

but they are different from one another -- they hate their race, their tribe, their ethnic group, their religion.

We have seen the terrible, terrible price that people pay when they insist on fighting and killing their neighbors over their differences. In our own country we have seen America pay a terrible price for any form of discrimination. And we have seen us grow stronger as we have steadily let more and more of our hatreds and our fears go; as we have given more and more of our people the chance to live their dreams.

That is why the flame of our Statue of Liberty, like the Olympic flame carried all across America by thousands of citizen heroes, will always, always, burn brighter than the fires that burn our churches, our synagogues, our mosques. Always. (Applause.)

Look around this hall tonight, and to our fellow Americans watching on television, you look around this hall tonight -- there is every conceivable difference here among the people who are gathered. (Applause.) If we want to build that bridge to the 21st century we have to be willing to say loud and clear, if you believe in the values of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, if you're willing to work hard and play by the rules, you are part of our family and we're proud to be with you. (Applause.)

You cheer now, because you know this is true. You know this is true. When you walk out of this hall, think about it. Live by it.

We still have too many Americans who give in to their fears of those who are different from them. Not so long ago, swastikas were painted on the doors of some African American members of our Special Forces at Fort Bragg. Folks, for those of you who don't know what they do, the Special Forces are just what the name says -- they are special forces. If I walk off this stage tonight and call them on the telephone and tell them to go halfway around the world and risk their lives for you and be there by tomorrow at noon, they will do it. They do not deserve to have swastikas on their doors. (Applause.)

So look around here, look around here -- old or young, healthy as a horse or a person with a disability that hasn't kept you down, man or woman, Native American, native born, immigrant, straight or gay -- (applause) -- whatever; the test ought to be I believe in the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence. I believe in religious liberty. I believe in freedom of speech. I believe in working hard and playing by the rules. I'm showing up for work tomorrow. I'm building that bridge to the 21st century. That ought to be the test. (Applause.)

My fellow Americans, 68 nights from tonight the American people will face once again a critical moment of decision. We're going to choose the last President of the 20th century and the first President of the 21st century. (Applause.) But the real choice is not that. The real choice is whether we will build a bridge to the future or a bridge to the past; about whether we believe our best days are still out there or our best days are behind us; about whether we want a country of people all working together or one where you're on your own.

Let us commit ourselves this night to rise up and build the bridge we know we ought to build all the way to the 21st century. (Applause.) Let us have faith -- and let us have faith -- faith -- American faith that we are not leaving our greatness behind. We're going to carry it right on with us into that new century -- a century of new challenge and unlimited promise.

Let us, in short, do the work that is before us, so that when our time here is over, we will all watch the sun go

down -- as we all must -- and say truly, we have prepared our
children for the dawn.

My fellow Americans, after these four good, hard
years, I still believe in a place called Hope, a place called
America.

(Applause.) Thank you, God bless you, and good night.

END

10:05 P.M. CDT

Life begins to compute

ENIAC 'woke everybody up' 50 years ago today

COVER STORY

'We are at the Middle Ages of computers'

ENIAC started information revolution, not to mention guided missiles and Nintendo

By Andrea Stone
USA TODAY

Your pocket calculator has more brains than the first electronic computer.

But when ENIAC was unveiled at the University of Pennsylvania 50 years ago, it was at the head of the class.

The 30 foot-by-50 foot Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer was the world's

first general-purpose electronic computer. 30 tons. 18,000 vacuum tubes. 6,000 switches. 3,000 blinking lights. The inspiration for a whole genre of sci-fi movies, ENIAC switched on the computer age.

To mark today's anniversary, Vice President Gore will turn on part of ENIAC at Penn. The dusty behemoth will count to 46 and to 96 in a fraction of a second.

That doesn't seem like much when inexpensive silicon microchips, unknown in 1946, power a \$600 billion a year industry. In the USA, 40% of households own a PC, and consumers spent more on computers than color TVs in 1995.

Not surprising. Computers are constantly being improved and new uses for them being found. The new telecommunications law could encourage new technology for TV, cable, phones. The Internet? A mere infant in techno-time.

Before ENIAC's birth, "computers" were people, usually women, who used desk calculators to compute artillery shell trajectories. It took 40 hours to produce one firing table, and errors were common. Since World War II demanded more accurate figures more quickly, the military funded ENIAC to solve the problem. Though the war ended before the computer was completed, scientists during test runs did millions of calculations on thermonuclear chain reactions as part of research on the hydrogen bomb.

ENIAC "woke everybody up," says Gwen Bell, president of The Computer Museum in Boston.

Its speed made mechanical computers obsolete. Though

Even more, computers are embedded in the culture. Besides Nintendo games and movie special effects, "Just about every sector of society is being changed because of computer technology," says David Allison of the National Museum of American History. Among them:

► **World politics.** "The opening of Russia and the East Bloc had much more to do with computers and fax machines than anything else," says Gregory Farrington, dean of Penn's engineering school. "Once you start getting information to people, they start making up their minds for themselves."

That's caused a backlash, says Michael Dertouzos, head of MIT's Laboratory for Computer Science.

"Nations are beginning to be afraid of the Internet," he says. "Governments are worried they cannot control what will flow through their national boundaries."

China and Iran are trying to keep information out. Germany has moved to enforce its anti-pornography laws on-line.

► **Finance.** Digital communications networks move nearly \$2 trillion a day, making the long-touted global economy a reality. Gold transfers that once took weeks as clipper ships crossed the Atlantic Ocean now take a microsecond. If not for computers, the New York Stock Exchange would need an impractical 20,000 floor clerks to handle the half-billion shares exchanged daily.

In personal finance, automatic teller machines give new meaning to "bankers' hours," offering instant access to account information and cash at any hour. At the same time, credit and ATM cards are leading to a "cashless society."

► **Business.** Technology altered the 1950s version of the American dream. A high school diploma is no longer a ticket to the middle class. Businesses demand computer-literate workers, often college graduates.

Virtually no business can afford to operate without computers.

Retailers rely on them to control inventories, analyze revenues and market to more specialized groups of consumers. Farmers use on-line crop price quotes and weather predictions. Manufacturers rely on computers to design everything from clothing patterns to hospital beds to the Boeing 777. Automakers use them to control robotic arms and speed delivery of cars to dealers.

► **The workplace.** The very concept of "going to work" is changing. Modems have created telecommuters. They travel the information

Medicare and Medicaid, as well as traditional government jobs like the Census and tax collection, require huge amounts of information processing. Futurist David Pearce Snyder estimates the government would require 4 million employees — twice the size of today's workforce — without computers.

Government "would be so labor intensive it probably would retard the whole of the rest of the economy because government would eat up so much," he says.

Without computers to crunch numbers, Congress' ongoing budget negotiations would, if you can imagine, go even slower than they have.

Computers also have enabled the military to downsize, replacing troops with technology. Guided missiles, jet fighters and mine-detonating robots all depend on computers.

So do the satellites, radar and other sophisticated systems that can warn of impending attack. Manned space exploration would have been unthinkable without computers.

► **Personal mobility.** The automobile and the interstate system may have spurred postwar mobility, but we now follow a swifter path along the information highway.

In 1946, it took 96 seconds for operators to place a coast-to-coast phone call. Today, computers connect us in 3 seconds.

Airlines and hotels use computers to make reservations. Computers controlled 23.9 million commercial airline landings and takeoffs last year, and radar and wind shear detection systems made flying safer.

On the ground, central computers run mass transit trains in San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

Computerized highway signs warn of accidents ahead, while help is available through the automated 911 emergency response system.

Technology gives us more options. Social Security, insurance, tax and other records now go electronically where we do. So do bad credit and criminal records.

Private companies maintain huge databases of bank records. The FBI tracks criminals and their fingerprints.

While libraries aren't yet collecting cobwebs as users stay home to surf the World Wide Web, it's clear our cyberlives have only begun.

"It's still very early," says Dertouzos. "We are at the Middle Ages of computers."

Please see COVER STORY next page ►

Continued from 1A

it did not store programs, it did multiply two 6-digit numbers in half a second and hold 200 bytes of memory.

Today's computers store programs, multiply in a billionth of a second and hold billions of bytes.

But ENIAC promised an antidote to the mind-numbing drudgery of office bureaucracy.

Edue
Tech

In 1907, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. built a new office building just to house 500,000 death certificates, 700,000 accounting books and 20,000 file boxes holding 20 million insurance applications.

Social Security, established in 1935, required tracking the earnings of 26 million people. By 1940, 1 in 10 Americans was a clerical worker keeping track of paper.

Yet even IBM, which introduced the first business computer in 1954, said the world would never need more than six mainframes, huge computers used for complicated tasks.

Computers now are everywhere, in microwave ovens, washing machines, VCRs, remote TVs and cars.

highway without leaving home or the kids, detouring to order pizza or pay taxes on-line. Downtown skyscrapers grow emptier as rural states like Montana fill with telecommuters no longer tied to urban areas.

But less commuting doesn't necessarily mean more leisure time.

"It's much harder to get out and smell the flowers when you're carrying around a mobile phone, pager and laptop," says Boston computer consultant Peter Kastner.

► **Government and defense.** Republicans might disagree but computers, not Democrats, have made big government possible. The post-war growth of federal programs like

Brenda -

Call me Julie

September 1, 1996

Julie --

These Kids will be
included in Austin event.
J U Texas

I just got off the phone with the former principle of Zavala Elementary. Al Melton. (Zavala is the school where the kids will be coming from on Thursday to tour the University of Texas campus. Year of the Child - see article I faxed you) He told me more about the HOSTS program. (Helping Our Students To Succeed.) 512.451-5906 (h) 512.414-4107.(w)

According to Melton, HOSTS is a 20 year-old national, for profit corporation which helps schools establish community volunteer literacy corps who tutor children. Zavala has 200 HOSTS volunteers who were recruited through the University of Texas and area churches.

The HOSTS program has been in existence for 3 years at Zavala. They chose to target 2nd and 3rd graders and work on their reading and verbal skills. The results, according to Melton, "have been phenomenal." Four years ago only 17% of the 5th grade class passed the reading test. Last year 96% of 5th graders passed the read test. That is one of the highest scores in the city.

Melton attributes the success not only to the HOSTS program, but to Austin Interfaith -- which a group that set up program called "the Alliance of Schools." This a program in which 100 low income schools an Texas are targeted, including Zalvala. Austin Interfaith sets up home visits between teachers and parents through-out the school year, which builds a relationship of shared responsibility when it comes to educating children. Willie Bennet could tell you more about the Alliance of Schools and Austin Interfaith 512. 442-2229(h)

Another aspect to "the Village"- it is the Zavala Circle of Friends. This is a group of about 20 community volunteers who help the school principle whenever he needs it. Sometimes they help with tutoring, sometimes they help cart kids for field trips, sometimes or raise money to pay for things the school can't afford. Sort of a group of guardian angles for the principle to call on

I reconmend the First Lady refer to the above items in her speech, congratulate the groups involved; particulary the former principle, Al Melton. Willie Bennet with Austin Interfaith, Zavala Circle of Friends and the University of Texas for coming together to create a village where our students get a fighting chance to succeed.

Thanks

Margaret Justus

512.327.1243

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Date: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE**National Economic Council**TO: June

PHONE: _____

FAX: 6-5709

FROM: Chris Dorval

PHONE: 202-456-2800

FAX: 202-456-2223

PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET 5

June-

My guess is you have the paper
you need; but here is just a
little more! The President has
said it all; technology in the
classroom will certainly be something
to focus on in addition to affordability.

CD

DRAFT ONLY...STOCK SPEECH ON EDUCATION

President Harry Truman, a man remembered for the common sense of his wisdom, once said: "There is no limit to knowledge. A person learns as long as he lives." He made that remark at a time when a high school diploma was a ticket to a steady job and economic security.

Today, President Truman's observation is more relevant than ever. The jobs and the industries that are being created today often require more skills and training than a high school diploma affords. At the same time, the rising cost of college is discouraging many Americans from continuing their education.

When he came to office in 1993, President Clinton understood that education is the key to faster growth, increased productivity, and greater equality. Central to his economic plan for long term growth and prosperity is affordable education for every American.

Education has always been important. As the President says, "today education is the fault line, the great continental divide, that separates those who will prosper and those who cannot." Education endures as the link between the old economy and the challenges of the global age in which we live.

Throughout its history, America has always seized its natural advantages and put them to work. In its first two centuries, we harnessed our natural resources with our industrial resourcefulness to create the largest, most dynamic economy in the world.

But as the President noted in a speech at Princeton University: "The mind is the great natural resource of the next American century."

To that end, this Administration has invested in education as the key to unlocking opportunity for Americans on the eve of the 21st century.

And while the federal government cannot guarantee success for everyone, it can and should ensure that no one is denied a chance to gain the tools they need to compete and win in the new global economy.

The President is fighting for better educational and training opportunities for all Americans -- from Head Start and adequate school lunches to safe and drug-free schools and higher academic standards, to student loans and skill grants for disadvantaged and dislocated workers -- in order to allow young people to make the most of their lives, and to provide to every American worker the opportunity to realize the American Dream.

The President's balanced budget plan shows that we can address the nation's education and training deficit while bringing the fiscal deficit down to zero. He believes what every mother and father in this country believes -- that nothing is more critical to our nation's future than guaranteeing all Americans have the opportunities that many of us had: the chance to get the education and skills they need to navigate these changing times.

During the last three and one-half years, while bringing down the deficit by historic amounts, the President has not forgotten our commitment as a nation of opportunity. He has created programs which enable America's school children to pursue challenging academic standards; that prepare young people for further education and first jobs that lead to high-wage, high-skill careers; that allow young people to have a chance to help their communities through AmeriCorp -- and help pay for college, too; and that provide the opportunity for every American to borrow money to finance college and repay on an affordable schedule.

And he has worked tirelessly with Vice President Gore to make sure that every child has access to a computer, good software, trained teachers and the Internet. Already, his efforts are paying off in partnerships with business and school districts across America, most notably in California where nearly 50% of all schools are already wired; and in New Jersey, which hopes to connect over 1000 schools by this time next year.

But we must do even more, as America always has when we have realized that our people needed more education to get ahead. At the turn of the century, we made it the law of the land that every child must attend school and that our country would pay for it. After World War II, we decided that in order to meet the changing demands of our economy, public schools should extend from 10 to 12 years. We also passed the G.I. Bill so that more and more of our citizens could afford college.

In today's economy, 12 years of education is rarely enough. More than half of the new jobs created in the last three years have been managerial and professional jobs. Sixteen years ago, the average college graduate made 38 percent more than the average high school graduate. Today, a typical worker with a college degree makes 73 percent more than a worker with a high school diploma.

Statistics show that two years of college alone cuts that gap significantly with a 20 percent increase in annual earnings. Over their lives, people who finish two years of college earn \$250,000 more than their high school counterparts.

As the President has said, "America has the best higher education in the world. We don't need to change it -- we need to make it available for all Americans."

That is why it is time for our country to make the 12th and 14th years of education as universal to all Americans as the first 12 are today.

To meet this challenge, the Clinton Administration has put in place an unprecedented college opportunity strategy: Student loans directly to the people who need them. AmeriCorps, which by next year will have given over 65,000 young people the chance to earn their way through college by serving their country.

And he has proposed to go even further: expanding work-study so one million students can work their way through college by the year 2000. Letting people use money from their IRA to help pay for college. A \$1000 honor scholarship for the top 5 percent of high school graduates. And a call to Congress to pass a \$10,000 tax deduction to help families pay for education after high school. But we must do more, because we know our country needs every American to have at least two years of education after high school.

To cap his college opportunity strategy, the President has announced the Hope Scholarship, the capstone to making two years of college as universal as four years of high school.

The President's plan for the HOPE Scholarship is simple: We will provide a tax cut in the form of a refundable tax credit to working and middle-income families for up to two years of college tuition. The credit would provide up to \$1,500 for full time students in their first year of college, \$750 for half-time students. For students who earn a B average during their freshman year, we'll provide the same thing for a second year. While this tax credit can be used at any public or private college, it will cover the tuition at more than two thirds of the community colleges across America.

This plan is coupled with the President's prior proposal for a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 per family for tuition for college, graduate school, community college, or a certified technical program. The costs are covered in the President's balanced budget plan.

Families could choose the credit or the deduction, but not both at the same time for the same student. For either option, full assistance would be available to single tax filers with incomes of up to \$50,000, with smaller benefits available for incomes of up to \$70,000. For families, the full benefits are available for incomes of up to \$80,000, with smaller benefits available up to an income level of \$100,000.

There are three keys to why this proposal is good deal for students and for America. First, it provides access for at least the first two years of college. The financial benefits of attending college are profound, as we know.

Second, the plan provides tax relief for working and middle-income families while encouraging investment through the education of our people. This plan will encourage more Americans than ever to cultivate their education and economic potential, making it a sound investment for the future of the nation.

Third, this plan reinforces the idea that education is important for a lifetime. The tax benefits are designed to serve students of all ages in the program of the student's choosing to underscore the importance of lifelong learning.

Some have observed that this assistance covers a small share of the tuition charged by some private institutions. Yet for all families, a \$1,500 tuition tax credit can provide real relief for their family budget. Further, more than 11 million students -- 78% of the nation's collegiate student body -- attend public two year and four year campuses. For students at public institutions, a \$1,500 tax credit will cover much, if not all, of their tuition.

America is the land of opportunity. This President wants to make sure that every American for generations to come has the education and skills to thrive in the new economy. Just as there is no limit to knowledge, there should be no limit to the educational opportunity afforded every American who wants to fulfill the American Dream.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. speech	re: duplicate of 001 (4 pages)	09/05/1996	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 12074

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC - University of Texas Austin 9/5/96

2017-1164-S
rc2793

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
COLUMN FOR RELEASE SEPTEMBER 4, 1996
CREATORS SYNDICATE/TALKING IT OVER

Before this summer, the only Israelis fourteen year-old Lina had ever seen near her hometown of Jenin in the West Bank were the soldiers who patrolled the area with machine guns?. Meeting an Israeli her age, much less making friends with them seemed impossible.

But after spending three weeks with other Arab and Israeli teenagers at a campground in Maine and on a tour of Washington, D.C., Lina says she will go home with the addresses of several new Israeli friends. "They're not just soliders. They are human beings just like us. They have hearts and they feel and they don't like the situation either."

Lina is one of 170 boys and girls chosen from Israel, the Palestinian Authority (?), Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Qatar, Tunisia, Kuwait to participate in this year's Seeds of Peace program. I had the opportunity to speak and meet with these thoughtful and remarkably articulate children on Wednesday.

Seeds of Peace was started in 1993 by John Wallach, a former journalist, in response to the World Trade Center bombing. "Treaties that are signed are just pieces of paper unless the peace is real in people's hearts."

Wallach started by bringing 50 Israeli and Palestinian boys, ages 13-15 to Maine in the summer of 1993. There, the boys, most of whom had never ever met an Israeli or a Palestinian, shared bunks and meals, participated in team sports and other camp activities together. In the evenings, they held group discussions with professional moderators about politics, picking up conflict resolution and negotiating skills along the way. They learned to agree to disagree and to agree to respect each other.

By the end of the camp when they were invited to the White House for the signing of Israeli-Palestinian Peace Accord in September of the year, many of the boys had become good friends. "It was like they were practicing what we did in camp," said Yo-Yo, one of the original Israeli participants. "We had the feeling that we were showing them the way."

As Wallach hoped, Seeds of Peace has had a lasting effect on its children. Yo-Yo, who is now 17, has visited friends in Egypt and Jordan.

He is still good friends with Laith, a Palestinian he met three years ago in Maine. They have kept the lines of communication open despite the recent setbacks in the peace process. The two boys visited Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's grave together. This spring, Laith called Yo-Yo after each of

the bus bombings in Jerusalem to offer his condolences. "It makes you feel there is still hope," Yo Yo said.

Both of them returned this year as youth leaders and led discussion sessions with the younger children.

After her summer with Seeds of Peace, 16-year old Sara returned to Jordan and led a seminar on the Holocaust and World War II in response to the prevalent anti-semitism in her country.

The discussions at seeds of Peace isn't always peaceful

"Makes you see the other side in difference cultures -- same problems, basically, we want the ame things."

some things is not ral, it's a new future , we habe hope. Seeds of PEace makes hope much stronger.,

If you live in fear, if you don't live in safety, you don't enjoy the good stuff in life."

"I forget his country, I forget his nationality. I talk to him as a friends."

At dirst it was difficuilt to talk baout the past.

Second Challenge: To Provide Educational Opportunities for the New Century.

Making the Necessary Investments in Education

- Increased **Head Start** funding by almost \$800 million to provide early education to tens of thousands of additional children in need.
- Supported the development of **voluntary standards of excellence** for students while encouraging grassroots reforms to improve our schools. (Goals 2000: Educate America Act)
- Encouraged schools, colleges and employers to join in creating **school-to-work opportunities**, providing students with work-based learning and giving them new pathways from high school to good jobs and post-secondary education. (School-to-Work Opportunities Act)
- Gave schools **greater flexibility to use federal aid** and develop **effective teaching innovations** to help all students achieve their full potential. (Improving America's Schools Act)

Preparing Our Schools for the 21st Century

- Proposed a **\$2 billion Technology Literacy Challenge Fund** to help communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- Launched an **Educational Technology Initiative** to connect every classroom to the Information Superhighway and provide all students with access to computers by the dawn of the next century.
- Challenged each state to give **parents the right to choose the public school** their children will attend and to allow parents, teachers and administrators to form new charter schools.
- Proposed \$5 billion to help local communities and states rebuild our nation's schools.

Opening the Door to College

- Reformed the **student loan program**, making college more affordable this year for millions of students in the Direct Lending program and others who will have access to flexible repayment options, including pay-as-you-earn plans. (Student Loan Reform Act)

- Enabled **45,000 volunteers to earn money for college** by serving their communities and their country in the **AmeriCorps** program. (National Service Act)
- Proposed **America's Hope Scholarships** to make access to two-years of college universal by providing students with a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for full-time tuition in their first year of college and another \$1,500 credit in their second year if they work hard, stay off drugs and earn at least a B average in their first year.
- Increased the Pell Grant from \$2,300 to \$2,470 and proposed an increase to \$2,700 in 1997 during which the program will provide grants to 3.8 million students.
- Challenged Congress to make **\$10,000 of college tuition tax-deductible each year**; expand **work-study** to help 1 million young Americans work their way through college by the year 2000; provide **\$1,000 merit scholarships** for the top 5% of graduates in every high school; and increase the number of **Pell Grants** for students who need help.

RENEW OUR SCHOOLS AND OPEN WIDE THE DOORS OF COLLEGE

To Compete and Win in the New Economy

"America Reads" Challenge: To Make Sure that Every Child is Literate by the End of the 3rd Grade

The President is asking all Americans to be part of a national, bipartisan effort to make sure that every child can read independently and well by the end of third grade. Parents, community groups, religious organizations, teachers, principals, and the private sector form the backbone of this effort, to mobilize parents and volunteer tutors. To catalyze these efforts and help community leaders, parents and educators the country, the President is proposing the \$2.75 billion "America Reads" Challenge. Four Main Components of President Clinton's "America Reads" Challenge:

- Parents As First Teachers Challenge Grants -- The President proposes a Parents as First Teachers Challenge Grant Fund that invests in success by supporting effective, proven efforts that provide assistance to parents who want to help their children become successful readers by the end of the 3rd grade. \$300 million in grants will be available over 5 years to national and regional groups as well as local communities and organizations.
- America's Reading Corps: Individualized After-School and Summer Tutoring for More Than 3 Million Children in Grades K-3 Who Want and Need It -- The President's proposal provides \$2.450 billion to support tutoring efforts. \$1.45 billion in new investments over 5 years, in addition to \$1 billion already specified in President Clinton's balanced budget for National Service participants, will be directed specifically to this reading challenge.
- 30,000 Reading Specialists and Volunteer Coordinators -- would be funded to help Communities provide extra reading help before and after school and during the summers for the 20,000 schools with the greatest need -- reaching more than 3 million children.
- National Goal to Mobilize 1 Million Tutors -- In order to provide individualized tutoring to all young children who need reading assistance, the President is challenging schools, libraries, civic groups, religious institutions, other community and national organizations, the media, universities, business leaders, college work study students, millions of our nation's senior citizens, and the entire nation, to mobilize 1 million volunteers for this effort. This builds on the success of existing community tutoring programs as well as National Service programs like AmeriCorps and RSVP Senior Volunteers. 11,000 AmeriCorps members will support locally-designed reading efforts.
- Providing 1 Million 3 and 4 year olds with a Head Start -- President Clinton's balanced budget includes a major expansion of Head Start so that it can reach 1 million preschool children in 2002.
- Challenge to Private Sector -- This new "America Reads" initiative builds on Clinton Administration efforts to work with the private sector in helping our

children learn how to read, such as the "Partnership for Family Involvement in Education" and "Read*Write*Now."

Public School Choice

President Clinton believes that information, competition, and choice among public schools should be the rule, not the exception. Parents who are dissatisfied with their child's or a school's performance should have the opportunity to choose a public school that will do better. The President has challenged every State to give all parents the right to choose which public school their children will attend.

Charter Schools

The President is calling on all 50 states to enact charter school laws within 12 months. Twenty-five states currently have laws providing for the creation of charter schools -- public schools, created and managed by parents, teachers and administrators. They are held accountable for their results through a performance-based contract with a local school board, state, or other public institution.

The President will also be asking for a substantial increase in federal funding for his charter schools program, up to \$40 million annually, to help local efforts to start nearly 3,000 new charter schools over the next five years. At least three states -- Massachusetts, Michigan, and Minnesota -- have used funds from Goals 2000 to launch new charter schools.

Dramatically Expand Access To College

President Clinton is deeply committed to ensuring that all deserving students can afford to go to college, and to helping American families invest in their children's and their nation's future. That is why he will continue to block attempts to cap the Direct Lending Student Loan program, which makes college more accessible by allowing students to repay loans as a percentage of their income and by cutting out the middle man and eliminating red tape. That is also why he will block attempts to cut Pell Grant Scholarships and instead wants to increase their number and the maximum award.

He will also fight to protect the National Service program, AmeriCorps. This year, 25,000 young people can earn college money by serving their local communities.

Now, President Clinton calls for the enactment of three key initiatives to increase access to and the affordability of college education. Each of these proposals rewards responsible students and hard-working families.

- Merit Scholarships -- The President calls for the creation of the largest-ever merit-based scholarship program, rewarding the top 5% of graduates in every high school -- over 125,000 students annually -- with \$1,000 grants toward the cost of college. The scholarships, rewarding excellence and achievement, will be awarded to the top five percent of graduating students in every secondary school in the United States.

- Expansion Of Work Study -- The President proposed a dramatic expansion of the College Work Study program, from 700,000 students to over one million over the next five years. This nearly 50 percent increase will significantly expand a program that reaffirms the American ethic, rewarding hard work and helping ensure that all who want a higher education are able to afford it.
- Scholarship Increases (Pell Grants) for Lower-Income Students -- The President has also proposed that his balanced budget plan increases Pell Grants each year. Indeed, the maximum Pell Grant award will increase by 33% from fiscal 1995 to fiscal 2000. The proposed fiscal 1997 increase in the maximum award would be the largest since the implementation of the program in the 1970s.

America's Technology Literacy Challenge

Nothing is more critical to preparing our public schools for the 21st century than ensuring they have the modern technology to prepare students for the information age. The President challenges the nation to work together in a major new national effort to connect every classroom in America to the information highway and help every student become technologically literate for the 21st century. Specifically the President has four goals: (1) Provide access to modern computers for all teachers and students; (2) Connect every school in America to the Information Superhighway; (3) Develop effective software in all subject areas, and (4) Give every teacher the development they need to help students use and learn through technology.

To reach these goals the President has announced he will lead a national effort that will include the following initiatives:

- The President and Vice President will lead an effort to wire all of the nation's classrooms and libraries for computer access to the Internet by the year 2000.
- The President is calling for the creation of an Technology Literacy Challenge Fund -- a private/public partnership to help ensure that every student has adequate access to a cutting-edge computers and every teacher has the skills and software to make the best possible use of available technology.
- Challenge to educational software and entertainment leaders to produce better educational software to make learning more exciting and interesting.

School Construction Initiative

As America moves into the 21st century, our schools should too. If our schools are in no shape for future, our students won't be either. The President has proposed a school construction initiative that includes the following:

- Up to 50% Interest Subsidy for New School construction and Renovation -- The initiative will reduce interest costs on new school construction and renovation projects by up to 50%, with a sliding subsidy scale depending on need.
- \$20 billion in School Construction Spurred by \$5 billion in Federal Jump-Start Funding over 4 Years -- The interest reduction is equivalent to subsidizing \$1 out of every \$4 in construction and renovation spending. \$5 billion in Federal

funding over 4 years -- with most of the money administered by the States -- would support \$20 billion in construction and renovation. One of the key criteria in distributing funds to projects will be the extent to which the spending is incremental -- above what would have occurred without this initiative.

- Goal of 25% Increase in School Construction Over 4 Years -- National spending on school construction and renovation is currently about \$10 billion a year or \$40 billion over 4 years. By focusing on incremental or net additional construction projects, this initiative aims to ensure that at least half of the \$20 billion supported subsidies would not have otherwise occurred. This would increase school construction by at least \$10 billion to a total of \$50 billion over 4 years -- increasing school construction 25%.
- One-Time Construction Initiative Fully Paid for by One-Time Spectrum Auction -- A one-time auction of portions of the spectrum between channels 60-69 will fully fund this jump-start proposal.
- State and Local Government Maintain Responsibility and Control -- States would administer the bulk of the subsidies, while the largest school districts would apply directly to the U.S. Department Education. State participation would be voluntary.