

96 MAY 22 P5:59

May 22, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Doug Sosnik and Linda Moore, Political Affairs

SUBJECT: Dole Visit to Wisconsin

Summary. As you know, Senator Bob Dole delivered an address on welfare reform in Wisconsin yesterday. The Dole campaign was reportedly disappointed with the press his address received in Wisconsin, with your trip to the state Thursday receiving much more extensive coverage. Several television accounts noted how Dole spoke to only a 200-person invitation-only crowd and did not meet with many regular citizens. Governor Tommy Thompson (R) told the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* that he tried to dissuade Dole from coming yesterday, fearing there was not enough time to plan the visit and that the Senator's trip would get drowned out by the massive media buildup to your trip. Most of the coverage in Wisconsin focused on comparisons of Dole's proposals and yours and concluded that the differences were minor. The coverage also noted that Dole broke little new ground.

Governor Thompson. Thompson introduced Dole. In his remarks, he said that your comments praising his "Wisconsin Works" (a.k.a. "W-2") program show that you are "making a desperate attempt to get on the caboose of the welfare reform train." In response to comments by Administration officials that some elements of his plan will have to be negotiated, Thompson said: "Mr. President, ending welfare is not negotiable."

I. THE SPEECH

Proposals. In his address, Dole said he would submit a welfare reform plan early in his term that would: require able-bodied recipients to find work within two years (or less if states prefer); impose a five-year, lifetime limit on welfare payments "with few exceptions;" allow states to stop welfare payments to unmarried teen mothers; and prohibit "illegal noncitizens" from receiving benefits except in emergency situations. Dole did not call for mandatory drug testing for welfare recipients, as reports last weekend indicated he would, but instead said states should be given the option to do so. He cited a Columbia University study showing that 200,000 babies born to welfare mothers each year were exposed to drugs in the womb. (For his part, Thompson was unenthusiastic about the drug-testing provision and said that he had hoped Dole would focus more on requiring work.) Dole also said states should be able to use vouchers for infant supplies to prevent benefits from subsidizing drug or alcohol use.

Illegitimacy/Deadbeat Dads. In a portion of the speech in which he sounded a great deal like you, Dole discussed illegitimate births, which he said perpetuate "the cycle of poverty from generation to generation." Dole noted the recent survey showing that the fathers of many children born out of wedlock "prey on younger girls" and called on states to enforce statutory rape laws and make them tougher where necessary. He also said that every effort should be made to establish the paternity of children to assist in collection of support from fathers.

Attack on Waiver Approach. Dole said the Administration's approach to welfare reform requires states to play the "waiver game" and go to D.C. with "hat in hand" for approval, to fill out waiver forms that are often "hundreds of pages" in length, with turnaround times measured in years, not days. Saying "we cannot reform welfare one waiver at a time, Dole promised that "in a Dole Administration, no state will have to play the waiver game."

Credibility Attack. Dole compared your handling of welfare reform to the tornadoes in the current film "Twister," saying "it looks like a lot is happening, but in reality it's all just special effects." He said that "the American people have benefitted from the calculated cynicism" of you and your staff, saying "he's agreeing to things he'll never agree to again." He predicted that in a second Clinton Administration, "instead of trying to pre-empt Republican initiatives, [the President] will do what comes naturally -- raising our taxes again, blocking education reform, imposing more social experiments on our military, mandating more regulation, appointing more permissive judges and the rest of his sorry grab bag of liberal policies." Referring to your comments about W-2, Dole said: "When Bill Clinton hears I am coming to Wisconsin to talk about welfare reform, he suddenly decides he supports what Governor Thompson has done. If this keeps up, Bill Clinton won't have to make speeches anymore. All he'll have to do is find out my stand on an issue and say, 'Me too.'" He also used his standard line that people should elect him to fulfill your campaign promises, saying that not all of your campaign promises were bad.

Factory Tour. Prior to the address, Dole and Thompson toured the Brenner Tank, Inc. plant in Fond du Lac. Thompson signed the "Wisconsin Works" bill into law at the plant, which he hailed yesterday as the place "where welfare ended a couple of weeks ago." Thompson touts the tank company as a welfare reform success story because it has hired former AFDC recipients. Thompson and Dole were filmed eating sandwiches at a picnic table with three such former recipients, apparently for use in a campaign commercial.

II. DAY-AFTER STORIES

Milwaukee Mayor John Norquist (D) and 9 to 5 (the National Association of Working Women) have joined the list of people and groups who are lobbying the Administration to require Wisconsin to alter its "Wisconsin Works" or "W-2" program significantly before granting waivers. In a letter to you, Norquist writes that "W-2 does not end welfare. ... [I]t continues to offer cash grants. There is only one way to end welfare and that is to replace it with work. That means real jobs with real paychecks." Norquist argues that W-2 would fail to make work pay for all of its participants, that it would give recipients with subsidized jobs better health care benefits than those who are employed and that it would "perpetuate

the massive bureaucracy of the current welfare system." Noting that Dole and Governor Tommy Thompson (R) continue to back five years of cash grants, Norquist says "the answer ought to be zero years."

Objecting along different lines was Ellen Bravo of 9 to 5. She and several 9 to 5 members who are former welfare recipients met with the Vice President on Monday to lobby against the W-2 waivers. Bravo said yesterday that "President Clinton talk[s] about the need to protect children. But these reforms are going to hurt children." Meanwhile, the Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel reported today that nearly 1,400 Milwaukee County families participating in the state's Pay for Performance pilot program lost their entire AFDC grant for May because they did not meet the program's work requirements. Under Pay for Performance, AFDC recipients are required to work or participate in work-related activities and failure to participate in at least 75% of the assigned hours can result in termination of benefits. A clip is attached.

Dole says * Clinton's a 'me too' guy

A stop in Fond du Lac WI
to talk up welfare plan State
P-1A Jour. 5/22

By Jeff Mayers

State government reporter

FOND DU LAC — GOP presidential candidate Bob Dole, hoping to take ownership of the welfare issue, chided Democratic President Bill Clinton on Tuesday for a cynical "me too" campaign designed to fool voters.

Dole told a small partisan audience and a phalanx of national media that he — not Clinton — can be trusted to bring about "real welfare reform."

Dole portrayed remarks in which Clinton gave his blessing to GOP Gov. Tommy Thompson's plan to end welfare in Wisconsin as an election-year conversion that may not hold up when it comes to the details.

"If this keeps up, Bill Clinton won't have to make speeches anymore. All he'll have to do is find out my stand on an issue and just stand up and say, 'Oh, me too, me too,'" Dole said at the town Ramada Hotel.

So often President Clinton's statements are like the tornadoes in the movie "Twister" — it looks like a lot is happening but in reality it's all just special effects."

Dole's visit to Fond du Lac was first designed to steal some attention from Clinton's visit to the state on Thursday. Clinton is coming to Milwaukee for talks with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, but critics say the event is a thinly veiled campaign appearance in a Midwestern swing state with a strong German heritage.

Wisconsin has 11 electoral votes and could go either way in November.

After Clinton stole some of Dole's thunder by endorsing the broad concepts of Thompson's W-2 plan on Saturday, Dole's visit became a Republican mission to try to set the record straight.

Republicans tried to make hay out of Clinton administration cautions that Clinton hadn't endorsed every facet of Thompson's controversial plan, which child advocates fear would hurt families.

Clinton administration officials say some waivers will have to be negotiated with Wisconsin.

Thompson said Clinton was "making a desperate attempt to get on the caboose of the welfare reform train."

Thompson, referring to indications from the Clinton administration that some elements of his plan will have to be negotiated before federal approval is granted, drew a political line in the sand. "Mr. President," Thompson said, "ending welfare is not negotiable."

"Somebody needs to inform Tommy Thompson that he is not president of the United States," shot back Wisconsin Democratic Party Chairman Mark Sostarich. "He needs to work with the president of the United States rather than challenge him on political grounds."

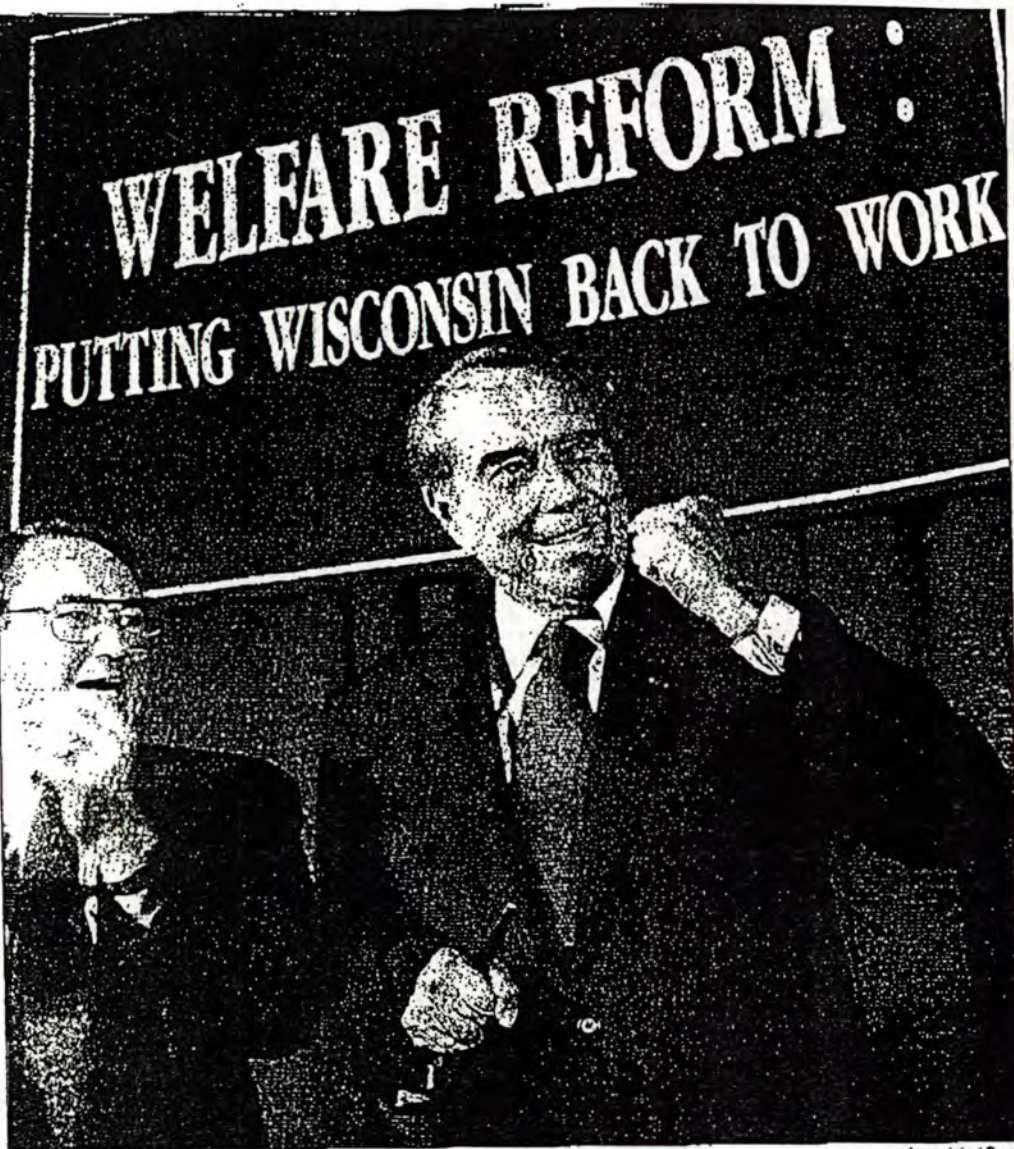
Sostarich said Dole's criticisms were mere "political posturing" and said Clinton has

done more to change welfare in four years than Dole has in 35 years in Congress. He cited 61 federal welfare waivers granted to 38 states. He said Clinton likes most of W-2 but will work to add a safety net for children.

But Dole said 18 other states are waiting for 27 welfare waivers and called on Clinton to sign them to prove his commitment.

Before the speech, Dole and Thompson visited the Brenner Tank manufacturing facility in Fond du Lac to highlight the welfare-to-jobs philosophy that Thompson has parlayed into a national reputation as a social policy innovator.

Dole and Thompson had a box lunch with several former welfare recipients at the plant.

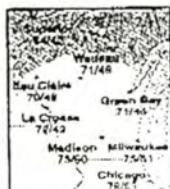


Associated Press

Republican presidential hopeful Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas stands with Gov. Tommy Thompson in Fond du Lac Tuesday before speaking to a group of business leaders about welfare reform.

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Madison Forecast:
Today: Partly cloudy

FOCUS: ROAD CONS

DOT plans construction proje

6-year program for regional

By Roger A. Gribble
Wisconsin State Journal

The state Department of Transportation's six-year highway improvement plan for southwest Wisconsin consists of 239 state highway and bridge improvement projects.

Twenty-seven projects, including current ones already in progress, are planned for Dane County, the department said. Tom Carlsen, District 1 director, plans to...

Clinton dust greet Dole in Dairyland

By Ronald Brownstein
Los Angeles Times

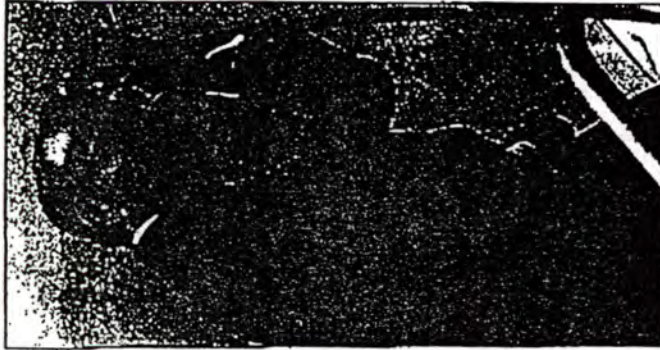
5-22-96

WASHINGTON — When Bob Dole arrives in Fond du Lac, Wis., today to praise Gov. Tommy Thompson's welfare reform plan and unveil his own proposals for nationwide revisions, the welcome mat at the airport might as well read: Bill Clinton was here.

It's a sign Dole, the presumptive Republican presidential nominee, is encountering with growing regularity. To the increasing anger of Republicans, Clinton has established a pattern of pre-empting or co-opting ideas that the GOP had hoped would clearly define the presidential campaign.

From repealing the 1993 gas tax increase to imposing new limits on death row appeals and repealing same-sex marriages, Clinton has frustrated Dole's efforts to draw a sharp contrast by repeatedly agreeing with his challenger. The latest example came last Saturday when Clinton praised the plan to

Continued on
Back Page



Sen. Bob Dole looks back toward the press as he boards his plane to depart Tampa Monday. Today he travels to Fond du Lac.

Front Page CAP TIMES
made in WI

Dole

Continued from Page 1A

Thompson's plan to replace welfare with a mandatory work program — a plan that many liberals goes too far in retrenching protections for poor children.

Dole is expected to make a bid Tuesday to wrest the momentum in the welfare debate away from Clinton by calling for mandatory drug testing of welfare recipients. Although Dole on Monday deflected questions about his plan, campaign aides confirmed that the drug-testing proposal was in the text of his Wisconsin speech and that he was expected to keep it in.

Regardless, Clinton's strategy of embracing GOP initiatives so far has been an enormous success. It has allowed the president, in most instances, to shift attention

toward the areas where he wants to establish contrasts, such as raising the minimum wage.

It also has sparked a rising chorus of condemnation from Republicans, accusing the president of unbridled opportunism. On Monday, Dole charged Clinton with "petty theft" in appropriating GOP ideas.

Frustrated Republican strategists say that over time, Clinton's shifts may reopen old questions about his character and commitment to principle.

"There is a cynicism about the Clinton campaign that dares the American people to hold him to a standard of consistency," said New Hampshire Gov. Stephen E. Merrill, the general chairman of Dole's campaign. "Bill Clinton runs the risk that people will say, 'This man doesn't stand for anything.'"

But White House aides argue that the president's maneuvers demonstrate not opportunism, but a return to the centrist New Demo-

cratic principles on which he campaigned in 1992.

Dole's campaign is divided over how to respond to Clinton's shifts toward the center, one well-placed source said. One camp has argued for moving to places Clinton cannot follow by emphasizing starkly conservative positions — such as ending affirmative action. Other aides worry that Dole could marginalize himself by seeking to constantly outflank Clinton on the right; they prefer to focus on challenging Clinton's sincerity.

Despite the GOP protests, Clinton isn't merely slapping the presidential seal on the GOP agenda. The more precise pattern is that he is making extraordinary efforts to control which issues will be the points of conflict.

On the issues Dole wants to emphasize, Clinton has stretched his New Democratic principles as far as he can to minimize the differences. But on battlefields of his own choosing, Clinton has shown no hesitation about clashing with Republicans.

WI CAP Times 5/2 p. 8A

Dole drives for Dairyland vote

In Fond du Lac, candidate tries to gain upper hand on welfare

By Elizabeth Shogren

Los Angeles Times

FOND DU LAC — Republican presidential candidate Bob Dole urged states Tuesday to toughen statutory rape laws to decrease teen pregnancy and said the federal government should give states the freedom to require drug testing for welfare recipients.

But in another example of the continued difficulty Dole has had finding ways to draw sharp distinctions with President Clinton, White House officials quickly responded that they already have

begun authorizing states to perform drug tests if they wish.

Dole's proposal, most of which repeated the Republican welfare reform plan that passed Congress late last year but was vetoed by Clinton, was rolled out during a major speech on welfare reform here in Wisconsin, which has one of the nation's most dramatic welfare overhaul plans.

"Four years ago, candidate Clinton came to Wisconsin and promised to end welfare as we know it," Dole said, speaking to about 200 local business leaders at a luncheon. "As we have seen time and time again, however, the words of candidate Clinton bear no relation to the actions of President Clinton."

Dole, who received warm applause from a friendly audience, pledged that if elected he would send to Congress early next year a plan to set a five-year lifetime limit on welfare benefits and give states broad flexibility to design their own programs. "We don't need four more years of broken promises," Dole said. "We need a president who will sign a genuine welfare reform package."

Before his speech Dole met with some former welfare recipients who are now working at Brenner Tank Inc., which manu-

factures stainless steel storage tanks.

Sitting at a rough wooden picnic table, he chatted with former welfare recipients and ate ham and cheese sandwiches. One of his lunch partners, Lisa Miesner, bragged about how great she felt after completing her first pay period at Brenner "when my check said Brenner Tank and not State of Wisconsin."

Dole and Clinton have been jockeying aggressively for the front position on welfare reform over recent weeks. In his Saturday radio address, Clinton preempted Dole's campaign event and stole headlines by praising Wisconsin's radical plan to dismantle the 60-year-old system of cash assistance for the poor and replace it with a program that requires everyone to work.

Two weeks earlier, Clinton announced a four-part initiative to crack down on teenage pregnancy by ensuring that teenage mothers finish school and stay at home.

Dole's speech was an effort to differentiate himself from Clinton on the issue and stake his clear claim to the political high ground.

He blamed Clinton for continuing the welfare system that has created an "epidemic of violence" and a "plague of illegitimacy."

"If some enemy of our country wanted to undermine the fabric of American society, it could not inflict anything upon us worse than the welfare system we have inflicted on ourselves," Dole said.

But Dole has been hampered in his attempt to offer new ideas on welfare reform because he is committed to giving states authority

over their own welfare programs. Because of that the most he could do in his speech was to urge state to take action.

He called on governors to "enforce the statutory rape laws you already have on your books. Make them stronger where they ought to be stronger." Advocates of increased enforcement of statutory rape laws point to studies indicating that in as many as half of the pregnancies of girls 17 and younger, the men are older than 20. In many cases the relationships are exploitative, they argue.

"Solving the welfare problem must include ending the epidemic of sexual predators," Dole said.

On drug testing, at least some Dole advisers had debated a tougher proposal that would mandate that states test welfare recipients for drugs. Although several news organizations had reported that Dole would accept that proposal, he did not do so and aides said Tuesday he never intended to.

Instead, Dole simply suggested that states should "have the right to require drug testing."

The Department of Health and Human Services estimates that 10 percent of all adult welfare recipients are somewhat impaired by their drug use and another 5 percent are significantly impaired.

Already one state, South Carolina, has received federal permission to test welfare recipients randomly for drugs. A similar proposal from Kansas is under consideration.

White House officials were quick to point to those states as proof that they were already doing what Dole advocates.

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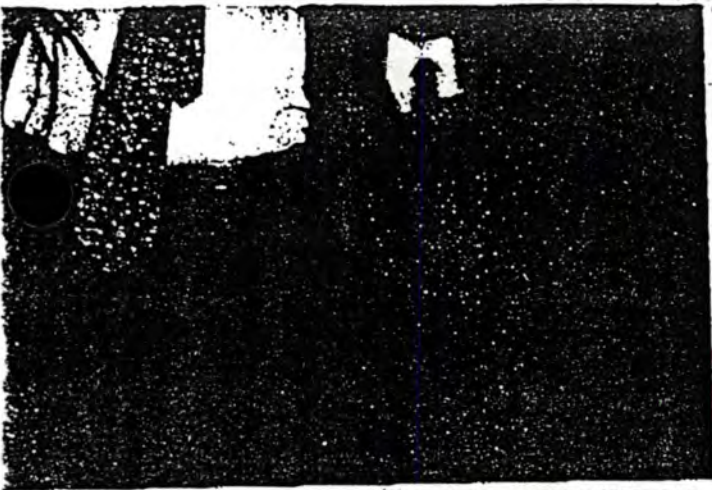
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DALE GULDAN/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

ner as a "back-to-work and off-welfare success story" on Tuesday took a job with Brenner Tank, shared the stage with Thompson during Dole's campaign speech.

ntinel, Thompson said he to dissuade Dole from g to Wisconsin on Tues- Thompson said he didn't there was enough time to he visit, and that he feared coverage would get lost in massive media buildup to historic joint visit to Mil- ee by Clinton and German cellor Helmut Kohl on day.

just didn't think it was the it," Thompson said. "We're coming."

nd Thompson declared the a success, saying, "I don't Bob Dole could have got- anything more out of any- than he did today in Wis- in."

n his flight to Wisconsin Washington, Dole was ac- companied by Thompson and time friend and Republican y leader Michael Grebe. e in the state, Dole also vis- Brenner Tank in Oshkosh, a pany that has participated hompson's W-2 prototype York Not Welfare — and ted workers and former e are recipients employed

n his speech, Dole assailed legacy of Great Society lib- ism and the "killing com- ision of the welfare state." He used Clinton of "four years roken promises" and sug- ed that one reason to vote Dole would be to keep Clin- 's "New Democrat" omises.

"Some of them weren't bad," Dole said.

The proposals

How the welfare reform proposals of Bob Dole and President Clinton compare:

Dole

- Require able-bodied** welfare recipi- ents to find work within two years, or a shorter period of time if the state desires.
- Allow states** to deny welfare to recipients who test positive for drug abuse.
- Give states power** to halt cash welfare payments to unmarried teenagers who have children while on welfare.
- Impose a five-year lifetime limit** on welfare payments, with exceptions for those unable to work.
- Deny all** but emergency medical services to illegal immigrants.
- Establish a uniform tracking system** to enforce child support payments nationwide.

Clinton

- Require able-bodied** parents with needy children to find work within two years or lose their benefits.
- Provide child care programs** to help low-income parents on welfare find a job or keep one.
- Give states financial incentives** to move families from welfare to work.
- Maintain a flexible funding structure** for states to continue meeting their welfare caseloads when economic downturns cause more fami- lies to seek assistance.
- Revoke driver's and professional licenses** for parents who refuse to pay child support.
- Improve interstate laws** to find delinquent child-support payers.

1,400 county families lose AFDC grants for month

Benefits are cut because adults didn't meet work rules under state program

BY GRETCHEN SCHULDT
AND MARGO HUSTON
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Nearly 1,400 Milwaukee County families lost their entire AFDC grants for May because adult recipients did not meet their obligations under the state's new Pay for Performance program, county officials said Tuesday.

The 1,390 families whose en- tire grants were cut — about 13% of the 10,965 families par- ticipating in Pay for Perfor- mance — include about 2,780 children. Countywide, 1,606 families were sanctioned in May, the first cuts under the program, which took effect in March.

Under Pay for Performance, recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children are required to work or participate in approved work-related activi- ties. Failure to participate in at least 75% of the assigned hours could result in the loss of the entire grant and a reduction to \$10 in Food Stamp benefits. Pre- viously, only the portion of the grant meant to support the adult would be cut.

"If this means that people went to work, great," said Su- pervisor Roger Quindel, chair- man of the County Board's Hu- man Needs and Services Com- mittee. "If this means these peo- ple are going to show up in child welfare in the next 60 days, it's a disaster."

County officials have warned that eliminating grants will lead to an increase in child abuse and neglect cases as families lose all or much of their in- comes.

But Gene Kussart, executive assistant to the secretary of the State Department of Health and Social Services, said the state "stands by our original feeling" that welfare reforms will not have an impact on child welfare.

The cuts in welfare benefits are also causing concern among Milwaukee Housing Authority officials, who estimate that they will lose \$300,000 or more in rent this year because many res- idents are losing welfare bene- fits under state reforms.

"If someone has no income, we have zero rent," said Ricardo Diaz, executive director of the authority.

The authority collects \$10 million in rent per year, with residents paying rent equal to 30% of their monthly incomes or a minimum of \$25, Diaz said.

The \$300,000 estimated loss includes \$150,000 because of the state's elimination of general as- sistance benefits to single adults and \$150,000 because of the Pay for Performance work program.

Diaz said the losses could grow by the end of the year, and that they would likely increase significantly under the Wiscon- sin Works (W-2) program, which is to replace AFDC by late 1997.

More than 50% of the 1,700 families in the authority's five family developments (Highland Park, Hillside Terrace, Lapham Park, Parklawn and Westlawn), are on AFDC, Diaz said. For 588 of the families, AFDC is the sole source of income, he said.

Initially, about 22% of the families in Pay for Performance, or 2,383 families, were sanc- tioned for not meeting work re- quirements. But after reviews, grants for 777 families were re- instated.

Ann Wilson, chairwoman of the authority Board of Commis- sioners, said sanctions occurred because notices on work re- quirements were not clear. "It's the most chaotic thing I've ever seen. It's very unfair," she said.

Diaz said his goal was to avoid evictions by helping res- idents find jobs.

To offset predicted rent losses, the authority has implemented welfare-to-work initiatives, which Diaz described as the first of their kind nationwide. He plans to tell the Milwaukee sto- ry May 29 at a White House summit on public housing.

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*Mayor, 9 to 5 urge Clinton to block W-2

ANALYSIS

whether drugs and alcohol were a greater problem among the welfare population than among the general public.

"If this were a serious problem in Wisconsin, don't you think Gov. Thompson would have focused in on that in W-2?" Miller said.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services estimates that 10% of all adult welfare recipients are somewhat impaired by drug use and another 5% are significantly impaired. One state, South Carolina, has received federal permission to test welfare recipients randomly for drugs. A similar proposal from Kansas is under consideration.

White House officials were quick to point to those states as proof that the administration was already doing what Dole advocates.

Jean Verber, of the Women and Poverty Public Education Initiative, an effort to organize and assist Wisconsin welfare recipients, said she found Dole's age "mean-spirited."

"I just found it a hard, tough kind of line that was obviously politically motivated, especially in the place he chose to do it in the white, Republican, conservative Fond du Lac area," Verber said.

State Rep. John Gard of Peshigo, a leader in the Republican

re-engineering of welfare in Wisconsin, attended Dole's speech.

"He did an excellent job in drawing a distinction between himself and the president on welfare reform," Gard said.

Perhaps more important for the state, Gard said, Dole is keeping the national spotlight on W-2, which should help it get past the federal waiver process.

Gard later appeared with state Sen. Gwendolynne Moore (D-Milwaukee) to talk about welfare reform on public television's "The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer."

In an interview, Moore complained that such issues as illegal immigrants and drug testing had little to do with welfare reform and only added "to the hysteria and hype and stereotype of welfare recipients."

The stereotype Dole to which played, Moore said, is that of welfare recipients as "immoral, illegal, subhuman, negative, criminal people."

Nor did Moore exempt her own party's candidate from criticism, particularly after Clinton cozied up to W-2 in his national radio address Saturday.

"The political footballs of 1996 are women and children," Moore said. "Who can be the harshest on women and children and immigrants and poor people — the most disenfranchised groups?"

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

They join several groups seeking presidential intervention in plan

Milwaukee Mayor John Norquist and 9 to 5, the National Association of Working Women, on Tuesday joined a growing list of politicians and advocates asking President Clinton to intervene in Wisconsin's welfare reform plans.

In a letter addressed to Clinton and in remarks at a City Hall news conference, Norquist asserted that the sweeping Wisconsin Works (W-2) plan did not go far enough to overhaul the welfare system.

"W-2 does not end welfare," Norquist said. "If you read the law, you will find that it continues to offer cash grants. There is only one way to end welfare, and that is to replace it with work. That means real jobs with real paychecks."

Ellen Bravo, executive director of the Milwaukee-based 9 to 5, said: "President Clinton talked about needing to protect children. But these reforms are going to hurt children."

Bravo was referring to Clinton's national radio address Saturday, in which he conditionally endorsed Wisconsin's welfare reforms.

Bravo and several 9 to 5 members who are former welfare recipients met Monday in Washington with Vice President Al Gore and White House staffers to lobby against federal waivers that would allow W-2 to be implemented. The women were from Wisconsin and several other states.

The state needs waivers from federal rules to implement W-2, prompting several Wisconsin groups to ask the Clinton administration to block or alter Wisconsin's welfare plan significantly. Among those groups are the Wisconsin Conference of Churches, the Interfaith Conference of Greater Milwaukee, the Child Abuse Prevention Net-

work and the Milwaukee Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence.

Under W-2, conditionally guaranteed benefits would be replaced with work requirements, including two categories of jobs in which the state would pay participants flat monthly cash grants. Researchers have estimated that 75% of W-2 participants could wind up with those grants.

Norquist contended that W-2 would fail to make work pay for all of its participants, that it would give recipients with subsidized jobs better health care benefits than those who were privately employed, and that it would "perpetuate the massive bureaucracy of the current welfare system."

"How long should able-bodied people receive cash grants? Bob Dole and (Gov.) Tommy Thompson say five years," Norquist said. "But the answer ought to be zero years. That's how long people should get cash grants."

Bravo said the women from 9 to 5 outlined for Gore their criticisms of the W-2 law. They include:

- Community service jobs would pay less than the minimum wage and would make recipients ineligible for the earned income tax credit.

- Many recipients will not be able to afford co-payments required to receive child care benefits.

- Some child care would be unregulated and inadequate, opening the door to potentially unsafe conditions for children.

- W-2 does not allow education or training unless a recipient working in a private job can pay \$500, to be matched by an employer or the state, to attend vocational training after work hours.

- There is no provision for family leave in a medical emergency.

Mike Nichols, Fran Bauer and Joel Dresang of the Journal Sentinel staff contributed to this report.



Norquist ready to reach out to the 'first hand'

Milwaukee's mayor has developed good ties to resident of White House

By Mike Nichols
of the Journal Sentinel staff

When President Clinton arrives in Milwaukee Wednesday night, one of the first people in line on the tarmac will be Mayor John O. Norquist, who has had as much contact with Clinton of late as perhaps any mayor in America.

Two weeks ago, Norquist and his wife Susan Mudd, were among those invited to a White House concert featuring Linda Ronstadt and Aaron Neville.

And last week, Norquist was the only mayor in the country at a Clinton news conference in the Oval Office touting the president's "cops on the beat" program.

The contact doesn't necessarily translate into an inordinate amount of influence.

But as one of the longer-serving big city Democratic mayors, and one close in age and ideology to the 49-year-old president, Norquist appears to have forged some relatively close ties.

Clinton and Norquist, 46, first met in 1988, and solidified the relationship during a dinner at the John Ernst Cafe in Milwaukee 1991. Clinton, not yet president, was in town to address a state Democratic political convention.

"He held court basically," Norquist said. "He talked for about two hours. I might have asked a few questions."

"I haven't spent enormous amounts of time with him, but I have a good relationship with him."

Norquist doesn't expect to have much private conversation with Clinton this week.

"The other times (Clinton) has come here, when I've been able to spend time with him, you don't get to spend hours and hours," Norquist said. "It's just a few minutes, so I try to keep the agenda simple."

Norquist's agenda this week will be welfare reform. He is unhappy with some elements of Gov. Tommy Thompson's W-2 package and hopes to convince Clinton to fashion some changes through the federal waiver process.

"That's what I've asked President Clinton to do," Norquist said. "I will be talking more about it during whatever time I can get with him Wednesday night or Thursday."

Norquist found out about this week's visit only after German Chancellor Helmut Kohl had accepted Clinton's invitation, which had been discussed for some time but was formally extended during a Feb. 28 telephone conversation between the two world leaders, according to the White House press office.

Wisconsin, Norquist acknowledged, will be important to Clinton next November.

"He has to win Wisconsin," Norquist said. "There's no doubt about that. It's a state (Mike) Dukakis won, and that Clinton won. I'm sure (Gov. Tommy) Thompson would like to see it in the Republican column. (But) what I think or Thompson thinks or what (Sen. Herb) Kohl or (Sen. Russ) Feingold or anybody else thinks isn't necessarily going to be that important to the decision. The people of Wisconsin will pick who they want."

While Clinton can be of tremendous help to Norquist, it is also true that Norquist, who is widely known for his fund-raising acuity and won his most recent election by 20 percentage points, can be of no small assistance to Clinton, some say.

"The mayor has been extremely helpful to the president," said Robert Friebert, a Milwaukee attorney long active in Democratic political circles.

"In the 1992 campaign, he was helpful in raising money and provided political muscle."

In the meantime, Norquist's aides, along with staff for both Wisconsin senators and the congressional delegation, are handling much of the logistics for this week's visit. Talks between the two world leaders will take place in committee rooms at City Hall right above Norquist's office.

"We try to make it as hassle-free as possible," Norquist said. "He accomplishes his objectives. When he had his foreign policy speech here in '92, he appreciated the way everything went so smoothly."

Frank A. Aukofler of the Journal Sentinel staff contributed to this report.



TOM LYNN/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

a new flower arrangement in the lobby of the Pfister Hotel Monday. The florist visits the hotel twice a week. President Clinton will be staying at the hotel tonight.



MICHAEL SEARS/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

of the housekeeping staff at the Hilton Hotel, is railing in the hotel lobby Monday. German Chancellor Helmut Kohl will be staying there tonight.

"Everybody wants things to be perfect," said Maureen Connolly, who as manager of the interior division of Kujawa Enterprise Inc., is in charge of the Hilton's flower arrangements and plants.

New arrangements are being

placed throughout the hotel, including a \$450 display of lilacs, peonies, alstroemeria and stock in the lobby. Thanks to the demolition work across the street, all the plants — both those inside and out — have to be washed.

"We had someone in yesterday and cleaned the palms," she said. "Every leaf. Every branch."

All the extra trouble is just fine with Shala Lee, who was making a bed in a room a few doors down from Alston.

"It's real hectic," she said, "but it makes you feel good when someone from another country comes and stays in your hotel."

Besides, she said, "they leave pretty good tips."

All of the Hilton's 500 rooms are booked — half by the Community Transportation Association, which is holding a national convention in Milwaukee.

Another 150 to 170 have been

reserved for security, news media and German government types.

"And the chancellor, of course," Iwanowski said.

At the Pfister, Clinton's entourage will take up 200 of the hotel's 307 rooms. Steinfest stressed that all guests are treated like celebrities.

"This one just happens to bring along a bunch of Secret Service guys," she said.

Same deal at the Hilton, where Iwanowski promised that the hoi polloi will be treated with the same deference as Kohl.

"We have a saying in the Old Country," said Iwanowski, a German, born and bred. "The person who pays is the king."

Perhaps, but on Wednesday night, Milwaukee will play host to one president and one chancellor.

Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel (WI)

Of course, we hope you never have to visit any hospital in an ambulance. But if you do, it should be the same ambulance that you used for your previous visit. If you don't see your plan, check your coverage.

Payors & United Providers
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12A WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1996 MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL

WORKING ON WELFARE

* Candidates differ over style

President's approach seems less punitive than senator's proposals

By JOEL DRESANG
of the Journal Sentinel staff

The differences between Sen. Bob Dole's stance on welfare reform and President Clinton's remain more politics than policy.

Both candidates support requiring welfare recipients to work for their benefits, limiting the length of time benefits are available and toughening child support payments. All of those elements, by the way, are included in the Wisconsin Works (W-2) welfare overhaul, for which Gov. Tommy Thompson is seeking federal approval.

Where Dole and Clinton differ, basically, is on style. Clinton prefers a carrot; Dole a stick.

In his presidential campaign address Tuesday in Fond du Lac, the presumptive Republican nominee suggested these measures:

- Denying all but emergency benefits to illegal immigrants.
- Allowing states to test welfare recipients for drug use and to deny benefits to those who test positive.

- Letting states end welfare payments to unmarried teenagers who have children.

Clinton has proposed providing child care assistance, financial incentives for states successfully moving families from wel-

fare to work and funding for welfare programs in states experiencing economic downturns.

But even Clinton has his punitive side. His most recent proposal would let states test welfare recipients for drug use.

Dole criticized Clinton on Tuesday for delaying welfare waivers. Besides Wisconsin, 18 states have 27 waiver requests awaiting Clinton's approval.

Clinton, a former governor, prides himself as being state-friendly and notes that his administration has granted 61 waivers for 38 states, three times as many approvals as Presidents Bush and Reagan granted between them.

"Sen. Dole came out with nothing today that the president hasn't already proposed," said Joe Lockhart, press secretary for the Clinton-Gore campaign.

The similarity between Dole's policies and Clinton's struck Marjorie Miller, chairwoman of the Milwaukee Coalition to Save Our Children. Like other advocates for welfare recipients, Miller took exception to some of Dole's plan. She questioned how many illegal immigrants — if they were even eligible for welfare — would risk seeking benefits.

Lupe Martinez, president of United Migrant Opportunity Services, agreed. "They usually do not apply for assistance for fear of being discovered," Martinez said.

Miller also questioned

ANALYSIS

whether drugs and alcohol were a greater problem among the welfare population than among the general public.

"If this were a serious problem in Wisconsin, don't you think Gov. Thompson would have focused in on that in W-2?" Miller said.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services estimates that 10% of all adult welfare recipients are somewhat impaired by drug use and another 5% are significantly impaired. One state, South Carolina, has received federal permission to test welfare recipients randomly for drugs. A similar proposal from Kansas is under consideration.

White House officials were quick to point to those states as proof that the administration was already doing what Dole advocates.

Jean Verber, of the Women and Poverty Public Education Initiative, an effort to organize and assist Wisconsin welfare recipients, said she found Dole's message "mean-spirited."

"I just found it a hard, tough kind of line that was obviously politically motivated, especially in the place he chose to do it: in the white, Republican, conservative Fond du Lac area," Verber said.

State Rep. John Gard of Peshigo, a leader in the Republican

re-engineering of welfare in Wisconsin, attended Dole's speech.

"He did an excellent job in drawing a distinction between himself and the president on welfare reform," Gard said.

Perhaps more important for the state, Gard said, Dole is keeping the national spotlight on W-2, which should help it get past the federal waiver process.

Gard later appeared with state Sen. Gwendolynne Moore (D-Milwaukee) to talk about welfare reform on public television's "The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer."

In an interview, Moore complained that such issues as illegal immigrants and drug testing had little to do with welfare reform and only added "to the hysteria and hype and stereotype of welfare recipients."

The stereotype Dole to which played, Moore said, is that of welfare recipients as "immoral, illegal, subhuman, negative, criminal people."

Nor did Moore exempt her own party's candidate from criticism, particularly after Clinton cozied up to W-2 in his national radio address Saturday.

"The political footballs of 1996 are women and children," Moore said. "Who can be the harshest on women and children and immigrants and poor people — the most disenfranchised groups?"

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

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even in what is looking increas-
ingly like a good year for Demo-
crats.

Soglin finally has a piece of lit-
erature to distribute, complete
with a picture of the mayor listen-

face with much the same chal-
lenge as Bob Dole. He needs to
forge a coherent message that dis-
tinguishes him from the incum-
bent.

Then Soglin needs to take that
message to the people, in a much

the steam that is necessary to
catch up to an incumbent who —
at this point — maintains a firm
lead.

John Nichols is an editorial
writer for *The Capital Times*.

Wouldn't it have been better to take that money
and give it to our local churches?"

If you want to comment about a current
issue, just call "Sound Off" at 252-6434 and
tell us what you think. Please speak clearly and
slowly when leaving your message.

Plain Talk

DAVE ZWEIFEL

p. 10A 5/22

GOP puts politics above everything else



Zweifel

If there was an example
of just how unyielding
and mean-spirited so
many of today's Republi-
can leaders can be, it
came following last Sat-
urday's announcement
that President Clinton
was granting Wisconsin a
waiver for its W-2 wel-
fare program.

Clinton took many by surprise and
even though the president gave Gov.
Tommy Thompson and Republican
leaders in Congress what they suppos-
edly have been wanting all these
months, they didn't like it one bit.

Once again the cynicism of today's
politics reared its ugly head.

As became apparent over the week-
end, all too many in the GOP didn't
see the issue as doing something to
help the poor off welfare. Rather it
was aimed at hoping Clinton would

say no to the W-2 waiver request and
thus set up a campaign issue that the
Republicans could use in this fall's
election.

That many would say so publicly is
another indication at how brazen this
crew has become.

Meanwhile, even Wisconsin Repub-
licans aren't satisfied. Witness our
own Kevin Keane, Tommy Thomp-
son's spokesperson:

"We've been experimenting for 10
years," he told the *New York Times*.
"We hope the president will approve
100 percent of our requests. Anything
less is unacceptable. If he had not
twice vetoed welfare legislation, Wis-
consin and other states would not
have to go through this waiver pro-
cess."

Sure, Kevin, and we, who live in the
world's most prosperous country,
could be witnessing the plight of
starving children on the main streets

of our cities and in the rural areas of
some of our poorer states.

The reason Clinton vetoed those
welfare bills hatched by the Gingrich
clique in Congress is that they were so
punitive to the children of the poor
and downtrodden that to do otherwise
would have been nothing short of
criminal.

And this from the same clique that
thinks nothing of adding \$12 billion
or so to the military budget to bail out
the defense contracting conglomer-
ates.

Indeed, the vetoes, if nothing else,
have encouraged states like Wisconsin
to write some safeguards into their so-
called experimental programs.

W-2, which is aimed at forcing ab-
le-bodied welfare recipients to take
jobs, is better today than when
Thompson first proposed it because it
does contain some safeguards for chil-

dren. (There are many who insist,
though, that the overall harm to young
people will be enormous still.)

In approving W-2, the president is
at least trying to meet the states
half-way, willing to begin the process
of "reform."

...

What the Republican leadership
wants is all or nothing. No
compromises, the kind of
"in-your-face" politics that has caused
thousands to turn away from Newt
Gingrich and his lieutenants.

But what those leaders are really
saying is that they believe a good cam-
paign issue is better than some "re-
form." No wonder the new
Republicans are in trouble.

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Capital Times*. His e-mail address is
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'(Marion Barry's) ultimate fraud is creating an environment in which expectations of municipal government are so disastrously low.'

James Warren

OPII

OUR OPINION

Beijing using U.S. weakness *

President Clinton's aimless China policy took a craven turn this week with the inauguration of Lee Teng-hui as president of enthusiastically democratic Taiwan. The United States was too frightened to send an official envoy to Lee's inauguration Monday — the same day Clinton renewed trade benefits for communist China, exposing his empty threats of major sanctions for trade piracy.

The contrast was stark. On the one hand, the White House snubbed Lee's inauguration, which celebrated the first direct election of a Chinese leader in 5,000 years. With the other, it rewarded the gerontocracy in Beijing for continued human rights violations, trade ripoffs and sale of material for nuclear weapons.

Lee was elected two months ago with 54 percent of the votes in a huge turnout. Although 10 foreign heads of state attended the inauguration, most countries did not send official delegations in deference to their diplomatic ties with Beijing, which insists that Taiwan is a renegade province. The United States was "represented" in Taipei by Vernon Jordan, a lawyer and non-government adviser to Clinton.

The United States missed a golden opportunity to send the message that it values democracy, not despotism. Lee's victory in a free and honest election proved that democracy can work in Taiwan — which, come to think of it,

may be precisely why the mainland communists have been so lathered up of late. For nine months, the communist Chinese have been staging war games off Taiwan's coast to intimidate its government and its people.

It didn't work. Now, the regime in Beijing is even more enraged over Lee's inaugural comments, in which he offered to visit the mainland for peace talks aimed at ending 47 years of hostilities.

How will Clinton respond to Lee's diplomatic offer? With characteristic waffling, no doubt.

In his 1992 campaign, Clinton accused President Bush of coddling China but he quickly changed his tune after winning office. Clinton now believes it's better to deal with China than alienate a country that is the only declared nuclear weapons state in Asia and which has the world's largest standing army.

Maybe so, but at least Bush was consistent. He didn't threaten trade sanctions and then back away. He didn't talk about democracy and ignore the election of a democratic president.

Clinton's China policy is weak and Beijing is doing everything it can to take advantage of it. It's time for Democrats and Republicans alike in Congress to straighten out this mess before Clinton offers to trade Taiwan to China for a handful of pirated computer chips.

Community effort can help workers

Even in prosperous Dane County — proud owner of one of Wisconsin's lowest unemployment rates — there are many people who feel trapped in dead-end jobs. Now, thanks to an initiative by the Dane County Economic Summit Council, some of those jobs may be converted from dead-end streets to pathways to success.

A Wisconsin State Journal study undertaken as part of its "City of Hope" investigation found that most of the county's fast-growing occupations don't pay enough for poor families to climb

The result is a "community career ladder" concept that involves business, labor, education and government in a common effort to move workers off the bottom rung of employment.

Workers who land entry-level jobs in targeted fields would first have a chance to improve their basic skills. Employers would then stamp their best workers as "job ready" and recommend them for jobs paying higher wages, with more possibilities for advancement.

That's not only good for the workers, but it's good for employers who have trouble attracting and keeping people in entry-level jobs.

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**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN**

May 22 & 23, 1996

Staff Copy

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NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Greet Troops Aboard the USS Intrepid

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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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- Event Memo
- Remarks To be forwarded

Visit with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany

Distributed
Separately

One-on-One Meeting

Expanded Meeting

Joint Press Conference and Remarks (To be forwarded)

Lunch with Chancellor Kohl

Remarks to the People of Milwaukee

- Event Memo
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- Event Memo
- Remarks To be forwarded

Wisconsin Background

- Political Background
- Economic Background
 - 1 Pager
 - Local Economy
- Local Issues
- Cabinet Affairs Issues
- Wisconsin Welfare Reform

Distributed
Separately

May 21, 1996

TARMAC GREETINGS AT GROTON, CT

DATE:	May 22, 1996
LOCATION:	Groton Airport
TIME:	10:10 a.m.
FROM:	Amanda Crumley, Political Affairs

I. PURPOSE

To meet and greet with 2 groups of local students and to recognize the Coast Guard chapter of "Big Brothers, Big Sisters" with a plaque commemorating 25 years of distinguished service to the community.

II. BACKGROUND

"Every Child is Ours." This group of students was recommended by Jan Paschal. The "Every Child is Our" is a regional pilot project of Region 1 of the Department of Education. The main mission of the project is to bring diverse cultural and economic groups together by linking an urban school and suburban school via the internet; thereby helping foster equality and excellence in their schools. Through the program, student leaders break through the barriers of racial, cultural and socioeconomic distrust. The students communicate through the internet and share ideas on how to improve their schools and develop goals for community projects as well.

The students assembled at the airport represent Hill Central School in New Haven and Guilford Lakes School in Guilford. Roughly 66% of Hill Central students are African-American or Hispanic and come from poor families, while nearly all of the students at Guilford are white and from affluent families. The programs also noted for allowing students from such different backgrounds to overcome fears and prejudices they might have regarding diversity.

Note: Arkansas and Massachusetts are about to begin similar pilot programs in select schools.

"Big Brothers, Big Sisters." The President will present the Coast Guard Academy chapter of "Big Brothers, Big Sisters" with a plaque commemorating their 25 years of distinguished service to the community. A group of cadet "big brothers and sisters" and their "little brothers and sisters" will participate in a photo-op with the President. The President and First Lady are the honorary chairs of the National Big Brothers and Sisters Agency for 1996.

Students from Congressman Gejdenson's District. One student from each of the 50 schools (both public and private) in Congressman Gejdenson's district (2nd CD) will be represented at the airport. Most of the students are high school seniors who are recipients of a Gejdenson-sponsored annual award -- the "Congressional Merit Award." This award is

given to students selected by peers and faculty for their academic achievements, citizenship, participation in extra-curricular activities, good attendance, etc. Congressman Gejdenson thought these students were representative of the types of students President Clinton proposed during the State of the Union be rewarded for their performance with merit-based scholarships.

Note: Local press has been particularly interested in one student, **Ms. Arin Langan**, a student at Stafford High School in Stafford, CT. A little more than one year ago, Arin was involved in a car accident which left her paralyzed from the waist down. Since the accident - and during the course of grueling rehabilitation -- Arin, who is a 17 year old junior, has been elected student council president, named chair of the prom committee, joined the concert choir, and has been voted a prom queen. Arin has been the subject of substantial Connecticut media coverage, and will likely be interviewed after meeting the President.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

Approximately 100 students -- see above for details.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

As normal.

VI. REMARKS

N/A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
May 21, 1996COAST GUARD ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT

DATE: May 22, 1996

LOCATION: Coast Guard Academy,
New London, Connecticut

TIME: 11:00 a.m. - 1:40 p.m.

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE ✓

I. PURPOSE

To deliver the commencement address to the 1996 graduating class of the United States Coast Guard Academy.

II. BACKGROUND

The Commander-in-Chief traditionally delivers the commencement address each year at one of the service academies. Last year you spoke at the Air Force Academy, two years ago at the Naval Academy and in 1993 you spoke at West Point. The last President to visit the Coast Guard Academy was President Bush in May 1989.

Six of the 218 graduating cadets are foreign exchange cadets from Poland, Malaysia, Panama, Colombia and Thailand. After receiving their degrees the American cadets will be commissioned as Ensigns. The class motto is "Bold and Ready."

You will also tour the Coast Guard's training ship, which is homeported in New London. *EAGLE*, the largest Tall Ship flying the Stars and Stripes and the only square-rigger in U.S. Government service, was built in 1936 in Hamburg, Germany, and commissioned as *HORST WESSEL*. It served as a training ship for the German Navy and transported supplies throughout the Baltic Sea during World War II. Later it was taken as a war prize by the United States. A permanent crew of five officers and 30 enlisted personnel maintains the ship, which can train up to 150 cadets at a time. "America's Tall Ship" will visit Russia in July to represent the United States in St. Petersburg's "Tall Ship Regatta." Last summer President Yeltsin invited the ship and crew to join in celebrating the 300 year anniversary of the Russian Navy. Kirill Goussev, a Russian cadet, will be on the *EAGLE* during your tour.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Federico Pena, Secretary of Transportation
 Anthony Lake, Assistant to the President for National
 Security Affairs
 Admiral Robert Kramek, Commandant, Coast Guard
 Rear Admiral Paul Versaw, Superintendent, Coast Guard
 Academy
 Dr. William Sanders, Dean
 Captain Robert Olsen, Assistant Superintendent
 Captain Patrick Stillman, Commandant of Cadets

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE

You will arrive at the Academy by motorcade from Groton, Connecticut and be met by the Coast Guard Commandant, Admiral Robert Kramek and the Academy Superintendent, Rear Admiral Paul Versaw. They will escort you to the stage on Nitchman Field for the graduation. During the ceremony you will give remarks and shake hands with each of the graduates as they come forward to receive their diplomas. After the presentation of commissions and degrees, the class President, Ensign Daniel Shaefer, will present you with an Academy cap and sweatshirt.

Following the commencement and commissioning, you will exit to the rear of the stage to walk to the EAGLE.

The ship and crew will render honors as you board and Captain Papp, the EAGLE's Commanding Officer, will present you with a ball cap. Captain Papp will escort you on a tour of various stations throughout the ship while cadets discuss each station. After leaving the ship, you will work a ropeline on the pier with cadets and members of the ship's permanent crew.

VI. REMARKS

Prepared by Tony Blinken

Attachment

Tab A Sequence of Events

115TH COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES USCGA MAY 22, 1996

1050 processional: cadets/faculty/platform party
1100 ruffles & flourishes/hail to the chief/
announcement of POTUS
1103 21 gun salute
1104 invocation (Chaplain Weimer)
1106 Supt's welcoming remarks/intro Secy Pena
1108 Secy Pena's remarks/intro POTUS
1111 President's address
1136 musical interlude (service medley)
1140 presentation of candidates for degree (Dean)
1141 degrees conferred (Supt)
1143 oath of office (5 international reps)*
(Panama, Columbia, Malaysia, Thailand, Poland)
1158 oath of office (COMDT of CG)
1200 presentation of commissions and degrees
(218 grads = 36 minutes)
1236 flyover
1237 gift to President (ENS Daniel Schaefer)
1241 alma mater
1243 Star Spangled Banner
1245 benediction (Chaplain Simpson)
1247 closing remarks & divest cadet symbols (CAPT Olsen)
1249 POTUS departs stage/shakes hands
1254 recessional (Semper Paratus)

CGC EAGLE

- 1255 Arrive at brow/honors
- must walk up pier (weight limits for limo)
- 1257 Receive EAGLE ball cap from CO/CEA
- welcome aboard
- honorary crew member
- photos
- 1305 Walking tour of main deck (CO/CEA)
- discuss rigging/sails, etc.
- foc'sle _ meet new Regimental Staff (10 cadets)
- photo on helm
- view charts and Summer '96 sail plan to Germany and St. Petersburg (aft of pilot house)
- fantail: meet 1/c Goussev (Russia) and other international cadets (8 total)
- POTUS sign guest book in CO's cabin
- return to waist
- 1340 Depart EAGLE
Rope line on pier - 60 underclass cadets, EAGLE crew, VIPs

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 21, 1996

GREET ACTIVE DUTY TROOPS ABOARD THE INTREPID

DATE: May 22, 1996
LOCATION: The Flight Deck, Intrepid
TIME: 3:20 p.m. to 3:55 p.m.
FROM: Kitty Higgins *LA*
Kris Balderston *LA*

I. PURPOSE

You will commence Fleet Week '96 by: greeting the troops aboard the Intrepid, giving brief remarks, and releasing 800 troops on "liberty" to enjoy the Fleet Week events.

II. BACKGROUND

Fleet Week is the annual celebration hosted by the Intrepid Museum Foundation and the City of New York to honor the men and women of all branches of the United States Armed Forces. Vessels of the United States Navy and Coast Guard, as well as from Allied nations around the world, visit New York to attend the week's celebrations. The 10,000 men and women of the visiting Fleet are offered "liberty" in New York, and the Foundation hosts them for special crew parties at the Museum, professional baseball games, Broadway shows, athletic competitions and many other events.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU

Admiral Jay Johnson, Acting Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral Bud Flanagan, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet
Rear Admiral Robert Williamson, Commander, Carrier Group Two
Secretary of the Navy John Dalton
Larry Sowinski, Executive Director of Intrepid Museum

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Off-stage announcement of **YOU**, to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- Larry Sowinski, presents **YOU** with a jacket and hat.

- **YOU** accept the gifts and make brief remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **YOU** work the ropeline.
- **YOU** depart and proceed to hold in the office of Zachary Fisher.

IV. REMARKS

Provided by Speechwriting.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 21, 1996

THE INTREPID FREEDOM AWARD CEREMONY

DATE: May 22, 1996
LOCATION: The Hanger Deck, Intrepid
TIME: 4:15 p.m. to 5:10 p.m.
FROM: Kitty Higgins *at*
Kris Balderston *mb*

I. PURPOSE

The Intrepid Museum Foundation has chosen to present you the Intrepid Freedom Award at the Intrepid Sea Air Space Museum on the occasion of Fleet Week '96. The Intrepid Freedom Award recognizes world leaders for their contributions to the preservation of freedom and democracy.

II. BACKGROUND

The Award will be presented in honor of your leadership and peace efforts throughout the world, from Ireland to Bosnia to the Middle East. You are the first President to receive the award while still in office. Prior recipients include Presidents Bush and Reagan, Prime Ministers Rabin and Thatcher, and President Yeltsin. All of the past recipients have received the award aboard the Intrepid, including Prime Minister Rabin, who made his last public appearance in the United States to accept this award at the Museum on October 24.

Zachary Fisher, who will present you with the award, founded the Intrepid Museum Foundation, hoping to save the historic and battle-scarred aircraft carrier Intrepid from scrapping. Through his efforts the vessel became the foundation of the Intrepid Sea Air Space Museum, which opened in New York City in 1982. Mr. Fisher has contributed over \$25 million to the establishment and operation of the museum.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU

Zachary Fisher
Secretary of the Navy John Dalton
Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, the Honorary Chair of Fleet Week '96
Max Chapman, Chairman, Fleet Week '96
Bill White
1,100 observers

IV. PRESS PLAN

Expanded Pool

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Bill White, Chief of Staff to Zachary Fisher, makes welcoming remarks
- Mayor Giuliani makes remarks.
- A musical interlude is performed by the band.
- Max Chapman, makes remarks and announces **YOU** on stage to "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail to the Chief."
- The Colors are presented.
- The National Anthem is played.
- Bill White introduces the stage participants and introduces Zachary Fisher.
- Zachary Fisher makes remarks.
- Zachary Fisher, accompanied by Max Chapman, presents **YOU** with the 1996 *USS Intrepid* Freedom Award Medal.
- **YOU** accept the award and make remarks
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **YOU** work the ropeline and depart.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Speechwriting.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN CONNECTICUT 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 Connecticut after the first 38 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Connecticut:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.6% to 5.1%.
- 41,700 new jobs added in 38 months -- after 139,700 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 26,400 new private-sector jobs added in 38 months -- after 139,300 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- 21,800 manufacturing jobs **LOST** in 38 months -- after 67,100 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 33%.
- Bank lending has increased by \$819 million -- after declining by \$13.7 billion during the previous 4 years.
- Home sales have increased 9% **per year** -- after declining 5% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Business failures have dropped 25% **per year** -- after increasing 69% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- Consumer confidence has increased 35%.

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

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

2 TIMES MORE CONNECTICUT FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 84,379 working families in Connecticut will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 38,909 wealthiest taxpayers in Connecticut.

TAX CUT FOR 17,195 SMALL BUSINESSES IN CONNECTICUT: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 17,195 small businesses in Connecticut are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

670,000 CONNECTICUT 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 670,429 workers in Connecticut, and protects the jobs of 40,276 workers in Connecticut who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

539,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN CONNECTICUT WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 539,800 Connecticut borrowers -- 377,900 current borrowers and 161,900 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.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Julia Chamovitz
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background on Recent Developments in the Connecticut Economy

This memorandum presents background information about current economic issues in Connecticut.

- ***Bridgeport and New Haven Designated as Urban Enterprise Communities (ECs)*** -- The Bridgeport and the New Haven ECs were each awarded \$3 million in social services block grant funds and tax exempt bond authority for zone businesses. Unfortunately, local political issues have delayed the EC implementation process in Bridgeport. HUD is watching this matter very closely and working with the Congressional delegation to resolve these issues. In New Haven, the School-to-Work program at Hillhouse High School is providing counseling, training and job placements with local employers for graduating students. The program is funded with \$200,000 in EC funds. EC funds have also been used to help launch a new laundromat and pizza parlor in the EC. (Source: Community Empowerment Board)
- ***TRP Funds \$1.3 Million for a Project in East Hartford*** -- East Hartford-based United Technologies Corporation (UTC) will receive funding for low-cost, high performance tooling by 3-D printing. This project is based on new technology that uses injection molding to reduce print-to-part time from the current 2 - 6 months to 1 week. It will also reduce the cost of low-rate production lines typical of military manufacturing, e.g. turbine blades and vehicle parts. (Source: ARPA)
- ***Northrop Grumman to Keep Norden Plant Open*** -- Northrop Grumman Corp., new owners of Norden Systems, announced in April that it will not close the Connecticut plant, deciding instead to maintain a smaller work force to continue work on the Pentagon's Joint STARS radar program (or Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System, a radar system that can detect and track both moving and fixed enemy ground targets). The company will keep in Connecticut about 550 jobs once slated to move from Norwalk to Baltimore. Currently, the division has about 860 employees. (Source: Northrop Grumman Corporation)

- ***Aetna Health Started Layoffs of 975 in Connecticut*** -- Aetna Life & Casualty Co. began laying off the first of 975 workers in Connecticut. Aetna Health Plans, the health insurance and managed care arm of Aetna Life & Casualty Co. is eliminating 500 jobs in information technology. An additional 475 jobs will be lost resulting from the sale of Aetna's property-casualty business to Travelers. (Source: Aetna Life & Casualty Co.)
- ***State has Big Role in Medical Research*** -- Connecticut has become one of the leading biomedical research centers in the country, according to a study released in March by Connecticut United for Research Excellence, a consortium of state-based companies and researchers. The state now receives more than \$1 billion annually, or 10 percent of all money spent by pharmaceutical companies in the United States for research and development, according to the consortium. Most of the research is centered within Connecticut-based research centers operated by global pharmaceutical companies -- Pfizer Inc. in Groton, the Bristol-Myers Squibb Company in Wallingford, the Bayer Corporation in West Haven and Boehringer Ingelheim Inc. in Ridgefield and Danbury. (Source: *The New York Times*, 3/17/96)
- ***EITC Benefits 84,000 Families in Connecticut*** -- This information comes from 1993 Treasury estimates.

<u>Rep.</u>	<u>EITC Benefits</u>	<u>\$ (millions)</u>	<u>% Families</u>	<u>Higher Taxes</u>
DeLauro	15,400 families	22.8	10.7	4,000 taxpayers
Gejdenson	16,200 families	24.1	11.3	2,500 taxpayers
Kennelly	16,500 families	24.5	11.5	4,400 taxpayers
Shays	12,000 families	17.9	8.3	16,100 taxpayers
STATE	84,400 families	125.4	9.7	38,800 taxpayers

- ***Federal Reserve on the First District (Boston)*** --The District economy is expanding at a moderate pace. Retail results in March and early April were mixed, ranging from double-digit sales gains to double-digit declines from a year earlier. Manufacturers are more upbeat, with most reporting solid first-quarter gains. Inventory levels are not out of line, according to both retail and manufacturing contacts. With few exceptions, selling prices and input prices are said to be stable. Commercial real estate markets in most of New England are improving slowly. Insurance sales are increasing. (Source: Federal Reserve Beige Book 5/8/96)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN WALKER
DAN COLLINS

RE: Local Issues Briefing -- New London, Connecticut

EMPLOYMENT

Shipbuilder Lays Off Workers

Electric Boat, the builder of the "Seawolf" attack submarine, announced on Monday that it will lay off 2,000 employees over the next four months. The decision was made in spite of a recent House vote to approve funding for a third Seawolf submarine. Electric Boat, a division of General Dynamics, has shipyards located in Groton, Connecticut and Quonset, Rhode Island.

CRIME

Hate Crime

Gloria Larsen became the first person ever charged by Greenwich Village police under the state's hate crimes law when she was arrested twice for allegedly commanding her German shepherd to attack a 10-year-old African-American girl. Before unleashing the dog, Larsen allegedly shouted racial epithets at the girl. Larsen denies using racial slurs and claims that the confrontation occurred because the girl was taunting her dog. In both instances, the girl escaped injury. Larsen faces two felony counts of intimidation based on bigotry or bias.

Legislature Responds to Crime Victims' Need for More Rights

A recent study found that more must be done to help victims of crime in Connecticut. The 18-month study, prepared for the state's Office of Victim Services, recommended expanding rights for crime victims in the state, including allowing victims to participate in bail and pre-trial release hearings and enacting constitutional rights for victims. The state General Assembly took one step toward expanding victims' rights in their recent legislative session by approving a proposed constitutional amendment to appear on the November ballot. Provisions in the amendment include allowing crime victims to object to or support a plea bargain and to attend all court proceedings.

HOUSING

Changes in Federal Housing Policies

Recent changes in federal housing policies will make it possible to tear down the Winthrop Apartments in New London. Drug and gang activity, as well as vandalism and poor living conditions, have plagued these apartments, that house approximately 100 low-income families. City officials are anxious to demolish the buildings because past efforts to improve the complex have failed. Winthrop residents oppose the demolition and believe that with hard work, the buildings can still be made safe and clean.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *Kitty*
SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

- **Base Closure and Community Reinvestment:** The Naval Undersea Warfare Center in New London was recommended by BRAC 1995 for closure in September 1997. Job losses will number 1,365, in addition to BRAC 1991 job losses of 1,033 positions. The city of New London is the Local Redevelopment Authority, and their reuse plan will address the disposal of facilities, in addition to historic Fort Trumbull. No DOD funding has been provided to date.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- **Suicide Death of Captain Ernest Blanchard:** On March 13, 1995, Coast Guard Captain Ernest Blanchard committed suicide when an informal investigation was convened to evaluate allegations against him, as a result of inappropriate remarks he made at a Coast Guard Academy formal dinner in January. Formal charges were never filed, and the informal investigation concluded after Blanchard's death that although his comments were inappropriate they did not constitute sexual harassment. *Time* Magazine reported on this story this month, on May 15.
- **FRA - Northeast Corridor Improvement Project:** As part of the federally-funded Northeast Corridor Improvement Project, Amtrak is presently upgrading the rail line between Boston and New York City to permit high-speed rail service by the fall of 1999. The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) and Amtrak have been sued by a group of 22 individuals that live along the rail line in southeastern Connecticut. The group is seeking to stop the electrification project on environmental grounds. FRA prepared one of the most extensive environmental impact statements ever for the project and therefore believes that there is no merit to this litigation. Oral arguments

are scheduled in New Haven for June 6. The US Attorney in Connecticut has specifically asked that USDOT refrain from comment on the case.

Overall, this upgrade of the Northeast Corridor has received broad bipartisan support. The one exception was when Governor Rowland expressed opposition during his 1994 campaign. The press reports that his position has shifted in the intervening months (after lobbying by the other northeastern governors) and that he will now publicly treat this program with "benign neglect."

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

- **Thames River Dredging/SEAWOLF Submarines:** The Navy selected the Groton/New London submarine base to be the "homeport" for new SEAWOLF submarines. Dredging of the Thames River was necessary to accommodate the submarines. The Navy proposed to dispose contaminated dredged material at a disposal site in Long Island Sound in Connecticut waters near Fishers Island, New York. The Army Corps of Engineers issued a permit for the disposal, and EPA concurred with the permit, having determined that disposal of the materials under certain specified conditions would not pose danger to public health and the environment. Certain Fishers Island groups and Congressman Michael Forbes (NY) sued the Navy, the Army Corps, and EPA to block the dredging. The State joined the litigation on the side of the federal government. After two weeks of hearings, the US District Court for the Eastern District of New York denied the request for the injunction. The dredging has since been completed. Nevertheless, the groups are still pursuing certain legal issues in Court. Congressman Forbes has proposed new federal legislation intended to tighten restrictions on dredged material disposal in Long Island Sound. The State is expected to oppose this legislation.
- **Route 6 Upgrade:** The State has proposed relocating or upgrading Route 6 for 11 miles between Bolton and Windham, Connecticut, in order to improve safety and traffic flow along the existing route. The Connecticut Department of Transportation (ConnDOT) has issued a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement which evaluates the impacts on the environment of the proposed upgrade of Route 6 as well as four new expressway options and a "No Action" option.

The main expressway proposal is supported by the public and ConnDOT but has serious implications for wetlands and wildlife. Both EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers believe this option raises significant Clean Water Act concerns. The other proposals under consideration, which also raise wetlands and wildlife concerns, are extremely unpopular with the public (largely because of "takings" issues and historic impacts). As a result, all of the "build" options being considered face serious objections based on environmental and/or social impacts. EPA has recommended that a new alternative be developed for upgrading Route 6. EPA is participating in follow-up meetings and hopes to reach agreement with ConnDOT soon regarding the Route 6 upgrade.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- **State Child Welfare:** The CT Department of Children and Families (DCF) is experiencing difficulties in its protective services and foster care programs. Child deaths and critical injuries have been reported and they have experienced an enormous increase in out-of-home placements. The second Civil Rights complaint in a year involving Multi-Ethnic Placement Act (MEPA) violations in foster care and adoption policies has also been filed recently. The agency has undergone reorganization and appointed a new Director of Child Welfare Services.

Shutdown of the Millstone Nuclear Power Plant and the Electricity Supply Situation in the State of Connecticut

Millstone Plant Shutdown

- The Millstone nuclear power plant in Waterford, Connecticut, which consists of three nuclear reactors, has a combined capacity of about 2,700 megawatts electric. This represents almost 40 percent of the electrical generation capacity in Connecticut, and about 10 percent of all electrical generation capacity in New England. The plant is operated by Northeast Utilities.
- In February 1996, following whistleblower allegations about the inadequacy of spent fuel storage, Northeast Utilities released an internal assessment admitting problems with its safety analysis reports. The utility indicated that in the past, its managers took a narrow, technical view of problems and did not adequately correct deficiencies at the plants. In addition, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) found that the company had harassed the whistleblowers.
- All three reactors at Millstone have been shut down by the NRC to address safety concerns related to past failures by Northeast Utilities to take corrective actions related to the operability of important safety equipment.
 - Millstone Unit 1 is shut down due to concerns over spent fuel handling and the condition of the facility's safety documentation.
 - Unit 2 is shut down due to deficiencies in the reactors emergency core cooling system and other safety systems.
 - Unit 3 is shut down due to deficiencies in the design and maintenance of the plant.
- The reactors at the Millstone plant will remain shut down until lengthy safety inspections are completed by Northeast Utilities and reviewed by the NRC. The reactors will not operate until this safety review is completed and at this time, NRC does not have a proposed plan or schedule from Northeast Utilities for the restart of the plant.
- Connecticut Yankee operates the Haddam Neck nuclear power plant in Haddam Neck, Connecticut. This plant has recently been placed under scrutiny by the NRC because of deficiencies in its safety analysis report, but is currently operating.

Current Electricity Supply Situation in Connecticut

- Thanks to the early concerns raised by Senators Lieberman and Dodd, the Department of Energy assembled an expert team to prepare a coordinated federal response to the possibility of electricity supply shortages this summer in Connecticut.

- DOE sent a team to New England on May 15 to gather information from the New England Power Pool and Northeast Utilities and to identify possible ways to assist state and utility actions to increase the electricity supply.
- In response to the DOE offer of assistance, Northeast Utilities asked the Department to investigate possible reductions in the electricity demand at the U.S. Navy submarine base in New London and at the Coast Guard Academy.
- On the morning of May 20, the DOE team met staff from the offices of Senators Lieberman and Dodd and Congressman Gejdenson to discuss further actions that might be taken by the Department.
- With the shutdown of the Millstone plant, Connecticut does not have enough generating capacity to meet its estimated peak summer demand. This is complicated by the fact that existing electrical transmission lines into Connecticut can only carry about 2,000 megawatts, or about one-third of the State's estimated peak summer electrical demand.
- On Monday, May 20, record heat across the Northeast and mid-Atlantic caused region-wide electric supply problems. Five percent voltage reductions were instituted through large portions of New York, New England, and the mid-Atlantic.
- By May 21, the situation worsened in Connecticut due to the forced outage of additional generating units and the increased demand for power. At 12:30 pm on May 21st, Northeast Utilities informed Department of Energy staff that they had implemented all available actions, short of shedding firm load, including appeals for conservation and voltage reductions, to maintain reliable delivery of electric power in Connecticut.
- Northeast Utilities expects it will spend \$25 million a month to buy power to replace the power produced by the three plants. The utility has stated that it will absorb these additional costs and not pass them along to its ratepayers.
- The federal government has the option of ordering its facilities in the area to reduce the electric load. The submarine base in New London, Connecticut and the Coast Guard Academy are aware of the situation and are evaluating how best to respond. Further, meetings are being held today and tomorrow with Connecticut utilities and state energy and emergency planning officials to assess the current electric power situation and to provide assistance as needed.
- There is a cold front moving through the area this afternoon (May 21). Temperatures in the next few days are expected to be approximately 15 degrees cooler (mid-70's) than Monday's record temperatures and Connecticut's electricity supply problems are expected to moderate.
- Northeast Utilities has taken measures to increase the availability of generation resources by July 1 to reduce the probability of electric supply interruptions during the summer peak months.

A Political Suicide

An officer told sexist jokes. When the Coast Guard investigated, he killed himself. Is anyone to blame?

By MARK THOMPSON WASHINGTON

PEACETIME DEATHS IN THE MILITARY always seem in some degree senseless. In the case of Captain Ernie Blanchard, the U.S. Coast Guard's top spokesman, that was even truer than usual. Blanchard, it appears, died from a few offensive jokes.

On Jan. 10 of last year, he strode to the podium of the Old Wardroom dining hall at the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, to inspire the 118 cadets of Bravo Company and their guests with tales of Coast Guard glory. Aiming to start on a light note, Blanchard promised to "dispense with the political correctness" and opened with several risqué jokes as guests finished their strawberry-covered cheesecake. Blanchard said he had seen a cadet's fiancé wearing a brooch featuring maritime signal flags. Blanchard's joke: "She said the flags meant, 'I love you.' They really said, 'Permission granted to lay alongside.'" Then Blanchard offered one about his old buddy, Captain Patrick Stillman, the commandant of cadets. On Stillman's wedding night, Blanchard said, the captain told his bride she could do anything she wanted. "So she immediately went to sleep," he said. Finally there was the one about the cadet who wondered why his fiancé was wolfing down a costly meal at a fancy restaurant when she never ate like that at home. "She replied," Blanchard said, "that her mother didn't want to sleep with her." By now, the laughing had stopped.

School officials and cadets, including many of the 25 women who had been present, complained about Blanchard's poor taste. Three days after the dinner, Stillman called Blanchard to express formally the academy's displeasure. Within hours, Blanchard faxed a letter of apology to the academy, where he taught political science from 1977 to 1981. "Us old sea dogs need to adapt," he conceded, "and change the way we have always done things." With the letter, Blanchard and Stillman thought the subject was closed.

But under pressure from a dozen Coast

Guard women, most of them at the academy, the Coast Guard brass launched a criminal probe into the jokes, according to a recently concluded review of the case obtained by TIME. This was not Blanchard's first such cultural clash. In 1990, as skipper of the *Legare*, a sleek, new 270-ft. cutter, a female petty officer charged him with sexual harassment, saying he and another commander had treated her unfairly and called her a "Jewish-American princess." (For good measure, she wasn't Jewish.)



CUTTER COMMANDER: Blanchard around 1990 with his wife and one of his two children

While Blanchard was never punished, the Coast Guard concluded he had harassed the woman. After his speech to the cadets, academy instructors argued that Blanchard needed to be punished if their lessons about gender equality were to take root in a service not always welcoming to women. "All the sexual jokes he told were typical 'male power' jokes and involved males doing it to females," said Judith Youngman, a political-science teacher at the academy.

For Blanchard, the father of two teenagers, the probe threatened to end the career to which he had devoted 30 of his 46 years. "Newspapers are going to have a field day," Blanchard fretted. "My children

are going to be humiliated." He abandoned his exercise regime and stared blankly out his office window instead. His unease mounted as his colleagues avoided him. "As chief of public affairs, his phones rang all the time," his widow Connie, an elementary school teacher, told TIME. "It was very noticeable when all that stopped."

Blanchard also feared the loss of a pension that a court-martial might mean. He offered to resign if the Coast Guard would halt its probe, but on March 10, he was turned down. Three days later, Blanchard met with Vice Admiral Arthur Henn, the Coast Guard's No. 2 officer, to ask for time off. "His face was drawn and a little pale," Henn said. "He was mortified that he had caused such potential embarrassment to the Coast Guard and his family."

The next afternoon, Blanchard went

into his suburban Virginia backyard, put the muzzle of his grandfather's Smith & Wesson revolver to his head and pulled the trigger. Nothing happened. The gun had misfired. He could have taken that as a sign he was meant to live. But Blanchard pulled the trigger a second time. The gun went off. He left no suicide note. A Navy psychological autopsy concluded that "his style seemed consistent with someone whose duty it was to shoulder the burden and assume responsibility," even as that style clouded his ability to keep his situation in perspective. "The emotional pain and shame that Cap-

tain Blanchard felt he had

brought upon himself and the Coast Guard led him to choose suicide as a solution."

Coast Guard officials see the case as a freak tragedy with no larger lessons. Still, some in the Coast Guard are asking whether the institution should have let the potentially career-ending charges hang over Blanchard for so long. By comparison, when a top Navy admiral suggested during a breakfast with the press last year that U.S. servicemen charged in the rape of a 12-year-old Okinawan girl would have been smarter to hire a prostitute instead, he was out of his job by dinnertime. "The stress level went up as it dragged on and on," Connie Blanchard says. "I've struggled with this, but I think he believed that was the best thing he could do for his family—to end this case by ending his life."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN WALKER
RUSSELL HORWITZ

RE: Local Issues Briefing -- New York City

COURT

Judge Baer Removes Himself from Drug Case

Harold Baer Jr. removed himself from a Washington Heights drug case last Thursday, saying his decision was "in the interests of justice." By stepping aside, Judge Baer said he hoped to avoid time consuming delays caused by an inevitable defense challenge to his decision to reinstate 80 pounds of drugs as evidence against a confessed drug courier. In January, the Judge tossed out that evidence, igniting a nationwide storm of protest. Judge Baer denied that political pressure caused him to reverse his decision and instead said he changed his mind after hearing the testimony of a second arresting police officer and the defendant, Carol Bayless of Detroit. Several legal experts who have followed the case said Judge Baer was correct to step aside.

Judges' Group Criticizes Pataki's Proposal to Curtail Paroles

The Association of Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York passed a resolution last Friday sharply criticizing Governor Pataki's proposal to eliminate parole for all violent felons. The resolution reflects the concerns of many trial judges in the state that Mr. Pataki's plan will diminish their control over sentencing and will lead to unreasonable prison overcrowding and unfair sentences. Mr. Pataki wants to end parole for all violent felons and to lengthen prison sentences for various crimes. He is also proposing that the state treat more juvenile criminals as adults. The Republican-dominated State Senate is expected to pass almost all of Mr. Pataki's crime bills, but the legislation faces a more difficult fight in the Democratic-controlled Assembly.

CRIME

Pataki Signs Domestic Violence Custody Bill

Governor Pataki signed a domestic violence bill into law on Tuesday. The measure will require judges to factor in a spouse's history of domestic violence when considering child custody and visitation cases. It is designed to keep abusive spouses away from their victims, generally women and children. Under the law, judges can deny visitation rights altogether to an abusive person or order only supervised contact with their children. The bill passed both houses of the Legislature unanimously earlier this month.

Staten Island Melee Leaves Officers Injured

A stabbing near the Stapleton housing project on Staten Island drew an angry crowd that pelted police in the course of an arrest Sunday afternoon. It was the most serious encounter between the police and residents of Staten Island since a drug-dealing suspect died in police custody two years ago. Seven protestors were arrested and face a variety of charges. The trouble started when three men chased and then stabbed Lance Sharp, 21, over a dispute of unknown origin. As police moved to arrest the man suspected of the stabbing, a large crowd gathered, throwing bottles and rocks and yelling at the police. Protesters then marched to the 120th Precinct on Staten Island and on to the office of the Borough President. A total of 100 officers, some in riot gear, were eventually involved in the melee, and four officers sustained minor injuries.

EMPOWERMENT ZONE

Dispute Over Renewal Zone Settled

Governor Pataki and Mayor Giuliani reached an agreement on Monday over how to share control of the board that will distribute money in two of New York City's poorest neighborhoods, South Bronx and Harlem. Under Monday's terms, the state agreed to a revision of the board's bylaws that will govern the empowerment zone and the city agreed to indemnify the state against liability lawsuits against the board of the empowerment zone. Federal housing officials warned New York last week that they were close to withdrawing their \$100 million commitment towards the Harlem and the South Bronx empowerment zone if an agreement between city and state officials concerning rules that govern the zone's board of directors could not be reached.

AIDS WALK

AIDS Walk Raises Millions

More than \$5 million was raised for the Gay Men's Health Crisis by the approximately 35,000 people who participated in New York's 11th annual AIDS walk last Sunday. The walk will benefit the nation's oldest AIDS service organization which provides services to AIDS patients, operates prevention programs and performs advocacy work.

TRANSPORTATION

Renovation to Begin in JFK Airport

Over the next five years John F. Kennedy International Airport will undergo a major renovation. Over \$3 billion, from both fees charged to the airlines and from private developers, will be spent to rebuild two aging terminals, airport roads and parking lots and build rail lines to ease travel between terminals and connect the airport to Manhattan. This year, JFK airport ranked the worst in the world in a survey of international passengers. Critics of the renovation fear that the cost of the new terminals will make JFK less competitive as it might be more expensive for airlines and travellers. Construction is set to begin within a few months and the main terminal is expected to be finished by 2000.

HEALTH

Testing of Newborns for AIDS

On Monday, a New York Appeals Court ruled that testing of newborns for the AIDS virus can proceed. Previously, the state health rules did not require hospitals to notify mothers if their babies were HIV positive. The new ruling allows mothers to indicate in writing whether or not they would like to be told of their babies' HIV test results. The new regulation would also require doctors to counsel pregnant women about HIV transmission. Approximately 1,400 New York women infected with the AIDS virus give birth each year. About one-fourth of those women pass along the HIV virus to their infants.

CHILD ABUSE

City to Drop Longtime Child Abuse Programs

Three dozen child-abuse-prevention agencies across New York City have been told by Giuliani Administration officials that their programs will end as of next month. City officials said the decision not to continue financing the programs was the result of contract reviews. They insisted, however, that the scores of families served by the programs would be turned over to different agencies. Agencies providing preventative services offer counseling, medical and psychiatric care and drug or alcohol treatment to parents in an effort to keep families intact. Elected officials and representatives of the affected agencies have criticized the contract process and have questioned whether the city will have alternative agencies in place. One of the affected agencies is Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center's Family Center in northern Manhattan. The center has operated for 17 years and in that time has served roughly 1,500 families.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

**SATELLITE FEED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF
PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES CONFERENCE**

DATE: Thursday, May 23, 1996
LOCATION: Hotel Pfister, Room 2007
Milwaukee, WI
TIME: 9:10 AM CDT
FROM: Alexis Herman
Bill White
Laura Schwartz

I. PURPOSE

To motivate 1,500 national disability leaders by delivering a message of empowerment, inclusion, and independence; and by highlighting your record of accomplishments on disability issues.

II. BACKGROUND

You will deliver remarks via satellite to the 49th Annual Conference of the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities in Detroit, Michigan. You will wear a lavalier microphone and an IFB. There will be one-way video; the audience will see you on two 9 x 12 rear projection screens, but you will not be able to see them. The audio is two-way so that you can hear the audience react to your speech. Tony Coelho, Chair of the President's Committee, will introduce you. You will address the audience for ten minutes, and there will be no question and answer session. A teleprompter will be provided for your remarks.

The President's Committee Conference, May 22 - 24, is the largest meeting in the country on issues related to the employment of people with disabilities. The theme of this year's conference is, "Investing in Ability." 1,500 representatives of business, organized labor and government will gather and meet with disability rights leaders, educators and members of veterans' organizations to discuss issues that impact employment opportunities for people with disabilities.

The 1994 Census estimates there are 49 million Americans with disabilities. In 1992, 10% of all voters were individuals with disabilities. Outside of the July 26 ADA Anniversary, this event presents the best opportunity for you to deliver a message to Americans with disabilities.

Both Tony Coelho and Justin Dart, who has been traveling around the country speaking to the disability community on your behalf, have urged you to use this

opportunity to broadly articulate your strong record of accomplishments on disability issues so that your remarks can be replayed to key groups throughout the coming year.

The conference will focus on addressing the many barriers to employment people with disabilities encounter. An estimated 65% of Americans with disabilities are unemployed. Solutions include: vigorously enforcing the ADA; improving education for children with disabilities through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the 20-year-old civil rights law that governs special education; including youth with disabilities in our school-to-work initiative; developing accommodations in the workplace through the Family and Medical Leave Act; increasing access to technology for the blind and visually impaired through the Telecommunications Act; and pushing for an increase in the minimum wage.

The greatest barrier to work for people with disabilities is access to health insurance. The audience appreciates your efforts to preserve Medicaid and Medicare, to increase Medicaid home and community-based services, and support of Kennedy-Kassebaum.

We are working internally on two issues of importance to the disability community. The first involves whether to oppose efforts in Congress to allow schools to expel and terminate all services to students with disabilities who bring guns or drugs to school. The second involves whether you should make a public statement of support for including visible recognition of FDR's disability in the FDR Memorial.

III. PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT
Tony Coehlo - Detroit
Laura Schwartz
Technical Crew (5)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed press in Wisconsin, open press in Detroit. Your remarks will be fed to both to the White House briefing room and press filing in Milwaukee.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

8:50 - 9:00 AM	Briefing and makeup.
9:00 - 9:10 AM	LIVE remarks via satellite to the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities Conference.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 21, 1996

REMARKS TO THE PEOPLE OF MILWAUKEE

DATE: Thursday, May 23, 1996

LOCATION: Pere Marquette Park

TIME: 12:20 p.m.

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE I. PURPOSE

To introduce Chancellor Kohl to the people of Milwaukee.

II. BACKGROUND

You and the Chancellor will have concluded your working meeting and the press availability. This event is an opportunity to showcase strong German-American ties as illustrated by Milwaukee's history and culture. We expect an audience of 15,000 or so, drawn from local and state offices, schools, and the general public. The Chancellor's remarks will be translated; yours will be translated privately for Kohl while you are speaking.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Chancellor Kohl

Seated on stage: Mayor John Norquist, Governor Tommy Thompson, Senator Herb Kohl, Senator Bruce Feingold, Representative Tom Barrett, Representative Jerry Kleczka, two students from the German immersion school.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press

V. SEQUENCE

- You arrive with the Chancellor from City Hall
- Proceed to stage ("Hail to the Chief", "Ruffles and Flourishes")
- A student from the German immersion school will introduce you in English; a second student will translate into German
- You make remarks
- The student who translated your introduction will introduce Chancellor Kohl; the other will translate into English
- Chancellor Kohl makes remarks
- You and Chancellor work a rope line
- You and the Chancellor depart for lunch

VI. REMARKS

Prepared by Speechwriting

Attachment

Press Articles

yet attempted in America, and I'm encouraged by what I've seen so far."

Under the Wisconsin plan, Clinton said, poor people will "have the dignity of earning a paycheck, not a welfare check," and "people on welfare who can work must work immediately."

Wisconsin needs federal approval because its plan

Please see WELFARE, Page 8A

■ Assembly sponsor praises move/8A

Ties to Germany highlighted by visit

Kohl's journey to Milwaukee

By Jeff Mayers

State government reporter

Like tens of thousands of Germans before him, Hermann Wolters found the good life in Wisconsin.

In 1983, more than a century after the early waves of German immigrants settled in Wisconsin, Wolters sold his 300 acres of farm plots in Lower Saxony, picked up his family (then wife Christine and three children) and moved to the rolling hills around the southwestern Wisconsin community of Belmont. Today, he has five children ranging in age from 1 to 19, and he has a 2,100-acre farm specializing in growing grain and beef cattle.

He moved, the 53-year-old farmer says, for the "opportunities" that he noticed when, as a 19-year-old, he worked in Illinois and other parts of the United States gaining practical farm experience.

"There (in Germany), if our children would be interested in farming, only one at best would have a chance to be a farmer," he says. "But with the larger Wisconsin operation, two or perhaps three would have that chance." Some are interested, some are not, he says, but that hasn't diminished the enthusiasm for

Please see GERMANY, Page 10A

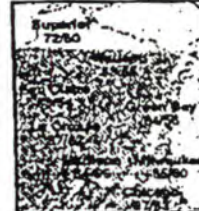
■ Other German-Wisconsin events/10A

■ Tom Still column/1B

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Madison Forecast:
Today: Partly cloudy with scattered thunderstorms. High 84.
Tonight: Partly cloudy with t-storms ending. Low 56.

Details/back page



Traffic coming on 7:30 a.m. on a route, but some cars have grown in record with Olin Avenue

Six in

■ The drivers key to success

By Phil McDade
Wisconsin State Journal

We are a community

More and more suburbs — Sun Prairie in Madison.

We jam up the

Graduation

By Elizabeth Brice
Wisconsin State Journal

It was a day for

Kristin Szarov, a bunch of gerbera, husband, Richard yellow ribbon through

In a few minutes give the pretty bride Mieczko of Greece graduation from was drawing to a close

The morning ceremony was for half of degrees awarded of Letters and Science one of six ceremonies throughout the week Field House.

"I'm happy to be first day of spring Riendeau, of Ralston the warmth and surprised southern tonight His daughter

WI State
Journal
5/20
1A

Germany

Continued from Page 1A

his adopted home.

Because of family remaining in Germany, it was "not an easy decision," he says. "But if you asked me if it was a good move, I can absolutely say yes it was."

Although he's a little curious about German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to the state this week, he says the event won't make him think about going back. "We are very, very happy in many, many ways," he says, noting that he has become a born-again Christian since he came to Wisconsin.

Kohl's visit to Milwaukee on Thursday — ostensibly for a summit with the president but more for a campaign-like appearance with Democratic candidate Bill Clinton — is spurring discussion of the expanding German-Wisconsin connection.

State officials boast that no other state has the links to Germany that Wisconsin does (see related story for a list of upcoming events). One Germanophile doubts Wisconsinites will stream to Milwaukee this week, but Kohl's first visit to Wisconsin as chancellor could trigger a response.

"Maybe Germans will be nuts enough to go there to see him," ventured Henry Geist, director of UW-Madison's Max Kade Institute, who would skip it even if he wasn't out of town. "But it's quite possible the German-American community will be very, very flattered."

The cultural ties that bind are many. Among them: lager beer, bowling, kindergarten, choral groups, sausages, and physical education classes stemming from Turner Halls (the "sound body, sound mind" philosophy still supports some gymnastics clubs in Madison, Milwaukee and other places around the state).

"Where would I be without Clausen's bakery?" adds Jack Holzhueter of the State Historical Society, referring to the European bakery in Middleton. "I have a sweet tooth that won't quit."

Perhaps one of the strongest ties is farming. Some evidence of the old settlements still remains. Holzhueter notes that northern Dane County's Roxbury is a good example of an old-fashioned German dorf, or village. A Catholic church dominates the town, a restaurant and tavern are close by, and houses and farms are packed tightly around a central hub. "In the old days in Germany, it was a fairly typical arrangement," he says, noting that northwestern Dane County up until the latter part of this century contained solid German enclaves.

Farming was always a reason for Germans to come to Wisconsin — even before Wisconsin became a state in 1848 and before Germany came together as a modern nation in 1871. By 1850, 40 percent of Wisconsin's people were German-born, according to historian Robert Nesbit. The German-born population of Wisconsin rose from about 40,000 in 1850 to about 124,000 in 1860, accounting for 10 percent of the German immigration during

"One beholds here how the farmer lives without worries," wrote Phillip Best in 1847, urging his wife's family to make the move to the Milwaukee area. "In Germany, no one knows how to appreciate the liberty to which every human being is entitled." The letter, according to Nesbit, was contained in a guide book called "Friendly Adviser for All who would Emigrate to America and Particularly to Wisconsin," published in Leipzig in 1853.

Now more than half of the state's 5 million people claim strong German roots — the largest

percentage in the nation, scholars and historians say.

In addition, many notable Wisconsin historical and business figures have been of German descent including: hot-dog-maker Oscar Mayer; Lincoln political adviser and later U.S. Interior Secretary Carl Schurz (Schurz, once a failed lieutenant governor candidate, spent only a few years in the state before becoming a Civil War general and a U.S. senator from Missouri); Schurz's wife, Margarete, is said to have opened the first kindergarten in Watertown (it lasted only while the Schurzes were in Wisconsin); and two German-trained UW-Madison luminaries: Stephen Babcock, who developed an easy-to-use butterfat test that became a cornerstone in building the state's dairy industry, and Harry Russell, who became famous for initiating the control of bovine tuberculosis.

These and other connections are maintained today by state offi-

cials who have a fondness for things German. Under the administration of Gov. Tommy Thompson (his father was of German ancestry), the state has taken the relationship to new levels, building upon the sister-state relationship with Hessen begun under Gov. Pat Lucey.

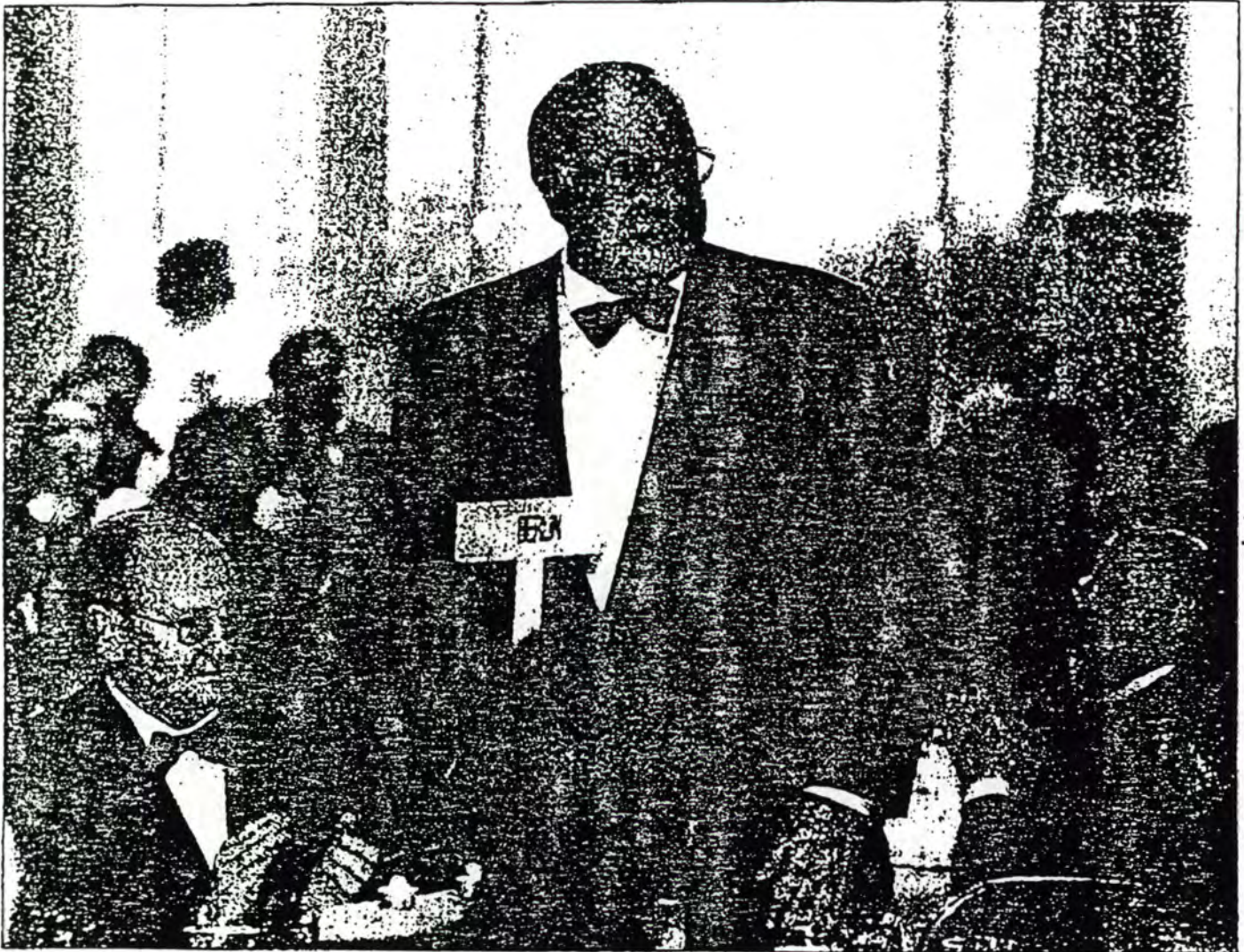
Since then, Thompson's main man, Administration Secretary James Klausner, has been a frequent visitor to Germany for pleasure and business. He and former state Schools Superintendent Bert Grover worked together to bring apprenticeship and other "school-to-work" programs to Wisconsin's education system. In addition, Klausner has studied German health policy and capital building concepts.

"We've borrowed concepts and adapted them," says Klausner, a first generation German-American. "I think it's helped us with our international perspective."

WI State Journal
May 19, 1996
P 10A

MEETING IN MILWAUKEE

Herr Europa

 WI
 MJS
 5/19
 1A


ERWIN GEBHARDT/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who will become that nation's longest-tenured postwar leader this fall, mingles with corporate chieftains at a gala affair marking the 50th anniversary of Handelsblatt, Germany's Wall Street Journal, in Bonn last week.

Kohl known for politics, not polish

By KATHERINE M. SKIBA
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Bonn, Germany — Here in this city of government, some people love him. Some people hate him.

And some people love to hate him.

Everybody knows him, for provincial Bonn is filled with modern government buildings, museums and homes to only

German chancellor only on television. Or in the tabloids. Or in the cookbook he turned out weeks ago with his longtime wife, Hannelore.

Sixty-six years old, Kohl is a big awkward bear of a man. What's left of his hair is gray. His cheeks are plump and doughy. His silver eyeglasses seem out of date, particularly for Europe.

Telegenic, he's not. Grandfatherly, he is. This postal clerk's son may be Europe's leading statesman, but he's not

Envision a black tie dinner, a candlelit affair Tuesday, when the "Bundeskanzler" — his title in German — spoke to corporate chieftains from parts far and wide in this industrial powerhouse nation of 82 million.

The affair marked the 50th anniversary of Handelsblatt, a hefty newspaper covering finance and economics, in effect, Germany's Wall Street Journal.

The gala was hosted at Gastehaus Petersberg, an elegant hotel where, ordi-

16A SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1996 MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL

Clinton-Kohl



Kohl/Chancellor played key role in reunification

From page 1

narly, high-level guests of the government are ennobled for the night. It sits on a precipice high above the Rhine, and this night, its parking lot was brimming with Mercedes — including Kohl's own deluxe, charcoal gray model — side by side with Porsches, Audis and BMWs.

Kohl was the guest of honor, a titan amid government ministers gathered with financial, manufacturing and communications leaders, plus their spouses.

Black-jacketed waiters stood at attention, waiting to carry out 400 servings of lobster bouillabaisse.

Women rested manicured hands in their laps. Men in tuxedos eyed the white wine, but declined not to lift a glass, for Kohl commanded the attention of all.

The chancellor gripped a lectern with ham-size hands, his guttural German tongue not stopping for 36 minutes. Much of the time his bow tie was askew.

That's Herr Kohl.

He told those assembled that he appreciates freedom of the press, but as a politician he finds himself the subject of negative reports and enjoys receiving good coverage.

"But that's a rarity," he said, drawing howls.

There was scant laughter afterward as Kohl addressed Germany's financial troubles — high unemployment, the exodus of jobs to neighboring countries with lower labor costs, planned

tax increases and intended cuts to social welfare programs.

The politically conservative leader cautioned that as the 21st century approaches, Germany threatens to lose its stature, much as his favorite soccer team, the embattled F.C. Kaiserslautern, looks to drop to a second-tier league.

Big Secret

Soccer, it seems, is a rare diversion for Kohl, his acquaintances say. He likes, too, to dine

Hans-Jorg Haber,
German Foreign Ministry.

"Kohl has been in office very long,

and he hasn't effected the

necessary reforms in that time."

out, to study the aquarium he is said to keep in his office, and to pay annual visits to a spa.

He stands 6 feet 4 inches tall, and reportedly weighs more than 260 pounds. His precise poundage?

"That's a state secret," quips Hans Wessmann, 58, a German government press officer in Bonn.

From a local restaurant proprietor, Toni Murte, 64: "Everybody in the country knows Kohl's favorite food is Saumagen." The dish is made from a sow's intestines, and typical to the region of Kohl's humble beginnings, in Ludwigshafen, in the Rhineland. His home town

is a place described in a biography of Kohl as "one of those harsh industrial cities that suddenly appeared out of nowhere."

Kohl, of course, merits a place in the history books as the father of German reunification, the bold remarriage of the former East and West Germanys almost six years ago.

Now he's the guiding force behind uniting Europe and establishing a single European currency, leading to tributes such as "Herr Europa."

Still, some mutter that he's provincial. That he can't speak English, French, Italian or Spanish. That even in his own German voice, he uses a lower-class dialect.

"It's embarrassing," says Julia Luetke, 25, a law student at the University of Bonn. "A politician who doesn't even speak one foreign language shouldn't be a politician."

That's the kindest thing that Luetke, who has her sights on an international law career, had to say about Kohl. He belongs to the Christian Democratic Union party, and Luetke favors his political rivals.

She complains, for example, that social welfare cuts loom as Germany continues to build high-tech fighter planes. So it is that the shaggy-haired woman in blue jeans, who is fluent in German and English, ditches her chancellor in her second language.

"He makes me puke," she says.

Closing in on Record

Others are not so critical. As chancellor since 1982, Kohl is viewed as nothing if not a political survivor. This fall Kohl will surpass Konrad Adenauer as the nation's longest-tenured post-World War II leader.

Murte, the restaurant owner, has met him twice and regards him as a great statesman, one respected internationally.

Many, such as Werner Schemuth, 69, a public relations executive, praise Kohl for joining the former East and West Germanys. Schemuth works for Haribo, the German candy maker that each week churns out 400 million Gummi Bears, as they're known in the United States.

Schemuth is sometimes mistaken for Kohl, so keen is their physical resemblance. A veteran of a German military scuba unit during World War II, Schemuth embraces unity with the former East, a common view here. He says the old Easterners lived "like in a prison," and so he doesn't mind the financial toll — \$100 billion a year — resulting from the two nations' merger.

Schemuth shares more than a resemblance with Kohl. Both had been in Hitler Youth, an as-

next page



ASSOCIATED PRESS

RECORD MATCHED — U.S. sprinter Dennis Mitchell celebrates his win in the men's 100-meter race in the Atlanta Grand Prix at Olympic stadium. Mitchell's time of 9.93 seconds — matching the world's fastest — edged out Carl Lewis, who finished second with 9.94.

Story on 1C

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Journal Sentinel on the Net: <http://www.oms.wis.com>

WEATHER

Sunday:
85 / 68
Breezy. Scattered
thunderstorms.

Monday:
75 / 60
Lingering a.m.
showers.

25 SECTIONS MAP AND FORECASTS ON BACK OF SPORTS

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who will become that nation's longest-tenured postwar leader this fall, mingles with corporate chieftains at a gala affair marking the 50th anniversary of Handelsblatt, Germany's Wall Street Journal, in Bonn last week.

Kohl known for politics, not polish

By KATHERINE M. SKIBA
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Bonn, Germany — Here in this city of government, some people love him. Some people hate him.

And some people love to hate him. Everybody knows him, for provincial Bonn — crowded with modern government offices, embassies and museums straddling the Rhine — is home to only 298,000 people.

Some have seen the heavily jowled

German chancellor only on television. Or in the tabloids. Or in the cookbook he turned out weeks ago with his longtime wife, Hannelore.

Sixty-six years old, Kohl is a big awkward bear of a man. What's left of his hair is gray. His cheeks are plump and doughy. His silver eyeglasses seem out of date, particularly for Europe.

Telegenic, he's not. Grandfatherly, he is. This postal clerk's son may be Europe's leading statesman, but spit-polish and Emily Post posture aren't his strong suits.

Envision a black tie dinner, a candlelit affair Tuesday, when the "Bundeskanzler" — his title in German — spoke corporate chieftains from parts far and wide in this industrial powerhouse nation of 82 million.

The affair marked the 50th anniversary of Handelsblatt, a hefty newspaper covering finance and economics, in fact, Germany's Wall Street Journal.

The gala was hosted at Gastehaus I tersberg, an elegant hotel where, or

Please see KOHL page 16

* Immigrants came to state mostly by chance

Timing, cheap land made Wisconsin most German state in U.S.

By TOM HEINEN
of the Journal Sentinel staff

The great cities of Europe trace their roots through an ancient haze of legends, mythical gods and daring deeds.

Milwaukee, by census count the most Germanic large city in North America, is more practical.

When German Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrives this week he'll find more German-Americans than you can shake a bratwurst at, and all thanks to two things that the area's notoriously frugal shoppers readily appreciate — luck and a bargain.

The first big wave of German immigration to America happened to hit when the frontier — and the corresponding sale of federal land at only \$1.25 an acre — had reached Wisconsin and other parts of the Midwest.

"It was pure chance," said Henry Geitz, director of the Max Kade Institute for German-

Please see IMMIGRANTS page 15



Deutsch!
WISCO

Our state's ties to Germany date from 1830s. Today is the four-part series strong and historic between the U.S. and Germany.

Immigrants/ Wisconsin Offered Opportunity

From page 1

American Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

John Gurda, a locally prominent historian who is writing a book about the Milwaukee area's history, agreed.

"Wisconsin's wooded areas surrounded them of home," Gurda said. "It may have played a small role in making them feel good about their purchase, at the fact is, if German immigrants had peaked in the early 1840s they would have settled in New York state, and if it had peaked in the early 1900s they might have settled in Oregon."

Although many middle-class urban tradesmen, shopkeepers and professionals settled in Milwaukee — whose Great Lakes port was an early gateway to the frontier — German-speaking people seeking farmland spread across much of the state in the late 1800s.

That's why Wisconsin now is "most German state in the union, with 54% of its residents listing some German ancestry in the 1990 census. In Milwaukee, all city residents and residents claimed ancestry. So did a community of all people living in Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington and Waubesa counties. "I ran that against St. Louis of Cincinnati, both city and state, and we're off the charts," Gurda said of the two other cities most often cited as centers of German immigration. "You say proportionately, we are the most German big city in the country without any fear of being challenged."

The census also showed that in 1990, more foreign-born residents came from Germany than any other country, at more Milwaukeeans still spoke German at home than in language other than English.

Thus, it was no accident that the first kindergarten in the United States was established in Milwaukee in 1856, or that Milwaukee had the only German-speaking Catholic bishop in the United States in 1844.

Richard Zeitlin,
Historical Society booklet:

"To such people, America did indeed seem the land of hope and shining promise."

Milwaukee had the only German-speaking Catholic bishop in the United States in 1844.

"When Solomon Juneau became first mayor in 1846, 1,000 copies of his inaugural address were printed — 500 in English and 500 in German," Gurda said. "That tells you something about relative proportions. They've been the big dogs here from close to Day One."

Coming to Milwaukee

Although some accounts differ, former Milwaukee Mayor Frank Zeidler says the first German settler arrived in Milwaukee in 1835, the same year that the federal government began opening land in southeastern Wisconsin to settlement.

The first large group arrived in the city in 1839 — a few hundred Old Lutherans who had resisted the Prussian kaiser when he pressured various Protestant churches to unite under the Reformed banner. They kept moving to what is now the Freistadt area of Mequon.

Religious differences brought some Germans to Wisconsin, though Milwaukee was certainly no haven from controversy. At times there were heated disputes among German-American Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists and the "free thinkers" who rejected organized religion in favor of science and rationalism.

The mix of German immigrants seeking freedom and opportunity also included Jews.

Political differences brought some immigrants, most notably those known as the "Forty-eighters." These educated, cultured people were revolutionaries who had to flee in 1848 after unsuccessfully trying to unite the independent states that decades later became Germany.

Although many German immigrants were not impover-

ished, emigration got a push from social forces that included a potato blight like the one that sent many Irish to America around the same time.

"Agricultural reforms, industrialization, the rise of capitalism, a 38% increase in the birth rate, a disastrous potato blight and other crop failures in the period between 1846 and 1853 all conspired to produce an army of dispossessed farmers," Richard Zeitlin wrote in a State Historical Society booklet. "Artisans, displaced by factory workers, roamed the countryside in search of employment."

"To such people, America did indeed seem the land of hope and shining promise."

Wisconsin, eager to fuel its economy and have its land settled, fanned the flames of expectation. Starting in the 1840s, leaflets praising the state were distributed in parts of Germany. And in 1852, the Wisconsin Legislature placed an immigration commissioner in New York to steer new arrivals here.

The early immigrants, in turn, exerted a strong pull by sending letters back home with glowing accounts.

German-language newspapers, for which Milwaukee became a national center, also spread the word. By 1890, 36 German newspapers and magazines were being published or circulated in the city, including several dailies with a larger combined circulation than the English newspapers.

Emigration that began in 1845 was mainly from southwestern Germany. There were two other big waves: 1865-1873, mainly from northwestern Germany; and 1890-1890, mainly from northeastern Germany.

Other German-speaking people came from countries such as Switzerland and Austria.

In Milwaukee, a majority of the Germans settled on the near northwest side in an area that ran from State St. north and from the Milwaukee River west.

German ships and skilled services spread up what is now Old World Third St. and Martin Luther King Drive, becoming the hub of the German community, Zeidler said.

"There are stories about signs in the windows saying 'English Spoken Here,'" Gurda said.

Brewing Time

Beer brewing thrived, with more than two dozen small

breweries in the city as of 1856. They included what would become some of the dominant brewers in America — Pabst, Schlitz, Blatz and Miller.

But brewing didn't really take off on a national scale until after the Civil War. A federal tax to help pay for the war made beer significantly cheaper than whiskey, a pest ruined hops crops in the East, and the Chicago fire of 1871 eliminated some competitors to the south.

Wisconsin

General information
on 'the dairy state'

Capital: Madison

State population:
5,061,451

Largest city: Milwaukee,
population: 628,000

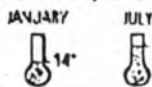
Governor: Tommy Thompson
(since 1987)

GEOGRAPHY

Area: 65,503 square miles

Natural resources: Rich soil,
plentiful water, minerals and
forest land

Climate: Average temperatures



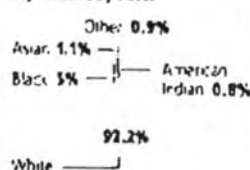
ECONOMY

Unemployment: 3.7% (March)

Per capita income: \$18,727

PEOPLE

Population by race:



Percentage of population who
claimed German heritage in 1990:



CHIEF PRODUCTS

Agriculture: Milk
Manufacturing: Machinery,
food products, paper products,
electrical equipment and
fabricated metal products
Mining: Crushed stone, sand
and gravel

The 1895 state census counted 60,000 German-born adults in Milwaukee — about 25% of the population. But, including children, people of German heritage probably constituted at least 50% of the population, Gurda said.

As the largest ethnic group, the Germans had a significant influence on food, architecture, the arts, banking, heavy manufacturing and other facets of life.

Beer gardens and taverns proliferated, as did churches. Concert halls and theaters often featured classical musicians and actors from Germany. The Pabst Theater was a cultural center and a site for speeches. Turner Hall was a focal point for both gymnastics and free-spirited political debate.

As the arts flourished, Milwaukee was dubbed a German Athens. German social organizations also thrived.

In her book, "Immigrant Milwaukee," historian Kathleen Conzen wrote, "There were music groups and drama societies, mutual benefit associations, debating clubs and educational groups and gymnastic organizations, shooting clubs and carnival clubs, church societies, old fraternity assemblies, political pressure groups, tavern circles, benevolent associations, and parties and balls of all sorts."

German migration to Wisconsin peaked in the late 1800s as more immigrants began coming from Poland, Italy and other Slavic and Mediterranean areas.

Historians stress that German-speaking immigrants were incredibly diverse — rich and poor, monarchists and revolutionaries.

Because German states were not united into one country until 1871, German immigrants came here as distinct groups with different dialects, different cultural traditions and different political histories. While they were learning to become Americans, they were discovering what their heritage meant to them.

made them distinctly German.

Their blending into the broader American culture was hastened by anti-German sentiments during World War I.

"That was the watershed," Gurda said. "You had just a revulsion against all things German. Sauerkraut became liberty cabbage. The Germania Building became the Brumder Building. Hamburger became Salisbury steak."

"I've met Germans who said they had to duck into doorways to speak German on the streets or they would have been looked at as if they were spilling on the flag. That couldn't help but nearly destroy the self-conscious Germanism of Milwaukee's citizens. It tore the fabric."

World War II reinforced that effect.

Today, the descendants of the immigrants are so thoroughly Americanized that they are identifiable mainly by their Teutonic surnames.



Deutschland WISCONSIN

Monday: Four families talk about their connection to Germany.

Tuesday: Milwaukee Public Schools' German Immersion School.

Wednesday: A city steeped in Old World flavor. The German architectural influence on Milwaukee is everywhere.

P154

Or, would it hurt them, forcing them into a bleary-eyed ex-

thing, I just want to go."

Our German names

Free speech and Teutonia Ave.

A sampling of familiar names in Wisconsin and how they got to be that way:

Teutonia Ave. in Milwaukee: Refers to the land of the Teutons, the Latin word for Germans. The term was used in 1852 by a German revolutionary group that named its new Milwaukee Turner Society "Teutonia." The "Teutonians" promoted concepts — considered radical at the time in Germany — of "free speech, free press and free assembly for discussion of all questions." The Milwaukee and Fond du Lac Plank Road, which was the old name for the street, was renamed by city ordinance in 1857.

Friess Lake in Washington

County: Not a German word for "really, really cold," Friess probably refers to an area of northwestern Germany and the Netherlands called Friesland. Friesland in Columbia County is named after the province in the Netherlands.

New Berlin: Surprise! It's not German related. It was actually named after the hometown of a Yankee settler — New Berlin, N.Y. — in 1840. It was first named Mentor, after it was separated from the Town of Muskego. Later, many Germans, perhaps led by a mistaken belief, settled there. (Similarly, New London is named after New London, Conn., not the English city.)

— Ernst-Ulrich Franzen



Deutschland WISCONSIN

Tuesday: Milwaukee Public Schools' German Immersion School.

Wednesday: A city steeped in Old World flavor. The German architectural influence on Milwaukee.

Volunteers needed to welcome visitors

The city is still looking for volunteers to help prepare for the visit of German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Clinton on Thursday.

Volunteers will be asked to make phone calls, distribute leaflets and give directions to foreign visitors. If interested, call 270-2812.

Today, volunteers who already have called and those who want to volunteer should attend an organizational meeting at noon at the Grand Avenue mall. The meeting will be held in the Plankinton Building, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave.

Herr Helmut

Restaurants line up
to serve Kohl, Clinton

By JAMES E. CAUSEY
of the Journal Sentinel staff

When the time arrives for German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Clinton to dine in Milwaukee on Thursday, how will the restaurant be chosen and notified?

According to local restaurant managers who have served presidents, the lucky establishment won't know until the last minute, when it will happen something like this:

About an hour before lunch a herd of Secret Service agents



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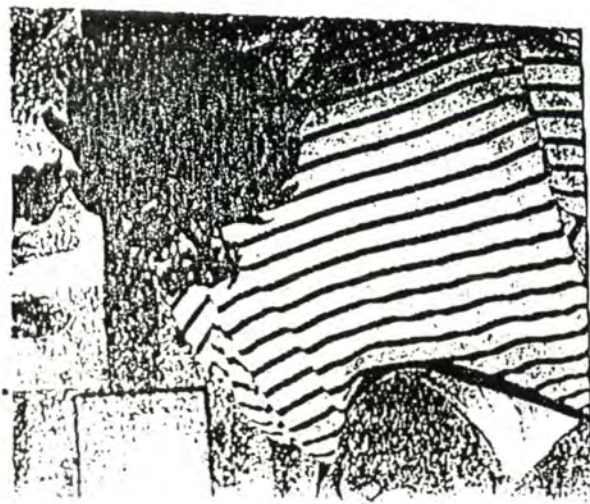
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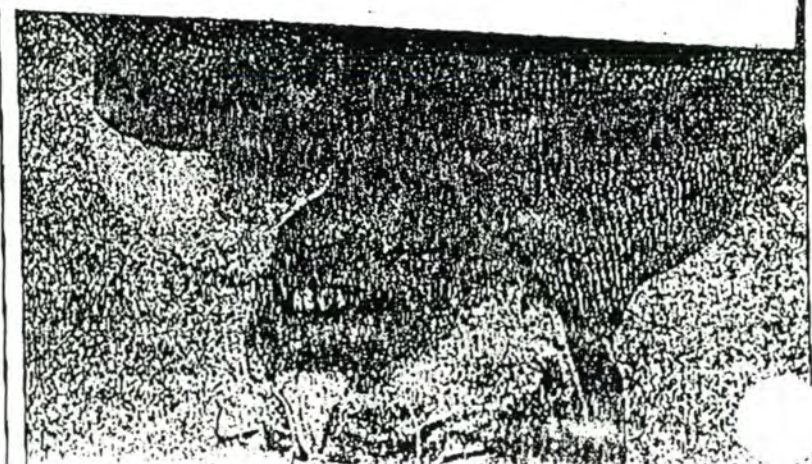
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By TOM HARP
of the Journal Sentinel staff

They appear to be simple
pencil marks in a magazine —
For thousands of area residents,
they would be the scores that
track a season of Green Bay
Packers games.
For Willy Becker, they are
ties to his German heritage.
ties to his German heritage as an avid



Bonn, Germany. Unemployment is high in many parts of the country.

MJS
5/20/96
P. 7A

* Herr Helmut, how about a brat and sauerkraut?

Restaurants line up
to serve Kohl, Clinton

By JAMES E. CAUSEY
of the Journal Sentinel staff

When the time arrives for German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Clinton to dine in Milwaukee on Thursday, how will the restaurant be chosen and notified?

According to local restaurant managers who have served presidents, the lucky establishment won't know until the last minute, when it will happen something like this:

About an hour before lunch, a herd of Secret Service agents

will stampede into one of the city's finest eateries. "They show up and look the place over — front and back," said Tom Andera, general manager of Karl Ratzsch's Restaurant, 320 E. Mason St.

After a thorough search, he said, an agent will inform the restaurant that "a dignitary may be eating here."

"We know who the dignitary is," said Andera, who twice served former President George Bush.

Karl Ratzsch's is usually closed for lunch, but "we'll make an exception for Kohl and Clinton," Andera said.

When Bush visited Ratzsch's, more than 40 Secret Service agents searched the kitchen, en-

trance, dining room, restrooms and exits, he said. They also secured a safe room in case of emergency.

While Bush dined on duck, agents guarded the staircase, front door, dining area and kitchen.

"Those were just the ones we knew about," Andera said.

Victor Mader, owner of Mader's German Restaurant, 1037 Old World Third St., also is familiar with the routine.

"All you can do is reserve a certain amount of tables and wait," he said.

Mader's has been host to three presidents.

John F. Kennedy and his brother Robert dined there in 1960; Ronald Reagan ate there

during his acting days in the 1950s; and Gerald Ford dined there as president in 1976.

During Ford's visit, the restaurant was turned into a miniature Oval Office, Mader said.

Secret Service agents wheeled in large computers, blocked the dining room window area, took over two of Mader's four telephone lines and blocked off the street, he said.

Mader's had only two dining areas at the time and Ford and the Secret Service agents took over one room.

John Lindenberg, co-owner of the state's oldest German restaurant — John Ernst, 600 E. Ogden Ave. — also would relish the opportunity to entertain Kohl.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 21, 1996

RECEPTION AT THE MILWAUKEE GRAIN EXCHANGE

DATE: Thursday, May 23, 1996

LOCATION: Milwaukee Grain Exchange

TIME: 2:20 p.m.

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE I. PURPOSE

To introduce Chancellor Kohl to officials and friends in Milwaukee

II. BACKGROUND

This reception for 350 people is an opportunity for special friends and local and state officials to see you and the Chancellor at a smaller event. Your remarks will highlight business and commercial ties between Germany and the U.S., particularly Milwaukee.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Chancellor Kohl

Guest list drawn from governor's and mayor's offices, local VIP's

IV. PRESS PLAN

No press

V. SEQUENCE

- You are announced offstage
- You make remarks and introduce the Chancellor
- The Chancellor makes remarks
- You and the Chancellor work a rope line
- You and the Chancellor depart for the airport

VI. REMARKS

Prepared by NSC Speechwriting

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN WISCONSIN 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 Wisconsin after the first 39 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic Conditions in Wisconsin:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 4.5% to 3.7%.
- Nearly 1 1/2 times more new jobs **per year** -- 58,926 vs. 44,300 average during the previous 4 years. In 38 months, Wisconsin has added 186,600 total jobs, after adding 177,200 during the previous 4 years combined.
- Nearly 1 1/2 times more new private-sector jobs **per year** -- 53,432 vs. 36,650 average during the previous 4 years. In 38 months, Wisconsin has added 169,200 private sector jobs, after adding 146,600 during the previous 4 years combined.
- 44,200 new manufacturing jobs added in 38 months -- after 4,500 lost during the previous 4 years combined.
- Annual bank lending growth is almost 3 times greater than during the previous 4 years -- \$1.7 billion **per year** vs. \$599 million **per year**.
- Business failures have dropped 4% **per year** -- after increasing 3% **per year** during the previous 4 years.
- The Help Wanted Index has increased 51%.
- Consumer confidence has increased 83%.

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

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

9 TIMES MORE WISCONSIN FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 193,359 working families in Wisconsin will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 20,645 wealthiest taxpayers in Wisconsin.

TAX CUT FOR 22,633 SMALL BUSINESSES IN WISCONSIN: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 22,633 small businesses in Wisconsin are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

883,000 WISCONSIN 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 883,370 workers in Wisconsin, and protects the jobs of 53,068 workers in Wisconsin who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

837,800 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN WISCONSIN WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 837,800 Wisconsin borrowers -- 586,500 current borrowers and 251,300 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.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 21, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Julia Chamovitz
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: Background on Recent Developments in the Wisconsin Economy

This memorandum presents background information about current conditions in Wisconsin.

- ***Milwaukee, a Manufacturing Town*** -- Milwaukee is a highly skilled manufacturing city that leads the nation in industrial control equipment, mining gear, cranes and independent foundries. Milwaukee has also been recognized as the home to the nation's major beer breweries for years, although brewing employs fewer than 4,000 in Milwaukee today. Milwaukee lost 60,000 manufacturing jobs in the 1979-80 recession years, but since then has prospered. *Allen-Bradley* has spent millions on improvements and new facilities, *Rockwell International* doubled sales to \$1.5 billion, and *Harnischfeger* spent \$39 million on machine tools for its mining shovels and papermaking machinery after nearly going bankrupt in 1983. (Source: *The Almanac of American Politics 1996*)
- ***Milwaukee Designated an Enterprise Community (EC)*** -- The Milwaukee EC was awarded \$3 million in flexible social services block grant funding and tax exempt bonding authority for zone businesses. The North Avenue Business Park in the EC was completed in 1996. It is the site of new light industrial jobs in the EC. Also, the Annie Casey Foundation has pledged up to \$700,000 per year, beginning in 1997, for seven years to the EC for Job Access, Economic Development and Job Training. The funds will be matched by local dollars. (Source: Community Empowerment Board)
- ***Marcom Inc. Plans to Shift Some Operations to Wisconsin and Boost Employment*** -- Sky Alland Marketing of Columbia, Maryland, a leading interactive marketing company, has purchased Marcom and plans to increase employment from 42 to about 80 over the next few months. Marcom is a communications and database management company headquartered in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Within a year, the company expects to employ 160 to 250 people in Wisconsin. (Source: Sky Alland Marketing)
- ***EZ Paints Corporation Plans to Add 122 Jobs to St. Francis, WI Factory*** -- Ez Paints, which makes paint brushes, rollers and accessories, plans to add 122 jobs as part of a \$5 million expansion at its St. Francis, Wisconsin factory. The company hopes to complete the project by the end of 1996. To help finance the project, Ez Paints received a \$300,000 state loan. (Source: EZ Paints)

- ***EITC Benefits 193,300 Families*** -- This comes from 1993 Treasury estimates.

<u>Select Reps.</u>	<u>EITC Benefits</u>	<u>\$ (millions)</u>	<u>% Families</u>	<u>Higher Taxes</u>
Klecza (D)	18,100 families	29.3	12.5	1,155 taxpayers
Barrett (D)	27,300 families	44.3	20.8	3,194 taxpayers
Sensenbrenner(R)	12,000 families	19.4	8.0	5,063 taxpayers
Obey (D)	25,700 families	41.7	17.6	1,466 taxpayers
Total	193,300 families	313.5	15.1	20,645 taxpayers

- ***Federal Reserve of the 7th District (Chicago)*** --Economic activity in the District remained at relatively high levels in recent weeks, although a few pockets of slowing or declining activity existed. With some exceptions, manufacturers were reporting increases in overall activity. Bank lending activity remained at high levels, and some banks even reported strong loan growth. Labor market shortages continued to be the main concern of businesses, despite softening demand for workers from the manufacturing sector. Grain prices increased sharply in recent weeks due to a combination of strong demand, both here and abroad, and weather-related problems which threaten to exacerbate already tight supplies. (Source: Federal Reserve Beige Book 5/8/96)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN WALKER
RUSSELL HORWITZ

RE: Local Issues Briefing -- Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CRIME

Surge In Juvenile Drug Arrests

Juvenile drug arrests rose 42% in 1995, a 69% increase between 1993 and 1994, according to a report released Thursday by the state Office of Justice Assistance. Experts cite more parents reporting their children who use drugs and more schools working closely with police to get drugs out of school as major reasons for the increase.

Critics Question DARE's Effectiveness

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education program (DARE) has recently come under fire after a survey questioned the effectiveness of the program in which Milwaukee police departments and school districts spend an estimated \$1 million each year. The *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* survey of 30 Milwaukee-area police departments shows that most allocate more than 1,000 working hours per week to DARE. Yet according to the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, the number of juveniles arrested on drug charges has more than tripled, from 338 in 1990 to 1,246 in 1994. Parents are now using these rising figures to question the impact of the program. Yet, local police still believe in DARE's effectiveness as a means of curbing drug use, boosting self esteem, and improving relations with police. According to the survey, 26 out of the 30 local police departments gave the program a rating of "very good" or "excellent."

13-Year-Old Girl Kills Telephone Repairman

Last Thursday, a 13-year-old pregnant Milwaukee girl was convicted of killing an Ameritech employee, because she thought he was an undercover police officer spying on the drug house where she had worked. The victim, a telephone repairman, pulled into an alley to make a phone call. The girl, who could spend the next 12 years in jail, missed 43 out of 60 days of school. Her mother testified that she was unaware of her daughter's truancy.

HEALTH CARE

HIV Study Highlights Risks for Gay Men

According to a first-of-its-kind study by the National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, homosexual men are more likely to contract HIV than any other group in Milwaukee. The report notes that while 116 new cases of HIV arise each year among gay and bisexual men and 62 new cases arise each year among so-called high-risk heterosexuals, only 29 new cases per year result from contaminated needles. The relatively low rate of HIV among injection drug users is attributed in large part to prevention efforts such as needle exchange programs.

Cutbacks End Pregnant Teens Program

A 16-year-old program that has helped ensure healthy babies for pregnant teenagers will close at the end of June due to cuts in the Milwaukee County budget. The Teenage Pregnancy Service took an active, comprehensive approach to preventing pregnancy problems, involving sending staff members to teen mothers' homes when they failed to show up for prenatal checkups and continuing to provide care after mothers had given birth. The program, whose clients are mainly low-income African-Americans, achieved dramatic success in lowering rates of low birth weight babies, Caesarian deliveries and other problems common to teenage mothers. When officials decided to close the hospital where the Teenage Pregnancy Service was based, they also decided to eliminate funding for the program. In the past, the County had paid one-third of the program's \$1.5 million budget.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *Kitty*
SUBJECT: HOT ISSUES -- WISCONSIN

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- **Welfare Reform -- "Wisconsin Works" (W-2):** Wisconsin passed legislation to implement a project called Wisconsin Works (W-2) that would eliminate the AFDC program by January 1999. W-2 would replace the AFDC cash and health care entitlement with work requirements in subsidized or unsubsidized jobs. You announced your approval of this program in your Saturday radio address.

The Wisconsin waiver application, received on May 9, 1996, proposes changes to two currently operating waiver projects as a "bridge" to implementing the policies of the W-2 legislation. Wisconsin proposes to amend two existing demonstrations: Pay For Performance, which is operating statewide; and Work Not Welfare, which is operating in two counties. However, the waiver request raises the question of violating the minimum wage law. A waiver request to fully implement the provisions of W2 is expected later this summer. If approved, it would apply Statewide and/or in the respective counties.

- **Two-Tier AFDC Benefit Demonstration:** In Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, and Rock Counties, the project will pilot test an initiative to determine the effects of the AFDC payment levels on decisions of families to move from one state to another and to identify other factors associated with such movement. New applicants for AFDC will receive an AFDC payment amount based on the payment levels of their former state of residence if they have not previously resided in Wisconsin for at least six months. They can either apply for benefits within 90 days after moving to Wisconsin or apply for benefits more than 90 days but fewer than 180 days after moving to Wisconsin and are able to demonstrate that they were employed for at least 13 weeks after moving to Wisconsin.
- **Partnership Programs--Managed Care for Special Populations:** On February 28, HCFA received the State's section 1115 waiver request (the Partnership Program) to provide coordinated care to the elderly and disabled through the use of multi-disciplinary teams and prepaid health plans. Enrollment is voluntary. The State

intends to provide quality care in a cost-effective manner by emphasizing preventive care and using nurse practitioners and case managers to manage and coordinate care. The proposal is currently being reviewed by HCFA.

- **Expansion of Managed Care Programs:** Currently, Wisconsin has about 140,000 out of 490,000 Medicaid recipients enrolled in managed care programs, including mandatory enrollment of AFDC and Healthy Start recipients in HMOs. The State also has a Primary Care Case Management waiver under 1915(b); voluntary HMOs; prepaid health plans; and a section 1115 waiver Program for All Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE). Governor Thompson's 1995-97 budget bill, which was passed in July 1995, calls for the expansion of all managed care programs. By July 1997, each of the State's 72 counties would have either an HMO or a PCCM enrolling Medicaid recipients. On April 8, 1996, the state submitted its application to renew and significantly expand the HMO program for the AFDC and the Healthy Start populations. The proposal is pending review in HCFA.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- **I-94 East-West Corridor:** I-94 is a six-lane freeway constructed in the late 1960's with many design features which do not meet current standards. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) are joint lead agencies developing a combined Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Major Investment Study (MIS) for transportation improvements in this corridor. Preliminary construction costs range from \$1 billion to \$3 billion. Approval of the draft EIS is anticipated in the summer of 1996.

This project is highly controversial because local, State, and Congressional leaders hold differing positions on the fixed rail versus freeway alternatives. Milwaukee Mayor John Norquist (D) is a fixed rail advocate, but fixed rail was defeated in a recent Waukesha County referendum. Members of the Congressional delegation have mixed views on the project.

- **U.S. 41 - Brewers Stadium Infrastructure:** On October 12, 1995, the Wisconsin legislature enacted legislation which established the Southeast Wisconsin Professional Baseball Park District. The legislation enables the District to construct a new Milwaukee Brewers stadium and stadium infrastructure. The stadium is located near the intersection of I-94 and U.S. 41. To accommodate the site, U.S. 41, which currently functions as a freeway, will be relocated west of the stadium and reconstructed as an urban arterial roadway.

This project is controversial for two reasons. First, the Mayor did not support the site chosen, but instead preferred a site in the central business district. In order to locate the stadium in the business district, the existing Park East Freeway would have to be partially removed. Since Federal funds were used to finance its construction, these funds would have to be reimbursed unless the FHWA grants a waiver. Second, the

enabling legislation provided for a 0.1 percent sales tax in five counties in southeast Wisconsin to finance part of the project cost. This sales tax is extremely unpopular.

The ground breaking for this project was scheduled for March 1996, but was delayed because the baseball club is having difficulty securing its \$90 million contribution for the project. Total cost for the stadium is \$250 million. Total cost for the infrastructure is \$72 million, and federal funds will be used to fund part of the infrastructure work. Work is expected to begin in June 1996 with a completion scheduled for the spring of 1999.

- **FAA - General Mitchell International Airport Power Problems - Milwaukee:** There have been two failures of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) airport surveillance radar (ASR-9) at the Milwaukee Airport in 1996. The FAA is working to correct internal ASR-9 problems. In addition, FAA is planning to install a power conditioning system at the airport to eliminate commercial power spikes once equipment becomes available.

FAA spoke with Congressman Gerald Kleczka (D-WI-4) and explained that a power problem internal to the ASR-9 radar caused the problem, which FAA is working to solve. The National Air Traffic Controllers Association (NATCA) union continues to lobby the Congressman to push for the installation of a power conditioning system. The Congressman recently visited the tower at the invitation of NATCA. He also has written to FAA requesting the installation of a power conditioning system.

- **SCG & MARAD - Hazardous Cargo:** The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), state legislators and Governor Thompson recently (April 25 - Earth Day) approved Assembly Bill 495, which placed stiff regulations on river tank barges carrying hazardous cargoes. The bill requires tug escorts for single-skin barges and allows DNR wardens to board the barge tows to inspect for state law violations.

Industry organizations, such as the American Waterway Operators and Upper Mississippi Waterways Association may take legal action against the state under provisions of the Commerce Clause of the Constitution. Other states, Iowa and Minnesota, are expected to follow Wisconsin's example which could eventually lead to 22 different state regulations for the barge operators. The Upper Mississippi river operators have not experienced any spills due to barge design. There have been minor spills (100 gallons) over a five-year period due to shore-side loading and handling of tank barges. Industry representatives are extremely upset by Wisconsin's lack of willingness to negotiate a non-legislative solution.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- **Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE):** A University of Wisconsin professor contends that a form of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy exists in U.S. cattle, in what he calls "downer cow syndrome." Downer cows are animals that, for various

reasons, cannot stand. The assertions were based on anecdotal evidence and never confirmed. Nevertheless, the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service, state and federal public health officials, scientists, and industry representatives are working together to review and re-evaluate the effectiveness of current BSE policies and regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- **Census Adjustment Lawsuit:** The State of Wisconsin was the defendant in a lawsuit decided by the Supreme Court on March 20 (*Wisconsin v. City of New York, et al*) involving the adjustment of the 1990 census. The court upheld former Commerce Secretary Mosbacher's decision not to adjust the 1990 census to correct for the undercounting of minorities. In reversing a lower court ruling, the court ruled unanimously that Mosbacher was "well within the constitutional bounds of discretion over the conduct of the census provided to the Federal government" (had the Supreme Court agreed with the lower court, Wisconsin would have lost one Congressional seat apportioned based on the 1990 Census). The case received significant press coverage.

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S ACTIONS TO REFORM WELFARE

Under President Clinton's leadership, America's welfare system has changed profoundly. Three out of four AFDC recipients are now covered by reforms approved by the Clinton Administration. Welfare caseloads are down, the poverty rate is down, teen pregnancy rates are down, and Food Stamp rolls are down, while work and training activities among recipients are up, and child support collections have reached a record high. *"Bill Clinton can justifiably claim that he has indeed ended welfare as we know it."* Douglas J. Besharov, *American Enterprise Institute, Business Week, May 20, 1996*

Executive Action On May 4, 1996, President Clinton announced four measures to make responsibility the law of the land, by ensuring that teen mothers on welfare stay in school and live at home. These four executive actions include: requiring all states to submit plans for requiring teen mothers to stay in school and prepare for employment; cutting through red tape to allow states to pay cash bonuses to teen mothers who finish high school; requiring all states to have teen mothers who have dropped out of school return to school and sign personal responsibility plans; and challenging all states to require minor mothers to live at home or with a responsible adult. With these actions, we're focusing on one of the key components of welfare reform: parental responsibility. And we're putting young mothers on the right path, toward employment and self-sufficiency.

State Welfare Demonstrations Since taking office, the Clinton Administration has approved 61 welfare-to-work programs in 38 states -- more than all previous administrations combined. In an average month, these welfare demonstrations cover more than 10 million people -- approximately 75 percent of all AFDC recipients. With our support, states are reforming welfare by requiring work, time-limiting assistance, making work pay, improving child support enforcement, and encouraging parental responsibility. *"As senators dicker over welfare policy ... President Clinton has fostered what amounts to a quiet revolution ... While Republicans talk wholesale overhaul, the Clinton Administration lets states cut rolls."* *New York Times, 8/13/95.*

Self-sufficiency Due in part to the Administration's emphasis on welfare reform and its policies to strengthen the economy, welfare rolls have decreased by 1.3 million -- almost 10 percent -- since President Clinton took office. Participation in the Food Stamp program has dropped by over one million people -- with a savings of more than \$1.3 billion since August 1994. In addition, the number of adult recipients participating in work and training activities is up dramatically since the President took office. In 1992, about 510,000 welfare recipients participated in the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Program (JOBS). According to preliminary data, about 650,000 welfare recipients participated in JOBS in 1995, an increase of 28 percent over 1992.

Work and Responsibility Act of 1994 (H.R. 4605 and S. 2224) and Balanced Budget Plan of 1996 In 1994 and again in 1996, the Clinton Administration proposed sweeping welfare reform plans designed to promote work, encourage parental responsibility, and protect children. These plans impose tough time limits and work requirements, provide more funding for child care, require teen parents to live at home and stay in school, and crack down on child support enforcement. Congress and the National Governors' Association have incorporated a number of provisions from the Clinton plan into their welfare reform proposals. *The President's 1994 proposal represents "the toughest work requirements ever attached to welfare, the first serious effort by any President, Democrat or Republican, to stop the disastrous generational cycle of America's dole society."* *New York Times, 7/31/94.*

Record Child Support Enforcement In 1995, the federal-state partnership collected a record \$11 billion from non-custodial parents, an increase of \$3 billion or nearly 40 percent since 1992. In addition, paternity establishments increased by over 40 percent from 1992 to 1995. President Clinton also signed an executive order to make sure federal employees pay the support they owe. Under the President's legislative proposals, child support collections could increase by an additional \$24 billion over the next 10 years. Congress and the states are working to strengthen child support enforcement in their welfare

WELFARE REFORM SIDE-BY-SIDE

PROVISION	ADMINISTRATION BILL	WISCONSIN, . . WORKS (W-2)	REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE BILL
Guarantees Child Care	YES	YES	NO
Guarantees Health Care	YES	YES	NO
Five Year Time Limit	YES	YES	YES
Minor Mother Provisions	YES	YES	YES
Cuts School Lunches	NO	NO	YES
Cuts Aid to Disabled Children	NO	NO	YES
Cuts Funding for Child Welfare Programs	NO	NO	YES

WISCONSIN

STATISTICS RELATED TO WELFARE REFORM

AFDC: The total number of AFDC recipients in Wisconsin has decreased 23.6 percent, from 241,098 in January 1993, to an estimated 184,209 in January 1996.

Teen Pregnancy: According to the CDC, the birth rate for teens aged 15-19 declined four percent from 1991 to 1993. The birth rate for teens 15-17 declined two percent from 1991 to 1992, and remained stable in 1993. Teen pregnancy rates, currently unavailable for 1993, declined from 1991 to 1992 in 30 of 41 states that reported data to CDC. In Wisconsin, teen pregnancy rates dropped by 6.3 percent.

Child Support Enforcement: In FY 1995, Wisconsin distributed \$427,487,251 in child support collections, up from \$293,459,750 in FY 1992 (a 45.7 percent increase). In addition, the number of cases in which families received child support services rose 39.3 percent, from 399,159 in FY 1992 to 411,085 in FY 1995. The state also increased paternity establishment by 45.4 percent, from 17,678 in FY 1992 to 20,994 in FY 1995.

WELFARE REFORM DEMONSTRATIONS APPROVED BY THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

Wisconsin's reform plan, "Work Not Welfare," will require that most AFDC recipients either work or look for jobs. The plan provides case management, employment activities and work experience to facilitate employment. Receipt of AFDC benefits will be limited to 24 months in a four-year period, except under certain conditions, such as an inability to find employment in the local area due to a lack of appropriate jobs. Upon exhaustion of benefits, recipients become ineligible for 36 months.

With exceptions, children born while a mother receives AFDC will not be counted in determining a family's AFDC grant. In addition, child support will now be paid directly to the AFDC custodial parent in cases where the funds are collected by the state.

Wisconsin's request was received July 14, 1993, and granted Nov. 1, 1993. WNW is a signature initiative of Governor Thompson. Although approved by the state legislature with some Democratic support, WNW has been criticized by advocates, labor, and minority leaders.

In addition, under Wisconsin's AFDC Benefit Cap (ABC) Demonstration Project, no additional benefits will be provided to existing Aid to Families with Dependent Children cases due to the birth of a child, with exceptions, although additional children will remain eligible for Medicaid benefits and food stamps. All AFDC recipients will be offered family planning services and instructions on parenting skills. The new rule goes into effect ten months after the demonstration is implemented.

For this waiver. Wisconsin's application was received on Feb. 9, 1994, and approved on June 24, 1994.

Under Wisconsin's statewide "Pay for Performance" (PFP) project, AFDC applicants must meet with a financial planning resource specialist to explore alternatives to welfare. Failure to do so without good cause results in denial of eligibility for AFDC benefits for all members of the family.

Individuals who still want to apply for AFDC after meeting with the financial planning resource specialist must complete 60 hours of JOBS activities prior to approval for AFDC. At least 30 of the 60 hours must include contact with employers. Not completing this requirement without good cause will result in denial of AFDC benefits for all members of the family.

Recipients who do receive AFDC will be required to participate in JOBS for up to 40 hours per week. For each hour of non-participation, the AFDC grant will be reduced by the Federal minimum wage. If the AFDC grant is fully exhausted, the remaining sanction will be taken against the Food Stamp allotment. If hours of participation fall below 25% of assigned hours without good cause, no AFDC grant will be awarded and the Food Stamp amount will be \$10.

Wisconsin's waiver was requested April 18, 1995 and approved August 14, 1995. Although passed by the Legislature with bipartisan support, the statewide family cap has been criticized by advocates and the Catholic Church.

Governor Thompson repeatedly has criticized the waiver process describing it as a process in which the governors have had to come to Washington to "kiss the ring" of the bureaucrats to obtain approval. In this Administration, we have approved all three of Wisconsin's waiver requests in a manner that demonstrates our resolve to provide state flexibility. All but one of these requests was approved within the 120 day target established by the President for reaching a decision, and the one exception was approved within 135 days.

Governor Thompson also has claimed repeatedly in various forums that the Federal Government only allowed Wisconsin to implement the Work Not Welfare (WNW) demonstration in two counties. In point of fact, the State never requested authority to implement the project in more than two counties nor did HHS ever indicate that we would restrict the scope of the demonstration.

Being the first state to propose time limits with very limited extensions, WNW also required careful attention in resolving a number of issues. This included a visit to the State by senior HHS officials to work out agreements around several issues. For example, the State originally asked for a strict time limit. After lengthy discussion we agreed to allow the State to impose a time limit as long as there was an exemption for persons who have

made all appropriate efforts to find work and are unable to find employment because local labor market conditions preclude a reasonable job opportunity. In addition, we agreed with the State's concern that the demonstration was not best suited to a random assignment evaluation. As a consequence, we allowed the State to employ a non-experimental evaluation design that we believe will also contribute to our knowledge concerning the application of non-experimental impact evaluation of welfare reform.

PENDING AND ANTICIPATED WAIVER REQUESTS

Wisconsin has passed legislation to implement a project called Wisconsin Works (W2) that would eliminate the AFDC program by January 1999. W2 would replace the AFDC cash and health care entitlements with work requirements in subsidized or unsubsidized jobs.

Wisconsin's waiver application appears to follow the provisions in the W2 legislation and proposes to amend two existing demonstrations: Pay For Performance, which is operating statewide; and Work Not Welfare, which is operating in a small number of counties. Provisions of W2, if approved, would apply in addition to those existing demonstrations statewide and/or in the respective counties.

Wisconsin proposes to guarantee placement in jobs; increase the value of assets and a car that recipients can own; change health coverage provisions; base payment amounts on type of employment rather than family size; and limit total lifetime participation in job placement to 24 months and in AFDC to 60 months. Clarifications are needed on several remaining issues and questions about how these provisions would be implemented.

HHS received Wisconsin's application on May 9, 1996. This waiver application is the state's first step in implementing W2 legislation. In the near future, we expect additional, larger applications.

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND

The state legislature has recently passed Governor Thompson's welfare reform initiative, Wisconsin Works. Governor Thompson has stated publicly that he has completed welfare reform for the state and the Clinton Administration is the final hurdle. Labor, community advocates, and religious organizations have provided vigorous opposition to many issues in the Governor's proposal, particularly the lack of protections for beneficiaries reaching the time limit, payment of a sub-minimum wage to some beneficiaries, and displacement of organized state and local employees. Numerous Democratic state legislators have expressed support for the final welfare reform package.