

Saturday, October 10, 1998

10:06 AM

Live Radio Address

Tab A

- Remarks

Tab B

'98 OCT 9 PM9:03

Saturday, October 10, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly cloudy. Winds north to northeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 50 to 55. High 71 to 76.

Saturday, October 10, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Saturday, October 10, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:40 am- **BRIEFING FOR RADIO ADDRESS**
10:00 am **OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM**
Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Megan Moloney

10:06 am- **LIVE RADIO ADDRESS**
11:00 am **OVAL OFFICE**
Remarks: Lowell Weiss
Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Megan Moloney
STILLS ONLY (AT CONCLUSION)

AFTERNOON AND EVENING OFF

BC RON THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

HRC RON AIRCRAFT

October 9, 1998 (9:01pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 9, 1998

LIVE WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS

DATE: October 10, 1998
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 10:06 AM
FROM: Megan Moloney

I. PURPOSE

You will continue your call on Congress to act immediately to pass a budget that honors our values and meets America's priorities, especially investing in our children and their schools.

II. BACKGROUND

Friday night, for the second time, you signed a continuing resolution to keep the government running. However, crucial appropriations provisions have yet to be considered. You will highlight the following actions Congress must make possible with regards to elementary and secondary schools:

- Reduce class sizes, by hiring 100,000 new, highly trained teachers
- Help communities build or modernize 5,000 schools with targeted tax cuts
- Fund after-school programs
- Bring cutting-edge technology to the classroom, and help train teachers to use it
- Expand Head Start
- Move forward with voluntary national standards and national tests in the basics
- Help every child learn to read independently by the 3rd grade
- Support our new mentoring drive to encourage young people to go to college.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Dining Room 9:40 - 10:00 am
The President
Rahm Emanuel
Ann Lewis
Lowell Weiss

Radio Address Oval Office 10:06 am
The President
Megan Moloney
Mary Morrison
White House Communications Agency (WHCA) Staff
White House Television (WHTV)
White House photographer
Approx. 75 guests (see attached for list)

IV. PRESS PLAN

The ABC, AP, C-CPAN, CBS, Westwood One, NPR, UPI, USA, American Urban Radio and Standard News networks will carry the address in its entirety to their thousands of stations across the country this Saturday at 10:06 AM ET.

NOTE: STILL PHOTOGRAPHERS ONLY will be escorted into the Oval Office for a brief photo session at the conclusion of the radio address.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Briefing
Deliver Radio Address
Greet Guests

VI. REMARKS

To be forwarded by the Office of Speechwriting

B

Draft 10/9/98 8:40pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
RADIO ADDRESS ON THE BUDGET
THE WHITE HOUSE
October 10, 1998**

Good morning. In the next few days, Congress can make enormous progress to renew and strengthen our schools, as it completes work on the budget. There is no more critical task for our nation.

Ten days ago, we closed the books on our fiscal year -- and yet Congress still has not opened the books for the fiscal year at hand. Last night, for the second time in two weeks, I signed stop-gap legislation to keep our government running. But I cannot keep granting extensions indefinitely. For Members of Congress, school is almost out.

And frankly, the American people deserve better. This is a year when we should be able to make real, bipartisan progress. We have created the first balanced budget and surplus in 29 years. Our economy continues to create jobs and broaden prosperity, despite economic turmoil abroad. We must use this moment of good fortune to make an historic investment in the quality of our public schools.

In recent days Congress has chosen progress over partisanship by passing a higher-education bill that represents the latest victory in our successful campaign to open the doors of college to all Americans. Now we must work with the same resolve to make our elementary and secondary schools the best in the world.

I am determined that our budget will make a strong down payment on our drive to hire 100,000 new, highly qualified teachers to reduce class size in the early grades. Today, there are a record number of children in our schools, and studies confirm what every parent knows: smaller classes and better trained teachers make all the difference. We have a duty to provide them.

Smaller classes and more teachers demand more classrooms. All across America, children are being forced to learn in school buildings that are crowded or even crumbling. Again, today, I call on Congress to help communities build or modernize 5,000 schools with targeted tax cuts. I can't think of a better tax cut for our country's future than one that gives our children a modern, safe, adequately equipped place to learn.

The budget should bring cutting-edge technology to the classroom, and make sure that teachers are trained to use it. It should fund innovative charter schools, so that parents and teachers can bring the benefits of choice and competition to our public schools.

It should fully fund after-school programs, so young people learn their lessons in the classroom, not in the streets. It should expand Head Start for the early years and insist on high standards in the basics. It should fund our childhood literacy programs so that every child will be able to read independently by the 3rd grade. It should help bring out-of-school youth back into a learning environment. And it should support our new mentoring initiative to

reach out to young people and encourage them to go to college.

Small classes, trained teachers, modern schools, high standards, public school choice, and more. This is the plan that can revolutionize education in America. But the Republican majority in Congress hasn't even brought the education investment bill to a vote. When it comes to education, Congress must not settle for an "incomplete." I ask the Republicans in Congress to put progress over partisanship and send me a full education investment bill.

Remember: The budget Congress must now finalize will be the last complete budget of the 20th century. We cannot pass up this golden opportunity to invest wisely now, to help all our children seize the promise of the century to come. Thanks for listening.

#

Monday, October 12, 1998

11:45 AM	Foreign Policy Phone Call	Distributed Separately
2:30 PM	Departure Statement	Tab A To Be Forwarded

**Schedule of the President
for
Monday, October 12, 1998
*Final Schedule***

DOWN UNTIL 11:00

11:00	am-		MEETING
11:15	am		OVAL OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
11:15	am-		BRIEFING
11:30	am		OVAL OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
11:30	am-		BRIEFING
11:45	am		OVAL OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
11:45	am-	(T)	HOLD FOR FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALLS
12:45	pm		OVAL OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
12:55	pm-		MEETING
1:00	pm		OVAL OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
1:00	pm-		PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
1:45	pm		OVAL OFFICE
1:45	pm-		BRIEFING FOR STATEMENT
2:30	pm		OVAL OFFICE
			Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Joe Lockhart
2:30	pm-		STATEMENT
2:45	pm		PRESS BRIEFING ROOM (T)
			Remarks: Ted Widmer
			Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Joe Lockhart
			OPEN PRESS

A

THE 2:30 PM STATEMENT

WILL BE FORWARDED

Tuesday, October 13, 1998

10:00 AM	Statement	Tab A To be Forwarded
11:00 AM	Budget Meeting	Tab B To be Forwarded
1:05 PM	Education Event	Tab C To be Forwarded
	- Remarks	Tab D To be Forwarded

Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, October 13, 1998

'98 OCT 13 AM 7:28

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA GRAHAM

HOME: 703-212-7642

OFFICE: 202-456-2349

WHCA PAGER: 4809

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, DC

Mostly cloudy with rain beginning by late evening.

Low 48 to 53. High 68 to 73.

Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, October 13, 1998
Final Schedule

DOWN UNTIL 10:00 AM

10:00 am-
10:45 am

~~HOLD FOR BRIEFING AND STATEMENT TBD~~
~~SITE TBD~~
~~Staff Contact: Joe Lockhart~~

10:45 am-
11:00 am

MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

11:00 am-
12:00 pm

BUDGET MEETING
OVAL OFFICE OR CABINET ROOM
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles, Jack Lew

12:05 pm-
12:25 pm

BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Gene Sperling

²⁰
12:30 pm-

THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route
Forest Knolls Elementary School
[drive time: approximately 30 minutes]

^{12:50}
1:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Forest Knolls Elementary School

1:05 pm-
2:20 pm

EDUCATION EVENT
FOREST KNOLLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Montgomery County, Maryland
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Laura Graham
PRESS TBD

Scenario TBD

¹⁵
2:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Forest Knolls Elementary School via
motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: approximately 30 minutes]

3:00 pm
3:05 pm-
3:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House
MEETING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

3:15 pm-
3:30 pm BRIEFING
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

3:30 pm-
7:00 pm PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
OVAL OFFICE

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

Sunday, October 18, 1998

12:45 PM

Budget/Education Meeting

Distributed
Separately

- Statement

Tab A
To Be Forwarded

Schedule of the President
for
Sunday, October 11, 1998

Revised Final Schedule

REVISED

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CECILY WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-726-0009

OFFICE: 202-456-5039

WHCA PAGER: 4063

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly sunny. Winds northeast at 8 to 12 knots.

Low 50 to 55. High 72 to 77.

Schedule of the President
for
Sunday, October 11, 1998
Revised Final Schedule

TBD

CHURCH

12:30 pm-

BRIEFING

12:45 pm

OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Bruce Reed, Larry Stein

12:45 pm-

BUDGET/EDUCATION MEETING

1:15 pm

CABINET ROOM

Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Bruce Reed, Larry Stein

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

PRESS TBD

1:15 pm-

(T)

STATEMENT

1:30 pm

OUTSIDE WEST WING LOBBY

Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Bruce Reed, Larry Stein

Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams

PRESS TBD

– Representative Richard Gephardt makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Thomas Daschle.

– Senator Thomas Daschle makes brief remarks and introduces the President.

– The President makes brief remarks and departs.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING OFF

BC RON**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC****HRC RON****BULGARIA**

A

**THE STATEMENT FOR THE
BUDGET/EDUCATION MEETING
WILL BE FORWARDED**

Wednesday, October 14, 1998

1:45 PM	Foreign Policy Phone Call	Distributed Separately
2:20 PM	Foreign Policy Briefing	Distributed Separately
3:30 PM	Meeting with the Vice President	No Paper
6:30 PM	HOLD ONE HOUR	No Paper

98 OCT 13 18:17

Wednesday, October 14, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1998

Revised Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Variably cloudy in the morning with isolated early morning showers ending, becoming partly cloudy and breezy by mid-day. Winds northwest at 10 to 15 knots. Low 51 to 56. High 63 to 68.

Wednesday, October 14, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, October 14, 1998
*Revised Final Schedule***

DOWN UNTIL 1:30PM

1:30	pm-	MEETING
1:45	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
1:45	pm-	BRIEFING AND FOREIGN POLICY PHONE CALL
2:15	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
2:20	pm-	FOREIGN POLICY BRIEFING
3:20	pm	CABINET ROOM Staff Contact: Samuel Berger CLOSED PRESS
3:25	pm-	MEETING
3:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett
3:30	pm-	MEETING WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT
4:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE
4:30	pm	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
6:30	pm	OVAL OFFICE
6:30	pm-	HOLD ONE HOUR
7:30	pm	

EVENING OFF

BC/HRC RON

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC**

October 13, 1998 (8:13pm)

Thursday, October 15, 1998

10:00 AM	Meeting with Chairman Yasser Arafat and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu	See Separate Briefing Book
11:20 AM	Statement	Tab A
12:35 PM	White House Conference on School Safety	Tab B
	- Remarks	Tab C
	- Report Summary	Tab D
	- Sequence and Suggested Questions	Tab E
	- Conference Agenda	Tab F
3:45 PM	Wye River Middle East Peace Talks	See Separate Briefing Book
4:20 PM	Welcoming Remarks to Plenary Session	Tab G
5:25 PM	Bilateral Meeting with Chairman Yasser Arafat	
6:40 PM	Bilateral Meeting with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu	
8:15 PM	Dinner	

Thursday, October 15, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

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

PRESS DESK:

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

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CLYDE WILLIAMS
HOME: 202-722-6581
OFFICE: 202-456-5330
WHCA PAGER: 4367

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ
HOME: 202-331-4339
OFFICE: 202-456-5655
WHCA PAGER: 4293

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.
*Mostly sunny. Winds northwest at 6 to 12 knots.
Low 45 to 50. High 62 to 67.*

October 14, 1998 (8:59pm)

Thursday, October 15, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Thursday, October 15, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:00	am-	MEETING
9:15	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:15	am-	BRIEFING
10:00	am	OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
10:00	am-	MEETING WITH CHAIRMAN YASSER ARAFAT AND PRIME
11:00	am	MINISTER BENJAMIN NETANYAHU OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Samuel Berger OFFICIAL PHOTO ONLY
11:00	am-	BRIEFING
11:15	am	OVAL OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
11:20	am-	STATEMENT
11:40	am	ROSE GARDEN Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Joe Lockhart Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz OPEN PRESS
		-- The President, accompanied by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Chairman Yasser Arafat and the Vice President, proceeds to the Rose Garden.
		-- The President makes remarks.
		-- The President bids Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Chairman Yasser Arafat farewell on the colonade and proceeds to the Oval Office.
11:45	am-	LUNCH/PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
12:15	pm	OVAL OFFICE
12:15	pm-	BRIEFING FOR WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SCHOOL
12:30	pm	SAFETY MAP ROOM Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

October 14, 1998 (8:59pm)

Thursday, October 15, 1998

12:35 pm-
12:45 pm

MEET AND GREET

BLUE ROOM

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Capricia Marshall

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

CLOSED PRESS

12:45 pm-
2:30 pm

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SCHOOL SAFETY

EAST ROOM

Remarks: Jordan Tamagni

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Capricia Marshall

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

OPEN PRESS

- **The President**, accompanied by the First Lady, the Vice President, and panel participants, is announced into the East Room.
- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes brief remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and begins the panel discussion.
- Upon conclusion of the panel discussion, **the President** will make concluding remarks and depart.

3:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs South Lawn via Marine One en route Wye River Conference Center Landing Zone
[flight time: 30 minutes]

3:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Wye River Conference Center Landing Zone
POOL PRESS

October 14, 1998 (8:59pm)

Thursday, October 15, 1998

3:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Wye River Conference Center Landing Zone
via motorcade en route Wye River Conference Center
[drive time: 5 minutes]

3:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Wye River Conference Center

3:50 pm-
4:15 pm **BRIEFING**
COMMONS ROOM
Wye River Conference Center
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

PARTICIPANTS
The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Samuel Berger Dennis Ross Bruce Reidel (notetaker)

October 14, 1998 (8:59pm)

Thursday, October 15, 1998

4:20 pm-
5:05 pm

**WELCOMING REMARKS TO WYE RIVER MIDDLE EAST PEACE
TALKS PLENARY SESSION
MAIN CONFERENCE ROOM
Wye River Conference Center
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
POOL SPRAY (AT THE TOP)**

UNITED STATES	ISRAEL	PLO
AT TABLE: The President Secretary Madeleine Albright George Tenet (T) Samuel Berger Dennis Ross Martin Indyk Bruce Reidel (notetaker) BEHIND TABLE: Ambassador Walker Maria Echaveste Joe Lockhart Consul General Herbst Wendy Sherman Jamie Rubin Elaine Shocas Counselor Moscowitz DAS Verstandig Jonathan Schwartz Rob Malley Jake Walles Aaron Miller Jonathan Schwartz Bob Simmons Special Assistant Rasmussen Gamal Helal (interpreter)	Prime Minister Netanyahu Others TBD	Chairman Yasser Arafat Others TBD

- **The President**, accompanied by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Chairman Yasser Arafat, enters Conference Room.
- **The President** makes welcoming remarks.
- **The President** begins plenary session.

October 14, 1998 (8:59pm)

Thursday, October 15, 1998

5:10 pm-
5:25 pm

BRIEFING
COMMONS ROOM
Wye River Conference Center
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

PARTICIPANTS
The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Samuel Berger Dennis Ross Bruce Reidel (notetaker)

5:25 pm-
6:25 pm

BILATERAL MEETING WITH CHAIRMAN YASSER ARAFAT
COMMONS ROOM
Wye River Conference Center
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
CLOSED PRESS

UNITED STATES	PLO
The President Bruce Reidel (notetaker)	Chairman Yasser Arafat

6:25 pm-
6:40 pm

BRIEFING
COMMONS ROOM
Wye River Conference Center
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

PARTICIPANTS
The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Samuel Berger Dennis Ross Bruce Reidel (notetaker)

October 14, 1998 (8:59pm)

Thursday, October 15, 1998

6:40 pm-
7:40 pm

**BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER BENJAMIN
NETANYAHU**
COMMONS ROOM
Wye River Conference Center
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
CLOSED PRESS

UNITED STATES	ISRAEL
The President Bruce Reidel (notetaker)	Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu

7:45 pm-
8:00 pm

HOLD/CHANGE CLOTHES
O'BRIEN HOUSE

Note: The following dinner is casual attire.

8:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs O'Brien House via motorcade en route
Carmichael House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

8:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Carmichael House

October 14, 1998 (8:59pm)

Thursday, October 15, 1998

8:15 pm-
TBD

DINNER
CARMICHAEL HOUSE
Wye River Conference Center
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
CLOSED PRESS

Note: The President will greet Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Chairman Yasser Arafat upon arrival.

LEADERS DINNER PARTICIPANTS

The President

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu
Chairman Yasser Arafat
Secretary Madeleine Albright
Bruce Riedel (notetaker)
Gamal Helal (interpreter)

DELEGATION DINNER PARTICIPANTS

Sandy Berger
George Tenet
Dennis Ross
Martin Indyk
Aaron Miller
4 Israel Delegates TBD
4 PLO Delegates TBD

TBD **THE PRESIDENT** departs Wye River Conference Center via motorcade en route Wye River Conference Center Landing Zone
[drive time: 5 minutes]

TBD **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Wye River Conference Center Landing Zone

TBD **THE PRESIDENT** departs Wye River Conference Center Landing Zone via Marine One en route The White House
[flight time: 30 minutes]

TBD **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**
WASHINGTON, DC

October 14, 1998 (8:59pm)

A

10/14/98 6:00 pm
David Halperin

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS FOLLOWING WHITE HOUSE MEETING WITH
PRIME MINISTER NETANYAHU AND CHAIRMAN ARAFAT
WASHINGTON, D.C.
OCTOBER 15, 1998**

I am pleased to welcome Prime Minister Netanyahu, Chairman Arafat, and members of their delegations back to Washington. For seventeen months, the Middle East peace process has been stalled, placing in jeopardy all that the Israelis and Palestinians have achieved together since the Oslo accords. This week's talks at Wye River offer the chance for the parties to break the logjam and finally take the next essential steps for peace in the Middle East.

As I said to Prime Minister Netanyahu and Chairman Arafat a few moments ago, I believe certain realities underlie these negotiations. First, Israelis and Palestinians are neighbors, and what they do must be done together -- or it will not be done at all. Second, mutual respect is required for any meaningful and enduring agreement. And third, compromise is absolutely necessary.

As in any difficult problem, neither side can get all it wants. Leaders must lead, and that means looking forward, with strength and courage and vision. Concessions that seem hard to accept now will seem far less important in the light of an accord that moves your peoples closer to lasting peace. Closer to a day when the people of Israel can have real safety and security. Closer to the day when the Palestinian people can realize their aspirations to be free and secure and able to shape their own political and economic destiny.

There remain enemies of this peace -- hateful extremists, on both sides, who still want a world of bullets and bombs and bloodshed, a world where people live in fear, where parents must bury their own children. Let us resolve to defeat these enemies, once and for all, by bridging differences with creativity and mutual understanding, by seeking new avenues of cooperation, by building a genuine Israeli-Palestinian partnership that will stand the test of time.

The issues on the table at Wye River are important. Too much time already has been lost. And far more difficult road lies ahead, in implementation of any agreement and in permanent status talks for a just and comprehensive peace.

Secretary Albright and I and our entire team will be involved in this process every step of the way, at Wye River and beyond. We will do everything we can to facilitate progress. But, in the end, it is up to the Israeli and Palestinian leaders standing with me today. You can be leaders who light the way to a future of freedom and prosperity. You can be the leaders who, at long last, deliver an enduring peace for your people.

###

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 14, 1998

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SCHOOL SAFETY

DATE: October 15, 1998
LOCATION: The East Room
BRIEFING TIME: 12:15 pm - 12:35 pm
EVENT TIME: 12:45 pm - 2:30 pm
FROM: Bruce Reed
Richard Socarides

I. PURPOSE

To bring together a broad coalition of youth violence experts and advocates, educators, elected officials, law enforcement, and prevention and intervention practitioners -- as well as communities across the country through 600 satellite sites -- to discuss and learn more about what we do to make our schools and communities safer.

II. BACKGROUND

Although schools are generally safer today than they were just a few years ago -- and statistics show that students are safer sitting in a classroom than walking down the street - there is still much more that can be done to improve school safety and security. In particular, the multiple shootings that took place in schools in Pearl, MS, Paducah, KY, Jonesboro, AK, and Springfield, OR, serve as painful reminders that no community is immune from senseless violence -- and that all communities must do their best to prevent such tragedies from ever occurring.

At the conference, you will unveil the first Annual Report on School Safety, prepared by the Departments of Justice and Education in response to a directive by you after the Paducah shooting last December. The report is intended to give parents, principals and policy makers a yearly snapshot of school crime, as well as to provide information on what practical steps they can take to make their schools safer. [*Key findings of the report are attached.]

In your opening remarks you will announce the following new initiatives that address many of the problems identified in the Annual Report:

(1) A New Federal Response for Violent Deaths in Schools. You will propose a \$12 million School Emergency Response to Violence -- or Project SERV -- to help schools and local communities respond to school-related violent deaths, such as those that occurred last year in Jonesboro, Arkansas; Paducah, Kentucky; Pearl,

Mississippi; and Springfield, Oregon. Developed with input from local officials and educators in these and other communities, Project SERV will enable the federal government to assist local communities in much the same way FEMA assists in response to natural disasters.

(2) Targeted Resources for Schools with Serious Crime Problems. To help give the estimated 10% of schools with serious crime problems the tools they need to put the security of our children first, you will announce a new \$65 million initiative to hire up to 2,000 community police and School Resource Officers to work in schools -- and to train police, educators and other members of the community to help recognize the early warning signs of violence.

(3) Reforms to Help Make All Schools Safe, Disciplined and Drug-Free. You will outline a plan to overhaul the nearly \$600 million Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program. Under this new proposal, schools will be required to adopt rigorous, comprehensive school safety plans that include: tough, but fair, discipline policies; safe passage to and from schools; effective drug and violence policies and programs; annual school safety and drug use report cards; links to after school programs; efforts to involve parents; and crisis management plans.

(4) A Community-Wide Response to School Safety and Youth Violence. To help communities throughout the country promote a coordinated, comprehensive response to school safety, you will also launch a new Safe Schools -- Safe Communities initiative designed to help 10 cities develop and implement community-wide school safety plans. A minimum of \$25 million in discretionary grants from the Departments of Education, Justice and Health and Human Services -- or \$1-3 million per site -- will be made available for this initiative.

Finally, you will announce a partnership between the federal government and MTV to engage youth in solutions to violence. Beginning in 1999, MTV will launch a year-long media campaign -- "Fight For Your Rights: Take A Stand Against Youth Violence" -- designed to give young adults a voice in the national debate on school and youth violence. Working with the Departments of Education and Justice, and the National Endowment for the Arts, MTV will distribute a Youth Action Guide that aims to engage youth in mentoring and other positive solutions to violence. The guide will be made available through a 1-800 number at the Justice Department and through MTV. In an earlier panel, the First Lady will have introduced one of the MTV media campaign segments.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Bruce Reed/Elena Kagan

Marsha Scott

Melanne Verveer

Ron Klain
Michael Cohen/Tanya Martin
Richard Socarides
Jose Cerda
Leanne Shimabukuro
Neera Tanden
Lynn Cutler

Presidential Panel Participants:

The Vice President
The First Lady
Jamon Kent, Superintendent of Springfield Public Schools, Springfield, Oregon
Police Commissioner Paul Evans, Boston, Massachusetts
Mayor Deedee Corradini, Pres. of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, St. Lake City, Utah
Liberty Franklin, National Boys and Girls Club Youth of the Year, Everett, Washington
Tony Earles, Professor Harvard School of Public Health
Joanna Quintana Barroso, Third Grade Teacher, Coral Way Elementary, Miami, Florida
Representative Bobby Etheridge

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will be announced into the room accompanied by the Vice President and the First Lady.
 - The Vice President makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.
 - **YOU** will make remarks.
 - **YOU** will make remarks and then take your seat at the table.
 - **YOU** will then moderate the discussion by calling on each individual.
 - **YOU**, the Vice President, and the First Lady will have the option of asking follow up questions to each speaker.
- [*Suggested speaking order and questions attached.]

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Summary of Key Findings.
- Suggested Sequence of Events.
- Conference Agenda

C

Draft 10/14/98 8:15pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR WHITE HOUSE SCHOOL SAFETY
THE EAST ROOM
October 15, 1998**

Acknowledgments:TK

I want to join Vice President Gore in welcoming you to the White House. The interest in this conference has been remarkable. As you just heard, thousands of people all over the country are joining us by satellite, and we are cybercasting this event to thousands more through our White House web page. I know the First Lady had a very interesting discussion this morning on the root causes of youth violence, and I am looking forward to hearing from all of you about what we must do to protect our children and make our schools safe.

This is a time of great prosperity and even greater promise for our nation, and for all of our people. We have the strongest economy in a generation ... the first balanced budget and surplus in 29 years ... the lowest unemployment in 29 years ... the lowest crime rate in 25 years. We should all be proud of the progress we are making -- and the future we are building. But when it comes to our children's safety, we cannot afford to rest.

Like all Americans, I was shocked and heartbroken to hear about the tragic school shootings in Paducah, Springfield, Jonesboro, Edinoro, and Pearl. Like all Americans, I am deeply disturbed by the sight of metal detectors in school doorways ... by reports of gangs roving not on city streets but in school hallways ... by the stark reality of schools so unsafe that in some communities, children are actually afraid to go to school.

At a time when we are doing everything we can to strengthen our nation for the 21st Century, we cannot afford to let the threat of violence in our schools and our communities stand between our children and the education they need to make the most of their lives. We must take action to prevent youth violence before it happens.

For nearly six years, we have worked hard to make our schools places of learning and discipline, not places of disrespect and fear. We strengthened and expanded the Safe and Drug Free Schools program. We have supported policies that build order and respect, such as anti-truancy, curfews, and school uniforms. We have enforced Zero Tolerance for guns in our schools -- expelling more than 6,000 students who endangered their classmates, their teachers, and themselves by bringing weapons into the classroom. And my balanced budget more than quadruples our investment in afterschool programs to keep our children in school, off the streets, and out of danger.

But to really do something about school violence, we must understand the nature and magnitude of the problem. What drives young people to commit acts of violence? What could possibly cause a teenager to pick up a gun and open fire on his classmates? How many of our

teachers spend more time maintaining order than teaching? Which of our nation's schools need the most help? Finally, and most importantly, what can we all do to prevent violence in our schools and communities and make them safe for our children?

Last December, I directed Education Secretary Riley and Attorney General Reno to prepare the first annual report on school safety in America that begins to answer these questions, and includes information for schools to develop anti-violence plans. I am pleased to announce that this report is now ready, and we are shipping it to every school district in the country.

This report confirms the good news: most of our schools are safe. But in too many schools, teachers will tell you that when once the chief discipline problems was cutting class, now it may be wearing gang colors or dealing drugs. In too many schools, students feel unsafe just walking down the hall. In too many of our schools, disrespect for authority and intolerance of other students is on the rise.

This is simply unacceptable. Our children can't learn if the threat of violence hangs over their heads and closes their minds ... if teachers are more concerned with maintaining discipline than teaching ... if a disruptive few can dominate an entire classroom. Our schools must be sanctuaries of safety and civility. Today, I want to talk about the steps I believe we must take to meet this challenge.

First, in schools with the biggest violence problems, security must be our top priority. We know what a difference community policing has made all over the country. Today, I am pleased to announce a new \$65 million initiative to help schools hire and train 2,000 new community police and school resource officers. Just as community police officers walk the beat, these officers will walk the hallways of our schools. They will work closely with principals, teachers, parents, and students themselves to develop anti-violence and anti-drug plans based on individual schools' actual needs. Community policing has helped make our streets safe -- it can help make our schools safe, too.

Second, we must help schools recognize the early warning signs of violence -- and to respond to violence when it does strike. Last September, we released an Early Warning Signs Guide to schools -- and it is already being used by schools all around the country. Today, I am pleased to announce that I will soon send to Congress my plan to create a \$12 million School Emergency Response to Violence, or Project SERV. This plan is based on what people in communities that have suffered violent tragedies in their schools tell us will work best. Just as FEMA responds to natural disasters, Project SERV will travel to where the trouble is, and help communities respond quickly to school violence -- from helping schools meet increased security needs to providing emergency and longer term mental health crisis counseling for students and faculty and their families.

Let me say here that I am very proud of the work Tipper Gore is doing to draw attention to the problem of mental illness. While children and teenagers with mental illness are no more likely to commit violent crimes, many young people who do strike out in violence are frequently troubled. But all too often, families do not seek treatment for their children -- or they seek it too

late. Our administration has consistently increased funding for children's mental health. Today, I would like to ask all of you to join me and Tipper in committing ourselves to end the shame and stigma of mental illness -- and help all young people lead healthy, productive lives.

Third, we must do more to make sure that young people are safe, not only during school hours, but when they walk out the schoolhouse door. Today, I am pleased to announce two new steps to meet that challenge. Our new Safe Schools -- Safe Communities initiative will award \$25 million to help ten targeted communities develop community-wide plans to reduce youth violence and drug use in and out of school. It will promote afterschool programs, mentoring, and mental health services -- and help keep our kids out of trouble.

I am also pleased to announce that we are undertaking a major overhaul of the Safe and Drug Free Schools program. Our revamped program will ask more of schools -- but it will do more to make our schools safe, disciplined, and drug-free. Among other things, it will require schools to establish tough but fair discipline policies ... to put in place proven drug-prevention strategies ... and to issue yearly school safety report cards to give parents and the public a measure of their progress. These are the methods that have worked so well in cities like Boston, where no young person was killed in more than two years. If they can work in Boston, they can work all over the country.

Fourth, we must demand more from young people themselves. Given the facts, given the resources, and given the encouragement, we know that young people will do the right thing. This year, I was proud to launch an unprecedented \$2 billion media campaign to reach young people with the powerful message that drugs are wrong, drugs are illegal, and drugs can kill you. Now we must reach them with another message: you have the responsibility -- and you have the power -- to prevent youth violence. Today, I am pleased to announce that together with MTV, we are launching a new campaign to encourage young people to become mentors and help their peers resolve conflicts peacefully. This campaign, called "Fight for Your Rights: Take a Stand Against Youth Violence," will reach millions of young people and help make our schools and our communities safe.

Above all, we must do more to teach our young people tolerance and respect for one another. As the recent tragedy in Wyoming makes all too clear, violent crimes are often motivated by prejudice and hatred. I have directed the Education Department's Civil Rights Office to step up its efforts to stop discrimination against students in our schools. I have also called on the Congress to pass federal hate crimes legislation that would expand the Justice Department's ability to prosecute hate crimes. But laws can only do so much. Ultimately, we must all take responsibility. It is often said that children have to be taught to hate -- it is up to us to teach them to respect one another.

Before we begin our discussion, I want to thank all of you for the work you have done and will continue to do to help us build a stronger, safer America. And now, I will turn the conversation over to Jamonn Kent, the Superintendent from the Springfield, Oregon public schools.

D

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

- **Students less likely to be victimized but more likely to feel unsafe.** Although the number of multiple homicide events at schools has increased since 1993 (from 2 to 6 -- and with 4 times as many victims), the overall school crime rate has actually dropped (from 164 crimes per 1,000 students in 1993 to about 128 such crimes in 1996). However, the percentage of students reporting that they felt unsafe at or on their way to school has increased.
- **Most schools safer than community at large.** While the overall level of school and non-school crime is about the same (about 3 million crimes in each setting), students are more than twice as likely to experience serious violent crime while out of school. And the very worst violent victimizations -- murders and suicides -- rarely occur in or near schools. Fewer than 1% of the 7,357 thousand children who were murdered in 1992-93 -- or 63 -- were killed at school.
- **Serious crime and violence concentrated in a small percentage of schools.** Only about 10% of public schools report serious or violent crimes to their local police departments. Nearly half -- or 47% -- of schools report less serious or non-violent crimes to police, and 43% report absolutely no crimes at all.
- **Violence more likely in larger, urban schools and with older students.** One third of large schools (1,000+ students) report serious violent crimes to police, compared with less than one tenth of small schools. Also urban schools are twice as likely as rural schools to report serious violent crimes, and middle and high schools are 4 times more likely than elementary schools to report such crimes.
- **Fist fights and theft the most common crimes.** Overall, physical attacks and fights without weapons are the crimes most often reported to police by middle and high schools. Theft is the most common school crime overall. In 1996, less than 10% of crimes against students were of a serious or violent nature.
- **Fewer weapons in schools.** About 6% of high school seniors -- less than in recent years - - are carrying firearms and other weapons to schools. Also, the percentage of seniors intentionally injured -- with or without weapons -- has not changed significantly over the past 20 years.
- **Gang presence nearly doubled.** Between 1989 and 1995, the percentage of students reporting the presence of street gangs in their schools increased from 15% to 28% -- including large increases at urban, suburban and rural schools.
- **Violence and drugs linked.** Students who reported being the victims of violent crimes at schools were more likely to report the availability of drugs at school. The presence of gangs and guns is also related to school crime and the victimization of students.
- **Teachers often crime victims.** On average, 3% of teachers are the victims of violent crimes, and nearly 5% are the victims of theft at school.

E

PRESIDENTIAL PANEL SEQUENCE

[From the Podium]

- The Vice President makes remarks, introduces the President, and takes a seat at the table.
- The President makes remarks and then takes a seat at the table.
- The President moderates the discussion by calling on each individual to share their experiences. After each statement, the President, the Vice President, and the First Lady will be free to ask follow up questions.

[All panelists and the First Lady will be seated at the table during the opening remarks.]

Jamon Kent, Superintendent of Springfield Public Schools, Springfield, Oregon

Superintendent Kent has also served as a teacher and principal throughout his 26 years in education. He lead the community-wide effort to promote school safety that has been ongoing since before the shooting occurred, which includes creating alternative programs for at-risk students and troubled youth who have been expelled.

POTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *When I visited your community after the shooting everyone there was struggling to cope with this terrible tragedy. There was so much that needed to be done, which is one of the reasons why I am proposing a new federal response team to help schools and communities in a time of crisis. Do you feel this type of federal action would have helped your community?*

FLOTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *How did you forge partnerships with the surrounding community before this tragedy? How did these partnerships allow you to better cope with this crisis?*

VPOTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *Can you tell us about how the mental health community played a role in helping the community heal during this terrible tragedy? And how did you reestablish a feeling of safety and security for students when they returned to school this fall?*

Police Commissioner Paul Evans, Boston, Massachusetts

Commissioner Evans led Boston's innovative Operation Ceasefire, which has dramatically reduced youth violence through a comprehensive community approach.

POTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *You have incorporated the principles of community policing in your fight against youth violence. How have police officers adjusted to a more pro-active and prevention-oriented role?*

VPOTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *I know the faith community is also very involved in your efforts to reduce juvenile crime. How has the faith community worked with you to provide positive opportunities for at-risk youth while also holding them accountable for their actions?*

FLOTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *Initially, did different parts of the community resist working together? How did you manage to develop these unique partnerships in your community and what suggestion do you have for other cities?*

Liberty Franklin, National Boys and Girls Club Youth of the Year, Everett, Washington

She turned to the Boys and Girls Club to give her a safe haven where she could learn and grow. She was raised by a single mother in a housing project with older brothers who were in and out of jail. When she joined the Boys and Girls Club in the sixth grade she began to have an adult mentor who helped her succeed in school and stay out of trouble. She is now a high school senior with a 3.95 GPA working at Washington Mutual Bank saving money for college. She is interested in becoming an Orthodontist and providing free care to low-income children.

POTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *You see up close the issues confronting your peers. What more do you think adults should do to help young people?*

FLOTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *How specifically has mentoring helped you and are you mentoring others now?*

VPOTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *President Clinton and I have fought hard to provide children with positive opportunities in the hours after school when most juvenile crime occurs. Do you think that most young people in your community want some place to go after school? Do you notice a difference in what happens to young people with access to after school programs and those without?*

Joanna Quintana Barroso, 3rd Grade Teacher, Coral Way Elementary, Miami, Florida

Joanna will speak about the successful anti-crime efforts at her school including school uniforms, gun safety curriculum, DARE officers, and alternative classes for at-risk youth. She will talk about the importance of reducing class size in order to identify troubled youth and to improve learning. She will also talk about business efforts to encourage students to work hard, including Pizza Hut reader of the week awards that entitle students to a free meal and help promote work.

VPOTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *The President has fought hard to reduce the size of classes nationwide to an average of 18. I understand your classes have over 30 students in them. How do you think smaller classes would benefit your students?*

FLOTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *Who do you find your students are most influenced by? Parents? Teachers? Media?*

Thelton "Tony" Earles

Professor, Harvard School of Public Health

Conducted research on human development in Chicago neighborhoods which found that neighborhood cohesiveness and responsible adult interaction with children reduces violence significantly.

POTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *You have made a strong a strong case for the importance of adults taking responsibility to promote positive values in their community. What do you think the government and other public figures in this country can do to encourage parents and other adults to become more involved in the lives of children?*

FLOTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *What does your research show about community involvement in the schools and did you find that children learn more in schools where there is active parental involvement?*

Mayor Deedee Corradini, President of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, St. Lake City, Utah
Mayor Corradini will present the U.S. Conference of Mayors' Action Plan, compiled at the recent Mayors Conference on School Safety in St. Lake City, which describes the unique role of cities in preventing youth violence.

POTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *I understand that you invited police chiefs to your conference to help contribute to the Mayors Action Plan. What role can mayors play in bringing together law enforcement and the education community.*

VPOTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *Through our community empowerment strategy, President Clinton and I have found that local governments have developed dynamic partnerships to assist distressed communities. Mayor Corradini, how can the federal government work with cities to develop these same types of partnerships with respect to n youth violence?*

Representative Bobby Etheridge, North Carolina

Rep. Etheridge was elected to the Congress in 1996 upon completing his second term as Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina, a position he had held since 1988. He has two children who are teachers. He lead the effort to bring School Resource Officers to the majority of his schools and to promote character education.

POTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *Can you explain to us exactly how character education works, and how did you arrive at this concept? What can we do on a national level to encourage more schools to incorporate character education initiatives?*

VPOTUS SUGGESTED QUESTION: *How did the education community react when you suggested bringing School Resources Officers into schools?*

F

White House Conference on School Safety: Causes and Prevention of Youth Violence

October 15, 1998 -- Program Agenda

7:30 am - 8:30 am

Registration - White House Conference Center

8:30 am - 9:45 am

Morning Workshop Sessions - White House Conference Center

Preliminary discussion groups with Senior Administration officials:

1) Education and Safety (Truman Room)

Chaired by Secretary of Education Richard Riley with Deputy Attorney General Eric H. Holder, Jr.

2) Early Warning Signs, Mental Health Interventions and Crisis Response (Jackson Room)

Chaired by Assistant Secretary for Planning & Evaluation Margaret Ann Hamburg, MD, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

3) School, Community and Law Enforcement Partnerships (Lincoln Room)

Chaired by Associate Attorney General Raymond C. Fisher with Under Secretary for Enforcement James E. Johnson, U.S. Department of the Treasury

4) Causes of Youth Violence in Early Childhood Development (Eisenhower Room)

Chaired by Attorney General Janet Reno with Assistant Secretary For Elementary & Secondary Education Gerald Tirozzi, U.S. Department of Education

After these sessions, please follow directions to the East Visitor Gate of the White House for the Morning Plenary Session

10:30 am - 11:30 pm

Session I - White House East Room

Discussion of the Causes of Youth Violence

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

Video by MTV

Attorney General Janet Reno

Secretary of Education Richard Riley

Suzann Wilson, Jonesboro, AR

Marlene Wong, Director, L.A. School of Mental Health,
Valley Branch, CA

Paul Kingery, Ph.D., Director, Hamilton Fish National Institute
on School and Community Violence, Rosslyn, VA

11:30 pm - 12:30 pm

Lunch - White House State Dining Room

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

Representative Carolyn McCarthy

Robert Chase, President of the National Education Association

Sandra Feldman, President of the American Federation of Teachers

12:45 pm - 2:30 pm

Session II - White House East Room

Remarks by the President and Discussion of Prevention Strategies
That Address Youth Violence

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

Vice President of the United States Al Gore

President of the United States William Jefferson Clinton

Jamon Kent, Public Schools Superintendent, Springfield, OR

Paul Evans, Commissioner, Boston Police Department,
Boston, MA

Liberty Franklin, Boys and Girls Club Youth of the Year,
Everett, WA

Joanna Quintana Barroso, Teacher, Coral Way Elementary School,
Miami, FL

Tony Earles, Professor, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

Mayor Deedee Corradini, Salt Lake City, UT

Representative Bobby Etheridge

2:45 pm - 4:00 pm

Session III - White House East Room

Discussion of Programs that Work to Reduce Youth Violence

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Attorney General Janet Reno
Secretary of Education Richard Riley

Lynn McDonald, Ph.D., Founder, Families and Schools Together (FAST), Madison, WI
Irma Howard, FAST Graduate, New Orleans, LA
Mariana R. Gaston, Director, Resolving Conflict Creatively Program, New York, NY
Thomas C. Frazier, Police Commissioner, Baltimore Police Department, Baltimore, MD
Sandy McBrayer, Executive Director, Children's Initiative, San Diego, CA
Lt. Gary French, Boston's Operation Ceasefire, Roslindale, MA

4:30 pm - 6:00 pm

Reception - Sponsored by the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers at 1201 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036
(buses located at the East Visitor Gate on East Executive Avenue beginning at 4:00 p.m. will take you to the NEA. NEA is providing buses to bring people back to the White House.)

G

10/14/98 6:00 pm
David Halperin

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
PUBLIC REMARKS AT OPENING OF TALKS AT WYE RIVER
QUEENSTOWN, MARYLAND
OCTOBER 15, 1998**

I want to welcome Prime Minister Netanyahu, Chairman Arafat, and members of the Israeli and Palestinian delegations here. As I said earlier at the White House, there is hard work ahead if they are to break the logjam and get the peace process moving again. Secretary Albright and I and our entire team stand ready to help in any way we can.

As the press contingent prepares to leave, let me say that all of us are determined to keep our energies focused on the talks themselves -- and therefore we have agreed to confine our dealings with the news media on this subject to periodic briefings to be conducted by spokespersons. Now, we are ready to get to work. Thank you all.

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Saturday, October 17, 1998

10:06 AM	Live Radio Address	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
10:45 AM	Bill Signing for H.R. 3616, Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 and H.R. 4103, Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 1999	Tab C
12:15 PM	Middle East Peace Talks	Distributed Separately
1:10 PM	Bilateral Meeting with Chairman Yasser Arafat	
2:40 PM	Walk in the Park with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu	
TBD	Dinner	

'98 OCT 16 PM8:53

Saturday, October 17, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CLYDE WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-722-6581

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4367

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly cloudy. Winds variable at 3 to 8 knots.

Low 45 to 50. High 69 to 74.

October 16, 1998 (8:35pm)

Saturday, October 17, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Saturday, October 17, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:40	am	BRIEFING
10:00	am	OVAl OFFICE DINING ROOM Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Julianne Corbett
10:06	am-	LIVE RADIO ADDRESS
10:30	am	OVAl OFFICE Remarks: June Shih Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Julianne Corbett CLOSED PRESS
10:40	am-	BRIEFING
10:45	am	OVAl OFFICE Staff Contact: Larry Stein
10:45	am-	BILL SIGNING FOR H.R. 3616, STROM THURMOND NATIONAL
10:55	am	DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND H.R.
		4103, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 1999
		OVAl OFFICE Staff Contact: Larry Stein Event Coordinator: Jeff Forbes WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY
11:00	am-	PHONE AND OFFICE TIME
11:25	am	OVAl OFFICE
11:25	am	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the South Lawn to board Marine One
11:30	am	THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via Marine One en route Wye River Conference Center Landing Zone [flight time: 30 minutes]
12:00	pm	THE PRESIDENT arrives Wye River Conference Center Landing Zone CLOSED PRESS
12:10	pm	THE PRESIDENT departs Wye River Conference Center Landing Zone via motorcade en route Houghton House [drive time: 5 minutes]

October 16, 1998 (8:36pm)

Saturday, October 17, 1998

12:15 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Houghton House

12:20 pm- **BRIEFING**
1:05 pm **LIBRARY BUILDING**
Houghton House
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams

PARTICIPANTS
The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Samuel Berger Dennis Ross Bruce Reidel (notetaker)

1:10 pm- **BILATERAL MEETING WITH CHAIRMAN YASSER ARAFAT**
2:10 pm **STUDY/GAME ROOM**
Houghton House
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
CLOSED PRESS

2:15 pm- **BRIEFING**
2:30 pm **LIBRARY BUILDING**
Houghton House
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams

PARTICIPANTS
The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Samuel Berger Dennis Ross Bruce Reidel (notetaker)

2:35 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs via motorcade en route River House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

2:40 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives River House

October 16, 1998 (8:36pm)

Saturday, October 17, 1998

2:40 pm- **WALK IN THE PARK WITH PRIME MINISTER BENJAMIN**
3:40 pm **NETANYAHU**

River House
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
CLOSED PRESS

3:45 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs via motorcade en route Houghton House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

3:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Houghton House

3:50 pm- **BRIEFING**
4:05 pm **LIBRARY**

Houghton House
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams

PARTICIPANTS
The President Secretary Madeleine Albright Samuel Berger Dennis Ross Bruce Reidel (notetaker)

TBD **DINNER**
LOCATION TBD
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
CLOSED PRESS

TBD **THE PRESIDENT** departs Location TBD via motorcade en route Wye
River Conference Center Landing Zone
[drive time: 5 minutes]

TBD **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Wye River Conference Center Landing Zone

TBD **THE PRESIDENT** departs Wye River Conference Center Landing Zone
via Marine One en route The White House
[flight time: 30 minutes]

TBD **THE PRESIDENT** arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON **THE WHITE HOUSE**
WASHINGTON, DC

October 16, 1998 (8:36pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 16, 1998

LIVE RADIO ADDRESS

DATE: October 17, 1998
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 10:06 AM
FROM: Julianne Corbett
Deputy Director of Radio

I. PURPOSE

To highlight an important victory in the budget agreement, full funding for the IMF, and explain how it fits into your overall strategy to combat the financial crisis. Now that we have gotten the IMF funding, it will be important to remind the American people that we are in a stronger position to combat the crisis but that other countries must do their part as well. You will also express your gratitude to Democrats for their steadfast support for this initiative and to welcome the Republicans for their support in the end.

II. BACKGROUND

You fought for, and won a bipartisan agreement on funding the IMF, protection of the budget surplus until Social Security is reformed, and critical investments in education and training. You recently addressed the Council on Foreign Relations and discussed the challenges and opportunities presented to us in the global economy. You announced efforts the United States will take to help implement a plan for financial stability around the world and called on Congress to join in meeting America's obligations to the IMF.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing 9:45-10:05 AM

The President
John Podesta
Gene Sperling
Rahm Emanuel
Ann Lewis

Broadcast 10:06-10:10 AM

The President

Julianne Corbett
Mary Morrison
White House Communications Agency (WHCA) staff
White House Television
White House Photographer
Approx. 5 guests

IV. PRESS PLAN

The ABC, AP, C-SPAN, CBS, NBC/ Mutual/Westwood One, NPR, UPI, USA, American Urban Radio Network, and Standard News radio networks will carry the address in its entirety broadcasting to their collective thousands of stations across the country on Saturday at 10:06 AM ET.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Briefing
Radio Address
Meet and Greet

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by the Office of Speechwriting

B

Draft 10/16/98 8:30 pm
Waldman/Shih

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
RADIO ADDRESS ON THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY
THE WHITE HOUSE
October 17, 1998

Good morning. This week, we reached bipartisan agreement on a balanced budget that invests in our people. I am proud of the results: 100,000 new teachers; new environmental protections; aid for struggling farmers. We set aside the surplus until we save Social Security. This new budget will also help strengthen our economy by meeting our commitment to the International Monetary Fund -- a challenge I set for America in my State of the Union nine months ago. Let me tell you why this fight has been so important.

America's economy is the strongest in a generation. We have a budget surplus and nearly 17 million new jobs. Unemployment has been below five percent for more than a year ... inflation is at historic lows ... and wages are once again on the rise.

More than ever, this economic strength rests upon the strength of an increasingly interdependent world economy. Our recent growth depends heavily on expanded exports. But over the past year, the world's financial markets have been in turmoil. Countries around the world are having a difficult time affording American goods, from wheat to apples, computer chips to jumbo jets. We must act to promote our prosperity and protect our people at this critical moment. This week, we did.

A month ago, I said that the balance of risks had shifted, from inflation to slowdown -- and that all nations must work together to promote growth. Through the IMF, nations can join forces to help countries in trouble help themselves. That is why I worked with Democratic and Republican members of Congress to meet our commitment to the IMF, with a package of tough reforms to make the fund more accountable, focused on growth, and better equipped to address the economic crises of the 21st Century.

Our contribution will leverage a total of \$90 billion in new funds for the IMF--expanding its reserves by 40%. Now the IMF is stronger and ready to act. We must make certain that when it acts, it acts to promote global growth and to limit the reach of the financial crisis. This, in turn, will foster a stronger economy at home, and help our workers, farmers and ranchers.

By funding the IMF and keeping our economy sound and strong, the United States is doing its part. But the world's other leading economies must do their part as well. Europe must continue to promote growth and keep its markets open.

And Japan, the world's second largest economy and by far the largest in Asia, faces the

most important task of all. I welcome the substantial assistance in Japan's legislation to repair its troubled banking system. Now it is critical to avoid further delay by moving quickly and using that money effectively.

The United States values our strong relationship with Japan -- our political, our security, our economic partnerships. But now the health of Asia's economy and, indeed, the world's, depends upon Japan. That is why it must spur economic growth, open and deregulate its economy, and take immediate steps to strengthen its financial system.

Working with our international partners, we must take further action to promote global growth and strengthen the world financial system. It is particularly important to find new ways to keep this crisis from spreading. We stand ready to help countries that develop policies to keep their economies strong. And we will continue our work to modernize international financial institutions to meet the challenges of a changing world economy.

When he led the effort to create the IMF, President Franklin Roosevelt said that it "spelled the difference between a world caught again in the maelstrom of panic and economic warfare, or a world in which nations strive for a better life through mutual trust, cooperation and assistance." This week, we have strengthened the IMF's ability to make that difference. When America acts, and America leads, we can build a stronger, more prosperous economy -- for our people, and for the world. Thanks for listening.

C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 16, 1998

**SIGNING OF H.R. 3616, THE STROM THURMOND NATIONAL DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND
H.R. 4103, THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT**

DATE: Saturday, October 17, 1998
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 10:45 am - 10:55 am
FROM: Larry Stein *LS*
Al Maldon *AM*

I. PURPOSE

To sign into law H.R. 4103, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act and H.R. 3616, the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999, and to honor Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-SC), who is stepping down as Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee at the end of this year.

II. BACKGROUND

Sen. Ted Stevens (R-AK) and Sen. John Warner (R-VA) requested a small ceremony to honor Sen. Thurmond, who has served on the Armed Services Committee since 1959. As you know, Sen. Thurmond is President Pro Tempore of the Senate and is the oldest sitting Member. He has devoted his life to national security issues, jumped with the 82nd Airborne Division landing in Normandy, France on D-Day, and was awarded the Purple Heart. This is the first time that a Defense Authorization Act has been named for a sitting Member.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Event

President

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-SC)

Sen. Carl Levin (D-MI)

Sen. Ted Stevens (R-AK)

Rep. Jane Harman (D-CA)

Juliann Thurmond (Sen. Thurmond's 24 year old daughter)

Paul Thurmond (Sen. Thurmond's 22 year old son)

Lilly Stevens (Sen. Stevens' 17 year old daughter)

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photo Only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

-- Members enter the Oval Office and proceed behind **the President**.

-- **The President** signs the bills.

-- Members depart.

VI. REMARKS

None.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

None.

Friday, October 16, 1998

9:25 AM	Budget Event	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
	- Summary of Accomplishments	Tab C
10:55 AM	Photo Opportunity with the Reserve Forces Policy Board Members	Tab D

'98 OCT 15 PM9:49

Friday, October 16, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

ANNE EDWARDS

HOME: 301-565-3101

OFFICE: 202-456-2921

WHCA PAGER: 4208

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CECILY WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-726-0009

OFFICE: 202-456-5039

WHCA PAGER: 4063

ADVANCE LEAD:
(CHICAGO)

CHERI STOCKHAM

STAFF OFFICE: 312-922-6281

WHCA PAGER: 4143

CELL PHONE: 202-395-2101

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Partly cloudy. Winds variable to north at 5 to 10 knots. Low 43 to 48. High 65 to 70.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Partly cloudy, becoming mostly cloudy with a chance for thunderstorms and rain showers by evening. Winds southeast at 8 to 12 knots. Low 55 to 60. High 70 to 75.

Friday, October 16, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, October 16, 1998
*Final Schedule***

9:00 am- **BRIEFING**
9:25 am **MAP ROOM**
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Larry Stein

9:25 am- **MEET AND GREET**
10:00 am **DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOM**
Staff Contact: Larry Stein, Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
CLOSED PRESS

Note: The President and the Vice President will greet Members of Congress attending the Budget Event.

10:00 am- **BUDGET EVENT**
10:45 am **ROSE GARDEN**
Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Larry Stein, Capricia Marshall
Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
OPEN PRESS

- **The President**, accompanied by the Vice President, Senator Thomas Daschle, Senator TBD, Representative Richard Gephardt and Representative TBD, is announced into the Rose Garden.
- **The President** makes remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces Senator Thomas Daschle.
- Senator Thomas Daschle makes remarks and introduces Representative Gephardt.
- Representative Richard Gephardt makes remarks and introduces Senator TBD.
- Senator TBD makes remarks and introduces Representative TBD.
- Representative TBD makes remarks.
- **The President** makes concluding remarks and departs.

October 15, 1998 (9:45pm)

Friday, October 16, 1998

10:55 am-
11:00 am

GROUP PHOTOGRAPH WITH THE RESERVE FORCES
POLICY BOARD MEMBERS
OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Karin Kullman
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

11:10 am

THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via Marine One en route
Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 10 minutes]

October 15, 1998 (9:45pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 15, 1998

BUDGET DEAL EVENT

DATE: October 16, 1998
TIME: 9:00-10:45
LOCATION: Rose Garden
FROM: Gene Sperling
Larry Stein

I. PURPOSE

To highlight key Administration and Democratic budget victories with Members of Congress. There will be audience of approximately 200 guests (your economic team, OMB staff, Hill staff, and others)

II. BACKGROUND

As you know, we reached a budget agreement that largely fulfills the agenda you laid out in your State of the Union address: (1) setting aside the surplus to Save Social Security First; (2) investing in education, training, research and technology, and our communities; and (3) taking the steps necessary to lead the world at a time of international economic turmoil.

The budget packet is attached and it contains details of your victories on the budget.

Every Democratic member of Congress has been invited to the event; Legislative Affairs expects a strong showing. Just as they did today, Senator Daschle and Congressman Gephardt will accompany you on stage and both will have speaking roles.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief

You
The Vice President
Erskine Bowles
John Podesta
Larry Stein
Gene Sperling
Jack Lew
Sylvia Mathews
Bruce Reed

Meet and Greet

You
The Vice President
Erskine Bowles
John Podesta
Larry Stein
Jack Lew
Gene Sperling
Sylvia Mathews
Bruce Reed
All Democratic members attending

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** and the Vice President receive briefing in the Map Room.
- **YOU** and Vice President meet Members of Congress in Diplomatic Reception Room.
- **YOU** and Vice President, Senator Daschle and Rep. Gephardt are announced into the Rose Garden and take their place on steps.
- **YOU** make opening remarks and introduce **TBD**.
 - *The remainder of the program will be decided in the morning, but you should know that Vice President, Senator Daschle, Rep. Gephardt, a Democratic Senator, and a Democratic House member will speak after you.*
- **YOU** and the Vice President depart.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

Open

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Budget Packet

B

Draft 10/15/98 8:40pm
Lowell Weiss

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON THE BUDGET AGREEMENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
October 16, 1998**

Yesterday, my Administration and Democrats in Congress reached agreement with the Republican majority on a fiscally responsible balanced budget that seizes this moment of prosperity and invests wisely for the future. By standing together, we have achieved historic victories for the American people.

We fought for, and won, vital new investments for America's children. By hiring 100,000 new teachers, we will reduce class size in the early grades to an average of 18, enhance individual attention, and provide more discipline in the classroom. We are also making important investments in child literacy, college mentoring, after-school programs, and summer jobs.

We fought for, and won, full funding for the IMF, to help protect our own economy from the financial turmoil abroad.

We fought for, and won, emergency relief for our hard pressed farmers and ranchers, who are suffering not only from the collapse of world markets, but also from crop diseases and drought and floods.

We fought for, and won, a substantial increase in funding for our clean water initiative, to help restore the 40% of our lakes and rivers still too polluted for fishing and swimming. We won substantial increases in funding to head off the threat of global climate change, and to protect precious lands. And we struck down the worst of the anti-environmental provisions Republicans had snuck into the budget bills.

I am most proud of the way we fought for and won the right to reserve every penny of our new surplus until we save Social Security first. Despite the efforts of the congressional majority to squander the surplus on short-term tax plans, we are now well positioned to save Social Security for the 21st century.

Although we can take justifiable pride in these accomplishments, let's make no mistake: Eight days of progress is not enough to make up for eight months of partisanship. We all know that in those eight months of partisanship, too many dreams of too many American families were deferred. The Republican majority is leaving town, and they are leaving much unfinished business behind.

The Republican majority has walked away from the students stuck in temporary trailers and crumbling schools. One-third of our schools are in desperate need of replacement or repair. This is a battle our children cannot afford to lose. And frankly, I don't know why this is a battle at all. I am mystified why the Republican majority would kill a targeted tax cut that was fully paid for, that wouldn't take a dime from the surplus, that wouldn't add an inch of red tape, but would allow

communities to build and modernize 5,000 schools.

The Republican majority killed the patients' bill of rights. Rest assured, I will ask the next Congress to guarantee your right to see a specialist, to receive the nearest emergency care, to keep your doctor throughout your course of treatment, to keep your medical records private. I hope next year we'll have a Congress that agrees.

The Republican majority killed an increase in the minimum wage. You can't raise a family on \$5.15 an hour. If we value work and family, we must raise the value of the minimum wage.

The Republican majority, once again, killed campaign finance reform -- saying yes to soft money, yes to the status quo. The next Congress must strengthen our democracy and finally reform our outdated campaign finance laws.

The Republican majority killed comprehensive anti-tobacco legislation, which would have saved millions of Americans from a premature, painful, and easily preventable death.

So yes, we are proud of the hard work and hard-won gains that the budget represents -- 100,000 teachers, saving the surplus for Social Security, protecting the environment, keeping our economy going strong. But eight days of progress have not made up for eight months of partisanship. And for the next 18 days, we will make that case forcefully to the American people.

And now, I would like to introduce VP Gore ...

Concluding remarks:

Before we conclude, I want to thank Sen. Daschle, Rep. Gephardt, and all the Members of Congress who stood with us today -- and who have been fighting by our side for months.

As we leave here today, let us remember: There are only 18 days until election day. Eighteen days to show the American people that the Democrats in Congress worked to save the surplus for Social Security and hire 100,000 new teachers. Eighteen days to show the American people that Republicans worked to block this progress until the very end. Eighteen days to show the American people how much unfinished business the Republicans have left behind -- modernizing and building schools, a patients' bill of rights, an increase in the minimum wage, campaign finance reform. Eighteen days to ask the American people to elect a Democratic Congress that will get their business done. Thank you and God bless you.

###

C

**PRESIDENT CLINTON, VICE PRESIDENT GORE, AND
CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATS WIN ON THE BUDGET,
BUT THERE IS STILL MORE WORK TO DO**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. Education and Training Budget Chart
- II. 3-Page Budget Overview
- III. Budget Victories for President Clinton, Vice President Gore, and Congressional Democrats (11 pages)
- IV. Despite All the Progress in this Year's Budget, There Is Still More Work Left to Do

**PRESIDENT CLINTON, VICE PRESIDENT GORE, AND CONGRESSIONAL
DEMOCRATS WIN ON THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING BUDGET**

	PRESIDENT'S REQUEST	HOUSE REPUBLICAN BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	DIFFERENCE (BETWEEN HOUSE & FINAL)
Smaller Class Sizes	\$1.1 billion	\$0	\$1.2 billion	+\$1.2 billion
Child Literacy (America Reads)	\$260 million	\$0	\$260 million	+\$260 million
College Mentoring (GEAR-UP)	\$140 million	\$0	\$120 million	+\$120 million
Summer Jobs	\$871 million	\$0	\$871 million	+\$871 million
Youth Opportunities Area	\$250 million	\$0	\$250 million	+\$250 million
Teacher Preparation and Recruitment	\$67 million	\$0	\$75 million	+\$75 million
Title I (Basic Skills)	\$392 million increase (\$7.767 billion)	\$0 (\$7.375 billion)	\$301 million increase (\$7.676 million)	+\$301 million
Education Technology	\$721 million	\$541 million	\$698 million	+\$157 million
After-School Programs	\$200 million	\$60 million	\$200 million	+\$140 million
Goals 2000	\$501 million	\$246 million	\$491 million	+\$245 million
Head Start	\$313 million increase (\$4.66 billion)	\$153 million increase (\$4.50 billion)	\$313 million increase (\$4.66 billion)	+\$160 million
School Modernization	\$5 billion over five years	\$0	\$0	-
Education Opportunity Zones	\$200 million	\$0	\$0	-

PRESIDENT CLINTON, VICE PRESIDENT GORE, AND CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATS WIN ON THE BUDGET, BUT THERE IS STILL MORE WORK TO DO

October 15, 1998

The final FY99 budget represents a significant step forward for America, protecting the surplus until Social Security is reformed, forging a bipartisan agreement on funding the International Monetary Fund, and putting in place critical investments in education and training, from smaller class sizes to after-school care, and from summer jobs to college mentoring. While the final budget is clearly a win for President Clinton, Vice President Gore, and Congressional Democrats, there is still more work to do to prepare America for the 21st century. Unfortunately, Republicans blocked school modernization, Patients Bill of Rights, comprehensive tobacco legislation, child care investments, and campaign finance reform.

Budget Victories:

Saving Social Security First. The President's commitment to Save Social Security First held the line against several Republican efforts to drain the surplus.

Investing in Education and Training. While House Republican tried to slash their education budget by over \$2 billion, President Clinton and Congressional Democrats delivered on their education agenda:

- ✓ **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Class Sizes:** \$1.2 billion for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new teachers to reduce class size in the early grades to a national average of 18. Through smaller classes this initiative will help recruit high-quality teachers and will insure that students will receive more individual attention, a solid foundation in the basics, and greater discipline in the classroom.
- ✓ **After School Programs:** \$200 million to expand programs and serve a quarter of a million children.
- ✓ **Child Literacy:** \$260 million for a new literacy initiative, consistent with the President's America Reads proposal.
- ✓ **College Mentoring for Middle School Children:** \$120 million for GEAR-UP, a new mentoring initiative to help up to 100,000 low income middle school children prepare for college.
- ✓ **Education Technology:** A \$114 million increase over FY98 to ensure that every child has access to computers, the Internet, high-quality educational software, and teachers that can use techno/logy in the classroom.
- ✓ **Child Care Quality:** \$182 million to improve the quality of child care for America's working families.
- ✓ **Teacher Recruitment:** \$75 million for new teacher quality programs including to recruit and prepare thousands of teachers to teach in high-poverty areas.
- ✓ **Head Start:** A \$313 million increase to fund President's request of up to an additional 36,000 slots for children and keeping on track towards one million children served by 2002.
- ✓ **Charter Schools:** A 25% increase in funding for Charter Schools to keep on track toward 3,000 quality charter schools early in next century.
- ✓ **Hispanic Education Initiative:** Increases of \$524 million to enhance educational opportunities.
- ✓ **Pell Grants:** The largest maximum award ever for Pell grants -- \$3,125 a year per eligible student.
- ✓ **Summer Jobs:** \$871 million to provide up to 530,000 young people Summer Jobs.

Investing in a Cleaner Environment. President Clinton won important new investments to combat water pollution, protect national parks, natural forests, and other public lands, restore salmon and other endangered species, and develop clean energy technologies and defeated many anti-environment riders:

- ✓ \$1.7 billion for the President's **Clean Water Action Plan**.
- ✓ \$325 million to preserve **precious lands**.
- ✓ A 23 percent increase to protect threatened **endangered species**.
- ✓ More than \$1 billion, a 26-percent increase, to fight **global warming**.

Responding to the Farm Crisis at Home. The final budget includes about \$6 billion in emergency assistance to farmers, ranchers, and their families -- \$1.7 billion over the vetoed agriculture bill.

And to the Financial Turmoil Abroad. The final budget includes the President's full funding request of \$17.9 billion for the IMF.

Moving People from Welfare to Work and Empowering Communities. President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to tapping the potential of America's urban and rural communities. This budget moves forward on their vision to help revitalize America's communities.

- ✓ **Welfare to Work Housing Vouchers:** \$283 million for 50,000 vouchers.
- ✓ **Access to Jobs:** \$75 million to link people on welfare to jobs.
- ✓ **Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund:** A 20% expansion.
- ✓ **Empowerment Zones:** \$60 million in flexible funding.

A Strong Research and Development Agenda. The President's budget included an unprecedented commitment to key civilian research. The final budget includes many increases in priority areas:

- ✓ **National Science Foundation:** A 7 percent increase in support for science and engineering research.
- ✓ **National Institutes of Health:** A 14 percent, \$1.9 billion increase to support greater research on diabetes, cancer, genetic medicine, and the development of an AIDS vaccine.
- ✓ **Next Generation Internet:** More than \$100 million for a Federal R&D initiative which will connect more than 100 universities at speeds that are up to 1,000 times faster than today's Internet.
- ✓ **Advanced Technology Program:** About \$70 million for new awards for leading-edge civilian technology projects.

Other Highlights:

- ✓ **EEOC:** A \$37 million increase to reduce the average time it takes to resolve private sector complaints and reduce the backlog of cases.
- ✓ **Fighting Abusive Child Labor:** A 10-fold increase, from \$3 million to \$30 million, in our commitment to the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC).
- ✓ **Police on the Street:** Funding for 17,000 additional Community Oriented Police Services (COPS) Program police officers toward the President's goal of 100,000 additional officers by 2000.
- ✓ **Food Safety Initiative:** \$79 million to expand food safety research, risk assessment capabilities, education, surveillance activities, and food import inspections
- ✓ **HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment:** An unprecedented over \$350 million increase to help prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, with special efforts to address the needs of the minority community.

Much Work Still Left to Do:

In the waning days of the session, the President and Congressional Democrats prevailed in making critical investments to advance the President's comprehensive education agenda. Much work remains for the future because Republicans in Congress killed, at least for now, critical priorities, including:

- X **School Modernization.** Beginning with his State of the Union address, the President fought all year to modernize our schools. His fully paid for tax credits would have leveraged nearly \$22 billion in bonds to build and renovate schools. In the final days of the budget negotiations, Republicans in Congress refused to even meet on the critical issue of school construction.
- X **Patients Bill of Rights.** President Clinton repeatedly urged the Congress to pass a strong, enforceable patients' bill of rights that would assure Americans the quality health care they need. Congressional Republicans killed this year's effort to pass a Patients Bill of Rights.
- X **Comprehensive Tobacco Legislation.** This year, President Clinton made passage of legislation to reduce youth smoking a top priority, in order to stop kids from smoking before they start through a significant price increase, measures to prevent tobacco companies from marketing to children, and critical public health prevention and education programs. Congressional Republicans opted to act as politicians instead of parents, and killed this year's effort to pass bipartisan comprehensive tobacco legislation to reduce youth smoking.
- X **Campaign Finance Reform.** At the beginning of the year, the President made passage of bipartisan, comprehensive campaign finance reform a priority for his Administration. After months of delay, the House of Representatives overcame defenders of the status quo and passed the Shay-Meehan bill. However, the Senate Republicans killed this historic legislation.
- X **Child Care Initiative.** In his State of the Union, the President proposed an historic child care initiative to make child care better, safer and more affordable for America's working families. The President's proposal included \$7.5 billion over 5 years for child care subsidies for low-income working families and tax credits to help 3 million working families pay for child care. The Republicans refused to support these critical investments.
- X **Work Incentives Bill for People with Disabilities.** At the commemoration of the Americans with Disabilities Act last July, the President endorsed the bipartisan Jeffords-Kennedy bill that enables people with disabilities to go back to work by providing an option to buy into Medicaid and Medicare, as well as other pro-work initiatives. This bill was on the list of top Administration priorities in the final budget negotiations, but rejected by Republicans. The President will continue to fight to give people with disabilities the opportunity to work --including the critical health insurance that makes work possible.
- X **Speeding Toxic Cleanups.** President Clinton called for an additional \$650 million -- a 40 percent increase -- to accelerate Superfund cleanups with a goal of completing a total of 900 cleanups by 2001. The Republican majority refused these funds, threatening to delay cleanup at up to 171 sites across the country.

PRESIDENT CLINTON, VICE PRESIDENT GORE, AND CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATS WIN ON THE BUDGET

October 15, 1998

Saving Social Security First

In his State of the Union address, President Clinton asked a basic question -- "what should we do with this projected surplus?" -- and gave an historic four-word answer: "Save Social Security First." With our fiscal house in order, marked by the first budget surplus in a generation, President Clinton is determined to seize this unique opportunity to strengthen this most important program for generations to come. Protecting the surplus is a key step towards enacting Social Security reform. President Clinton defeated repeated efforts to squander the surplus and, at the end of this Congress, it remains intact.

Invests in Education and Training

In the face of House Republican efforts to slash their education budget by more than \$2 billion, President Clinton and Vice President Gore delivered on their education agenda:

NEW EDUCATION AND TRAINING INITIATIVES IN FINAL BUDGET AGREEMENT:

- ✓ **More High-Quality Teachers With Smaller Class Sizes.** In his State of the Union address, President Clinton said, "Tonight, I propose the first-ever national effort to reduce class size in the early grades. My balanced budget will help to hire 100,000 new teachers." Throughout the year, Republicans failed to consider this important initiative. The final budget provides \$1.2 billion for the first year of the President's new initiative to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers, to reduce class sizes in the early grades to a national average of 18.
- ✓ **GEAR-UP: College Mentoring Initiative To Help Up to 100,000 Students Prepare for College.** In his State of the Union address, President Clinton urged Congress "to support our efforts to enlist colleges and universities to reach out to disadvantaged children, starting in the 6th grade, so that they can get the guidance and hope they need so they can know that they, too, will be able to go on to college." The President proposed \$140 million to get this effort started, but the House appropriations bill denied funding and the Senate provided only \$75 million. The final budget provides \$120 million for this new initiative which was authorized as part of the higher education legislation enacted on October 7th. GEAR-UP will expand mentoring efforts by States, and provide new grants to partnerships of middle schools, institutions of higher education, and community organizations, to provide intensive early intervention services to help prepare up to 100,000 students at high-poverty middle schools for college.
- ✓ **Child Literacy Initiative to Help Children Read Well By the End of the Third Grade.** In 1996, President Clinton proposed an America Reads Challenge to help three million children improve their reading skills. In 1997, he insisted that the new initiative be included as part of the Balanced Budget Agreement. With this budget, he has won the \$260 million that he proposed to help ensure that all children can read well and independently by the end of third grade. The budget includes the legislation creating a program that is consistent with the President's America Reads proposal. The new program will provide competitive grants to States to (1) improve teachers' ability to teach reading effectively; (2) promote family literacy programs to help parents be their child's first teacher; and (3) improve the quality of tutoring programs by supporting tutor training.

- ✓ **Youth Opportunity Areas To Help Increase Job Opportunities for 50,000 Youth in High-Poverty Communities.** Authorized in the Workforce Investment Act, President Clinton's Youth Opportunity Grants to direct resources to high-poverty areas, including Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, to provide comprehensive services designed to increase employment and school completion rates for disadvantaged youth. The President's FY99 budget included \$250 million for this new innovative program. While the House Republican budget did not fund this critical initiative, the final agreement includes the full \$250 million request, which will help provide job training and social services to 50,000 youth.
- ✓ **New Learning Anytime, Anywhere Initiative.** The President's FY99 budget included a new initiative to enhance and promote distance learning opportunities -- learning outside the usual classroom settings, via computers and other technology -- for all adult learners. The final budget includes \$20 million for the Education and Labor Departments to implement this new initiative to demonstrate new high-quality uses of technology for distance learning in post-secondary education and training, and to help provide more accurate labor market information.
- ✓ **Teacher Recruitment and Preparation -- \$75 million.** On October 7th, President Clinton signed legislation that had incorporated the President's Teacher Recruitment and Preparation proposal. While House Republicans did not fund this important initiative, the final budget provides \$75 million, which will help recruit and prepare thousands of teachers to teach in high-poverty urban and rural communities and will strengthen teacher preparation programs across the country.
- ✓ **Training New Teachers to Use Technology Effectively.** President Clinton's FY99 budget requested \$75 million to train new teachers in how to use technology to improve student achievement. The House and Senate Republicans denied the request. The final agreement includes the full \$75 million the President requested.
- ✓ **Hispanic Education Action Plan To Attack Unacceptably High Drop-Out Rate.** Because the high-school drop-out rate of Hispanics is unacceptably high, President Clinton's FY99 budget included the first-ever Hispanic Education Action Plan. As part of this plan, the President proposed significant increases in Title I funding and a number of other programs that enhance educational opportunity for Hispanic Americans. The final budget includes increases of \$524 million for these programs; for example, it provides a \$301 million increase for Title I; \$600 million for TRIO college preparation programs, an increase of \$70 million over FY 1998, which will provide support services for over 700,000 students; and \$50 million for Bilingual Education Professional Development -- double the FY 1998 level -- to begin to provide 20,000 teachers over five years with the training they need to teach Limited English Proficient students.

EXPANDED KEY EDUCATION AND TRAINING INVESTMENTS:

- ✓ **Expanded After-School Programs To Serve A Quarter of A Million Children.** In his State of the Union address, President Clinton asked Congress to "dramatically expand our support for after-school programs." The President and Vice President proposed \$200 million for after-school programs in their FY99 budget. While the House Republican budget did not fund \$140 million of the President's and Vice President's request, which would have denied services to about 175,000 children, the final budget includes full funding for the President's and Vice President's initiative, which will serve a quarter of a million children each year.

- ✓ **Expanded Head Start.** President Clinton proposed a \$313 million increase for Head Start to add 30,000 to 36,000 new slots for children, continuing on the path to serving one million children by 2002. The House Republican budget did not provide the President's increase and would have denied up to 25,000 children Head Start slots if enacted. The final budget includes the President's full increase for Head Start, which is funded at \$4.660 billion.
- ✓ **Summer Jobs Protected for Half a Million Youth.** While House Republicans attempted to eliminate the successful Summer Jobs program, President Clinton prevailed with his request for \$871 million in funding, which will finance up to 530,000 summer jobs for disadvantaged youth.
- ✓ **Expanded Educational Technology -- Connecting Our Children to the Future.** President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's budget requested \$721 million -- a \$137 million increase -- for educational technology to ensure that every child has access to computers, the Internet, high-quality educational software, and teachers that can use technology effectively in the classroom. The House Republican denied the President's and Vice President's request for a funding increase, cutting funding \$43 million below last year. The final agreement includes \$698 million -- a 20-percent increase over the \$584 million funding level in FY98, including the new \$75 million initiative for training new teachers and \$10 million for new grants to public-private partnerships in low-income communities to provide residents access to computer facilities for educational and employment purposes. Education technology has always been a top priority for the President and Vice President; since 1993, they have created the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund and increased overall investments in educational technology by thirty-fold, from \$23 million to \$698 million this year.
- ✓ **Protected Goals 2000 to Promote High Academic Standards.** President Clinton created Goals 2000 in 1993 to promote high academic standards for all students and proposed a modest expansion in this year's budget. While the House Republican budget tried to cut the program in half, the final budget includes \$491 million which will help all 50 States continue raise academic standards and help at least 12,000 schools implement innovative and effective education reforms.
- ✓ **Improved Child Care Quality.** In his State of the Union, the President proposed an historic child care initiative to make child care better, safer and more affordable for America's working families. While the budget does not include critical investments in subsidies and tax credits to help working families pay for child care, it does include the President's request of \$182 million to improve the quality of child care.
- ✓ **Expanded Work Study To Help Nearly One Million Students Work Their Way Through College.** President Clinton's FY99 budget included a significant expansion of the Federal Work Study program. The final budget agreement provides \$870 million -- a \$40 million increase over the FY 1998 level of \$830 million -- which will allow nearly one million students to work their way through college and keeps us on track to the President's goal of one million students in work study by the year 2000.
- ✓ **Expanded Job Training To Help 666,000 Dislocated Workers.** President Clinton's FY99 budget included a significant expansion in the dislocated worker program. While the House froze job training funds for dislocated workers, the final agreement includes \$1.4 billion

which will help some 666,000 dislocated workers get the training and reemployment services they need to return to work as quickly as possible. This represents an increase of \$55 million -- to help 27,000 dislocated workers -- compared to FY98. Since 1993, dislocated worker funding has been expanded by 171 percent -- helping to well more than double the number of workers served.

- ✓ **Expanded Charter Schools to Promote Creation High-Quality Public Schools.** President Clinton's FY99 budget included \$100 million for Charter Schools to keep us on track toward the President's goal of creating 3,000 high-quality public charter schools that will educate more than half a million students by early in the next century. Charter schools are public schools started by teachers, parents and communities, that are given flexibility in decision-making, in exchange for high levels of accountability for results. The final budget provides \$100 million -- the President's 25-percent increase -- for Charter Schools and will give parents and students more choice, better schools, and greater accountability for results in public education.
- ✓ **Assistance to Help Over 400,000 More Students in Distressed Communities Learn Basic Skills.** President Clinton proposed a \$392 million increase in Title I funding to help students in high poverty communities receive the extra help they need to master the basics to reach high academic standards. The House Republican budget proposed a freeze in Title I funding. The final budget provides a \$301 million increase, from \$7.375 billion in FY98 to \$7.676 billion in FY99. This funding will support educational services for nearly 11 million students, over 400,000 more than last year.
- ✓ **Largest Maximum Pell Grant Award Ever.** Last year, President Clinton signed into law the largest one-year increase in Pell Grant scholarships in 20 years. This year, the final budget provides \$7.7 billion for Pell Grants, an increase of \$359 million over FY98, increasing the maximum Pell Grant award from \$3,000 to \$3,125 -- that's the largest maximum award ever, 36-percent higher than it was in 1994. This year, approximately 4 million students will receive Pell Grant awards.
- ✓ **Extends Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA).** President Clinton proposed extending TAA and NAFTA-TAA in his FY99 budget in order to provide training and income support to workers adversely impacted by trade. The final budget extends these important programs through June 30, 1999.

Moves Forward On The Environment

In the final budget, President Clinton won important increases to combat water pollution, protect national parks and other precious lands, restore salmon and other endangered species, and develop clean energy technologies. At the same time, President Clinton forced Congress to drop special-interest riders that would have cut roads through wilderness, forced overcutting on our national forests, crippled wildlife protections, and blocked common-sense actions to address global warming.

- ✓ **Clean, Safe Water for America.** The final budget provides \$1.7 billion -- an additional \$230 million or 16-percent increase from last year -- for the President's Clean Water Action Plan, a five-year initiative to help communities and farmers clean up the almost 40 percent of America's surveyed waterways still too polluted for fishing and swimming. In addition, the budget provides states \$2.15 billion in financing for clean water construction projects.

- ✓ **Preserving Precious Lands.** An additional \$325 million for FY99 -- a \$55 million increase from last year -- through the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be used to acquire dozens of natural and historic sites around the country, including critical winter range for Yellowstone bison, New Mexico's Baca Ranch and the last remaining private stretches of the Appalachian Trail.
- ✓ **Protecting Endangered Species.** The final budget provides an additional \$32 million in FY99 -- a 23-percent increase from last year -- providing funds for protection and recovery of endangered and threatened species, as well as enhancements for important habitats.
- ✓ **Leading the Fight Against Global Warming.** The final budget provides over \$1 billion -- a 26-percent increase from last year -- to support research investments that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, oil consumption, and energy costs for consumers and businesses by promoting increased energy efficiency and clean energy technologies.
- ✓ **Defending Our Environment Against Stealth Attacks.** President Clinton forced Congress to drop special-interest riders that would have rolled back hard-won environmental protections. Anti-environmental language in the budget bills would have:
 - Forced overcutting of timber on national forests and accelerated logging of Alaskan rain forest.
 - Allowed intrusive helicopter landings in Alaska wilderness and the first road ever carved through a designated wilderness area.
 - Hindered salmon restoration in the Pacific Northwest, and allowed harmful commercial fishing in wilderness waters of Glacier Bay National Park.
 - Blocked common-sense actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and barred the Administration from informing the public about the threat of global warming.
 - Placed restrictions on the use of brownfields funds that would have denied municipalities the funds they need to undertake clean-up at brownfield sites.

Responds to the Farm Crisis at Home...

- ✓ **Emergency Farm Assistance.** President Clinton vetoed the Agriculture Appropriations bill on October 8th "because it fails to address adequately the crisis now gripping our Nation's farm community." The final budget includes a significant increase in total emergency assistance to farmers and ranchers compared to the bill the President vetoed -- about \$6 billion in the final budget versus \$4.2 billion in the vetoed bill, that's 40 percent more assistance than the bill the President vetoed. The final bill increased the amount for crop loss compensation by \$228 million, and increased the amount for economic loss compensation by \$1.4 billion, bringing the amounts for these to \$2.6 billion and about \$3 billion, respectively.

....And to Financial Turmoil Abroad

- ✓ **Full IMF Funding To Help Address International Financial Crisis.** With America's fiscal house in order, the United States is now the bulwark of economic stability in the world. Some other nations around the world, however, are experiencing major economic upheaval, hurting our exports, farmers, and ranchers. A strong International Monetary Fund is a stabilizing force in the world economy and is a critical piece of President Clinton's strategy to protect the international financial system -- and therefore the U.S. economy -- against the risk of new, escalating, or spreading crises. President Clinton fought for and won full funding of \$17.9 billion for the IMF -- a critical part of his strategy to help address the global financial crisis and to keep our economy strong. A stronger IMF will give the U.S. and its allies new flexibility in developing responses to protect the world from the spread of the financial crisis.
- ✓ **Fully Funds President Clinton's Child Labor Initiative.** In his State of the Union address, the President pledged to send legislation to Congress to fight abusive child labor and proposed making the United States the world leader in supporting programs to reduce abusive child labor, with a 10-fold increase in our commitment to the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC), from \$3 million to \$30 million a year. While the Senate, with the strong leadership of Senator Harkin, fully funded the President's request, the House failed to do so, providing only \$6 million. In the final budget, Congress agreed to the President's full request of \$30 million for IPEC. The budget also fully funds the President's \$9 million request for domestic enforcement and a migrant youth job-training demonstration.

Moves People from Welfare to Work and Empowers Communities

President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to tapping the potential of America's urban and rural communities. This budget moves forward on their vision to help revitalize America's communities:

- ✓ **50,000 Welfare-to-Work Housing Vouchers.** President Clinton's FY 1999 Budget included \$283 million for 50,000 new vouchers exclusively for people who need housing assistance to make the transition from welfare to work. The original House bill included \$100 million, while the Senate provided only \$40 million. The final budget includes President Clinton's full request of \$283 million for 50,000 welfare-to-work housing vouchers.
- ✓ **Flexible Funding for Empowerment Zones.** President Clinton and Vice President Gore requested mandatory funding for second-round urban and rural Empowerment Zones. The final budget includes \$60 million in this flexible discretionary funding for the next round of Empowerment Zones and 20 new rural Enterprise Communities.
- ✓ **Extended Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit.** This tax credit encourages employers to hire, invest in training, and retain long-term welfare recipients. The credit is for 35 percent of the first \$10,000 in wages in the first year of employment and 50 percent of the first \$10,000 in the second year. President Clinton proposed to extend the credit in his FY99 budget and the final budget includes an extension through June 30, 1999.
- ✓ **Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) Expansion.** The Administration requested a major expansion of the CDFI program to continue building a national network of

community development banks. The original House bill froze CDFI funding at \$80 million, while the Senate cut funding to \$55 million. The final budget increases CDFI funding from \$80 million in FY98 to \$95 million in FY99 -- a 19-percent increase.

- ✓ **Public Housing Reform.** This legislation makes the President's landmark housing reform a reality. This bipartisan bill will allow more economic integration and deconcentration in our Nation's public housing, encourage and reward work, provide protections for those most in need, and put the Nation back into the housing business with the first new housing vouchers in five years.
- ✓ **FHA Loan Limit Increased.** President Clinton's FY99 budget included an increase in the FHA loan limit to expand homeownership opportunities to more Americans. The final budget includes an increase in the FHA loan limit, raising the limit from \$86,317 to \$109,032 in the lowest cost areas and from \$170,300 to \$197,621 in the highest cost areas.
- ✓ **Extended Work Opportunity Tax Credit.** This tax credit encourages employers to hire individuals who have traditionally had a hard time securing employment. Targeted groups include disadvantaged youth, including those living in empowerment zones and enterprise communities, welfare recipients, and qualified veterans. The maximum credit paid to the employer is as much as 40 percent of an individual's first \$6,000 in wages. The President proposed to extend this credit in his FY99 budget and the final budget includes an extension through June 30, 1999.
- ✓ **"Play-by-the-Rules" Homeownership Initiative.** President Clinton's FY99 budget included \$25 million for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation to start the "Play-by-the-Rules" homeownership initiative, which would make homeownership more accessible to 10,000 families who have good rental histories, but are not adequately served in the housing market. The final budget includes \$25 million for this new initiative.
- ✓ **Increased Funding for Homeless Assistance.** The President proposed a major expansion of HUD's continuum of care program, designed to help homeless persons obtain health care, jobs, and permanent housing. The final budget includes \$975 million in funds for the homeless -- a \$152 million, or 18 percent, increase over last year.
- ✓ **HUD Fair Housing.** The President proposed a major expansion of HUD's Fair Housing programs, as part of his "One America" initiative. The final budget expands HUD's Fair Housing programs from \$30 million in FY98 to \$40 million in FY99. That 33-percent increase includes \$7.5 million for a new audit-based enforcement initiative proposed by the Administration.
- ✓ **Regional Opportunity Counseling.** The Administration requested funds to help counsel Section 8 certificate and voucher holders on their full range of housing options. While the Senate did not include any funding for this initiative, the final budget includes \$10 million for this voluntary effort to expand the housing and employment opportunities available to low-income families.
- ✓ **Expansion of HUD's Youthbuild Program.** The Administration proposed expanding funds for Youthbuild by more than a quarter. While the original House bill provided \$35

million and the Senate provided \$40 million, the final budget includes \$42.5 million -- an increase of over 20 percent.

- ✓ **Cleaning Up Brownfields.** The Administration proposed \$91 million for EPA's brownfield activities, such as grants for site assessment and community planning. The final budget includes the President's request of \$91 million.
- ✓ **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Expansion.** President Clinton's FY99 budget included an expansion of CDBG. The final budget increases funding for CDBG from \$4.675 billion in FY98 to \$4.750 billion in FY99 -- that's a \$75 million expansion this year.
- ✓ **Increased Help For Communities Suffering From Sudden and Severe Economic Dislocation.** President Clinton's FY99 budget included a 10-percent increase in funds for EDA so that they can better respond to sudden and severe economic dislocation. The final budget increases funding for EDA from \$361 million to \$393 million -- that's a 9-percent expansion this year.
- ✓ **Expansion of NADBank.** The Administration proposed providing the North American Development Bank's (NADBank) Community Adjustment and Investment Program \$37 million of paid-in capital, which would allow the Bank to leverage private capital markets to provide additional financing to trade-affected communities. The final budget includes \$10 million of paid-in capital for the NADBank.
- ✓ **\$75 Million for Welfare-to-Work Transportation Funds.** While the House and Senate provided \$50 million -- the minimum amount "guaranteed" in the transportation bill -- the final budget includes \$75 million for this competitive grant program. These funds will assist states and localities in developing flexible transportation alternatives, such as van services, to help former welfare recipients and other low income workers get to work.
- ✓ **Individual Development Accounts.** Since 1992, President Clinton has supported the creation of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) to empower individuals to save for a first home, post-secondary education, or to start a new business. Congress recently passed legislation authorizing IDAs, and the final budget includes \$10 million to get this program off the ground.
- ✓ **Heating and Cooling Assistance for Low-Income Families Protected.** More than five million low-income families receive help to pay for home heating costs through this program, yet the House Republicans tried to eliminate it. The final budget includes the President's full request for funding to help low-income families pay for home heating and cooling assistance.

Advances a Strong Health and Technology Research Agenda

For six years in a row, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have proposed substantial increases in the Federal government's research and development portfolio to build a healthier, more prosperous, and productive future. In FY 1999, the President proposed, within the first balanced budget in a generation, the largest commitment to key civilian research in the history of our country as part of the "Research Fund for America." Congress agreed to support significant increases in

R&D, including:

- ✓ **Expansion of National Science Foundation.** President Clinton proposed a major expansion of research and development funds for the National Science Foundation (NSF). The final budget includes a 7-percent increase -- from \$3.4 billion in FY98 to \$3.7 billion in FY99 -- in the NSF research budget to support science and engineering research across all fields and disciplines. NSF supports nearly half of the non-medical basic research conducted at universities.
- ✓ **Expansion of National Institutes of Health for Biomedical Research.** President Clinton's FY99 budget included the largest-ever dollar increase in funds for the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The final budget includes almost \$2 billion expansion of NIH research funding -- a 14-percent increase. Scientists are on the cusp of important new breakthroughs in biomedical research, which could revolutionize the way medical experts understand, treat, and prevent some of our most devastating diseases. This increase will enable scientists to pursue a wide range of cutting edge research from Alzheimers to AIDS to genetic discoveries.
- ✓ **Research and Experimentation Tax Credit.** President Clinton proposed to extend the research tax credit because it provides incentives for private sector investment in research and innovation that can help increase America's economic competitiveness and enhance U.S. productivity. The final budget extends this research tax credit until June 30, 1999.
- ✓ **Expansion of Energy Department Science Budget.** President Clinton's FY99 included an 8 percent increase in the Department of Energy's science budget, including support for the National Spallation Neutron Source. The final budget fully funds the President's request.
- ✓ **Funds Next Generation Internet.** In his State of the Union address, President Clinton said, "I ask Congress to step up support for building the next generation Internet... And the next generation Internet will operate at speeds up to a thousand times faster than today." The final budget includes more than \$100 million funding for the Next Generation Internet, a Federal R&D initiative which will connect more than 100 universities at speeds that are up to 1,000 times faster than today's Internet, and establish the foundation for the networks and applications (e.g. telemedicine, distance learning) of the 21st century.
- ✓ **Expansion in Advanced Technology Program (ATP).** President Clinton's FY99 budget proposed an expansion of ATP to promote cutting-edge high-technology projects. While the Senate froze funding at the FY98 level and the House cut funding by \$13 million, the final budget increases ATP funding to \$204 million -- an \$11 million increase over last year -- which will allow for about \$70 million in new awards to develop high-risk technologies that promise significant commercial payoffs and widespread economic benefits.

Improving the Public Health of America

For six years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have been working hard to expand our Nation's health care investments, including research, prevention, and quality care for more Americans.

- ✓ **New Efforts to Prevent and Treat HIV/AIDS.** The Congress has responded to the

President's and Vice President's request to substantially increase efforts to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS. Congress has provided \$1.4 billion for Ryan White Care Act activities. This funding level includes a 61-percent increase for the AIDS drug assistance program, which provides funds to States to help uninsured and underinsured people with life-saving treatments for HIV/AIDS. In addition, Congress provided about \$630 million for HIV prevention activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- ✓ **Historic \$130 Million Effort to Address HIV/AIDS in Minority Community.** Minority communities make up the fastest growing portion of the HIV/AIDS caseload (44 percent of all new HIV cases). In FY99, there will be an unprecedented \$130 million investment, including that will improve prevention efforts in high-risk communities, and expand access to cutting edge HIV therapies and other treatment needed for HIV/AIDS.
- ✓ **Critical New Investments to Protect Public Health at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC).** The Congress has responded to President Clinton's request for a \$2.4 billion investment -- a \$222 million increase -- in public health at the CDC. This critical investment will address a host of public health challenges, including fighting emerging infectious diseases, combating new resistance to anti-biotics, and improving prevention for some of our nation's leading killers, such as diabetes, HIV/AIDS, and heart disease.
- ✓ **New Efforts to Improve the Quality of Health Care.** Congress has responded to the President's request for a \$25 million investment in new research at the Agency of Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) to research on the quality, costs, and outcomes of the health care delivery system. Identifying critical health care problems and educating health plans, medical professionals, patients, and advocates about solutions can lead to important improvements in the quality of health care.
- ✓ **Increasing Funding to Provide Health Insurance to Low-Income Children in Puerto Rico and the Territories.** Thousands of uninsured children in both Puerto Rico and the other territories will now be eligible for meaningful health care coverage for the first time under the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The territories were currently on schedule to receive an inadequate and inequitable \$10.7 million in FY99. Today, the Congress responded to the President's request and provided the territories with an additional \$32 million in FY99 for their new CHIP programs that will meet the needs of their uninsured children.
- ✓ **Funding the President's Commitment to Eliminate Racial Health Disparities.** Minorities suffer from higher rates for a number of critical diseases. For example, African Americans under the age of 65 have twice the rate of heart disease as whites, and Native Americans suffer from diabetes at nearly three times the average rate. The Congress has taken a critical first step in investing in the President's multi-year proposal to eliminate racial health disparities in six health areas, including HIV/AIDS, cancer, diabetes, and immunizations. The Congress has given the Administration authority to fund grants for communities to develop new strategies to address these disparities and has granted the President's request for increases in other critical public health programs, such as heart disease and diabetes prevention at CDC, that have proven effective in attacking these disparities.

- ✓ **Lead Poisoning Prevention.** The President requested a \$25 million increase in funding for HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control, in order to reduce the threat posed by childhood lead poisoning and other housing-related environmental health hazards. While the Senate did not provide any additional funding, the final budget includes a \$20 million increase for lead poisoning prevention.

Other Highlights...

- ✓ **Reduces Backlog and Expands Alternative Dispute Resolution at Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).** The President's FY99 budget included \$279 million -- a \$37 million increase over the previous year -- to significantly expand EEOC's alternative dispute resolution program and reduce the backlog of private sector discrimination complaints. The final budget fully funds the President's request -- providing the first real increase for EEOC in several years.
- ✓ **President Clinton's Food Safety Initiative.** The final budget provided approximately \$79 million in new funds for the President's Food Safety Initiative to help implement a far-ranging plan to improve surveillance of food borne illnesses, education about proper food handling, research, and inspection of imported and domestic foods. The new funds are part of an Administration-wide effort, led by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health and Human Services, to create a seamless, science-based food safety system.
- ✓ **More Police on the Streets.** In 1994, President Clinton fought for and won a commitment to put 100,000 police officers on the street. The final budget includes funds for 17,000 additional Community Oriented Police Services (COPS) Program police officers toward the President's goal of 100,000 cops on the beat by 2000.
- ✓ **Increasing Law Enforcement in Indian Country.** The final bill includes \$20 million in FY99 for more police officers and public safety initiatives in the approximately 56 million acres of Indian lands serving more than 1.4 million residents.
- ✓ **Brings Financial Stability to Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).** The final budget includes \$50 million that will allow TVA to better provide for the citizens of the seven states -- Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia -- that it serves. The agreement will let TVA refinance part of its debt to compensate for the loss of Federal funds for its non-power programs. The final budget also prevents TVA from losing the Land Between the Lakes Recreation Area.

DESPITE ALL THE PROGRESS IN THIS YEAR'S BUDGET, THERE IS STILL MUCH WORK LEFT TO DO

In the waning days of the session, the President and Congressional Democrats prevailed in making critical investments in advancing the President's agenda. However, much work remains for the future because Republicans in Congress killed, at least for now, critical priorities, including:

- X **School Modernization Tax Credits.** Beginning with his State of the Union address, the President fought all year to modernize our schools. His fully paid for tax credits would have leveraged nearly \$22 billion in bonds to build and renovate schools. In the final days of the budget negotiations, Republicans in Congress refused to even meet on the critical issue of school construction.
- X **Patients Bill of Rights.** President Clinton repeatedly urged the Congress to pass a strong, enforceable patients' bill of rights that would assure Americans the quality health care they need. Congressional Republicans killed this year's effort to pass a Patients Bill of Rights.
- X **Comprehensive Tobacco Legislation.** This year, President Clinton made passage of legislation to reduce youth smoking a top priority, in order to stop kids from smoking before they start through a significant price increase, measures to prevent tobacco companies from marketing to children, and critical public health prevention and education programs. Congressional Republicans opted to act as politicians instead of parents, and killed this year's effort to pass bipartisan comprehensive tobacco legislation to reduce youth smoking.
- X **Campaign Finance Reform.** At the beginning of the year, the President made passage of bipartisan, comprehensive campaign finance reform a priority for his Administration. After months of delay, the House of Representatives overcame defenders of the status quo and passed the Shays-Meehan bill. However, the Senate Republicans killed this historic legislation.
- X **Child Care Initiative.** In his State of the Union, the President proposed an historic child care initiative to make child care better, safer and more affordable for America's working families. The President's proposal included \$7.5 billion over 5 years for child care subsidies for low-income working families and tax credits to help 3 million working families pay for child care. The Republicans refused to support these critical investments.
- X **Speeding Toxic Cleanups.** President Clinton called for an additional \$650 million -- a 40 percent increase -- to accelerate Superfund cleanups with a goal of completing a total of 900 cleanups by 2001. The Republican majority refused these funds, threatening to delay cleanup at up to 171 sites across the country.

- X **Work Incentives Bill for People with Disabilities.** At the commemoration of the Americans with Disabilities Act last July, the President endorsed the bipartisan Jeffords-Kennedy bill that enables people with disabilities to go back to work by providing an option to buy into Medicaid and Medicare, as well as other pro-work initiatives. This bill was on the list of top Administration priorities in the final budget negotiations, but rejected by Republicans. The President will continue to fight to give people with disabilities the opportunity to work --including the critical health insurance that makes work possible.
- X **Education Opportunity Zones.** President Clinton, in his budget, called for Education Opportunity Zones to help high-poverty urban and rural communities increase student achievement by raising standards, improving teaching, ending social promotions, and turning around failing schools. The Republican majority refused to provide the requested \$200 million in funds, which would have helped about 50 high-poverty, low-achieving, urban and rural school districts.
- X **Minimum Wage.** President Clinton and Congressional Democrats called for a \$1 increase in the minimum wage over two years -- to raise the wages of 12 million workers. For someone who works full-time, this minimum wage increase would have meant an additional \$2,000 per year. However, 95 percent of Senate Republicans voted to kill the President's minimum wage increase.
- X **Medicare Buy-In.** President Clinton proposed providing new options for Americans ages 55 to 65 to obtain health insurance, including buying into Medicare. This policy would not have hurt the Medicare Trust Fund. The Republican majority killed this new initiative that would have helped provide health care to hundreds of thousands of vulnerable Americans.

D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 15, 1998

'98 OCT 15 PM 7:34

PHOTO OP WITH
RESERVE FORCES POLICY BOARD
DATE: October 16, 1998
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 10:55 - 11:00 a.m.
FROM: SAMUEL BERGER *for*

I. PURPOSE

To meet the current members of the Reserve Forces Policy Board (RFPB) on the occasion of their 50th Anniversary. The event commemorates the 50th Anniversary of Harry Truman's Executive Order establishing the Reserve Forces and reenacts a photo taken with President Truman.

II. BACKGROUND

On October 15, 1948, President Harry Truman signed Executive Order 10007, "Organization of the Reserve Units of the Armed Forces." The RFPB requested a reenactment of an historic photo with the President.

The 24-member board is tasked to serve as the principal policy advisor to the Secretary of Defense on matters relating to the Reserve Component. Members represent a wide range of industrial, business, professional and civic experience in addition to their military expertise. They are a unique and independent body of senior officials who review and comment upon Reserve component programs and policies.

Today, as our active forces drawdown in the post-Cold War environment, we rely more and more upon the technical expertise and manpower surge ability provided by our Reserve components. In his presentation at the recent CinC's Conference, General Reimer noted that 54 percent of today's deployed forces rely upon the Reserve component for support.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

Mr. Terrence M. O'Connell, Chairman

MajGen Shirley M. Carpenter, USAF, Military Executive

MajGen Michael W. Davidson, ARNG

MajGen Robert McIntosh, USAFR

Honorable P. T. Henry, Asst Sec Army

(Alternate) Mr. Todd Weiler, Principal Dep Asst Sec

LtGen Thomas N. Burnette, Jr.

(Alternate) MAJGEN Keith Kellogg, USA

MajGen Warren L. Freeman, ANG

MajGen Craig Bambrough, USAR

MajGen Michael E. Dunleavy, USAR

MajGen John R. Groves, Jr., ARNG

Honorable Carolyn Becraft, Asst Sec Navy

(Alternate) Mr. Mark Davidson, Dep Asst Sec Navy

RADM John T. Byrd, USN

MajGen Terrence P. Murray, USMC

MajGen Dennis M. McCarthy, USMCR

MajGen Arnold L. Punaro, USMCR

Honorable Ruby B. DeMesme, Asst Sec Air Force

(Alternate) Mr. Bryan E. Sharratt, Dep Asst Sec

MajGen Susan Pamerleau, USAF

MajGen Walter R. Ernst II, ANG

MajGen Glen W. Van Dyke, ANG

MajGen John J. Batbie, Jr., USAFR

MajGen Reese R. Nielsen, USAFR

RADM Thomas J. Barrett, USCG

RADM J. Timothy Riker, USCGR

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photo

V. SEQUENCE

After brief introductions by the Chairman, Terry O'Connell, you will step into place for the photo.

Attachment

Suggested Talking Points

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR PHOTO OP WITH
RESERVE FORCES POLICY BOARD

- Welcome Mr. O'Connell and members of the Reserve Forces Policy Board. I am delighted to have the opportunity join you on your 50th Anniversary commemoration of President Truman's Executive Order that established your formal role as an advisory body to the Secretary of Defense.
- Remain dedicated to the Total Force concept. Our Active forces are now busier than ever, in fact during last month's CinC's conference, General Reimer told me that today's Army is 300% busier than during the Cold War.
- I support an enhanced role for the Reserve Component and have worked hard to preserve the force structure you will need to face new and emerging challenges in the coming years.
- Every time we are faced with a new challenge overseas, I am reminded that our citizen soldiers carry a heavier burden today than ever before. We cannot execute our national security strategy without the contribution of the Guard and Reserve.

Friday, October 23, 1998

9:50 AM	Social Security Roundtable	Tab A
	- Remarks	Tab B
	- Fact Sheet	Tab C
	- Executive Summary of Report on Women and Retirement Security	Tab D
2:10 PM	Tape Radio Address	Tab E
	- Remarks	Tab F
3:00 PM	AmeriCorps Swearing-In Ceremony	Tab G
	- Remarks	Tab H
6:45 PM	Martin Chavez Reception	Tab I
7:55 PM	Metropolitan AME Church Anniversary Dinner	Tab J
	- Remarks	Tab K
OPTION: Between 11:15 AM- 1:45 PM	Meeting with Religious Leaders Attending Summit on the President's Initiative on Race	No Paper

10-22-8:17
Friday, October 23, 1998

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

PRESS DESK:

DORI SALCIDO

HOME: 703-548-6466

OFFICE: 202-456-5771

WHCA PAGER: 4844

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CLYDE WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-722-6581

OFFICE: 202-456-5330

WHCA PAGER: 4367

EVENT COORDINATOR:

CECILY WILLIAMS

HOME: 202-726-0009

OFFICE: 202-456-5039

WHCA PAGER: 4063

EVENT COORDINATOR:

LAURA SCHWARTZ

HOME: 202-331-4339

OFFICE: 202-456-5655

WHCA PAGER: 4293

WEATHER:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mostly sunny. Winds northwest at 8 to 12 knots.

Low 37 to 42. High 58 to 63.

October 22, 1998 (8:12pm)

Friday, October 23, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Friday, October 23, 1998
*Final Schedule***

Note: The National Security Council briefing will be on paper.

9:00	am-	MEETING
9:15	am	MAP ROOM
		Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles
9:15	am-	BRIEFING
9:45	am	MAP ROOM
		Staff Contact: Gene Sperling
9:50	am-	MEET AND GREET
9:55	am	BLUE ROOM
		Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Capricia Marshall
10:00	am-	SOCIAL SECURITY ROUNDTABLE
11:00	am	EAST ROOM
		Remarks: Jeff Shesol
		Staff Contact: Gene Sperling, Capricia Marshall
		Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz
		OPEN PRESS

- **The President**, accompanied by the Vice President and panelists, is announced into the East Room.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks and opens the panel discussion.
- Upon conclusion of the panel discussion, **the President** makes concluding remarks and departs.

October 22, 1998 (8:12pm)

Friday, October 23, 1998

11:00 am- **PHONE AND OFFICE TIME**
1:45 pm **OVAL OFFICE**

OPTION BETWEEN:

11:15 am- **BRIEF MEET AND GREET WITH RELIGIOUS LEADERS**
1:45 pm **ATTENDING SUMMIT ON THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE ON RACE**
ROOSEVELT ROOM
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Karin Kullman
CLOSED PRESS

1:45 pm- **MEETING**
1:55 pm **OVAL OFFICE**
Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

1:55 pm- **BRIEFING**
2:10 pm **OVAL OFFICE**
Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Megan Moloney

2:10 am- **TAPE RADIO ADDRESS**
2:40 pm **OVAL OFFICE**
Remarks: Jordan Tamagni
Staff Contact: Ann Lewis, Megan Moloney
CLOSED PRESS

2:45 pm- **BRIEFING**
3:00 pm **MAP ROOM**
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr., Capricia Marshall

3:00 pm- **MEET AND GREET**
3:15 pm **STATE DINING ROOM**
Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr., Capricia Marshall
CLOSED PRESS

October 22, 1998 (8:12pm)

Friday, October 23, 1998

3:15 pm-
4:00 pm

AMERICORPS SWEARING-IN CEREMONY

EAST ROOM

Remarks: June Shih

Staff Contact: Thurgood Marshall, Jr., Capricia Marshall

Event Coordinator: Laura Schwartz

OPEN PRESS

- The President, accompanied by Harris Wofford and Philip Wu, is announced into the East Room.
- Harris Wofford, CEO, Corporation for National Service, makes brief remarks and introduces Philip Wu.
- Philip Wu, Americorp Alumni, makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, swears in the class of the 100,000th Americorps member, and departs.

4:00 pm-
6:30 pm

PHONE AND OFFICE TIME

OVAL OFFICE

6:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs The White House via motorcade en route Westin Fairfax Hotel
[drive time: 5 minutes]

6:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Westin Fairfax Hotel

Greeters: Margaret Aragon de Chavez
Diane Denish, Candidate for Lieutenant Governor
Miguel Lausell, Event Co-Chair
Dr. Richard Machado, Event Co-Chair
Simon Rosenberg, Event Co-Chair
Jerry McEntee, Event Co-Chair
Joe Velasquez, Event Co-Chair
Katherine Hammett, Regional Human Resources Director,
Westin Fairfax

October 22, 1998 (8:12pm)

Friday, October 23, 1998

6:45 pm-
7:30 pm

RECEPTION FOR MARTIN CHAVEZ
TERRACE ROOM
Westin Fairfax Hotel
Staff Contact: Craig Smith
Event Coordinator: Cecily Williams
PRINT REPORTER ONLY

Note: There will be approximately 40 guests in attendance. This event is a mix and mingle and will have no formal remarks.

7:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Westin Fairfax Hotel via motorcade en route Washington Hilton Hotel
[drive time: 5 minutes]

7:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Washington Hilton Hotel

Greeters: William Edwards, Jr., General Manager, Washington Hilton Hotel

7:55 pm-
8:10 pm

MEET AND GREET
CABINET ROOM
Washington Hilton Hotel
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

Note: The President will pause for five group photographs.

October 22, 1998 (8:12pm)

Friday, October 23, 1998

8:15 pm-
10:15 pm

METROPOLITAN AME CHURCH ANNIVERSARY DINNER
INTERNATIONAL BALLROOM CENTER
Washington Hilton Hotel
Remarks: Paul Glastris
Staff Contact: Minyon Moore
Event Coordinator: Clyde Williams
OPEN PRESS

Note: The Metropolitan AME Church Anniversary Dinner is a black tie event.

- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Reverend Louis Charles Harvey and Ernest Green.
- The Blessing of the Table is performed.
- Dinner is served.
- Musical selection is performed.
- Ernest Green, Senior Steward, Metropolitan AME Church, introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- **The President** is presented with a gift.
- A parting hymn is performed.
- The Benediction is performed.
- **The President** works a ropeline and departs.

10:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Washington Hilton Hotel via motorcade en route The White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

10:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

BC/HRC RON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC

October 22, 1998 (8:12pm)

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1998

WOMEN AND RETIREMENT SECURITY EVENT

DATE: October 23, 1998
TIME: 10:00-11:00 AM
LOCATION: East Room
FROM: Gene Sperling

I. PURPOSE

To announce two new pension proposals to promote retirement security among women; to release a report on Women and Retirement Security; and to highlight the importance of Social Security to women.

II. BACKGROUND

Announcements: You will put forward two new pension proposals and release a report on women and retirement security. The two pension proposals disproportionately benefit women. See attached fact sheet for more details.

- **Counting Time Taken Under the Family and Medical Leave Act Toward Retirement Vesting.** Under current law, an employer does not have to credit a year of service toward pension vesting unless the employee has worked at least 1,000 hours in that year. You will propose to ensure that workers who take time off under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) can count that time toward retirement plan vesting. You will effectively say that taking time off under FMLA will no longer make the difference between receiving or not receiving credit towards minimum pension vesting requirements for an entire year of work.
- **Added Benefit Security for Widows and Widowers.** Under current law, employer pension plans are required to offer what is called a "joint and survivor annuity" option; that is, regular (typically monthly) payments are made while both spouses are alive, and then, if the former employee dies first, the surviving spouse continues to receive benefit payments for the rest of his/her life. Currently plans are allowed to meet this requirement by offering only a "joint and 50 percent survivor annuity": under this option, the monthly pension payments to the surviving spouse are reduced to 50 percent of the level of monthly payments that were made while both spouses were alive. You will propose that employer plans would have to offer an option that pays a survivor benefit equal to at least 75 percent of the benefit the couple received while both were alive. In effect,

couples would receive a smaller benefit when both are alive, so that the survivor widow would have the security of a larger benefit. Employer plan participants would not be required to choose this option and pension plans could still offer the joint and 50 percent survivor option; they would just be required to offer the joint and 75 percent survivor option also.

The report provides a number of key facts and issues relating to women and Social Security and pensions. The report is attached, but some of the key findings include:

- **Women Have Lower Income in Retirement than Men -- And Thus Higher Poverty.** In 1997, the poverty rate of elderly women was 13.1 percent, compared to 7.0 percent among men. Among unmarried elderly women, the poverty rate was significantly higher -- about 19 percent.
- **Social Security Is Particularly Important to Women.** Elderly unmarried women -- including widows -- get 51 percent of their total income from Social Security. For 25 percent of unmarried women (widowed, divorced, never married), Social Security is their only source of income, compared to 9 percent of married couples and 20 percent of unmarried men. Without Social Security benefits, the elderly poverty rate among women would have been 52.2 percent and among widows would have been 60.6 percent.
- **Women Receive Lower Monthly Social Security Benefits than Men Due to Lower Lifetime Earnings.** The average monthly benefit for beneficiaries ages 65 and above was \$842 for men and \$633 for women in December 1996. Women receive smaller benefit checks because, on average, they have lower *lifetime* earnings than men do. This is explained by three factors: first, women take more years out of the labor force than men do because, for example, of family responsibilities; second, women who work are more likely to work part-time; and third, full-time female workers earn less than full-time male workers.
- **The Current Social Security System Has a Number of Features That Are Particularly Important to Women.** First, Social Security provides an inflation-protected benefit that lasts as long as you live. Since women tend to live longer than men, they are in greater danger of outliving their other sources of retirement income; but it is impossible to outlive one's Social Security benefit. Second, the progressive benefit formula provides a higher replacement rate for workers with lower earnings. For the median female retiree, Social Security replaces 54 percent of average lifetime earnings, compared with 41 percent for the median male. Third, Social Security provides extra benefits to spouses with low lifetime earnings. Social Security provides a spousal benefit that helps many women, even if they did not work at all outside the home. Fourth, Social Security provides benefits to elderly widows; 74% of elderly widows receive benefits based on the earnings of their deceased spouse. Fifth, Social Security provides

benefits to spouses of any age who care for children under 16 if the worker (other spouse) is retired, becomes disabled, or dies; women represent 98% of recipients receiving benefits as spouses with a child in their care.

- **Among Current Retirees, Women Have Much Less Pension Coverage Than Men and They Are Worth Less Than Those Received by Men.** Only 30 percent of all women aged 65 or older were receiving a pension in 1994 (either worker or survivor benefits), compared to 48 percent of men. Among new private sector pension annuity recipients in 1993-94, the median annual benefit for women was \$4,800, or only half of the median benefit of \$9,600 received by men.

Amplification: The Social Security Administration has set up this event so that it will be broadcast live at 12 different sites around the country (Atlanta; Birmingham, AL; Boston; Chattanooga, TN; Chicago; Dallas; Denver; Kansas City; New York; Philadelphia; Richmond, CA; and Seattle). Each event will have between 100-150 people, so there should be a total of about 1,500 people watching.

Background on Participants: There will be five participants in the roundtable discussion, from a student who benefitted from survivor's insurance to a retirees who live off their Social Security checks. The participants are:

- **Bernice Meyer, Seattle, Washington.** Bernice Meyer is 49 years old and works as a home helper for Freemount Public Association, helping the elderly and disabled with personal care, shopping, and cleaning. She is a union member (OPEIU Local 8). While Bernice anticipates receiving a small pension from a job she worked at for four years in her mid-30's, Social Security will be the major part of her retirement income. Bernice feels that the work she does is very important to society, but it is not a job that pays well enough to allow her to save much and it does not have a pension plan. That is why she believes it is important that we have a Social Security system to care for workers, like her, who work to take care of others.
- **Molly Lozoff [LOW-zoff], Miami, Florida.** Molly Lozoff is a 77 year old widow from Miami Beach, FL. She is a semi-retired real estate broker who receives about \$650 per month in Social Security benefits. In 1955, when she was 35, a stay-at-home mom with four kids aged 9-14, her husband, a successful Realtor had a totally incapacitating stroke, and could not speak for the remaining fourteen years of his life. She became his legal guardian, and in the process of getting her life together, "discovered that there were government programs that could provide assistance for the minor children of disabled parents." The assistance that the government provided at that time, she believes, enabled her children to become the successful adults that they are. Without the help of these great government programs, she doesn't know where she would be. After a career as real estate broker, she is once again depending on Social Security to provide

her basic living expenses, and she knows that both she and many of her widowed friends and neighbors would be living very different lives without this very important government program.

- **Wilma V. Haga [Hay-ga], Bristow, TN.** Wilma Haga is a 76 year old retired cafeteria worker from Bristow, TN, School System, with a small pension of \$203 a month. Her husband died 8 years ago. And she receives Social Security widow benefits of \$915 per month. She says that she could not survive without SS and would do anything to help people understand how important it is to women like her. She has two sons; one who works at the Agriculture Department here in Washington.
- **Lucy Sanchez, Washington, DC.** Ms. Sanchez' husband suffered two aortic dissections over the course of 8 months requiring her to care for him during his difficult recovery. The employee of a national association since 1983, her employer was very supportive and offered Family and Medical Leave and she was able to use accrued annual and sick leave to retain her full salary for a large portion of her time off. Mr. and Mrs. Sanchez are both grateful for the coverage provided by the Family and Medical Leave Act, as it allowed Ms. Sanchez to stay by her husband's side through their family crises. Ms. Sanchez says, "If I had, *had* to go to work I would have been useless. Family and medical leave allowed me to do what I had to do because no matter what, family comes first." You should know that Ms. Sanchez will *not* benefit from our pension proposal, but she provides an example of why taking FMLA should not count against an employee.
- **Tyra [TIE-ra] Brown, Oklahoma City, OK.** Tyra Brown is a 20 year old Psychology major at Howard University. She is originally from Oklahoma City, OK. Currently a Jumpstart Americorps member and a former volunteer for Big Brother/Big Sister. She is an honors student and a Ronald McNair Scholar. Ms. Brown's mother passed away when Tyra was only 15 years old. She received Social Security survivor's benefits until that age of 18.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-Brief

The Vice President

Erskine Bowles

John Podesta

Gene Sperling

Paul Begala

Ann Lewis

Deputy Secretary Higgins

Commissioner Apfel

Jeff Liebman
Jon Orszag
Emil Parker

Event

The Vice President

Bernice Meyer, Seattle, Washington, home helper for elderly and disabled

Molly Lozoff [LOW-zoff], Miami, Florida, semi-retired real estate broker

Wilma V. Haga [Hay-ga], Bristow, TN, retired cafeteria worker

Lucy Sanchez, Washington, DC, took FMLA; employee of a national association

Tyra [TIE-ra] Brown, Oklahoma City, OK, student at Howard University.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU and the Vice President are announced into East Room accompanied by panelists.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces YOU.
- YOU make remarks from the podium and then take your seat at the table.
- YOU open the panel discussion.
- Upon conclusion of the panel discussion, YOU makes concluding remarks and depart.

V. PRESS COVERAGE

Open Press.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Fact Sheet on New Proposals to Improve Retirement Security for Women
- Report on Women and Retirement Security

B

Final 10/22/98 7:30pm
Jeff Shesol

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON RETIREMENT SECURITY FOR WOMEN
THE WHITE HOUSE
October 23, 1998

Acknowledgments: VP; Sec. Herman; Dep. Sec. of Labor Kitty Higgins; Soc. Sec. Commissioner Ken Apfel; Gene Sperling; Janet Yellen; panelists

Six years ago, when I became President, I dedicated my administration to fulfilling a new vision of government. At heart it is a simple vision: I have always believed that our government can live within its means, and, at the same time, invest in our people. I think the experience of the past six years shows us this was the right path, leading America into a new realm of prosperity, a new economic renaissance. These are prosperous and productive times for the American people: Opportunity is abundant. Communities are getting stronger. Families are more secure.

This year I have been talking and thinking about ways to strengthen that feeling of confidence -- particularly, and most important, the need to save Social Security for the 21st Century. Social Security, as many of you know from experience, means more than an ID number or a monthly check. It is a sacred trust among generations; between parents and children and grandparents and grandchildren; between those in retirement and those at work; between the disabled and the able-bodied. It is our obligation to one another and to our deepest values as Americans. It is and must remain a rock-solid guarantee.

No one is better qualified to talk about the vital importance of Social Security than women. For most of us, it's women who raised us, and many of them did so while working two jobs: mother and worker. As a result, many are left less well prepared for retirement than full-time workers are. I believe we have a special duty to American women for the dual roles they fulfill and the sacrifices they make for all of us. We will be talking more about that in a few moments, and I know we are going to learn a lot from our panelists.

I want to begin, though, by noting that we have never had a greater opportunity to save Social Security. Just this month, I had the privilege to close the books on three decades of deficits and open -- at long last -- a new era of balanced budgets and budget surpluses. We have turned red ink to black, and in impressive fashion: the projected \$70 billion surplus is the largest in history. It is the product of the hard-working Americans who drive the most powerful economic engine in a generation; and it is the product of hard choices by lawmakers who put our nation's long-term economic interests above their own short-term political gain. It is an achievement in which we can all rightly take pride.

We also know that we have not balanced the budget solely for its own sake. We have not balanced the budget purely for our own prosperity. We have balanced the budget so we can do something meaningful for future generations. That begins -- as it should, as it must -- with strengthening Social Security for the 21st Century. There is no task more important. Strengthening Social Security helps keep our economy sound, our budget balanced, and honors our duty to older Americans.

But soon, there will be many more older Americans. I suppose I will be one of them. And 75 million other baby boomers will be retiring during the next two decades. By 2013, the surpluses we now see in the Social Security Trust Fund will start to dwindle; and by 2032, Social Security will face a serious fiscal crisis. [chart 1] But by making the budget surplus a Social Security surplus, we have already taken an important step in the right direction.

Every American deserves retirement security during their sunset years. We plan for it, we count on it, we should be able to rely on it if need be. That holds true for women and men -- but, in the case of women, Social Security is particularly important. Women, on average, live longer than men. For many elderly women, Social Security is the only source of income; so it shouldn't surprise us that women make up 60 percent of all aged recipients. What should concern us most is when Social Security is all that stands between an elderly woman and the ravages of poverty. In fact, without Social Security, more than 50 percent of elderly women would be in poverty. [chart 2]

Yet study after study tells us that women lag behind men in Social Security and pension benefits. There are three reasons for this: first, women are more likely than their husbands to take time off work to care for children; second, for the same reason, they are more likely to work part-time; and third, even for comparable hours of work, women have lower average earnings than men. Lower earnings mean lower pensions for women. Fewer work hours mean fewer contributions to pension plans. After providing ably for their families, too many retired women are having trouble providing financial security for themselves.

For six years, my administration has been working hard to expand pension coverage, make pensions more secure, and simplify the management of pension plans. We are working for the economic empowerment of women -- working to end wage discrimination and strengthen enforcement of the Equal Pay Act. But there is more we must do. Until women earn one dollar for every dollar men earn -- and today we are only three-quarters of the way there -- we must work harder to give retired women the security they deserve.

Today, I am announcing two concrete steps we must take: I am proposing, first, that workers who take time off under the Family and Medical Leave Act should be able to count that time toward retirement plan vesting and eligibility requirements. Sometimes, the few months spent at home with a child means the difference between pension benefits and no pension benefits. That is the wrong message to send to workers who are trying to balance work and family. Second, I am proposing that families be given the choice to receive less of their pension

when both spouses are living, leaving more for the surviving spouse after the breadwinner dies. This should help keep elderly widows out of poverty in their twilight years.

These proposals build on the work of Congressman David Price and Senators Barbara Boxer and Carol Moseley-Braun, and they will make a difference for our mothers, wives, sisters -- and, someday, for our daughters. But let me emphasize again that the most important thing we must do for future generations is to strengthen Social Security. Now, I know it is an election year. When I said in my State of the Union Address that I would reject any attempt to spend any surplus until we have saved Social Security, I knew that the majority in Congress would demand to drain billions from the surplus -- even before it appeared in the books, even before the black ink had dried.

Regrettably, that's what they tried to do. The Republican leadership tried, in recent weeks, to pass a tax plan that squandered the surplus. I said all along I would veto it, and their plan failed. But this week, I was disappointed that the Senate Majority Leader said he may not want to join me in reforming Social Security. He and his colleagues in the majority may prefer to try again for tax cuts that squander the surplus. I think that is unwise. It is most certainly unhelpful. Social Security should be an issue that binds the American people not only across generational divides, but across party lines. It is an issue that offers a choice between progress and partisanship, between moving forward and turning back.

I think that is a very clear choice for the American people. The Congress we elect in eleven days is the one that will shape Social Security for decades to come. America needs a Congress that puts long-term security above short-term politics and puts Social Security first.

I am getting eager to hear our panelists talk. It is fitting that we will be talking about women's retirement, because one of the greatest advocates for Social Security was a remarkable woman named Frances Perkins. As Secretary Herman will tell you, Frances Perkins' name graces the Department of Labor building, just down Pennsylvania Avenue. Frances Perkins was the first woman to hold the office Secretary Herman holds -- in fact, she was the first woman to hold any Cabinet position. Years later, on the 25th anniversary of the Social Security Act she helped shape, Frances Perkins looked ahead: "We will go forward into the future a stronger nation," she said, "because of the fact that we have this basic rock of security under all of our people." Frances Perkins and President Franklin Roosevelt laid that foundation, and now it is up to us to strengthen it for all of our people, women and men, as we move forward into the 21st Century. Thank you.

C

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE
PROPOSE NEW STEPS TO IMPROVE RETIREMENT
SECURITY FOR WOMEN**

DRAFT

October 23, 1998

DRAFT

President Clinton and Vice President Gore Propose Two New Steps to Improve Retirement Security for Women. For nearly six years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have worked hard to expand pension coverage, make pensions more secure, and simplify pension plan administration. Even with the achievements the President and Vice President have had in strengthening private-pension law in order to secure and extend pension protections, there is still more work to do. While 40 million women work in the private sector, approximately 60 percent of them do not participate in their employer's pension plan. That is why President Clinton and Vice President Gore are proposing two new steps to improve retirement security for women.

- I. Counting Time Taken Under the Family and Medical Leave Act Toward Retirement Vesting.** The President proposes to ensure that workers who take time off under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) can count that time toward retirement plan vesting requirements. Under FMLA, eligible workers are entitled to up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a new child, to care for a family member who has a serious health condition, or because the worker has a serious health condition.
- Counting time taken under FMLA can make the difference between receiving or not receiving credit towards minimum pension vesting requirements for an entire year of work.
 - **Example:** Jane, a full-time employee with four years on the job, goes on FMLA leave in April to have a baby. She returns to work, but only works part-time. Under current law, because Jane does not have at least five years of service credited, she might not be vested and therefore could lose the matching employer contributions and any other employer-provided pension she has earned. (Employers do not have to credit a year of service unless the employee has worked at least 1,000 hours in that year.) Under the President's proposal, because time taken under FMLA would be counted, Jane will get credit toward pension vesting for the year in which she had the baby and therefore she will be fully vested when she returns to her job.
 - Under the proposal, workers who use FMLA leave to care for a critically ill family member will not suffer a pension loss as well.
 - **Example:** Susan works part-time for a year (32 hours per week, four days a week). Her child becomes ill in January. She returns to work in April, but reduces her hours to three days a week. Under current law, because Susan has worked less than 1,000 hours that year, it is not credited toward vesting and she will have to work another 1,000 hours over the next year in order to earn her a year of vesting credit. Under the President's proposal, she will get credit toward vesting requirements for the year in which her child became critically ill.
 - The loss of a year of vesting credit can be critical for many workers, especially women, who may have to leave the workforce to have a child or to care for a seriously ill family member. (Current law can require up to five years of service for vesting.)

II. Added Benefit Security for Widows and Widowers. Traditional pension plans are currently required to offer to pay pension benefits in the form of a "joint and survivor annuity" option. This protects the surviving spouse of a plan participant/ex-employee in much the same way as life insurance. Regular (typically monthly) payments are made while both spouses are alive. Then, if the former employee dies first, the surviving spouse continues to receive benefit payments for the rest of his/her life.

Currently plans are allowed to meet this requirement by offering only a "joint and 50 percent survivor annuity": under this option, the monthly pension payments to the surviving spouse are reduced to 50 percent of the level of monthly payments that were made while both spouses were alive. Many couples may prefer an option that pays a somewhat smaller benefit to the couple while both are alive but a larger benefit -- larger than the 50 percent survivor benefit -- to the former employee's surviving spouse. The effect would be much like providing added "life insurance" for the surviving spouse.

- Under the President's proposal, employer plans would have to offer an option that pays a survivor benefit equal to at least 75 percent of the benefit the couple received while both were alive. In effect, couples would receive a smaller benefit when both are alive, so that the survivor widow would have the security of a larger benefit.
- Plan participants would not be required to choose this option.

The proposal would not preclude employers from providing other options, such as the current joint and 50 percent survivor annuity or single life annuity (with the spouse's consent). (A single life annuity pays benefits only for the lifetime of the participant.) Alternatively, a plan could offer the couple the choice between the new joint and 75 percent survivor annuity and a single life annuity (with the spouse's consent).

- This proposal should be especially helpful to women, who tend to live longer than men. (A woman who is 65 years old today can expect to live to 85, while a 65 year old man can expect to live to 81.) As today's report on *Women and Retirement Security* shows, the poverty rate of elderly widowed women remains high. By making it possible for couples to choose to provide a bigger pension for widows, the President's proposal can help avoid poverty-stricken widowhood.

D

DRAFT

**WOMEN
AND
RETIREMENT SECURITY**

DRAFT

**PREPARED BY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL
OCTOBER 23, 1998**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- **Women Have Lower Income in Retirement than Men -- And Thus Higher Poverty.** In 1997, median income for elderly unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married) was \$11,161, compared with \$14,769 for elderly unmarried men and \$29,278 for elderly married couples. Thus, the poverty rate for elderly women was higher than that of men: in 1997, the poverty rate of elderly women was 13.1 percent, compared to 7.0 percent among men. Among unmarried elderly women, the poverty rate was significantly higher -- about 19 percent.
- **Social Security Is Particularly Important to Women.** Elderly unmarried women -- including widows -- get 51 percent of their total income from Social Security. Unmarried elderly men get 39 percent, while elderly married couples get 36 percent of their income from Social Security. For 25 percent of unmarried women (widowed, divorced, never married), Social Security is their only source of income, compared to 9 percent of married couples and 20 percent of unmarried men. Without Social Security benefits, the elderly poverty rate among women would have been 52.2 percent and among widows would have been 60.6 percent.
- **Women Receive Lower Monthly Social Security Benefits than Men Due to Lower Lifetime Earnings.** The average monthly benefit for beneficiaries ages 65 and above was \$842 for men and \$633 for women in December 1996. Women receive smaller benefit checks because, on average, they have lower *lifetime* earnings than men do. This is explained by three factors: first, women take more years out of the labor force than men do because, for example, of family responsibilities; second, women who work are more likely to work part-time; and third, full-time female workers earn less than full-time male workers.
- **Women Live Longer than Men.** A woman who is 65 years old today can expect to live to 85, while a 65 year old man can expect to live to 81. This gap is expected to persist into the future. Because women live longer, they depend on Social Security for more years, and become increasingly dependent on Social Security with age.
- **The Current Social Security System Has a Number of Features That Are Particularly Important to Women.** First, Social Security provides an inflation-protected benefit that lasts as long as you live. Since women tend to live longer than men, they are in greater danger of outliving their other sources of retirement income; but it is impossible to outlive one's Social Security benefit. Second, the progressive benefit formula provides a higher replacement rate for workers with lower earnings. For the median female retiree, Social Security replaces 54 percent of average lifetime earnings, compared with 41 percent for the median male. Third, Social Security provides extra benefits to spouses with low lifetime earnings. Social Security provides a spousal benefit that helps many women, even if they did not work at all outside the home. Fourth, Social Security provides benefits to elderly widows; 74% of elderly widows receive benefits based on the earnings of their deceased spouse. Fifth, Social Security provides benefits to spouses of any age who care for children under 16 if the worker (other spouse) is retired, becomes disabled, or dies; women represent 98% of recipients receiving benefits as spouses with a child in their care.

- **Social Security Will Continue to Be Important for Women in the Future.** As the labor force participation rates of women continue to rise, women in the future will reach retirement with much more substantial earnings histories than in the past. Therefore, the percentage of women receiving benefits based solely on their own earnings history is expected to rise from 37 percent today to 60 percent in 2060. However, this means that 40 percent of women will continue to receive benefits based on their husband's earnings.
- **Challenges Remain for the Current System.** Poverty rates among unmarried elderly women -- especially widows who make up 45 percent of all elderly women -- are high. Divorced women are a growing share of the elderly population, and their poverty rate is higher than the overall elderly poverty rate. And finally, poverty rates among elderly minority groups are unacceptably high.
- **Among Current Retirees, Women Have Much Less Pension Coverage Than Men.** Only 30 percent of all women aged 65 or older were receiving a pension in 1994 (either worker or survivor benefits), compared to 48 percent of men.
- **Pensions Received by Women Are Worth Less than Those Received by Men.** Among new private sector pension annuity recipients in 1993-94, the median annual benefit for women was \$4,800, or only half of the median benefit of \$9,600 received by men. And among women approaching retirement, pension wealth is much smaller: for example, single women had average pension wealth that was 34 percent of the single men's average.
- **Among Workers, Women's Pension Coverage Depends on Work Status.** Overall, fewer women workers have pensions through work, 40 percent of women compared to 44 percent of men. However, women in full-time jobs are equally likely to have pension coverage as men; in 1997, 50 percent of women in full-time jobs compared to 49 percent of men. It is important to note, though, that women are much more likely to work part-time or be out of the labor force than men.

E

October 22, 1998

TAPED WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS

Date: October 23, 1998
Time: 2:10 PM
Location: Roosevelt Room
Contact: Megan Moloney

I. Purpose

You will discuss Social Security and highlight the success of the recent budget agreement which allows surplus funds to be used for saving the Social Security system.

II. Background

This address will outline the next steps you will take to reform the Social Security system. You will also announce that the White House will host a conference on Social Security in December.

III. Participants

Briefing

1:55 - 2:10 PM

The President
Ann Lewis
Gene Sperling
Jonathan Orzag
Lowell Weiss

Taping

2:10 - 2:40 PM

The President
Megan Moloney or Julianne Corbett
Mary Morrison
White House Communications Agency (WHCA) Personnel
White House Television (WHTV)
White House Photographer
Approx. 60 guests

IV. Press Plan

The radio address will be made available to thousands of radio stations across the country by the ABC, CBS, National Public Radio, Standard News, USA, AP, UPI, and American Urban Radio networks at 10:06 AM on Saturday.

V. Remarks

The remarks will be provided by the Office of Speechwriting.

F

Draft 10/22/98 7:30pm
Lowell Weiss

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
RADIO ADDRESS ON SOCIAL SECURITY
THE WHITE HOUSE
October 24, 1998**

Good morning. Ten days from now, you and all of the American people face an historic vote. If you are willing to honor your most basic responsibility as citizens by visiting the polls, you will help select the Congress that will determine whether we seize this moment of prosperity to save Social Security for the 21st Century.

Earlier this month, we celebrated America's first budget surplus in 29 years. But even before the black ink was dry, some in Congress were determined to squander America's surplus on unwise, untargeted, election-year tax plans.

But Democrats stood united -- and together, we turned back that raid. The balanced budget I signed this week protects every penny of our hard-won surplus until we save Social Security first. As a result, the new Congress will have the best chance ever to ensure that the baby boomers can retire in dignity without imposing unfair burdens on their children.

All year long we have set the stage for strengthening Social Security. In January, in my State of the Union Address, I invited all Americans to join in the discussion, to share their good ideas, to help us form a true consensus on how to proceed. Through forums in every region of the country, with lawmakers from both parties, the American people have done just that.

I attended two of those nonpartisan forums, one in Kansas City and another in Albuquerque, and I laid out the five core principles that must guide our way as we move forward to meet this challenge. First, any reform should preserve the rock-solid guarantee of Social Security for our children and grandchildren. Second, we must maintain the universality of Social Security. Third, Social Security must provide a benefit people can count on in retirement, regardless of the ups and downs of the economy or the financial markets. Fourth, Social Security must continue to provide financial security for disabled and low-income Americans. Finally, any reforms we adopt must maintain our fiscal discipline. The American people should know that eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty; it is also the price of solvency.

Today, I am proud to announce the next important step we will take in putting these principles to work. On December [X], we will hold a White House Conference on Social Security to share all the best ideas from our regional forums and to help pave the way toward bipartisan negotiations with the leaders of Congress early next year.

Unfortunately, some in Congress are already backing away from this historic opportunity. Last week, the Senate majority leader said that he may not be willing to join me in our efforts to save Social Security, despite the momentum we have already built up this year.

I believe that would be a grave mistake. As with so many other long-term challenges, if

we act now, it will be far easier and far simpler to resolve the problem than if we wait until it is close at hand. I believe we must save Social Security next year. I pledge to work with anyone from any party who is serious about this task. We cannot let partisanship derail our best opportunity to strengthen Social Security for the 21st Century.

For more than 60 years, Social Security has meant more than an ID number on a tax form, more than a monthly check in the mail. In the words of one elderly woman three generations ago, it is a shield against the "terror of pennyless, helpless old age."

The Congress you elect in 10 days can strengthen the shield of Social Security for generations to come. But if the Congress you elect is unwilling to put progress ahead of partisanship, it may let that shield fall. So, please, vote on November 3. You have the power to shape a Congress that will keep our Social Security system as strong for our children as it was for our parents. You have the power to elect a Congress that is 100% pledged to save Social Security first. Thanks for listening.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1998

Celebration of Service

DATE:	October 23, 1998
LOCATION:	East Room
TIME:	2:45-3:50 p.m.
FROM:	Thurgood Marshall Jr. Bruce Reed Anne McGuire Tanya Martin

I. PURPOSE

Today, you will present the President's Service Awards to eighteen of the nation's most outstanding community service volunteers.

You will celebrate the success of AmeriCorps in reaching the 100,000th member mark and swear in a new class of AmeriCorps members. This event coincides with celebrations and swearing-ins of AmeriCorps members taking place across the country, including in Philadelphia, PA; Chicago, IL; San Francisco, CA; Charleston, SC; Madison, WI; and Albuquerque, NM.

You will announce the release of the AmeriCorps Promise Fellows grant by the Corporation for National Service to fund more than 500 fellowships to improve the lives of the nation's more than 15 million at-risk youth.

You will also launch the President's Student Service Awards, which provide opportunities for schools and community organizations to recognize young people for their outstanding community service and encourage more young people to serve.

II. BACKGROUND

In the State Dining Room, you will present eighteen of the nation's most outstanding community service volunteers with the President's Service Award. More than 3,500 nominations were received in four categories -- education, environment, human needs, and public safety -- the same four areas in which AmeriCorps works. The 1998 award recipients include volunteers from organizations that keep young people out of gangs and in school, run free SAT preparation courses for low-income students, and provide care to people with AIDS and Alzheimer's disease. These awards are sponsored by the Corporation for National Service and the Points of Light Foundation with support from the Aid Association for Lutherans, the Ford Motor Company, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and Lens Crafters.

As you know, in September 1993, you signed into law the act creating AmeriCorps, a national service program to allow students to pay for college with community service. Just four years after its launch, AmeriCorps is celebrating its 100,000th member -- a milestone it took the Peace Corps over two decades to reach. Since 1994, AmeriCorps members have served more than 4,000 communities, mobilized nearly two million volunteers, tutored and mentored more than two million children, organized after-school programs for more than a half- million youth, and built or rehabilitated more than 25,000 homes. This year alone, some 40,000 AmeriCorps members will engage in full-time service to more than 2,500 communities.

You will also announce the AmeriCorps Promise Fellowships, which will provide full-time leaders to work in local communities to implement the promises made to the nation's youth at the 1997 Presidents' Summit For America's Future. Each fellow will serve one year with organizations providing at-risk youth with one or more of the five America's Promise fundamental resources identified at the Summit -- a caring adult, a safe place, a healthy start, a marketable skill, and a chance to serve.

You will also launch the President's Students Service Awards, which provides opportunities for schools and community organizations to recognize young people for their outstanding community service and to encourage more young people to serve. Youth ages 5 to 25 who contribute at least 100 hours of service to the community in a 12-month period will be eligible for the Gold President's Student Service Award. Youth ages 5 to 14 who perform 50 hours of community service within a 12-month period will receive a Silver President's Student Service Award.

Introducing you is Philip Wu, an Army veteran who was part of the first class of AmeriCorps, serving with Habitat for Humanity in Miami. By mobilizing local volunteers and college students who came to Miami over Spring Break, Philip and his team built 50 new homes for working families. Philip then served a second AmeriCorps term with the Metro Atlanta Task Force for the Homeless, helping homeless people find shelter and employment. Today, Philip continues to serve his community as Director of Business Development for the Victory Community Development Corporation, which meets the employment and housing needs of male homeless substance abusers in Atlanta, GA. Philip, 32, is on the Georgia Commission for National and Community Service and is a board member of AmeriCorps Alums.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Pre-brief Participants

YOU

Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

Anne McGuire

Bruce Reed

Tanya Martin

Harris Wofford

John Gomperts

Shirley Sagawa

Meet and Greet

YOU

Presidential Service Award winners

Harris Wofford, CEO of The Corporation for National Service

Eli Segal, First CEO of The Corporation for National Service

Philip Wu, Member of First Class of AmeriCorps

Bob Goodwin, CEO, Points of Light Foundation

Mark Gearan, Director of the Peace Corps

Event

YOU

Harris Wofford

Philip Wu

Eli Segal

Laura Sullivan, original AmeriCorps member

Keith Green, original AmeriCorps member

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** enter the Meet and Greet.
- **YOU** present awards to 18 recipients of the Presidential Service Awards.
- **YOU** exit the State Dining Room and are announced into the East Room with Harris Wofford and Philip Wu (Eli Segal, Laura Sullivan, and Keith Green are already on stage).
- Harris Wofford makes remarks and introduces Philip Wu.
- Philip Wu makes remarks and introduces **YOU**.
- **YOU** make remarks and administer AmeriCorps pledge.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

1998 Presidential Service Award Recipients

Lynn Prince, Camp to Belong Highland Rock, CO
Monsignor Joseph Carroll "Father Joe", Sand Diego, CA
John Ferner, Columbus Fire Fighters Local Union #67, Columbus, OH
Jeannie Tidy, Community Vision Unlimited, New Orleans, LA
Kelly McWilliams, Connect -A-Kid, Tampa, FL
John Castle, EDS, Plano, TX
Parry Aftab, Cyberangels, New York, NY
Martin Flores, Los Angeles, CA
Dr. Earl Shelp, Foundation for Interfaith Research and Ministry, Houston, TX
Jeremy Martin Hall, Salem, Oregon
Brenda Corace, Hospice Teen Council, Palm Harbor University High School,
Palm Harbor, FL
Dr. C. William Johnston, Clearwater, FL
Clara Kirk, Chicago, IL
Terry Thompson and Claire Braeburn, Eva T. Jordan and Pierette E. Jordan, Tustin,
CA Chitra Aiyar, People's Test Preparation Service, Berkeley, CA
Craig Ruppert, Ruppert Landscape Company, Ashton, MD
Jason Summey, Ashville, NC
William B. Mateja, Texas Young Lawyers Association, Austin, TX

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Draft 10/22/98 8 pm
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**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR AMERICORPS SWEARING-IN
CELEBRATING 100,000 MEMBERS
THE WHITE HOUSE
OCTOBER 23, 1998**

Acknowledgments: Harris Wofford; Eli Segal; Philip Wu, AmeriCorps member; The President's Service Award winners. I ask them to stand.

One of the greatest Presidents to live in this house, Thomas Jefferson, said that "a debt of service is due from every man to his country proportional to the bounties which nature and fortune have measured to him." For more than 200 years, through times of both prosperity and hardship, that sense of civic responsibility -- the idea that every citizen has the obligation to give something back and the power to make our world a better place -- has been at the heart of what it means to be an American. It is the driving force behind our country's greatness.

Seven years ago, when I first sought this office, I felt that this sense had begun to wane. America was in danger of becoming a nation of strangers, alienated from our duties to each other and our communities. We lived apart; separated by race, ethnicity and class. We saw boarded-up storefronts and crime infested streets in once-thriving urban neighborhoods, saw rising numbers of children growing up without mentors and role models, and we looked away. We looked away and we said that they weren't our responsibility; that it was government's job to help them, not ours.

But I was confident that the reservoir of civic responsibility and citizen service that built America had not yet run dry. It was still deep. I believed that it could still be tapped to meet our newest challenges and make our country great. So, seven years ago today, October 23, 1991, I went to my alma mater, Georgetown University, to lay out my vision for where I wanted to take America. I said we needed a new covenant, a solemn agreement between the people and their government, to provide opportunity for everybody, inspire responsibility throughout our society, and restore a sense of community in this great nation. We had to move beyond the "something for nothing" ethic on one side, and the "everyone for himself" ethic on the other, to a new ethic of "mutual obligation." Everybody -- government, the private sector, and most important, every citizen -- had to take responsibility and do their part to move our country forward.

That is why I proposed -- and fought to create -- AmeriCorps. It embodies the ethic of mutual obligation we must restore to America. Through AmeriCorps, we are bringing the enthusiasm, the idealism, the energy of our young people to the task of meeting some of our society's greatest unmet needs. In exchange for a year or two of service, AmeriCorps members not only gain money for college, they gain a greater sense of responsibility for their community. And through these young people, we are once again making service the hallmark of American citizenship, the common expectation and experience of every American. AmeriCorps is one of the most important promises I ever made to the American people; it is one of my proudest

achievements as President.

Earlier this week, I signed a budget bill that puts us on track to hiring 100,000 new teachers to reduce class size. Sometime next year, we will fulfill our commitment to putting 100,000 new community police officers on the street. Today, we pass another historic milestone on the road to meeting our nation's challenges, as AmeriCorps reaches the 100,000 member mark. AmeriCorps has done in four years what took the Peace Corps two decades. The young people here today and their colleagues across the country are 100,000 reasons that national service has made the American community stronger. They are young people such as Robert Peters, who after becoming the first in his family to graduate college, turned down several job offers so that he could go tutor migrant children in Florida. Or Mary McNamara, who, as the daughter of a former Mayor, grew up understanding the value of public service, and is now building low-income homes in Wisconsin.

In just four years, AmeriCorps members have made a difference in 4,000 communities, touching the lives of 33 million Americans. AmeriCorps members have taught, tutored, or mentored 2.6 million children; built or rehabilitated more than 25,000 homes; helped more than 200,000 seniors live on their own, planted 52 million trees, immunized 419,000 people; and organized an additional 2 million volunteers. In short, AmeriCorps is getting things done.

But even beyond solving problems, AmeriCorps is good for its young people. They are learning the power of civic action: How a single committed individual can make a difference in a community. They see a child struggling to read, a senior citizen fighting the disabilities of old age, a playground controlled by drug dealers, and rather than throwing up their hands in despair, they are rolling up their sleeves and getting to work. They are saying with confidence, "I can help." "I can make a difference."

By serving together -- Ivy Leaguers next to inner-city high school students next to kids who grew up on farms -- AmeriCorps members are learning that much more unites our people than divides us; that America works best when we work together; that what matters most is not your politics or the color of your skin or the size of your bank account, but your ability to get things done -- to hammer a nail, to paint a wall, to teach a child to spell, to have an open heart and extend a helping hand.

Those who were here in 1993, know we had a tough fight to create AmeriCorps. A lot of people were skeptical of its value to our nation. And every year since its passage, AmeriCorps has been a target in Congress. But every year, a strong, bipartisan coalition of governors, mayors and members of Congress have become AmeriCorps' biggest champions. They know firsthand that AmeriCorps works, they've fought not only to keep it alive, but to make it stronger. I am pleased that the new balanced budget gives thousands more Americans the chance to serve through AmeriCorps.

In the five years since we created AmeriCorps, I have seen how the spirit of service and mutual obligation has grown all across America. Eighteen months ago, I joined Presidents Bush, Carter, Ford and Mrs. Reagan, General Colin Powell and thousands of community activists at the

Presidents' Summit on America's Future to find new ways to bring our people together and help all our children fulfill their greatest potential. Now, we must keep our momentum going. Today I am proud to announce, that through a partnership between AmeriCorps and America's Promise, we will create 500 new AmeriCorps Promise Fellows. These fellows will help advance the goals of the Presidents' Summit: Providing every child with a caring adult, a safe place to live, a healthy start, a marketable skill and a chance to serve.

And we must build momentum by making sure that the ethic of service and mutual obligation takes root early in all Americans. That is why I am very proud to launch the first-ever President's Student Service Awards. Modeled after the President's Physical Fitness Awards, these awards will work through schools and community organizations to recognize young people for outstanding service. I hope every student in America will strive to win one of these awards. We must help them learn that civic fitness is just as important as physical fitness; that service should be as universal in our schools as gym class or sports practice.

I thank each of the new AmeriCorps members standing behind me for making good on the "debt of service" Thomas Jefferson spoke about. In this room, the East Room of the White House, America has honored some of our greatest patriots -- courageous soldiers, daring artists, brilliant scientists, visionary statesmen. Each of you deserves to be here, too. You may not think of yourselves as patriots, but I do. By answering the call to service, each of you has earned a place among our great patriots. I honor you for your courage to resist the cynicism of our age. Your daring to tackle the problems that have vexed Americans for decades. Your brilliance at solving them. And your vision for a better future for all Americans. You are the reason America is great. You are the reason America will be great in the 21st Century.

So now I ask you to raise your hand and repeat after me:

"I will get things done for America."

"To make our people safer, smarter, and healthier."

"I will bring America together."

"To strengthen our communities."

"Faced with conflict, I will seek common ground."

"Faced with adversity, I will persevere."

"I will carry this commitment with me this year and beyond."

"I am an AmeriCorps member"

"And I am going to get things done."

I

October 22, 1998

**RECEPTION FOR MARTY CHAVEZ AND DIANE DENISH,
DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR GOVERNOR & LT. GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO**

Date: 23 October 1998
Location: The Westin Fairfax
2100 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.
Time: 6:30 -7:40 p.m.
From: Craig T. Smith and Mona Pasquil

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this fundraising event is to benefit the Democratic ticket of **Marty Chavez** for governor and **Diane Denish** for Lt. governor of New Mexico.

NOTE: Marty Chavez will not be present due to a live TV debate with Governor Gary Johnson (R) in Albuquerque.

II. BACKGROUND

Former Albuquerque Mayor Marty Chavez, who is known for elevating the mayorship to prominence with an active and successful four years, is running a good, but uphill, campaign against Governor Johnson. Johnson, whose first term has been a volatile one, has little or no communication with the Democratic-controlled legislature, which has resulted in his vetoing more than 200 bills in the past three years. Additionally, the state economy has noticeably slowed down and education testing scores have declined. The latest Mason Dixon poll conducted October 19-20 shows a tight race with Johnson leading Chavez, 47%-43%. This race is a TOSS UP.

Albuquerque businesswoman Diane Denish (D) is Chavez's running mate. Johnson's running mate is Lt. Governor Walter D. Bradley (R).

III. PARTICIPANTS

Approximately 40 supporters and friends of the Chavez/Denish campaign are expected. You will be greeted by **Diane Denish** and her husband, **Herb Denish**, who is the co-owner of Target Group, a market research and fundraising firm for nonprofit organizations. Also greeting are Marty Chavez's wife, **Margaret Aragon de Chavez** and event co-chairs: **Miguel Lausell, Dr. Richard Machado, Simon Rosenberg, Jerry McEntee and Joe Velasquez.**

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is **CLOSED PRESS**.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Upon arrival, **YOU** will be greeted by Diane Denish, Margaret Aragon de Chavez and the event co-chairs.
- **YOU**, accompanied by Denish, Chavez and the co-chairs, will proceed to the Terrace Room for a mix-and-mingle reception with approximately 40 guests. Candid photos will be taken.
- Upon conclusion, **YOU** will depart.

VI. REMARKS

No remarks.

J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

REMARKS AT 160TH ANNIVERSARY OF METROPOLITAN AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Date: Friday, October 23, 1998
Location: Washington Hilton Hotel
Time: 7:50 p.m.
From: Minyon Moore
Ben Johnson

I. PURPOSE

This is an opportunity for you to speak to African American religious leaders and lay persons about your accomplishments. This event will also give you the opportunity to thank the AME Church for their support of you and your policies.

II. BACKGROUND

At the request of Ernest Green and Pastor Dr. Louis - Charles Harvey, an invitation was extended to you to speak at the 160th Anniversary Celebration of the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME).

The Anniversary dinner is being co-chaired by Ernie Green and Ms. Johnnie Booker. Secretary Rodney Slater and Gwen Ifill will serve as Master and Mistress of Ceremony for the evening. This historic AME Church was the site of two of your inaugural prayer services, in 1993 and in 1997. Other prominent speakers at the church have been President Carter and South African President Nelson Mandela.

The church's parishioners have always included many nationally prominent African Americans. The famous abolitionist Frederick Douglass was a member of the church as was Blanche Kelso Bruce, the first African American to serve a full term in the US. Senate in 1898. Current members include: Vernon Jordon; Secretary of Transportation Rodney Slater; Ernie Green, Managing Director, Lehman Brothers; Thurman Davis, Deputy Administrator, General Services Administration; Gordon Linton, Administrator, Urban Mass Transit Administration; Johnnie Booker, former Vice President, The Resolution Trust Corporation; and Gwendolyn Ifill, NBC News Correspondent. The Presiding Bishop over the church is Bishop Vinton Anderson. You met him at the White House religious leaders breakfast. He will be in attendance.

The Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church is known throughout America as the Cathedral of African Methodism. It was founded in 1838 by freed slaves as a result of their dissatisfaction over the racial segregation in the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington, D.C. Throughout the church's history, it has been recognized for its anti-slavery leadership in the mid - 19th century, and for being a refuge for runaway slaves. The church was engaged in all of the major battles to gain African Americans their voting rights. Today, the church is a major center of worship and is seen as an institution that focuses on issues impacting the African American community (e.g. education, homelessness, welfare reform, crime, youth violence, AIDS education, and voter education and mobilization).

III. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- o Upon arrival, YOU will be greeted curbside by hotel GM William Edwards Jr.
- o YOU proceed to hold.
- o Pre-brief (5 minutes).
 - Minyon Moore
 - Ben Johnson
 - Clyde Williams
- o YOU proceed to Cabinet Room for Photo OP with 12 people.
- o YOU, Ernie Green, and Rev. Dr. Louis Harvey are announced on stage.
- o Rev. Bernice Parker-Jones blesses the table.
- o Dinner is served.
- o Musical selection by Keith Derrick.
- o Ernie Green introduces YOU.
- o YOU make remarks.
- o YOU will be presented with a gift by McKenzie A. Green (daughter of Ernie Green) and Ms. Mary Duggard.
- o YOU work ropeline and depart.

V. PARTICIPANTS

1,000 people including religious leaders and parishioners.

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Draft 10/22/98 7:30 PM
Janis Kearney, Paul Glastris

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**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT 160TH ANNIVERSARY OF
METROPOLITAN A.M.E. CHURCH
WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL
WASHINGTON, DC
October 23, 1998**

Acknowledgments:

It's wonderful to be here tonight to help you celebrate the 160th Anniversary of Metropolitan A.M.E., also known as, "the Cathedral of African Methodism." 160 years is a long time, and you have made so much difference in this country, and have touched so many lives during those years - and you continue to do so. Also, let me take this opportunity to say thank you for your prayers and kind words, and your letters of support over the last few months. Your love and your faith has meant a great deal to me and my family. You have been true friends, the kind that let me know when you thought I was on the wrong track, and supported me when you thought I was doing what was good and right. I certainly could never ask for a better friendship than that. In the 160 years since the Metropolitan AME church was founded, many heroic men and women have addressed the church's congregation: Frederick Douglass, Mary McLeod Bethune, Eleanor Roosevelt, Hubert Humphrey, my dear friend Rev. Jesse Jackson. I am indeed, walking in tall cotton here.

But no more heroic voice has been heard at AME than that of Ernie Green. I do not need to tell Ernie's whole story--how he and eight other teens in 1957 faced the mobs on the steps of Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas; how they faced the jeers and the waving fists and the television cameras; how they walked bravely into the den of racial hostility, and like Daniel, tamed beasts of anger and fear and incomprehension. I do not need to repeat the details of this act of immense courage and faith--an act that changed the history of my state and of our nation.

All I can say is what I said last year, at the Ceremony commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the Desegregation of Central High School: That like Independence Hall and like Gettysburg, Central High has become a hallowed place in our nation.

For that reason, I am pleased to announce that I will soon sign a measure which Congress passed earlier this month, a measure that will officially designate Central High School in Little Rock a national historic site. I am also pleased to announce that the budget bill I signed this week authorizes me to present Congressional gold medals to each and every member of the Little Rock

Nine: Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, Jefferson Thomas, Thelma Mothershed Wair, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Terrence Roberts, Melba Pattillo Beals, Carlotta Walls LaNier, and Minnie Jean Brown Trickey.

By signing these measures, I will ensure that the memory of the Little Rock Nine, and all that they represent, will remain alive long after those of us with living memories of those events are called to God.

We all wonder how Ernie and the Little Rock Nine did it. How did they manage to wake up every day, day after day after day, for months, and walk into that school and be hated, taunted, tripped down stairwells, shoved against lockers? How did they summon the courage and perseverance? How did their parents summon the will to send their children into this cause, in spite of the harm that could befall them?

The answer, of course, is faith. Faith in a loving and protective God. Faith in the righteousness of their cause. Faith in their fellow citizens' ability to be persuaded by the righteousness of that cause. Faith, ultimately, in America. It is the kind of faith described in a passage from the Book of Isaiah, a passage I have been reading lately and taking great comfort in: "You were wearied with the length of your way, but you did not say it is hopeless; you found new life for your strength, and so you were not faint."

As president, I have met many Americans who have shown me what real faith looks like--and acts like. In 1993, I met a nine-year old girl named Anastasia. She suffered from cerebral palsy, and was bound to a wheelchair. She had a twin sister named Alba with the same disease. But because Alba could not speak, she was put in special education classes against her will. The sister and their family fought the school's policies for two years, and my staff weighed in on their behalf.

I recently received a letter from Anastasia, who is now 15. She says that Alba is happily enrolled in regular classes where she has won awards for her many achievements. And her letter said so beautifully what I believe, and I know you believe: That when it seems that things are toughest and you're sitting on your pity pot, and it seems so easy to give up and give in, that's when your faith is most important. As Dr. King said: "In the spirit of the darkness, we must not despair, we must not become bitter--we must not lose faith."

Another story of faith came to me in a letter from a 67-year-old man in California named Ruben. Ruben lost his job as an aerospace worker in 1990. Despite 23 years of consistent work, he could not find a job. He sent out resumes--2000 of them. That kind of rejection might have crushed another man, but not Ruben. With a little help from my staff, he enrolled in a computer accounting program, graduated with a 3.80 GPA, and shortly thereafter was hired by a small firm as a prototype inspector.

I think about Ruben, and Alba, and Anastasia, and I realize how much easier my life has been than theirs. I have a wonderful wife, a beautiful daughter, a loving extended family. I have

a nice place to live, especially considering it's public housing. And I have the job that I prayed for and worked toward all my life--a job that is even more interesting and complex and far-reaching than I imagined back in Arkansas. And if my faith ever begins to fade, I can fire it right back up just by doing my job.

Every morning I get up out of bed knowing I will have the opportunity to do something to help the American people who gave me this job. Using our faith to make the world better means very often putting the grand problems of the world before our individual problems. Most of us in here are going to be alright. We'll make it one way or another. But this kind of acting on faith is about moving mountains and molehills for those people who might not make it except for people like you -- or, people like me.

We in government cannot solve everybody's problem. We can only provide the tools people need to solve their own problems. Beyond that it is a matter of each individual's faith in God and in themselves. In Hebrews 11 it is written: "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things unseen." We did not give Ruben a job; we gave him the training he needed. Ruben himself got the job because he had the faith to reach for what seemed unattainable, for the things unseen.

In the budget I signed this week, we won a down payment to provide 100,000 new teachers to bring class sizes down for our younger students. But now parents must fulfill their responsibility, by focusing on their childrens' education and helping with homework, and that takes faith--faith in their childrens' God-given ability to learn. We won new investments in child literacy, college mentoring, after-school programs, and summer jobs. But now students must fulfill their responsibilities by studying hard, staying away from drugs and gangs, and that takes faith--faith that they can achieve their dreams. We won higher funding for the EEOC to fight discrimination. But now all of us must fulfill our responsibilities by fighting discrimination within ourselves, and that takes faith--faith that we can become better children of God.

As president, I am doing everything I know how to give people the tools they need to improve their lives. But I can't do this alone. I need you to do your part, and that means getting out and vote. And that takes faith--faith that we can win in November.

Tonight, my friends, I want to leave you with more than a Congratulations on your 160th Anniversary. I want to leave you with a call to keep the faith: faith in God, faith in yourselves, faith in your country. On the day he died, Franklin Delano Roosevelt wrote in the last line of his last speech that "the only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with a strong and active faith." Tonight, let us take those words to heart as we take our nation into the 21st Century.

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

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