

OK
Chen

1



GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

School of Nursing

September 30, 1998

98 OCT 5 AM 9:33

President William J. Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing on behalf of the Nurse Anesthesia Program at Georgetown University requesting a letter of support for our attempts to secure a grant. The grant is being offered by the Department of Health and Human Services for Nurse Anesthesia Education. If awarded, this grant would allow us to implement a variety of projects, including recruitment of minority and disadvantaged students and expansion of our clinical sites.

The first class of students of the Georgetown Nurse Anesthesia program graduated last December with a 100% pass rate on the national certification exam. According to a recent analysis, the demand for nurse anesthetists is increasing across the country and programs are being encouraged to increase overall enrollment. We, at Georgetown, are seeking to enroll a broad spectrum of students who match the cultural diversity of our patient population. In effect, this grant would help the program faculty expand the high quality of education presently afforded our students. It would make the program available to disadvantaged students who would not otherwise be able to pursue a career in nurse anesthesia. I believe that you must have a special appreciation for this since your mother was a nurse anesthetist and you are a Georgetown alumnus.

Your support of this endeavor would be greatly appreciated. If you have any questions regarding the program or the grant, I may be contacted at 202 687-2769. Thank you for your time and consideration.

10-5-98

Send to Burkehardt?

Yes

He

rel
to HHS.

Respectfully,

Julie A Pearson

Julie A. Pearson
Assistant Director
Nurse Anesthesia Program

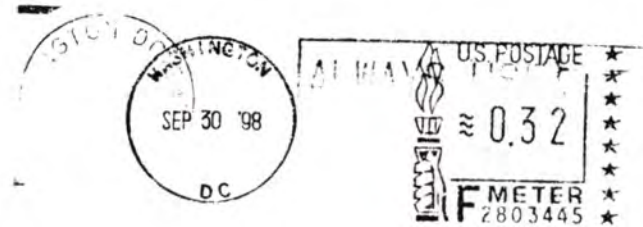


GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

School of Nursing

Box 571107

3700 Reservoir Road NW Washington DC 20057-1107



President William J. Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500

20500-0000





THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-30-98

The Secretary of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

August 5, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

'98 AUG 6 AM 11:48

FROM:

Elizabeth A. Moler
ELIZABETH A. MOLER
ACTING SECRETARY

SUBJECT:

Enrico Fermi Award Recipients

Copied
Lane
COS

- I. ACTION-FORCING EVENT: The Department requests your approval of Dr. Maurice Goldhaber and Dr. Michael Phelps to receive the 1997 Enrico Fermi Award. The citations and supporting justifications are attached.

More than 2,000 individuals and organizations were asked to submit nominations for this award. These two individuals were chosen from among 55 nominees through consultation of a screening panel representing National Laboratories, universities, private sector research organizations, and an Interagency Awards Committee representing large governmental research agencies.

- II. BACKGROUND: The Enrico Fermi Award is a Presidential award managed by the Department of Energy. It is one of the oldest science and technology awards given by our Government and one of the most prestigious in the world. Presented to Dr. Fermi in 1954 by President Eisenhower, it was established on a permanent basis in 1956 by the Atomic Energy Commission for "any especially meritorious contribution to the development, use, or control of atomic energy." Atomic energy, having grown and broadened since 1956, now contributes to such diverse fields as nuclear medicine, genetics, astronomy, and archeology. A list of previous winners is attached.

Each recipient receives a citation signed by the President and the Secretary of Energy, a gold medal, and a \$100,000 honorarium.

- III. RECOMMENDATION: The Department recommends that you approve the recommendation that Dr. Goldhaber and Dr. Phelps receive the 1997 Enrico Fermi Award.

If these recommendations meet with your approval, we will hold an appropriate ceremony for the awardees.

- IV. DECISION:

☒ Approve ☐ Approve as amended ☐ Reject ☐ No Action

Attachments



Printed on recycled paper

Maurice Goldhaber

Citation

For his lifetime of distinguished research in nuclear and particle physics, including his experiments providing key support for the standard model, and for his superb contribution to science by his leadership and vision as a manager of research.

Background

Maurice Goldhaber is one of the world's most distinguished nuclear and particle physicists. His first revolutionary achievement was in 1934, when, as a 23-year-old graduate student at Ernest Rutherford's Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge University, he approached James Chadwick with the idea of photodisintegrating the recently discovered deuteron. On hearing that this would be a good way of measuring the mass of the neutron, about which there was considerable controversy at the time, Chadwick became very enthusiastic and Goldhaber's experimental career was launched. He and Chadwick were the first to obtain an accurate mass of the neutron and were among the first to study nuclear scattering and reactions produced by slow neutrons. From this work came the deduction that neutrons were probably unstable; a landmark result that was a critical guide post for the development of modern nuclear and particle physics and the application of nuclear technology.

From 1938 to 1950 at the University of Illinois, Goldhaber pursued a wide variety of research problems in nuclear physics, including excitation of nuclei with x rays, reactions leading to the production of Helium-3 and Carbon-14, resonant scattering of neutrons, nuclear decay schemes and isomeric transitions. Together with Edward Teller, he developed the concept of coherent oscillations of the protons and neutrons in nuclei that led to the giant dipole resonance. With Kenneth Bainbridge, he gave the first demonstration that the environment of an atom can influence isomeric decay probability.

During 1956-58 the revolution in thinking that led to the overthrow of parity conservation in the weak interactions (a fundamental symmetry principle that had guided the thinking until then), led Goldhaber, together with Grodzins and Sunyar, to perform a brilliant experiment that showed conclusively that the neutrino only existed with negative helicity.

This provided conclusive evidence for the Vector-Axial theory of weak interactions that is an integral part of today's Standard Model.

Shortly after his work on neutrino helicity, Goldhaber became Chairman of the Physics Department at Brookhaven National Laboratory and soon thereafter was selected as Director of the Laboratory. As a "hands-on" director, Goldhaber presided over and instigated an extraordinary period of scientific productivity at the laboratory. In high energy physics, three Nobel Prizes were awarded for work carried out or initiated during his tenure. In addition to these achievements, medical research indicated the substantial role of sodium concentration in the development of hypertension and the value of the drug L-dopa in treating Parkinsonism and related diseases. It was also during his tenure that the magnetic levitation principle for rail transportation was developed at Brookhaven—an energy-efficient approach that has been pursued extensively in Europe and Japan. As a measure of the general scientific ambiance he provided, three Nobel prizes were awarded for work performed at Brookhaven National Laboratory during his stewardship. After he retired as director of the laboratory, he took a leading role in the Irvine-Michigan-Brookhaven underground detector collaboration in which he provided a great deal of scientific and intellectual leadership. This collaboration obtained upper limits on the rates of various phenomena, including proton decay, and was one of the few detectors in the world that saw the beautiful neutrino signal that resulted from the Supernova explosion known as "Supernova 1987." His remarkable achievements in research, teaching, and administration make Goldhaber one of our most respected scientists.

Maurice Goldhaber was born in Lemberg, Austria, in 1911. He earned his Ph.D. in Physics in 1938 at Cambridge University, where he continued as Charles Kingley Bye Fellow until 1938. In 1938, he moved to the United States to teach Physics at the University of Illinois, becoming Professor in 1945. In 1950 he moved to Brookhaven National Laboratory, where he became Chairman of the Department of Physics (1960), and Director (1961-73). Also, he was a Visiting Fellow at Clare Hall, Cambridge, England (1967) and has taught at the University of New York at Stony Brook from 1961 to the present. Currently, he is Distinguished Scientist Emeritus, Associated Universities, Inc.

Dr. Goldhaber is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society. He is Fellow of the American Physical Society, of which he was President in 1983, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Goldhaber has received many honors, including: Tom W. Bonner Prize in Nuclear Physics (American Physical Society, 1971); U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Citation for Meritorious Contributions (1973); honorary Ph.D., Tel-Aviv University (1974; honorary Doctor, University of Louvain-La-Neuve, Belgium (1982); J. Robert Oppenheimer Memorial Prize (1982); honorary Doctor of Science, State University of New York at Stony Brook (1983); National Medal of Science (1983); American Academy of Achievement Award (1985); Royal Society Rutherford Memorial Lecturer (Canada, 1987); Rossi Prize of American Astronomical Society, High Energy Astrophysics Division (shared as member of Irvine-Michigan-Brookhaven collaboration, 1989); Wolf Prize in Physics (Israel, 1991); and honorary Doctor of Science, University of Notre Dame, 1992.

Michael E. Phelps

Citation

For his seminal contributions to the invention and use of Positron Emission Tomography (PET), from its basic principles to its use in patient care; and for the breadth of his accomplishments that combine physics, chemistry, and medical biology.

Background

Michael Phelps is the person most often identified as the inventor of Positron Emission Tomography (PET), an imaging technique that permits not only the viewing of internal organs with high spatial precision but also provides the capability of measuring the biochemical processes carried out by those organs. Radiotracers are given to a subject intravenously or by inhalation; and the emission of gamma rays from the annihilation of the positrons permits the PET scanner to provide a three-dimensional image of the organ or tumor that took up the radiotracer. Dr. Phelps has relentlessly advanced biomedical imaging by producing four generations of PET technology, including that on which all of today's commercial systems are based. Since its inception in 1973, PET has served to study normal and abnormal functions of the brain, heart, and lungs; it has been useful in cancer studies and in the investigation of a number of other diseases. Recently, Dr. Phelps and his co-workers developed an approach to imaging gene expression that promises to be an important contribution to the rapidly expanding field of molecular medicine.

Dr. Phelps' initial work dealt with the application of basic nuclear physics, nuclear chemistry and mathematics to biomedical imaging. He combined a number of original insights in developing the new technology: he recognized that coincidence counting with opposed detectors would allow for spatial resolution theretofore not feasible; he recognized that positron emitting nuclides could be incorporated into substances of extraordinarily important physiological significance. He also recognized that he could add fluorine-18 to the repertoire of positron-emitting tracers for use in critically important areas. He used positron annihilation, the development and configuration of detector and electronic systems, and mathematical algorithms to obtain high resolution tomographic images of

biological processes of the human body. By 1973 Dr. Phelps was able to convert these insights into the first true Positron Emission Tomography.

Dr. Phelps developed an array of biological assay techniques for PET-based measurements of hemodynamic, biochemical, and biological processes in the brain, heart, and tumors. These measurements led to further refinements in instrumentation and biological assay methods. He also conceptualized the miniaturization, automation, and integration of cyclotron technology and biosynthesizers into a single, PC-controlled system for producing the positron-labeled compounds, with their extremely short half-lives, in immediate proximity to the subject to be imaged.

Not only is Dr. Phelps the innovator and guiding biophysical engineer of the PET scanner and the physical chemist who developed the tracers it requires, he has also directed the first and largest laboratory in the world, at the University of California at Los Angeles, engaged in applying PET exclusively for patient care; for example, for the treatment of Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Disease, muscular dystrophy, Parkinson's Disease, multi-infarct dementias, the childhood epilepsies, and others. Furthermore, he has established a large training program to produce scientists with expertise in PET scanning. His trainees now populate PET research centers throughout the world.

Michael E. Phelps was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1939. He earned his B.S. in Chemistry and Mathematics from Western Washington State University in 1965, and his Ph.D. in Chemistry from Washington University, St. Louis, in 1970; and he began his career at Washington University School of Medicine. From 1975-76, he was at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. In 1981 he moved to the School of Medicine at the University of California at Los Angeles, where he has held the following positions: Professor of Radiological Sciences, 1976-present; Professor of Biomathematics, 1980-present; Chief, Division of Biophysics, 1981-84; Jennifer Jones Simon Professor, 1983-96; Norton Simon Professor, 1996-present; Chief, Division of Nuclear Medicine and Biophysics, 1984-92; Associate Director, Laboratory of Structural Biology & Molecular Medicine and Chief, Division of Nuclear Medicine, 1984-present; Director, Crump Institute for Biological Imaging, 1989-present; and Chairman, Department of Molecular & Medical Pharmacology, and Chief, Division of Nuclear Medicine, Department of Molecular & Medical Pharmacology, 1992-present.

Dr. Phelps has received numerous awards, including: George von Hevesy Foundation Prize, 1978; Certificate of Excellence, Society of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 1979; Oldendorf Award, Society for Computerized Tomography and Neurological Imaging, 1981; S. Weir Mitchell Award, American Academy of Neurology, 1981; George Von Hevesy Foundation Prize, 1982; Paul Aebersold Award, Society of Nuclear Medicine, 1983; Ernest O. Lawrence Award, U.S. Department of Energy, 1984; Special Award for Individual Distinction, American Nuclear Society, 1984; Sarah L. Poiley Memorial Award, New York Academy of Sciences, 1984; Richard and Hinda Rosenthal Foundation Award, American College of Physicians, 1987; Landauer Memorial Award, American Association for Physicists in Medicine, 1988; Ted Block Memorial Award, Society of Nuclear Medicine, 1989; Robert J. and Claire Pasarow Foundation Award, 1992; and the Distinguished Scientists Award, Institute for Clinical PET, 1995. He is a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.

Wesley Huey
Naval Aide to
the President

2nd Floor
C.W.

We will send
to Huey, ~~to~~ after
you have seen -

BILL HARLOW

CAPTAIN, USN (RET)

ADVANCE READER'S COPY

CIRCLE

WILLIAM

A NOVEL

9/29/98

We will send to
Spelling after you
have seen

C.

Sam -
you probably
have this (but)
(thought it
might be of
some use)
~~Sam~~

9/29/98

Promises To Keep Marshall N. Carter and William G. Shipman

Promises To Keep

Saving Social Security's Dream

Marshall N. Carter & William G. Shipman



McGinty

(Leave all the
on 17 then -
If you already
have on, give
to someone who
will it

Boz

9/29/98

9/29/98

We will send to
McGinty after you
have seen -

C.

A Walk in the Woods Bill Bryson

A Walk in the Woods



Rediscovering America on the Appalachian Trail



BROADWAY

Bill Bryson

Author of *The Lost Continent*



REPUBLICA DE CHILE
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
MISION PERMANENTE ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-30-98

PRIVATE

Copied

Spelling

COS

New York, 23 September 1998

H.E. President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. President,

In response to your request during our brief exchange at the UN lunch in New York, I am transmitting some thoughts in writing on the need to address the impact of the financial crisis on workers' rights.

I do so in my capacity as President of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC, a Charter Body). Also, I have been elected, as of March next year, Director-General of the International Labour Organisation in Geneva (with strong US Government backing through Madeleine Albright, Bill Richardson and Alexis Herman).

Your visionary speech to the Council on Foreign Relations constitutes the foundation of a new global governance structure which naturally concentrates now on the urgency of the immediate financial challenge.

In that context, my principal point is that at this early stage, respect for basic rights of workers needs to be written into the design of the new financial architecture of the 21st century. In my mind, it is the equivalent of a balanced budget in the social field. It is another indispensable and sometimes tough discipline necessary to build stability, social integration and long-term sustainable investment and growth.

One approach would be to incorporate into your six points a reference in the future to the recently approved ILO Declaration on the "Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work" (Geneva, June 1998).

It declares that "All members, even if they have not ratified the Conventions in question, have an obligation, arising from the very fact of membership in the Organization, to respect, to promote and to realize, in good faith and in accordance with the Constitution, the principles concerning the fundamental rights which are the subject of those Conventions, namely:

- (a) freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
- (b) the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour;
- (c) the effective abolition of child labour; and



For Sir
(NSC letter)
London

ED 9/29/98
Northern Ireland Office
Parliament Buildings
Belfast BT4 3SS

98 SEP 30 PM 1:45

September '98

Dear Bill,

It was good to see you
in Belfast last week. Thank you.
You lifted the spirits of
people across the Ireland.

You, yet again, have made
a difference to progress in
the peace process.

All support for the weeks
ahead - our thoughts are with
you. Take care,

Margorie Mo
Nowlan

SEP 21 1998

Send to NSCP

Yes _____

No _____

913019

The New York Times

Technology Puts DNA to Work to Fight Disease-Causing Genes

By LAWRENCE M. FISHER

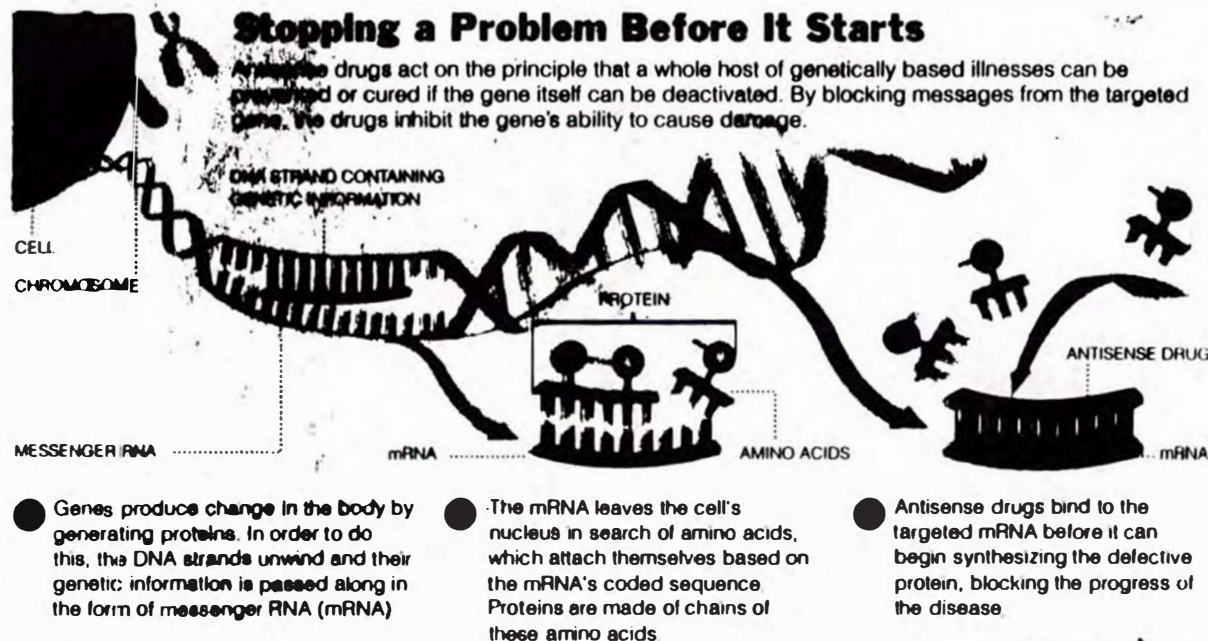
OF all the emerging technologies in the biotech firmament, few have been so controversial as antisense, in which small snippets of DNA can serve as drugs by blocking the action of specific genes. With the Food and Drug Administration's approval last month of the world's first antisense drug, this technology took a big step forward in critical acceptance and therapeutic significance.

Antisense is an elegantly simple concept: By knocking out the genes that instruct cells to produce disease-causing proteins, one ought to be able to treat nearly any infection, inflammation or cancer with minimal side effects. But producing and testing antisense molecules has proven both difficult and costly, and the field has been marked by repeated failures. Many scientists questioned whether the technology would ever work at all.

So for Isis Pharmaceuticals Inc., a tiny biotechnology company based in Carlsbad, Calif., the F.D.A.'s approval of its drug on Aug. 24 is a sweet vindication. The F.D.A. approved farnarsen for the treatment of CMV retinitis, a viral infection that often causes blindness in AIDS patients. Improved AIDS therapies have made this a relatively rare condition, but Isis has other antisense drugs in clinical trials for far more common illnesses, including rheumatoid arthritis, various cancers and the devastating intestinal illness Crohn's disease.

"I think of this as the end of the beginning," for antisense, said Dr. Stanley T. Crooke, a cancer specialist who left a position as head of Smith Kline & French to found Isis in 1989. Nearly 4,000 people have safely taken antisense drugs as part of trials, he said, and Isis has accumulated a vast library of animal data showing activity against virus. In-

Continued on Page 6



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-30-98

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-30-98

C. Jennings

*Then would like to know
we should be working heavily
in research on
the use?*

BC

copied
Juan *Jennings*
Cos

HODGES & HODGES
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 1550
UNION NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
ONE UNION NATIONAL PLAZA
124 WEST CAPITOL AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201-3743

98 SEP 30 PM 1:45

DAVID A. HODGES
DAVID A. HODGES, JR.

TELEPHONE: 501-374-2400
TELEFAX: 501-374-8926
E-MAIL: HODGES@ARISTOTLE.NET

September 23, 1998

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Re: Ernest J. Ecker

Dear President Clinton:

I had the privilege of representing Ernest J. Ecker in a Title VII case against Dana Corporation, which resulted in a judgment being entered in favor of Ernest J. Ecker on September 8, 1998 in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Arkansas, Jonesboro Division. In fact, the defendant, Dana Corporation, in response to this claim of a violation under Title VII, because of his national origin, confessed judgment in this amount under Fed. R. Civ. P. 68. Because of the severe emotional problem created by this incident and his dire financial situation, Ernest Ecker was forced to accept the offer of judgment. The award was totally inadequate under the circumstances, but I was very concerned about the financial and emotional situation of Ernest Ecker at that time.

Ernest Ecker made many complaints to the EEOC office in Little Rock about this discrimination but nothing was done. In fact, a group came to the plant but nothing was ever done from the EEOC. As a private lawyer for Ernest Ecker we tried the case in Jonesboro, before Judge G. Thomas Eisele, a judge that I'm sure you know well, and we had a hung jury. Two of the jurors asked to speak to me after the trial was over and they expressed their real concern and consideration for Ernest J. Ecker. Three of the jurors were crying during the closing arguments, they were so moved by the circumstances involving Ernest Ecker. Ernest Ecker, while an employee of Dana Corporation, had been accused of being a Nazi, had swastikas put all over his work place, and suffered other indignities because he simply was born in Germany.

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒
No ☒

Don't
Please
advise
quill

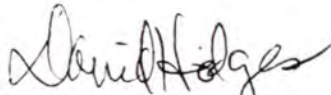
President Bill Clinton
September 23, 1998
Page 2

Ernest Ecker, for many years, complained to his superiors at Dana Corporation about this treatment but nothing was done by the company.

My question is twofold: First, why did the EEOC, at the level in Little Rock, Arkansas, do nothing about this situation? Second, what is the EEOC going to do, now that we have a judgment adjudicating a violation of Title VII, going to do about it? In fact, as I recall, Ernest J. Ecker wrote you asking for help. He got a letter back, but I don't know that there was anything ever done by the government. This is a unique situation when the government can do something because of this adjudication of a violation of Title VII by Dana Corporation. As a lawyer for Ernest J. Ecker I'm not asking for any economic recovery for him because he has already gotten a judgment against Dana Corporation, as evidenced by the enclosed Judgment, entered September 8, 1998, but I believe that justice ought to be done for Ernest J. Ecker.

With warmest and best personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Hodges", with a stylized flourish at the end.

DAVID HODGES

DH/dm/022
Enclosure

cc: Mr. Ernest J. Ecker

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
JONESBORO DIVISION

FILED
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT ARKANSAS

SEP 08 1998

JAMES W. McCORMACK, CLERK
By: *Sean Durman* DEP. CLERK
PLAINTIFF

ERNEST J. ECKER

vs.

J-C-97-108

DANA CORPORATION, SPICER
TRANSMISSION DIVISION,
JONESBORO GEAR PLANT

DEFENDANT

JUDGMENT

Pursuant to Rule 68 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the filing of the Acceptance of Offer of Judgment filed in this matter September 2, 1998, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Judgment be, and is hereby, entered in favor of the plaintiff, Ernest J. Ecker, in the amount of \$45,000.00.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1998.

A TRUE COPY I CERTIFY
JAMES W. McCORMACK, CLERK

By *Martha Fugate* D.C.

Samuel Thomas Ciale
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

THIS DOCUMENT ENTERED ON
DOCKET SHEET IN COMPLIANCE
WITH RULE 58 AND/OR 79(a) FRCP
ON 9/8/98 BY jt

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-30-98

'98 SEP 29 PM 9:40

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

REMARKS ON THE SURPLUS

THE WHITE HOUSE

SEPTEMBER 30, 1998

- Moun.
- Subd

cc: Josh Gottheimer



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-30-98

EVENT: Economic Event
DATE: Wednesday, September 30, 1998
TIME: 10:30am-11:15am
LOCATION: Room 450, OEOB

CONFIRMED TO ATTEND (24):

~~Sen. Daniel L. Bump (D-UT)~~

Sen. John Breaux (D-LA)

Sen. Kent Conrad (D-ND)

Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-ND)

Sen. Pat Moynihan (D-NY) — Chair

Sen. Charles Robb (D-VA)

~~Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D-WV)~~

Rep. James Barcia (D-MI) — Chair

~~Rep. James Barcia (D-MI)~~

~~Rep. F. L. (D-OR)~~

Rep. Allen Boyd (D-FL)

Rep. George Brown (D-CA)

Rep. Chet Edwards (D-TX) — Chair, Chairman

Rep. Bob Filner (D-CA) — Chair

Rep. Elizabeth Furse (D-OR)

Rep. Alcee Hastings (D-FL)

Rep. Ruben Hinojosa (D-TX)

Rep. Edward Markey (D-MA)

~~Rep. James M. McInnis (D-OR)~~

Rep. Earl Pomeroy (D-ND)

Rep. Martin Sabo (D-MN) — Chair

Rep. Karen Thurman (D-FL)

Rep. Bruce Vento (D-MN)

Rep. Robert Wise (D-WV)

< X M C S >
L > (6)

~~CONGRESSIONAL GUESTS:~~

~~Wendy Barcia (Spouse of Rep. Barcia)~~

~~James Edwards (Spouse of Rep. Edwards)~~

~~Charles Edwards (Spouse of Rep. Edwards)~~

Acknowledgments: Secretary Shalala; Secretary
^{CHAIR YELLEN, SEC TODD WEST}
Riley; Secretary Daley; Secretary Herman; Kay McClure,
speaker; ~~CSA [REDACTED]~~; Commissioner
^{FORMER Dir FRANK RAINES, SYLVIA MATTHEWS}
Apfel; ~~USIA Director Duffey~~. We invited Harry Fowler,
who served under President Johnson and was the last
Treasury Secretary to oversee a balanced budget, to join
us today; but he couldn't make it due to hip surgery. Our
thoughts and prayers are with him.

9-30-98

Twenty-nine years ago, Neil Armstrong walked on the Moon. Sammy Sosa was a one year-old baby.

Bonanza was one of America's top-rated TV shows. And twenty nine years ago today was the last day that America had a balanced budget.

For twenty nine years, the last day of the fiscal year was not a day of celebration. It was a day ~~to tally up~~ ~~another year's worth of missed opportunity.~~ ~~Each year,~~

we were handed a powerful reminder of our government's inability to live within its means, ^{for 12 yrs before our admin took office, problem remained unsolved, monumental levels, as the debt quadrupled.} of gridlock between the parties, ^{at} and most of all, of the crushing debt ^{was being piled} ~~we were~~

~~piling~~ on the backs of our children.

9-30-98

For twenty-nine years, these budget deficits hobbled economic growth, spiked interest rates, and robbed too many people of the American Dream.

But the end of this fiscal year is different. For at the stroke of midnight, ^{tougher} we will put an end to three decades of deficits, and launch a new era of balanced budgets and surpluses. While the numbers will not be official until the end of next month, we expect the 1998 surplus to be about \$70 billion. This is the biggest surplus on record and, as a percentage of our economy, the biggest share since the 1950s. Our economy is the strongest in a generation -- and our budget is now balanced for the first time in a generation.

Our deficit clock is becoming a “surplus clock” that will tally the growing opportunities of the 21st Century. It is a landmark achievement for the American people -- and a precious gift for generations to come.

I want you all to think about what this has meant for our economy and our democracy. And I want you to think about the obligations we must continue to carry into the future.

First and foremost, balancing the budget has brought tangible economic benefits to tens of millions of American families. In the 1980s, our national debt quadrupled as the budget deficit skyrocketed.

High interest rates kept entrepreneurs from starting new businesses. Tight money made it harder for young couples to buy a home. When I came to Washington six years ago, America's economy was drifting. College graduates had a hard time finding good jobs. Factory workers saw their industries fall behind foreign competition. The federal deficit was \$290 billion -- and projected to rise to more than \$350 billion by this year.

But our deficit was more than just a tremendous drag on our economy. It also served as Exhibit A in the case for American decline.

The very notion seems preposterous today, but it is worth remembering that, just a decade ago, the idea of an America in decline was widely accepted ~~here in~~ *and in some circles in America and the world.* Washington. Serious works of scholarship suggested that we were destined to go the way of other great powers that had risen and fallen. American defeatism was part of conventional wisdom -- typified by a national government that was seen as inefficient, ineffectual and insolvent, and national leaders who were thought to be incapable of meeting new challenges. The two political parties seemed lost, locked in a series of false choices between the old, failed big-spending liberalism and the old, failed, do-nothing conservatism.

9-30-98

But a funny thing happened on the road to American decline. The American people decided to take over. And just as we have at every critical juncture of our history, we, the people, came together to once again become captains of our fate and commanders of our destiny.

And so the American people went to work. They demanded a new direction; they insisted that government put its house in order; they were determined to reassert American greatness -- to prove to all the world that our nation's best days were still ahead. In 1993, the Democrats in Congress -- some at the cost of their careers -- took action, voting for a new economic strategy that led to a deficit reduction of ^{over} 90 percent.

Four years later, we finished the job, as Congress put progress over partisanship, and passed a bipartisan balanced budget agreement. This historic deficit reduction has saved the American people more than \$1 trillion on the national debt.

This new economic strategy has helped lead to lower interest rates, higher investment, and unprecedented prosperity. It has sparked a true American economic renaissance.

Today, business investment is at record levels. We have nearly 17 million new jobs, nearly all of them in the private sector -- creating jobs in business as we trim jobs from government.

We have the lowest unemployment rate in 28 years ... the smallest percentage of Americans on welfare in 29 years ... the lowest inflation in 33 years.

The American Dream has never been stronger, never been in closer reach for so many people. More than six million American families realized their dreams of owning a first home. Another ten million have refinanced them. Today, homeownership is the highest in history. For millions more Americans, lower interest rates have amounted to an unofficial tax cut of tens of billions of dollars -- making a college education, a new car, a family vacation even more affordable.

By balancing the budget while increasing investment in our people, we have begun to forge a new vision of government. One that lives within its means, that is smaller, ~~but stronger, better able~~ ^{smaller in size - but w/ VP & Rep reelected} to meet the challenges of a new era. One that cuts wasteful spending but also makes significant investments in education ~~and~~ ^{& environment.} health care. America has done so much to make this new economy. We must now do all we can to ensure that all our people can master the new competition -- and the new promise -- it brings.

Our success is inspiring new confidence not only here, but around the world. Six years ago, when I attended my first G-7 meeting in Tokyo, every leader told me that our deficit was holding back growth around the world.

9-30-98

Because we acted, we are now in the strongest position to lead in decades. Our growing economy is the bulwark of stability in a turbulent world.

We have a balanced the budget and unprecedented prosperity. Now what are we going to do with it?

We see from the troubled economy around the world which no time to rest → Not to be distracted from our mission of strengthening Am for 21st C -

For the sake of our children, we have balanced the budget. Now, for the sake of our children, we must save

Social Security for the 21st Century. *Trying to spend pt. of surplus for other tax cuts just feels useless. Ref. debt. Part way -*
If Congress sends me a tax cut that retreats from fiscal discipline, drains *① slow strength, best 2 good*
away our hard-earned surplus and fails to put Social *② save SS for ③ will veto.*

Security first, I will veto it.

9-30-98

Just as it was wrong to continue running up deficits, it would be wrong to give ourselves an unpaid-for tax cut now, before we are sure we have provided for our children's future. ^{t. P. M. Nelson} The tax cuts I sign into law must be paid for within a balanced budget and be targeted toward investments in the potential of our people. I am proposing tax cuts for education...to build and repair old schools...to help families with the cost of child care; to help small businesses take out pensions for their employees ^{to encourage small bus} and ^{and} they are paid for. We can pass targeted tax cuts that help working families without taking a dime from our surplus. I call on Congress to pass them. 1998 must not simply mark the end of an era of deficits, it must mark the beginning of a long and unbroken era of fiscal responsibility.

9-30-98

Turning generations of red ink to black is indeed a proud accomplishment for every American. But most of all, the surplus we begin to count tonight serves as proof positive that the American experiment in self-government

^{still} ~~is succeeding. That the same unstoppable American spirit~~

~~With no money other gov'ts are facing such challenges that forged a Union out of 13 separate colonies; the same spirit that survived a civil war; the same spirit that~~

~~① gave us 20% cut; ② gave us smaller claims, with defeated tyranny abroad and Depression at home; that released steel, futures, progress after all summer all to high high land explored space — the same American spirit that has stayed out of trouble; ③ gave us Patients Bill to protect our people proved to be most powerful force for progress in the field of medicine; ④ they are now going to take world — is the very same spirit that will lead a strong, free nation to grow up with freedom.~~

~~vibrant and forever young Nation into a new century of~~

~~progress and promise. God bless you, and God bless~~ ^{desiring to keep our nation strong vibrant forever — freedom, opportunity, unity}

America.