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State of the Union [1996] [2]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Attendees to the White House, Tuesday, January 23, 1996, West Wing Lobby [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (3 pages)	01/23/1996	P6/b(6)
002. list	Attendees of State of the Union surrogate working group meeting, January 16, 1996 [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	01/16/1996	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Cabinet Affairs
Inadomi, LeeAnn
OA/Box Number: 7257

FOLDER TITLE:

State of the Union [1996] [2]

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Trend of Federal Civilian On-Board Employment for Executive Branch (non-Postal) Agencies

These figures represent total on-board employment - **not FTE's**
and include all work schedules (full-time, part-time, intermittent),
and tenure groups (permanent and temporary)

January 1993 through October 1995

Month	Total	Change from Prev. Month	Cumulative Change since Jan. '93
1993			
January	2,188,700		
February	2,197,937	9,237	9,237
March	2,193,890	-4,047	5,190
April	2,186,245	-7,645	-2,455
May	2,186,755	510	-1,945
June	2,198,963	12,208	10,263
July	2,183,131	-15,832	-5,569
August	2,178,540	-4,591	-10,160
September	2,156,844	-21,696	-31,856
October	2,138,358	-20,486	-52,342
November	2,127,496	-8,862	-61,204
December	2,120,463	-7,033	-68,237
1994			
January	2,113,692	-6,771	-75,008
February	2,123,448	9,756	-65,252
March	2,119,019	-4,429	-69,681
April	2,117,292	-1,727	-71,408
May	2,110,334	-6,958	-78,366
June	2,112,533	2,199	-76,167
July	2,107,582	-4,951	-81,118
August	2,099,555	-8,027	-89,145
September	2,085,492	-14,063	-103,208
October	2,061,515	-23,977	-127,185
November	2,048,493	-13,022	-140,207
December	2,039,882	-8,611	-148,818
1995			
January	2,028,078	-11,804	-160,622
February	2,033,404	5,326	-155,296
March	2,030,046	-3,358	-158,654
April	2,027,480	-2,566	-161,220
May	2,037,427	9,947	-151,273
June	2,051,719	14,292	-136,981
July	2,047,573	-4,146	-141,127
August	2,037,190	-10,383	-151,510
September	2,011,870	-25,320	-176,830
October	1,984,170	-27,700	-204,530

Notes: By Executive Order 12839, on February 10, 1993, the President ordered a reduction of 100,000 full-time equivalent positions during the FY 1993-1995 period.

In a memorandum to Department/Agency Heads in September 1993, the President increased this number to 252,000 through FY 1999.

The Work Force Restructuring Act of March 30, 1994 further increased this number to 272,900 through FY 1999.

SOURCE: U.S. Office of Personnel Management
Office of Workforce Information
Monthly Report of Federal Civilian Employment (SF 113-A).

TREND OF FEDERAL CIVILIAN ON-BOARD EMPLOYMENT FOR EXECUTIVE BRANCH (NON-POSTAL) AGENCIES

Average Employment by Calendar Year

CALENDAR YEAR	EXECUTIVE BRANCH
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1960	1,814,766
1961	1,814,225
1962	1,877,131
1963	1,895,670
1964	1,877,940
1965	1,891,580
1966	2,035,515
1967	2,206,636
1968	2,220,369
1969	2,235,199
1970	2,177,246
1971	2,123,176
1972	2,107,628
1973	2,068,135
1974	2,112,470
1975	2,134,410
1976	2,138,600
1977	2,145,771
1978	2,176,759
1979	2,181,739
1980	2,274,269
1981	2,180,837
1982	2,149,206
1983	2,164,132
1984	2,184,927
1985	2,218,346
1986	2,197,590
1987	2,222,589
1988	2,222,933
1989	2,237,528
1990	2,344,168
1991	2,228,974
1992	2,231,535
1993	2,171,277
1994	2,094,903

1995



M E M O R A N D U M

To: Kitty Higgins, Don Baer

From: Dan Porterfield, DAS for Public Affairs, HHS

Subject: State of the Union speech

Date: 12/21/95

Secretary Shalala mentioned two themes for the speech.

First, and most important, she believes the speech should be bold and visionary. The President should speak to the American people as citizens, and not simply as taxpayers. The speech should be about the future of our country, and about our obligation as Americans to protect the hard-won legacy of the 20th century while having the courage to address the new challenges of tomorrow.

This century we won two world wars and the Cold War. We met the challenge of Sputnik. We integrated our society and shattered glass ceilings. We built a strong safety net for children and transformed the experience of growing old.

How did this happen? At our best, we committed ourselves to bold and relentless progress. We put the common good and common ground first. And we moved forward in a true spirit of partnership -- with citizens, families, communities, and states all doing their part, and the national government helping and sometimes leading.

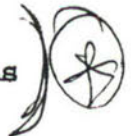
Today, this tradition has been placed under seige. There are some politicians and special interests who, under the misleading mantle of federalism, are really trying to abolish the partnership between the national government and its people. That may be an opportunistic campaign theme -- but it's be bad for the country. We need limited government -- not absent government.

Because we do have a national interest in ensuring that work pays in this country. In guaranteeing a quality education to every child. In making sure that seniors can see a doctor and poor children are able to eat. In keeping tobacco out of the hands of children and guns out of the hands of criminals. In preserving the freedom of parents to raise their children as they want. In opening new international markets for our products and preventing international anarchy when we can.

These are American values that define us as a nation -- and preserving and achieving them requires federal leadership. We have shown that leadership for three years. We have achieved truly national goals for all our people -- everything from lowering the homicide rate to lowering the welfare rolls; from

collecting record levels of unpaid child support to helping states increase the number of their citizens with health insurance; and from achieving the highest immunization rates in history to funding breakthrough discoveries against breast cancer and AIDS. This is good government, responsible government, limited government. We ought not give up on it.

Second, Secretary Shalala recommends that the President discuss the importance of a truly national partnership to help parents in the most important role any of us will ever: raising children.

The fact is, millions of parents are worried about the things their children are exposed to when they are outside the home: Alcohol. Tobacco. Drugs. Teen pregnancy. AIDS. Violence. As one parent said in The Washington Post, "I went from wanting my son to win the Nobel Prize to wanting him to survive." 

Even as they worry about their children, parents are frustrated that they have less control than they would like. Many parents are working longer hours with less job security. They have less time to spend with their children. They're finding it harder to pay today's grocery bills while saving for tomorrow's college bills.

There are more families in which both parents are working. There are more single-parent families. There are fewer families that feel connected to strong, supportive communities. And there is more competition for their children's attention -- too often from influences like tobacco ads or glamorized images of drug use.

Secretary Shalala recommends that the President speak directly to the hopes, dreams and fears of these parents. As parents of a teenager, he and Mrs. Clinton deeply understand these concerns.

The President should tell America's parents that he stands with them. That's why he has taken on powerful interests -- the NRA, the media/entertainment industry, and the tobacco industry -- to put power back in the hands of parents. That's why he and his Cabinet have sent a clear and consistent message that it is illegal, dangerous, and wrong from children and teenagers to use drugs, alcohol, and tobacco. That's why he has led the fight for a private sector campaign to reduce teen pregnancy and lent his voice to the cause of AIDS prevention. That's why he has fought for young people in the budget battles -- gaining victories to ensure that summer jobs, drug free schools, and college loans are always there to give young people real options to say "yes" to. And that's why he has reached out to young people himself with a message of opportunity and responsibility.

Teenagers aren't just our national future -- they are our national present. They deserve safe passages, and we all must help them.

Thank you.



Administrator
General Services Administration
Washington, DC 20405

December 21, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR

KITTY HIGGINS

Secretary, White House Office of Cabinet Affairs

DONALD BAER

Director, White House Office of Communications

FROM:

ROGER W. JOHNSON

Administrator, U.S. General Services Administration

SUBJECT:

Call for Suggestions for State of the Union Address

Thank you for the opportunity to share with you my ideas for themes and ideas for inclusion in the President's 1996 State of the Union address.

Domestic Policy

The President is perhaps never stronger than when he appeals to the American people's higher self and better nature. The President can rise above the nasty noise level of present-day ideologies by elevating his discussion with the Congress and the American people to a broader theme of what is needed in our political system to move the country forward and meet the challenges of the next century.

Much as he did in 1992 and since -- although the message has been grossly distorted -- the President can speak to the fact that old ideologies, as well as the newer, harsher mix of populist-libertarianism couched as conservatism, will not provide the solutions to new challenges brought on by economic and cultural transformations. He can recognize that old so-called liberal solutions will not meet the challenges, while pointing out the fact that the calls to dismantle the federal government by "devolving" federal programs to the states without measurements or standards of accountability is nothing more than an abdication of responsibility. There is a need for a strong federal government, but one that works in partnership with state and local governments and the private sector, and one that is flexible and more responsive to changing needs. Then the President can easily transition into his accomplishments under the National Performance Review framing them into language to which working Americans can relate (see attached letter to the Vice President, Columbus Dispatch article and *GSA Message from the Administrator* as examples).

Foreign Policy

In explaining why American involvement is needed in Bosnia and other foreign trouble spots, the President's speech before the British Parliament last month, which called for fighting the "forces of destruction," was again an appeal to our higher and better nature as Americans (see "Clinton Calls for a War on 'Forces of Destruction,'" L.A. Times, November 30, 1995). It was a concise message that best explained why America cannot retreat from its leadership role in foreign affairs. In fact, the President should repeat this message constantly until it becomes known as the Clinton Doctrine.

If you would like to discuss these issues in greater detail, please do not hesitate to call.





Administrator
General Services Administration
Washington, DC 20405

December 19, 1995

The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.
Vice President of the United States
The White House

Dear Mr. Vice President:

It is not The Washington Post, The New York Times, or The Wall Street Journal (yet) but it sells in Columbus! (see enclosed article) A week earlier we put out a press release reporting a \$600 million savings from the latest FTS-2000 negotiations and got no coverage, to speak of - but 3 1/2 cents per minute gets attention.

I believe we should expand this approach across all of N.P.R. activities including specific customer service improvements, as well as stating savings and service improvements in "people understandable units." One easy step would be to put out a weekly/monthly N.P.R. talking points bulletin focused on unit bites. Agency and White House speech writers should also receive the bulletin. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. See you soon.

Sincerely,



Roger W. Johnson

Enclosure

cc:
Elaine Kamarck
Bob Stone
John Koskinen
Don Baer



Thursday, December 14, 1995

The Columbus Dispatch

Federal government is saving money, GSA chief says

■ Employees are making day-to-day savings that don't make news, Roger W. Johnson says.

By Darrel Rowland
Knoxville Business Reporter

For just a moment, forget the heated rhetoric over billions of dollars in the federal budget battle, says Roger W. Johnson, administrator of the U.S. General Services Administration.

Instead, consider a cheap phone ticket, an inexpensive long-distance call and an economical car rental rate.

Such little, everyday savings

show that real savings can be made in the federal government, he said.

"You can make government work better and cost less," Johnson told about 400 county officials yesterday at the Greater Columbus Convention Center.

Johnson, in his first public sector job after 35 years in business, is the highest-ranking Republican in the Clinton administration. He formerly was chairman and chief executive officer of Western Digital, a Fortune 600 computer company in California.

People have become so cynical about the federal government that they don't believe business accounts of money being saved, he said.

His plane ticket he cited cost \$242 to fly round trip between Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles, which normally costs about \$700.

The rate he made yesterday in his Washington office from Columbus was 34 cents

a minute, compared with the best business rate of about 9 cents. And the rental was his agency provides to federal employees cost only \$136 a month for a four-door sedan.

These deals were negotiated by General Services workers who have brought competition and creative approaches to the business arm of the federal government, said Johnson, whose agency oversees \$60 billion in spending.

"Things do work better in Washington today," he said.

The more businesslike atmosphere gets little attention because "there's no political pressure or reward in Washington for professional managing," Johnson said.

A lifelong Republican and "standing moderate," Johnson openly complained about George Bush in an October 1991 article in the *Los Angeles Times* and mentioned that he could support the right Democrat. A couple of

days later the governor of Arkansas called.

Johnson said Bill Clinton's reputation as a waffler is unjustified, calling him "the most issues-oriented president since Harry Truman."

Meanwhile, Johnson labeled the leadership of his fellow Republicans as "kind of nasty right now" and said the GOP push to balance the budget is really a subterfuge for dismantling portions of the federal government.

Johnson faulted Clinton for reducing the deficit for three consecutive years and hiring thousands of employees from the federal payroll. He said the federal government's operating budget (which doesn't include interest payments on the national debt) is balanced.

"The Democrats are the great marketers I've ever seen," he said. "Meanwhile, the Republicans are good marketers, but don't have a quality product."

MESSAGE FROM THE **A**Administrator

This year, GSA continued to make President Clinton's promise to make "government work better and cost less" a reality. Although the environment in Washington has made this past year difficult and sometimes uncertain, we have continued to focus on our mission using customer service and common sense management. While others try to paint federal employees as "faceless," we have never forgotten that GSA is an agency of people serving people. They are our customers, and we know that the better we serve them, the better we can all serve taxpayers. It just makes common sense!

Working together, we have been reshaping our agency and rethinking our business for over two years. And as you can see in the accomplishments outlined below, we are making real, lasting changes:

- ***Time Out and Review of Public Buildings Yields \$1.36 Billion in Savings, Better Construction Management***

Our "Time Out and Review" of the federal building program cut \$1.36 billion from new real estate projects. An outgrowth of the review is the new Courthouse Management Group to ensure cost-effective and efficient construction of federal courthouses. Adopting business-like real estate principles into our program will ensure long-term savings.

- ***Changing Major Computer Purchases Avoids Over \$7 Billion in Unnecessary Spending***

Taxpayers were not getting a good return on their investments in major federal government computer systems, so we imposed a "Time Out" that avoided spending \$7.4 billion for computer systems with cost overruns and other problems. Greater use of interagency teams, independent auditors, performance measurements, and Chief Information Officers will produce more efficient, less costly systems.

- ***Unrestricted Coast-to-Coast, Round-Trip Airfares for \$242***

Our unrestricted airfares with major airlines are on average 50% lower than commercial rates. Where else can you get a round-trip ticket from Washington to California for \$242 on short notice?

- ***Rent a Car for \$136 a Month***

We lease four-door sedans to other agencies for \$136 a month, plus 11 cents a mile for fuel and maintenance. Consolidating vehicles from other federal agencies into its fleet management program last year saved taxpayers \$7.2 million, and other management improvements have saved an additional \$22.8 million.

- ***Long-Distance Service for Just Over 3 Pennies per Minute***

Our common sense management of the FTS2000 long-distance network has drastically cut costs. Due to a recompetition in the contract, federal customers now pay just 3 1/2 pennies per network minute, saving taxpayers \$200 million a year. Overall costs under FTS2000 during the past 7 years have been reduced by 80%, saving nearly \$5 billion compared to the old long-distance program.

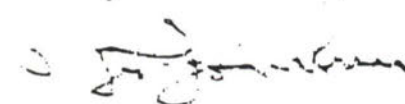
(more)

- ***It Pays to Use the American Express Government Travel Card – Literally!***
Our contract with American Express Travel generates affinity refunds every time federal employees use the card for official travel. These refunds – estimated at \$20 million a year – go back to agencies to offset travel-related expenses.
- ***Government Purchase Card Saves Money and Headaches***
With the increased use of the government purchasing card, federal agencies get better, faster service and will save \$475 million by eliminating administrative headaches.
- ***Expansion of Electronic Commerce, 'GSA Advantage!' and Other Initiatives***
We are a leader among interagency teams working to eliminate burdensome, costly paper-driven procurement, while increasing accountability in government spending by expanding the use of electronic commerce. In fact, with *GSA Advantage!*, federal customers can get supplies through the Internet and have them directly delivered to their desks with a few strokes of a keyboard. And our energy and recycling programs are proving that sound environmental policies can also save tax dollars.

So far, our customer focus and common sense have netted taxpayers over \$12 billion in savings or cost avoidances. We've done all this with a workforce streamlined by 20% – with no layoffs – and operating costs cut by 17%. Our efforts have been recognized by Vice President Gore and the National Performance Review. GSA employees have received 17 Hammer Awards from the NPR to recognize excellence and creativity in public service.

As impressive as these accomplishments are, we must continue to define and shape GSA. And we are doing that, as we dig deeper into our operations through the FORM analysis to search for ways to improve our performance and service. In the end, this analysis will set us on a path of continuous improvement to create a culture of common sense management to build a common sense government that works better and costs less.

It has been a challenging year, but we have met those challenges and are moving forward. I thank you for all your hard work and perseverance. Let us now take time during this holiday season to rejuvenate our spirits and to celebrate the season with our families and friends. I wish you and your loved ones good health and happiness now and for the coming year.



Roger W. Johnson
Administrator

December 21, 1995

K. Higgins

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 21, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: DON BAER

SUBJECT: State of the Union Working Groups

To move ahead on the State of the Union process, we have made assignments for specific tasks in preparation for the speech and surrounding events.

Attached is a list of groups. Where appropriate, each group is being supplied with a separate assignment sheet that includes a deadline and recommendations for the task at hand. The designated lead for each group should call the group together or, in some cases, should reach out for written recommendations and to other staff in whatever way is helpful.

The Communications Department staff and I will work with each of the groups. Your final reports should be sent to me directly, and I will circulate to other senior staff for their ideas and sign-off.

State of the Union Working groups

Presidential schedule (pre and post)

Anne Walley, Lead
Ann Lewis
Doug Sosnik
George Stephanopoulos
Dick Morris
Mark Penn
Bob Squier

Speech visuals

Maggie Williams, Lead
Ann Lewis
Melanne Verveer
Mike McCurry
Bob Squier

Surrogate themes and schedule (pre and post)

Kitty Higgins, Lead
Alexis Herman / *Marilyn Jager*
Marcia Hale
Barry Toiv
Lorrie McHugh
Gene Sperling
Maggie Williams
Melanne Verveer
Ron Klain / *Kim Triley*
Ann Lewis
Bill Curry
Rahm Emanuel
Jill Schuker
Chris Dorval
Mark Penn

Policies

Doug Sosnik / Karen Hancock
Bruce Reed, with help
from others

Media Training

Doug Sosnik, Lead
Mike McCurry
Don Baer

Rehearsals

Don Baer, Lead
Ann Lewis
Michael Waldman

Press Plan

Evelyn Lieberman, lead
Ann Lewis
Lorrie McHugh

January Foreign Policy Speech

Tony Blinken

January Budget Speech

Michael Waldman

Themes

Don Baer, Lead
Ann Lewis
George Stephanopoulos
Michael Waldman
Maggie Williams
Melanne Verveer
Ron Klain
Tony Blinken
Rahm Emanuel
Gene Sperling
Elaine Kamarck
Bill Curry
Dick Morris
Barry Toiv
Mark Penn
Bob Squier
Mike McCurry

Assignment Sheet: Surrogate themes and schedule (pre and post)

To: Kitty Higgins
From: Don Baer

Assignment: To help develop and route to all relevant surrogates the schedule and themes for their activities, pre and post SOTU.

Deadline: Will have to be dependent upon decisions about Presidential activity and themes. For Pre-period, January 8. For post-period, January 15.

Method: Outreach to as many of the outreach agents in White House and elsewhere as deemed helpful. This will be a difficult task which will have to be sensitive to developments on the Presidential front. Kitty and Don should talk ASAP.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO ■ THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1996

HUD leader hails Toledo for community policing

BY JOHN MICHAEL KELLY
BLADE STAFF WRITER

Toledo is a model for the nation in how to fight crime in public housing projects, Henry Cisneros, secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, said yesterday.

"I don't think you know how rare and exciting what you are doing is," Mr. Cisneros told police officers and residents at the Community Center at the Brand Whitlock Homes. "We want a new day in public housing, and what you are doing in Toledo is the model."

The HUD secretary's visit coincided with an officers' training forum on community policing. The forum is part of HUD's Drug Elimination Program and the COPS AHEAD program funded by the Department of Justice. Matching funds come from the Lucas Metropolitan Housing Authority, Lucas County, and the city of Toledo.

But the primary reason he was in Toledo the day after President Clinton's State of the Union address is because the President wanted Cabinet officers to highlight the themes he expressed in his speech.

Crime and drug prevention in public hous-

ing projects are major goals of the President for 1996, Mr. Cisneros noted.

"I was asked to pick a place in the country where these problems are being addressed," Mr. Cisneros said. "I chose Toledo."

The Lucas Metropolitan Housing Authority is the largest landlord in Lucas County, owning and managing more than 3,000 units in 25 developments.

Federal matching funds have made it possible for the Lucas County sheriff's department to hire seven full-time officers to work specifically in public housing projects.

The local housing authority opened its first sheriff's substation at Port Lawrence homes three years ago. Today there are six substations.

The most recent one is in the Brand Whitlock community center, at the intersection of Nebraska Avenue and Division Street. It is manned by officers of the Toledo police department.

The Toledo police joined the LMHA community policing project in June, 1995. Federal matching funds have made it possible to assign two full-time officers there.

The stepped up policing has paid big

DENVER POST

JAN 28 1996

Teamwork can curb crime ⁸¹⁰

A federal-state-local partnership to help curb youth crime that was tested in Colorado will be expanded nationwide to reduce gang and drug activity in public housing.

President Clinton praised the effort in his State of the Union speech Tuesday. Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros, in a statement to The Post yesterday, cited two Colorado programs that honed the ability of federal, state and local authorities to pool resources "to remove gangs, guns and drugs from housing that HUD helps fund."

"In the Curtis Park area of Denver, drug dealers terrorized the residents. HUD's inspector general — working with the Denver Police Department, as well as the DEA — arrested 38 people for selling drugs on the street. In the Weatherstone and Windsor Court housing complexes in Aurora, HUD's inspector general, in cooperation with the Aurora Police Department, carried out a stepped-up law enforcement effort that resulted in 33 arrests. Community support for a police presence in the area increased as the project went on."

U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno, in a telephonic interview with The Post's editorial board yesterday, pledged to continue that pattern of closer federal-state-local cooperation.

While law enforcement remains primarily a local responsibility, Reno said her Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention "wants to step up the focus on youth violence in partner-

ship with state and local governments."

"The problem is that gangs start drifting up from Los Angeles to Denver, then on to the Midwest," Reno said. "In some cases we may be able to prosecute using the federal RICO statute, to curb activities that are crossing state lines."

Rather than bypassing local authorities, Reno said, her department is committed to community policing and has authorized money for 31,000 newly hired police at the local level. "Effective community policing takes different forms in different communities," she said, "but we're committed to continue that effort and the focus on the problem of youth violence."

While "get tough on crime" speeches have been a regular part of congressional and presidential oratory for decades, we're genuinely pleased at the approach Reno and Cisneros are taking. Cisneros, the former mayor of San Antonio, Texas, and Reno, a longtime prosecutor in Miami, are veterans of local anti-crime efforts. Their new federal effort steers away from the kind of high-profile federal programs of the past that tended to upstage local authorities while leaving little permanent impact. This closer partnership among federal state and local authorities will still be primarily focused on local neighborhoods — but better able to share resources, information and jurisdictional powers to interdict the interstate flow of drugs and weapons into crime-ridden communities.

Saturday, January 27, 1996

The Dallas Morning News

27 A

SAFE HOMES

Public housing turning back crime



HENRY CISNEROS

In his State of the Union address, President Clinton challenged us to take back our streets from the gangs and drug dealers who threaten our children. Nowhere is that effort needed more than in and around the nation's public and assisted housing developments.

If we are serious about reducing violent crime, we must begin there. In some cities, murder rates are three times higher in public housing than they are for those cities as a whole. Many of the crimes are committed by outsiders who target those developments because they believe there is a lower risk of being arrested and convicted.

The violence that plagues public housing residents — most of whom are women, children and senior citizens — isn't random. In many cases, there is an organized gang presence that can't be wiped out without coordinated undercover operations by law enforcement agencies.

Recognizing that, the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development is spearheading a new initiative called Operation Safe Home to give residents some new allies. By combining the capabilities of federal agencies with state and local law enforcement, we are pooling existing resources to remove gangs, guns and drugs from housing that HUD helps fund.

Federal agents are working with housing authorities to rid developments of residents who violate their leases. Working undercover, they are setting up "buy and bust" operations, using electronic surveillance to track midlevel cocaine and heroine distributors and conducting raids to

arrest violent criminals, fugitives and drug traffickers. By relocating residents who are willing to testify against criminals, we have helped prosecutors secure convictions for homicides that previously were unsolvable.

In Dallas, crack dealers operating out of vacant public housing units victimized residents with gang-related violence. HUD's inspector general — working with the Dallas police and the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms — arrested 58 people for drug and gang-related crimes in public housing developments throughout the city.

More than 100 HUD agents, working on 129 task forces throughout the United States, are achieving impressive results. Since we created Operation Safe Home, the task forces have made more than 6,800 arrests, confiscated more than 550 weapons and seized roughly \$1 million in cash and nearly \$3 million worth of drugs.

With more funding and additional support at the local level, Operation Safe Home can continue to turn back the crime tide. Yet law enforcement agencies, however successful, aren't enough. The long-term solution is to change the conditions — and the culture — within the most troubled public housing developments:

• *First, we need to make a major shift architecturally. No longer can we build immense towers to the sky and essentially warehouse people. New developments must be smaller and more respectful of the people who live there.*

• *Second, we need to put human services directly into the developments. We need greater coordination among federal agencies on the social service*



Margaret Scott

side of the equation. We need to empower residents, encouraging security patrols to deal with drugs, gangs and guns. And we need youth, training and child care programs that give people something to say "yes" to — activities that give people a stake in their communities and help reduce crime.

• *Third, and perhaps most important, we need to change the incentives that govern public housing by striking a balance between rights and responsibilities. We need to change the rules so that unemployed residents who find work aren't penalized by a dramatic hike in their rent. But public housing authorities also should be allowed to reject applicants with criminal records. And while we should reward exemplary residents by giving them more housing choices, we should adopt a "one strike, you're out" eviction policy for those who break the rules.*

People who want to lift themselves out of public housing shouldn't be held back by criminals who threaten their safety or by a system that discourages self-reliance. As a nation, we will be a lot safer when public housing is transformed into what it once was: a platform from which people can build a better life instead of a haven for drug traffickers and gang leaders who prey on residents.

Henry G. Cisneros is the secretary of housing and urban development.

SAN FRANCISCO'S NEIGHBORHOOD NEWSPAPER

THE INDEPENDENT

CITYWIDE EDITION

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1996

Federal proposal could make city housing safer

PUBLIC HOUSING

Rules would more effectively deny tenancy to criminals

BY BARBARA HANNEY

Criminals may have a tougher time doing business in public housing across the country if Congress acts on a recom-

mendation by President Bill Clinton and the nation's top housing official to crack down on violence and drug dealing in the developments.

During his State of the Union address last Tuesday, Clinton called for a "one strike and you're out" policy that would give housing authorities greater authority to evict tenants engaged in illegal activities.

Henry Cisneros, director of the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development, elaborated on the president's

proposal Wednesday.

"The president has challenged us to live up to our responsibilities no matter where we live," Cisneros said. "We firmly believe that scarce public resources should not be wasted on those who don't respect the law. If an individual engages in illegal behavior in public and assisted housing, they will be kicked out. Violent behavior will not be tolerated."

Among Cisneros' recommendations:

- Tighten standards and implement a stringent screening process for acceptance

into public housing.

- Strengthen rules calling for the eviction of tenants involved in criminal activity.

- Give housing authorities access to the National Crime Information Center to assist in applicant screening, lease enforcement, and eviction.

- Expand "Operation Safe Home," a federal policing program to deter crime in the developments.

The "one strike" legislation currently before Congress would strengthen the housing agency's ability to screen and

evict criminals, including those using or selling drugs.

San Francisco Housing Authority executive director Shirley Thornton praised the plan, saying, "I have been suggesting this type of activity for the past eight months. This policy change by HUD is the direction we have taken here."

According to Housing Authority spokesman Ron Sonnenshine, about 30 public housing residents have been served with eviction notices for alleged criminal activity since last July.

BOSTON GLOBE JAN 28 1995

HENRY G. CISNEROS

Taking back public housing

In his State of the Union address, President Clinton challenged the nation to take back our streets from the gangs and drug dealers who threaten our children. Nowhere is that effort needed more than in and around the nation's public and assisted housing developments - often ground zero for gang violence and drug trafficking in the United States.

If the nation is serious about reducing violent crime, we must begin here. In some cities, murder rates are three times higher in public housing than they are for those cities as a whole. Even in the nation's capital, the majority of violent crime occurs within six blocks of HUD-assisted housing. Many of these crimes are committed by outsiders, by thugs who target these developments because they believe there is a lower risk of being arrested and convicted. By hitting gangs where they do business, by focusing on the epicenters of the crisis, we can do much to reduce the violent crime and the fear it spawns.

The violence that plagues public housing residents - the majority of whom are women, children and senior citizens - is not random. In many cases, there is an organized gang presence that cannot be wiped out without coordinated undercover operations by the nation's various law enforcement agencies.

Recognizing this reality, HUD is spearheading a new federal initiative called Operation Safe Home to give residents new allies: HUD, FBI, DEA and ATF agents, the Secret Service, US marshals and US attorneys. By combining the capabilities of federal agencies with state and local law enforcement, we are pooling existing resources to remove gangs, guns and drugs from housing that HUD helps fund. Federal agents work with housing authorities to rid developments of residents who violate their leases. Working undercover, they set up "buy and bust" operations, use electronic surveillance to track mid-level cocaine and heroin distributors and conduct raids to arrest violent criminals, fugitives and drug traffickers. By relocating residents who are willing to testify against these criminals, we have helped prosecutors secure convictions for homicides that were previously unsolvable, restoring order to developments that were previously ungovernable.

In the Mission Hill development in Boston, residents had to carry baseball bats to escort their children to school. Street gangs terrorized the tenants, defaced and destroyed residential buildings and converted playgrounds into open-air drug markets. HUD's inspector general - working with the Boston Housing Police, Boston's Municipal Police, as well as the DEA, the ATF and the Housing Authority - arrested 120 people in a 24-

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NEWS EXPRESS

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A Forum of Opinion & Ideas

THE PLAIN DEALER • MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1996

Just one strikeout

U.S. housing secretary wants to help
take back the streets

By Henry G. Cisneros

In his State of the Union address, President Bill Clinton challenged the nation to take back our streets from the gangs and drug dealers that threaten children. Nowhere is that effort needed more than in and around the nation's public and assisted housing developments — often ground zero for gang violence and drug trafficking in the United States.

If the nation is serious about reducing violent crime, we must begin here. In some cities, murder rates are three times higher in public housing than they are for those cities as a whole. Even in the nation's capital, the majority of violent crime occurs within six blocks of HUD-assisted housing.

Many of these crimes are committed by outsiders, by thugs who target these developments because they believe there is a lower risk of being arrested and convicted. By hitting gangs where they do business, by focusing on the epicenters of the crisis, we can do much to reduce the violent crime — and the fear it spawns — that threatens all of us.

The violence that plagues public housing residents — the majority of whom are women, children and senior citizens — is not random. In many cases, there is an organized gang presence that cannot be wiped out without coordinated undercover operations by the nation's law-enforcement agencies.

Recognizing this reality, the Department of Housing and Urban Development is spearheading a new federal initiative called Operation Safe Home to give residents new allies: HUD FBI, DEA and ATF agents, the Secret Service, U.S. marshals and U.S. attorneys. By combining the capabilities of federal agencies with state and local law enforcement, we are pooling existing re-

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In Cleveland, through the use of computers, outstanding felony arrest warrants were matched against public and assisted housing residents and lists of others receiving government-funded benefits. Out of 11,000 outstanding warrants, 138 people were targeted as wanted felons living in public housing. Of those targeted, 28 were arrested in a cooperative effort by HUD's inspector general, the Cuyahoga Housing Police Department, the County Sheriff's Office, and the Ohio State Auditor's Office.

Search and arrest warrants were executed simultaneously in Lima, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich., for members of a gang believed to be responsible for drug trafficking at Lima public housing and at least 10 drive-by shootings, assaults and three murders.

More than 100 HUD agents, working on 129 task forces throughout the United States, are achieving impressive results. Since we created Operation Safe Home, these task forces have made more than 6,800 arrests, confiscated more than 550 weapons and seized roughly \$1 million in cash and nearly \$3 million worth of drugs. With more funding and additional support at the local level, Operation Safe Home can continue to turn back the tide.

Yet, law-enforcement strategies, however successful, are not enough. The long-term solution to the crime problem in these places rests in changing the conditions — and the culture — within the most troubled public housing developments.

First, we need to make a major shift architecturally. No longer can we build immense towers to the sky and essentially warehouse the people who live inside. New developments must be smaller scale and more respectful of the people who live there. By using physical space more intelligently, we can also improve safety and security.

Second, we need to integrate human services directly into the developments. We need greater coordination among federal agencies on the social service side of the equation. We need to empower residents, encouraging security patrols to deal with drugs, gangs and guns; we need youth, training and child-care programs that give people something to say "yes" to — activities that give people a stake in their communities and help reduce crime.

Third, and perhaps most importantly, we need to change the incentives that govern public housing by striking a balance between rights and responsibilities. We need to change the rules so that unemployed residents who find work are not penalized by a dramatic hike in their rent.

While public-housing authorities need more power to reward and attract working families, they should be allowed to reject applicants with criminal records. While we should reward exemplary residents by giving them more housing choices, we should adopt a "one strike and you're out" eviction policy for those who break the rules. People who want to lift themselves out of public housing should not be held back by criminals who threaten their safety, or by a system that discourages self-reliance.

As a nation, we will be a lot safer when public housing is transformed into what it once was: a platform from which people can build a better life, instead of a haven for drug traffickers and gang leaders who prey on residents, and whose threat to the rest of society grows greater the longer it is ignored.

Cisneros is secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

hour period, excising the main criminal element from the area. A year after the raid, calls to police had declined by more than 50 percent, with emergency calls to 911 declining by more than 72 percent.

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Henry G. Cisneros is the US secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

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NewsExpress

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ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS, Jan. 25, 1996 p. 1B
(Best Copy Available)

Education secretary lauds state's public school choice

■ Riley announces extra federal aid for charter schools

DEBRA O'CONNOR STAFF WRITER

As Minnesota legislators launch into a debate about the merits of private school choice, Minnesota was in the national spotlight Wednesday as a pioneer in public school choice.

U.S. Education Secretary Richard Riley visited North Minneapolis, where children with severe reading difficulties are making unusually good progress at New Visions Charter School. The school is one of 17 created in the five years since Minnesota became the first of 30 states to pass charter school legislation.

Riley used the school visit to expand on the boost President Clinton gave public school choice in his State of the Union address Tuesday

night.

Riley emphasized a federal commitment to these small schools within the public system that are started and run by teachers, parents and community members.

"The president is pleased with where we have gone in education ... emphasizing grassroots efforts just like this," Riley said. "It's very important to make our public schools exciting, with options out there for people."

In September, the federal government announced it would channel \$1.5 million over three years to Minnesota for new and existing charter schools. Riley announced Wednesday that Minnesota has been granted \$5.88 million in the federal Goals 2000 money, along with



VOICES

"The president is pleased with where we have gone in education ... emphasizing grassroots efforts just like this."

—Richard Riley
U.S. education secretary

last year's Goals 2000 grant of \$1.88 million. Some of that money is being used to permit New Visions to replicate its model in schools in Eden Prairie, Newport and northeast Minneapolis.

New Visions specializes in students who have trouble learning to read in the traditional way. The idea is that overall success in school, and therefore in life, hinges on being able to read well.

"You're condemned to poverty if you can't read," said Principal Bob DeBoer.

Many of the school's students do exercises aimed at encouraging development in visual and physical maturity, which prepares students to learn to read. DeBoer said the typical student is one who has been achieving only a half-year in reading skill for every year in the classroom. But New Visions' 180 first-through eighth-grade students are gaining an average of one year and five months per year.

Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge, DFL-New Hope, an author of Minnesota's charter school legislation, maintained that when education's goals are innovation, accountability and inclusiveness, charter schools accomplish them better than private schools. Minnesota's charter schools also provide

healthy competition, she said. "They stimulate the entire public school system."

The Clinton administration opposes private school choice, such as the school voucher proposal Gov. Arne Carlson is making to legislators. That plan would allow parents to use public money to pay private school tuition.

Riley called voucher plans "a bad idea and harmful to the public schools."

Expanding and publicizing public school choice will satisfy parents' need for options for their children, Reichgott Junge said. She plans to introduce a bill today that will send more money to charter schools. For example, students in a district with an operating levy would take along that money plus the statewide education formula amount.

The proposal also would get rid of the current 60-school cap and lift the limit of three schools that can be sponsored by post-secondary institutions.

Because Minnesota has led the country in charter schools, the eyes of the nation will be on the state's continuing efforts, Reichgott Junge said.

"In the national debate, charter schools have been positioned as the best public school choice alternative to private school vouchers, and that debate is going on in many states around the country," she said.

Reich Seeks Improved Training

By Virginia Baldwin Hick
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

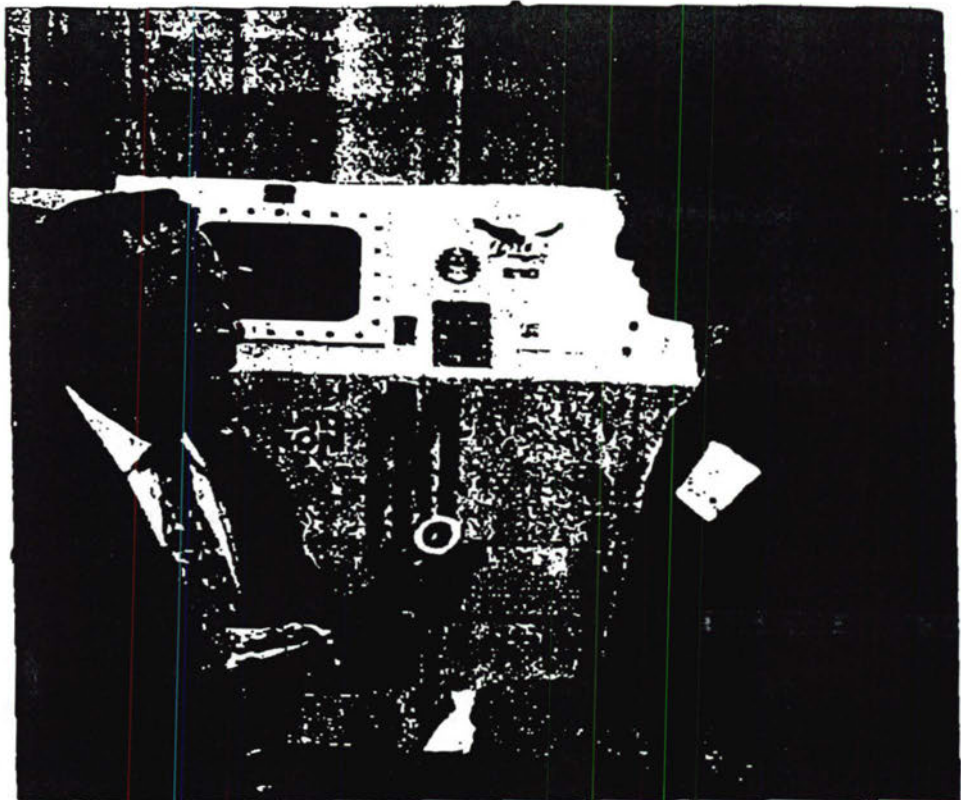
The diminutive but forceful cabinet officer examined the machined part closely. "What is this for? How is it made? What do you do? How did you learn that?"

He questioned the technicians working at half a dozen behemoth computerized machines on the shop floor and listened intently to the answers, as cameras and reporters clustered around.

U.S. Labor Secretary Robert Reich was in town Wednesday to spread his belief in the urgency of better worker training, and to echo President Bill Clinton's theme from Tuesday's State of the Union speech. "We're not able to have big government solve our problems," Reich said. "Private-sector companies will have to take more initiative."

Reich met with industrial leaders and reporters at Midwest Manufacturing Technology Corp., Mid.Tec for short, in Sunset Hills. Mid.Tec is a not-for-profit organization of precision manufacturers. It offers members a chance to use and train on up-to-date, expensive computer-

Learn more about Labor Department's business trade initiative on . . . POSTnet



Post-Dispatch

Labor Secretary Robert Reich holds helicopter parts that Venki Palamand has machined on equipment in the background, at Midwest Manufacturing Technology. Palamand's employer, Martak Machine Co., rents the equipment but may end up buying the machinery.

ized equipment. It was opened with an \$8.5 million federal loan and equipment donated by the manufacturers. It is working to become self-sufficient.

Mid.Tec is a good example, Reich said, of how "the government primes the pump and management, entrepreneurs and workers work together" to make a pro-

gram work.

Employers who upgrade machinery without upgrading human capital find themselves "left with just a piece of metal," he said.

Upgrading either equipment or employees is expensive and can be risky for

See REICH, Page 7

Reich

From page one

small and medium-sized operations.

It's a vicious circle, said Venki Palamand, plant manager of Martak Machine Co. in Breckenridge Hills. "If you don't have the machinery, you can't get the work. If you don't have the work, you can't afford the machinery."

Mid-Tec breaks that circle, Palamand said. For \$25 an hour unassisted, or \$60 an hour with a technician training one-on-one, his company can rent the latest, most expensive CNC — computerized numerical control — equipment. "Now we can show a contractor what we can do," he said.

Some companies get a big contract and then buy their own CNC equipment. Others, like family-owned

Martak, continue to rely on Mid-Tec for the most expensive machines. Martak recently completed a contract to make helicopter replacement parts for the Army.

Said Reich, "As I travel, small and medium-sized businesses say they would love to have the training and machinery they need to be competitive, but they feel they can't afford it. This is a model for the country."

Reich repeated his often-stated belief that the way to improve workers' standard of living is to upgrade training. He said Clinton wants to issue vouchers to adults for job skills training, tax credits to parents or students for college tuition, and tax incentives to companies that invest in training.

Reich also said that the the minimum wage, currently \$4.35, is at a 40-year low in real terms. He said he hopes to see support in Congress for Clinton's proposed 90-cent increase.

Shalala: Government must shrink, provide

By SHIRIN PARSAYAND
Gazette Reporter

SCHENECTADY—The federal government must get smaller, but still provide opportunities that bridge the gaps between the rich and poor, U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala said Wednesday.

During a session at Union College with about 500 students, faculty, and others, Shalala talked about President Clinton's State of the Union address and the 1996 presidential campaign.

She said federal services ranging from student loans to welfare are part of the government's mission of providing "basic opportunity."

"Is the kind of opportunity you have going to be determined by what state you happen to be born in, and what family you happen to be born into?" she said. "Government still has a role, but it may be more limited. It's how limited, and for what, for whom, that we fight this election over."

Shalala echoed one of Clinton's main themes Tuesday night, when he

Health secretary speaks at Union

pronounced "the era of big government is over," but argued the country could not leave its citizens to " fend for themselves."

Students questioned Shalala over a wide range of worries, including the cost of welfare, the quality of schools and a lack of decent jobs.

Despite Clinton's upbeat pronouncements Tuesday about unemployment and inflation rates, one student said many of the new jobs the president mentioned are part-time jobs.

"I, as a college student, do not want to have to take a key to a fast food restaurant that serves cheap sandwiches. I want a job that I can have a key to an office," the student told Shalala.

Shalala responded with a story about her two cousins' experiences as IBM employees who became contract workers, losing their pensions and health care and taking pay cuts of \$14,000 per year each.

"Under our statistics they look like they're employed, but their jobs were

restructured," she said. She said the way to boost the economy and create more jobs is to make sure the government spends no more than necessary and invests in education and in science and technology research.

Although Shalala said the welfare system needs reform, she argued that Republican plans for block grants to the states would make it harder to respond to economic changes.

"Block grants protect the poorest of the poor, who are currently getting help. Entitlements protect working people, who may be one paycheck short of disaster," she said.

She said the administration tried to do too much too soon, when it failed to get through Congress its plans to overhaul the nation's health care system and provide coverage for the uninsured.

"We're going to now do it in increments. We bit off more than we can chew," she said.

Shalala left the podium to roam the aisles as she took questions in the college's recently restored centerpiece, the 117-year-old Nott Memorial, where some audience members peered down from the railings of the second and third-floor galleries.

Union President Roger Hull, who knew Shalala when both were college administrators in Wisconsin, said he asked her to come to Union at a White House dinner last fall. He gave her a small glass box with an image of the

Nott, joking that government limits on contributions prevented a larger gift.

Shalala told the audience she spent the State of the Union address in the White House as the "designated hitter," the one Cabinet member who must stay away in case anything happens to the Capitol.

She acknowledged the address was in part an attempt to "get ready for the campaign," as well as to assert the president's leadership role and urge an end to the budget impasse.

Shalala said she hadn't talked to the president about who among the other presidential candidates he'd rather run against.

"Our belief is every single candidate is going to be tough, because when you're the incumbent it's always a tougher race, because you run on your record. And your record is a series of compromises to run the government," she said.

When asked her advice for students considering a career in public service, Shalala quipped: "Think about medical school."

But more seriously, she responded that bright young people should consider government careers despite cutbacks.

"It may be the most exciting time to be in public service, because we're changing ideas about the relationship between government and the private sector, between the federal government and the states," she said.

Union sophomore Akinwunmi Sawyerr, an economics major, said he



AMIEE K. WILES
Gazette Photographer
U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala answers a question at Union College on Wednesday.

liked that Shalala emphasized the role of families in solving the country's problems, while also talking about the need for compassion and services such as health care.

But sophomore Keith Altman, also an economics major, said he's worried that the Clinton administration's stress on family responsibility ignores reality.

"Instead of telling us parents should be doing this and avoiding that, the fact is (some) families aren't educated, aren't staying together for the children, and a lot of 'should've's' aren't being done," he said.

2C WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1996

THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER

Interior chief counters GOP

Babbitt sets Carolinas visit to tout environmental successes

Associated Press

LAKE WYLIE — Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt will make two stops in North Carolina today in his continuing series of trips outside Washington to tout the successes of environmental legislation.

The secretary will go bass fishing with local anglers and wildlife officials at Lake Wylie on the N.C. and S.C. border.

Later he will meet in Durham with Duke University scientists who developed an important drug from the bark of a tree on the endangered species list.

Babbitt's two-day trip to North Carolina and Georgia will be the 10th in eight months for the former Arizona governor to fight what he calls a GOP attack on the environment.

Babbitt cites efforts by Republicans to weaken the Clean Water Act, rewrite the Endangered Species Act and lift some logging restrictions.

"The message is, the Clean Water Act is working. Our waters are getting better and the fishing also is getting better everywhere in this country," he said.

Babbitt will use the fishing trip to praise the Clean Water Act and its effect on improving fisheries.

Joining him on the fishing trip will be leaders of the N.C. Bass Federation, a Lake Wylie bait-and-tackle shop owner and an official with the N.C. Wildlife Commission.



Babbitt

From Charlotte, Babbitt will travel to the Duke University Medical Center to meet with researchers who discovered Taxol, an anti-cancer medication developed from bark of the endangered Pacific yew tree.

That discovery demonstrates that the Endangered Species Act is "protecting a medical chest full of undiscovered treatments for all kinds of diseases," Babbitt said.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved Taxol to treat ovarian cancer in 1992, and physicians also have used it to treat other cancer forms, especially breast cancer.

"I think the main point is that we should be careful with endangered species," Monroe Wall, one of the two scientists who discovered the drug. "I personally like what he's doing, and so do most scientists."

Some Republican members of Congress have said that Babbitt had exaggerated medical payoffs of the Endangered Species Act.

Dr. Philip Rosoff, head of Duke's blood disease and children's cancer treatments, said many medicines in his field originate from nature.

"Many of the drugs that have been isolated from natural resources have proven to be vital in treatment of cancer in children and adults," Rosoff said.

On Thursday, Babbitt plans to visit Fort Stewart, Ga., one of several military bases whose old-growth pine forests are being used to relocate colonies of the red-cockaded woodpeckers discovered on private timberlands.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO ■ THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1996

HUD leader hails Toledo for community policing

BY JOHN MICHAEL KELLY
BLADE STAFF WRITER

Toledo is a model for the nation in how to fight crime in public housing projects, Henry Cisneros, secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, said yesterday.

"I don't think you know how rare and exciting what you are doing is," Mr. Cisneros told police officers and residents at the Community Center at the Brand Whitlock Homes. "We want a new day in public housing, and what you are doing in Toledo is the model."

The HUD secretary's visit coincided with an officers' training forum on community policing. The forum is part of HUD's Drug Elimination Program and the COPS AHEAD program funded by the Department of Justice. Matching funds come from the Lucas Metropolitan Housing Authority, Lucas County, and the city of Toledo.

But the primary reason he was in Toledo the day after President Clinton's State of the Union address is because the President wanted Cabinet officers to highlight the themes he expressed in his speech.

Crime and drug prevention in public housing

ing projects are major goals of the President for 1996, Mr. Cisneros noted.

"I was asked to pick a place in the country where these problems are being addressed," Mr. Cisneros said. "I chose Toledo."

The Lucas Metropolitan Housing Authority is the largest landlord in Lucas County, owning and managing more than 3,000 units in 25 developments.

Federal matching funds have made it possible for the Lucas County sheriff's department to hire seven full-time officers to work specifically in public housing projects.

The local housing authority opened its first sheriff's substation at Fort Lawrence homes three years ago. Today there are six substations.

The most recent one is in the Brand Whitlock community center, at the intersection of Nebraska Avenue and Division Street. It is manned by officers of the Toledo police department.

The Toledo police joined the LMHA community policing project in June, 1995. Federal matching funds have made it possible to assign two full-time officers there.

The stepped up policing has paid big

DENVER POST

JAN 28 1996

Teamwork can curb crime

A federal-state-local partnership to help curb youth crime that was tested in Colorado will be expanded nationwide to reduce gang and drug activity in public housing.

President Clinton praised the effort in his State of the Union speech Tuesday. Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros, in a statement to The Post yesterday, cited two Colorado programs that honed the ability of federal, state and local authorities to pool resources "to remove gangs, guns and drugs from housing that HUD helps fund."

"In the Curtis Park area of Denver, drug dealers terrorized the residents. HUD's inspector general — working with the Denver Police Department, as well as the DEA — arrested 39 people for selling drugs on the street. In the Weatherstone and Windsor Court housing complexes in Aurora, HUD's inspector general, in cooperation with the Aurora Police Department, carried out a stepped-up law enforcement effort that resulted in 33 arrests. Community support for a police presence in the area increased as the project went on."

U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno, in a telephone interview with The Post's editorial board yesterday, pledged to continue that pattern of closer federal-state-local cooperation.

While law enforcement remains primarily a local responsibility, Reno said her Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention "wants to step up the focus on youth violence in partner-

ship with state and local governments."

"The problem is that gangs start drifting up from Los Angeles to Denver, then on to the Midwest," Reno said. "In some cases we may be able to prosecute using the federal RICO statute, to curb activities that are crossing state lines."

Rather than bypassing local authorities, Reno said, her department is committed to community policing and has authorized money for 31,000 newly hired police at the local level. "Effective community policing takes different forms in different communities," she said, "but we're committed to continue that effort and the focus on the problem of youth violence."

While "get tough on crime" speeches have been a regular part of congressional and presidential oratory for decades, we're genuinely pleased at the approach Reno and Cisneros are taking. Cisneros, the former mayor of San Antonio, Texas, and Reno, a longtime prosecutor in Miami, are veterans of local anti-crime efforts. Their new federal effort steers away from the kind of high-profile federal programs of the past that tended to upstage local authorities while leaving little permanent impact. This closer partnership among federal state and local authorities will still be primarily focused on local neighborhoods — but better able to share resources, information and jurisdictional powers to interdict the interstate flow of drugs and weapons into crime-ridden communities.

CJS

Saturday, January 27, 1996

The Dallas Morning News

27 A

SAFE HOMES

Public housing turning back crime



HENRY CISNEROS

In his State of the Union address, President Clinton challenged us to take back our streets from the gangs and drug dealers who threaten our children. Nowhere is that effort needed more than in and around the nation's public and assisted housing developments.

If we are serious about reducing violent crime, we must begin there. In some cities, murder rates are three times higher in public housing than they are for those cities as a whole. Many of the crimes are committed by outsiders who target those developments because they believe there is a lower risk of being arrested and convicted.

The violence that plagues public housing residents — most of whom are women, children and senior citizens — isn't random. In many cases, there is an organized gang presence that can't be wiped out without coordinated undercover operations by law enforcement agencies.

Recognizing that, the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development is spearheading a new initiative called Operation Safe Home to give residents some new allies. By combining the capabilities of federal agencies with state and local law enforcement, we are pooling existing resources to remove gangs, guns and drugs from housing that HUD helps fund.

Federal agents are working with housing authorities to rid developments of residents who violate their leases. Working undercover, they are setting up "buy and bust" operations, using electronic surveillance to track midlevel cocaine and heroine distributors and conducting raids to

arrest violent criminals, fugitives and drug traffickers. By relocating residents who are willing to testify against criminals, we have helped prosecutors secure convictions for homicides that previously were unsolvable.

In Dallas, crack dealers operating out of vacant public housing units victimized residents with gang-related violence. HUD's inspector general — working with the Dallas police and the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms — arrested 58 people for drug and gang-related crimes in public housing developments throughout the city.

More than 100 HUD agents, working on 129 task forces throughout the United States, are achieving impressive results. Since we created Operation Safe Home, the task forces have made more than 6,800 arrests, confiscated more than 550 weapons and seized roughly \$1 million in cash and nearly \$3 million worth of drugs.

With more funding and additional support at the local level, Operation Safe Home can continue to turn back the crime tide. Yet law enforcement agencies, however successful, aren't enough. The long-term solution is to change the conditions — and the culture — within the most troubled public housing developments:

- *First, we need to make a major shift architecturally. No longer can we build immense towers to the sky and essentially warehouse people. New developments must be smaller and more respectful of the people who live there.*

- *Second, we need to put human services directly into the developments. We need greater coordination among federal agencies on the social service*



Margaret Scott

side of the equation. We need to empower residents, encouraging security patrols to deal with drugs, gangs and guns. And we need youth, training and child care programs that give people something to say "yes" to — activities that give people a stake in their communities and help reduce crime.

- *Third, and perhaps most important, we need to change the incentives that govern public housing by striking a balance between rights and responsibilities. We need to change the rules so that unemployed residents who find work aren't penalized by a dramatic hike in their rent. But public housing authorities also should be allowed to reject applicants with criminal records. And while we should reward exemplary residents by giving them more housing choices, we should adopt a "one strike, you're out" eviction policy for those who break the rules.*

People who want to lift themselves out of public housing shouldn't be held back by criminals who threaten their safety or by a system that discourages self-reliance. As a nation, we will be a lot safer when public housing is transformed into what it once was: a platform from which people can build a better life instead of a haven for drug traffickers and gang leaders who prey on residents.

Henry G. Cisneros is the secretary of housing and urban development.

SAN FRANCISCO'S NEIGHBORHOOD NEWSPAPER

THE INDEPENDENT

CITYWIDE EDITION

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1996

Federal proposal could make city housing safer

PUBLIC HOUSING

Rules would more effectively deny tenancy to criminals

BY BARBARA HAWKEY

Criminals may have a tougher time doing business in public housing across the country if Congress acts on a recom-

mendation by President Bill Clinton and the nation's top housing official to crack down on violence and drug dealing in the developments.

During his State of the Union address last Tuesday, Clinton called for a "one strike and you're out" policy that would give housing authorities greater authority to evict tenants engaged in illegal activities.

Henry Cisneros, director of the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development, elaborated on the president's

proposal Wednesday.

"The president has challenged us to live up to our responsibilities no matter where we live," Cisneros said. "We firmly believe that scarce public resources should not be wasted on those who don't respect the law. If an individual engages in illegal behavior in public and assisted housing, they will be kicked out. Violent behavior will not be tolerated."

Among Cisneros' recommendations:

- Tighten standards and implement a stringent screening process for acceptance

into public housing.

- Strengthen rules calling for the eviction of tenants involved in criminal activity.
- Give housing authorities access to the National Crime Information Center to assist in applicant screening, lease enforcement, and eviction.
- Expand "Operation Safe Home," a federal policing program to deter crime in the developments.

The "one strike" legislation currently before Congress would strengthen the housing agency's ability to screen and

evict criminals, including those using or selling drugs.

San Francisco Housing Authority executive director Shirley Thornton praised the plan, saying, "I have been suggesting this type of activity for the past eight months. This policy change by HUD is the direction we have taken here."

According to Housing Authority spokesman Ron Soneshine, about 30 public housing residents have been served with eviction notices for alleged criminal activity since last July.

BOSTON GLOBE JAN 28 1995

HENRY G. CISNEROS

Taking back public housing

In his State of the Union address, President Clinton challenged the nation to take back our streets from the gangs and drug dealers who threaten our children. Nowhere is that effort needed more than in and around the nation's public and assisted housing developments — often ground zero for gang violence and drug trafficking in the United States.

If the nation is serious about reducing violent crime, we must begin here. In some cities, murder rates are three times higher in public housing than they are for those cities as a whole. Even in the nation's capital, the majority of violent crime occurs within six blocks of HUD-assisted housing. Many of these crimes are committed by outsiders, by thugs who target these developments because they believe there is a lower risk of being arrested and convicted. By hitting gangs where they do business, by focusing on the epicenters of the crisis, we can do much to reduce the violent crime and the fear it spawns.

The violence that plagues public housing residents — the majority of whom are women, children and senior citizens — is not random. In many cases, there is an organized gang presence that cannot be wiped out without coordinated undercover operations by the nation's various law enforcement agencies.

Recognizing this reality, HUD is spearheading a new federal initiative called Operation Safe Home to give residents new allies: HUD, FBI, DEA and ATF agents, the Secret Service, US marshals and US attorneys. By combining the capabilities of federal agencies with state and local law enforcement, we are pooling existing resources to remove gangs, guns and drugs from housing that HUD helps fund. Federal agents work with housing authorities to rid developments of residents who violate their leases. Working undercover, they set up "buy and bust" operations, use electronic surveillance to track mid-level cocaine and heroin distributors and conduct raids to arrest violent criminals, fugitives and drug traffickers. By relocating residents who are willing to testify against these criminals, we have helped prosecutors secure convictions for homicides that were previously unsolvable, restoring order to developments that were previously ungovernable.

In the Mission Hill development in Boston, residents had to carry baseball bats to escort their children to school. Street gangs terrorized the tenants, defaced and destroyed residential buildings and converted playgrounds into open-air drug markets. HUD's inspector general — working with the Boston Housing Police, Boston's Municipal Police, as well as the DEA, the ATF and the Housing Authority — arrested 120 people in a 24-

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NEWS EXPRESS

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A Forum of Opinion & Ideas

THE PLAIN DEALER - MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1996

Just one strikeout

U.S. housing secretary wants to help
take back the streets

By Henry G. Cisneros

In his State of the Union address, President Bill Clinton challenged the nation to take back our streets from the gangs and drug dealers that threaten children. Nowhere is that effort needed more than in and around the nation's public and assisted housing developments — often ground zero for gang violence and drug trafficking in the United States.

If the nation is serious about reducing violent crime, we must begin here. In some cities, murder rates are three times higher in public housing than they are for those cities as a whole. Even in the nation's capital, the majority of violent crime occurs within six blocks of HUD-assisted housing.

Many of these crimes are committed by outsiders, by thugs who target these developments because they believe there is a lower risk of being arrested and convicted. By hitting gangs where they do business, by focusing on the epicenters of the crisis, we can do much to reduce the violent crime — and the fear it spawns — that threatens all of us.

The violence that plagues public housing residents — the majority of whom are women, children and senior citizens — is not random. In many cases, there is an organized gang presence that cannot be wiped out without coordinated undercover operations by the nation's law-enforcement agencies.

Recognizing this reality, the Department of Housing and Urban Development is spearheading a new federal initiative called Operation Safe Home to give residents new allies: HUD FBI, DEA and ATF agents, the Secret Service, U.S. marshals and U.S. attorneys. By combining the capabilities of federal agencies with state and local law enforcement, we are pooling existing re-

sources to remove gangs, guns and drugs from housing that HUD helps fund.

Federal agents work with housing authorities to rid developments of residents who violate their leases. Working undercover, they set up "buy and bust" operations, use electronic surveillance to track mid-level cocaine and heroin distributors and conduct raids to arrest violent criminals, fugitives and drug traffickers. By relocating residents who are willing to testify against these criminals, we have helped prosecutors secure convictions for homicides that were previously unsolvable, restoring order to developments that previously were ungovernable.

In Cleveland, through the use of computers, outstanding felony arrest warrants were matched against public and assisted housing residents and lists of others receiving government-funded benefits. Out of 11,000 outstanding warrants, 138 people were targeted as wanted felons living in public housing. Of those targeted, 28 were arrested in a cooperative effort by HUD's inspector general, the Cuyahoga Housing Police Department, the County Sheriff's Office, and the Ohio State Auditor's Office.

Search and arrest warrants were executed simultaneously in Lima, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich., for members of a gang believed to be responsible for drug trafficking at Lima public housing and at least 10 drive-by shootings, assaults and three murders.

More than 100 HUD agents, working on 129 task forces throughout the United States, are achieving impressive results. Since we created Operation Safe Home, these task forces have made more than 6,800 arrests, confiscated more than 350 weapons and seized roughly \$1 million in cash and nearly \$3 million worth of drugs. With more funding and additional support at the local level, Operation Safe Home can continue to turn back the tide.

Yet, law-enforcement strategies, however successful, are not enough. The long-term solution to the crime problem in these places rests in changing the conditions — and the culture — within the most troubled public housing developments.

First, we need to make a major shift architecturally. No longer can we build immense towers to the sky and essentially warehouse the people who live inside. New developments must be smaller scale and more respectful of the people who live there. By using physical space more intelligently, we can also improve safety and security.

Second, we need to integrate human services directly into the developments. We need greater coordination among federal agencies on the social service side of the equation. We need to empower residents, encouraging security patrols to deal with drugs, gangs and guns; we need youth, training and child-care programs that give people something to say "yes" to — activities that give people a stake in their communities and help reduce crime.

Third, and perhaps most importantly, we need to change the incentives that govern public housing by striking a balance between rights and responsibilities. We need to change the rules so that unemployed residents who find work are not penalized by a dramatic hike in their rent.

While public-housing authorities need more power to reward and attract working families, they should be allowed to reject applicants with criminal records. While we should reward exemplary residents by giving them more housing choices, we should adopt a "one strike and you're out" eviction policy for those who break the rules. People who want to lift themselves out of public housing should not be held back by criminals who threaten their safety, or by a system that discourages self-reliance.

As a nation, we will be a lot safer when public housing is transformed into what it once was: a platform from which people can build a better life, instead of a haven for drug traffickers and gang leaders who prey on residents, and whose threat to the rest of society grows greater the longer it is ignored.

Cisneros is secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

hour period, excising the main criminal element from the area. A year after the raid, calls to police had declined by more than 50 percent, with emergency calls to 911 declining by more than 72 percent.

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Henry G. Cisneros is the US secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

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NewsExpress

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ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS, Jan. 25, 1996 p. 1B
(Best Copy Available)

Education secretary lauds state's public school choice

■ Riley announces extra federal aid for charter schools

DEBRA O'CONNOR STAFF WRITER

As Minnesota legislators launch into a debate about the merits of private school choice, Minnesota was in the national spotlight Wednesday as a pioneer in public school choice.

U.S. Education Secretary **Richard Riley** visited North Minneapolis, where children with severe reading difficulties are making unusually good progress at New Visions Charter School. The school is one of 17 created in the five years since Minnesota became the first of 30 states to pass charter school legislation.

Riley used the school visit to expand on the boost President Clinton gave public school choice in his State of the Union address Tuesday

night.

Riley emphasized a federal commitment to these small schools within the public system that are started and run by teachers, parents and community members.

"The president is pleased with where we have gone in education ... emphasizing grassroots efforts just like this," Riley said. "It's very important to make our public schools exciting, with options out there for people."

In September, the federal government announced it would channel \$1.5 million over three years to Minnesota for new and existing charter schools. Riley announced Wednesday that Minnesota has been granted \$5.88 million in the federal Goals 2000 money, along with



VOICES

"The president is pleased with where we have gone in education ... emphasizing grassroots efforts just like this."

—Richard Riley
U.S. education
secretary

last year's Goals 2000 grant of \$1.88 million. Some of that money is being used to permit New Visions to replicate its model in schools in Eden Prairie, Newport and northeast Minneapolis.

New Visions specializes in students who have trouble learning to read in the traditional way. The idea is that overall success in school, and therefore in life, hinges on being able to read well.

"You're condemned to poverty if you can't read," said Principal Bob DeBoer.

Many of the school's students do exercises aimed at encouraging development in visual and physical maturity, which prepares students to learn to read. DeBoer said the typical student is one who has been achieving only a half-year in reading skill for every year in the classroom. But New Visions' 180 first-through eighth-grade students are gaining an average of one year and five months per year.

Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge, DFL-New Hope, an author of Minnesota's charter school legislation, maintained that when education's goals are innovation, accountability and inclusiveness, charter schools accomplish them better than private schools. Minnesota's charter schools also provide

healthy competition, she said. "They stimulate the entire public school system."

The Clinton administration opposes private school choice, such as the school voucher proposal Gov. Arne Carlson is making to legislators. That plan would allow parents to use public money to pay private school tuition.

Riley called voucher plans "a bad idea and harmful to the public schools."

Expanding and publicizing public school choice will satisfy parents' need for options for their children, Reichgott Junge said. She plans to introduce a bill today that will send more money to charter schools. For example, students in a district with an operating levy would take along that money plus the statewide education formula amount.

The proposal also would get rid of the current 60-school cap and lift the limit of three schools that can be sponsored by post-secondary institutions.

Because Minnesota has led the country in charter schools, the eyes of the nation will be on the state's continuing efforts, Reichgott Junge said.

"In the national debate, charter schools have been positioned as the best public school choice alternative to private school vouchers, and that debate is going on in many states around the country," she said.

Reich Seeks Improved Training

By Virginia Baldwin Hick
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

The diminutive but forceful cabinet officer examined the machined part closely. "What is this for? How is it made? What do you do? How did you learn that?"

He questioned the technicians working at half a dozen behemoth computerized machines on the shop floor and listened intently to the answers, as cameras and reporters clustered around.

U.S. Labor Secretary Robert Reich was in town Wednesday to spread his belief in the urgency of better worker training, and to echo President Bill Clinton's theme from Tuesday's State of the Union speech.

"We're not able to have big government solve our problems," Reich said. "Private-sector companies will have to take more initiative."

Reich met with industrial leaders and reporters at Midwest Manufacturing Technology Corp., Mid.Tec for short, in Sunset Hills. Mid.Tec is a not-for-profit organization of precision manufacturers. It offers members a chance to use and train on up-to-date, expensive computer-



Post-Dispatch

Labor Secretary Robert Reich holds helicopter parts that Venki Palamand has machined on equipment in the background, at Midwest Manufacturing Technology. Palamand's employer, Martak Machine Co., rents the equipment but may end up buying the machinery.

ized equipment. It was opened with an \$8.5 million federal loan and equipment donated by the manufacturers. It is working to become self-sufficient.

Mid.Tec is a good example, Reich said, of how "the government primes the pump and management, entrepreneurs and workers work together" to make a pro-

gram work.

Employers who upgrade machinery without upgrading human capital find themselves "left with just a piece of metal," he said.

Upgrading either equipment or employees is expensive and can be risky for

See REICH, Page 7

Reich

From page one

small and medium-sized operations.

It's a vicious circle, said Venki Palamand, plant manager of Martak Machine Co. in Breckenridge Hills. "If you don't have the machinery, you can't get the work. If you don't have the work, you can't afford the machinery."

Mid-Tec breaks that circle, Palamand said. For \$25 an hour unassisted, or \$60 an hour with a technician training one-on-one, his company can rent the latest, most expensive CNC — computerized numerical control — equipment. "Now we can show a contractor what we can do," he said.

Some companies get a big contract and then buy their own CNC equipment. Others, like family-owned

Martak, continue to rely on Mid-Tec for the most expensive machines. Martak recently completed a contract to make helicopter replacement parts for the Army.

Said Reich, "As I travel, small and medium-sized businesses say they would love to have the training and machinery they need to be competitive, but they feel they can't afford it. This is a model for the country."

Reich repeated his often-stated belief that the way to improve workers' standard of living is to upgrade training. He said Clinton wants to issue vouchers to adults for job skills training, tax credits to parents or students for college tuition, and tax incentives to companies that invest in training.

Reich also said that the the minimum wage, currently \$4.35, is at a 40-year low in real terms. He said he hopes to see support in Congress for Clinton's proposed 90-cent increase.

Shalala: Government must shrink, provide

By SHIRIN PARSAVAND
Gazette Reporter

SCHENECTADY—The federal government must get smaller, but still provide opportunities that bridge the gaps between the rich and poor, U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala said Wednesday.

During a session at Union College with about 500 students, faculty, and others, Shalala talked about President Clinton's State of the Union address and the 1996 presidential campaign.

She said federal services ranging from student loans to welfare are part of the government's mission of providing "basic opportunity."

"Is the kind of opportunity you have going to be determined by what state you happen to be born in, and what family you happen to be born into?" she said. "Government still has a role, but it may be more limited. It's how limited, and for what, for whom, that we fight this election over."

Shalala echoed one of Clinton's main themes Tuesday night, when he

Health secretary speaks at Union

pronounced "the era of big government is over," but argued the country could not leave its citizens to " fend for themselves."

Students questioned Shalala over a wide range of worries, including the cost of welfare, the quality of schools and a lack of decent jobs.

Despite Clinton's upbeat pronouncements Tuesday about unemployment and inflation rates, one student said many of the new jobs the president mentioned are part-time jobs.

"I, as a college student, do not want to have to take a key to a fast food restaurant that serves cheap sandwiches. I want a job that I can have a key to an office," the student told Shalala.

Shalala responded with a story about her two cousins' experiences as IBM employees who became contract workers, losing their pensions and health care and taking pay cuts of \$14,000 per year each.

"Under our statistics they look like they're employed, but their jobs were

restructured," she said. She said the way to boost the economy and create more jobs is to make sure the government spends no more than necessary and invests in education and in science and technology research.

Although Shalala said the welfare system needs reform, she argued that Republican plans for block grants to the states would make it harder to respond to economic changes.

"Block grants protect the poorest of the poor, who are currently getting help. Entitlements protect working people, who may be one paycheck short of disaster," she said.

She said the administration tried to do too much too soon, when it failed to get through Congress its plans to overhaul the nation's health care system and provide coverage for the uninsured.

"We're going to now do it in increments. We bit off more than we can chew," she said.

Shalala left the podium to roam the aisles as she took questions in the college's recently restored centerpiece, the 117-year-old Nott Memorial, where some audience members peered down from the railings of the second- and third-floor galleries.

Union President Roger Hull, who knew Shalala when both were college administrators in Wisconsin, said he asked her to come to Union at a White House dinner last fall. He gave her a small glass box with an image of the

Nott, joking that government limits on contributions prevented a larger gift.

Shalala told the audience she spent the State of the Union address in the White House as the "designated hitter," the one Cabinet member who must stay away in case anything happens to the Capitol.

She acknowledged the address was in part an attempt to "get ready for the campaign," as well as to assert the president's leadership role and urge an end to the budget impasse.

Shalala said she hadn't talked to the president about who among the other presidential candidates he'd rather run against.

"Our belief is every single candidate is going to be tough, because when you're the incumbent it's always a tougher race, because you run on your record. And your record is a series of compromises to run the government," she said.

When asked her advice for students considering a career in public service, Shalala quipped: "Think about medical school."

But more seriously, she responded that bright young people should consider government careers despite cutbacks.

"It may be the most exciting time to be in public service, because we're changing ideas about the relationship between government and the private sector, between the federal government and the states," she said.

Union sophomore Akinwunmi Sawyer, an economics major, said he



AIMEE K. WILES
Gazette Photographer
U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala answers a question at Union College on Wednesday.

liked that Shalala emphasized the role of families in solving the country's problems, while also talking about the need for compassion and services such as health care.

But sophomore Keith Altman, also an economics major, said he's worried that the Clinton administration's stress on family responsibility ignores reality.

"Instead of telling us parents should be doing this and avoiding that, the fact is (some) families aren't educated, aren't staying together for the children, and a lot of 'should've's' aren't being done," he said.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1996

THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER

Interior chief counters GOP

Babbitt sets Carolinas visit to tout environmental successes

Associated Press

LAKE WYLIE — Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt will make two stops in North Carolina today in his continuing series of trips outside Washington to tout the successes of environmental legislation.

The secretary will go bass fishing with local anglers and wildlife officials at Lake Wylie on the N.C. and S.C. border.

Later he will meet in Durham with Duke University scientists who developed an important drug from the bark of a tree on the endangered species list.

Babbitt's two-day trip to North Carolina and Georgia will be the 10th in eight months for the former Arizona governor to fight what he calls a GOP attack on the environment.

Babbitt cites efforts by Republicans to weaken the Clean Water Act, rewrite the Endangered Species Act and lift some logging restrictions.

"The message is, the Clean Water Act is working. Our waters are getting better and the fishing also is getting better everywhere in this country," he said.

Babbitt will use the fishing trip to praise the Clean Water Act and its effect on improving fisheries.

Joining him on the fishing trip will be leaders of the N.C. Bass Federation, a Lake Wylie bait-and-tackle shop owner and an official with the N.C. Wildlife Commission.



Babbitt

From Charlotte, Babbitt will travel to the Duke University Medical Center to meet with researchers who discovered Taxol, an anti-cancer medication developed from bark of the endangered Pacific yew tree.

That discovery demonstrates that the Endangered Species Act is "protecting a medical chest full of undiscovered treatments for all kinds of diseases," Babbitt said.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved Taxol to treat ovarian cancer in 1992, and physicians also have used it to treat other cancer forms, especially breast cancer.

"I think the main point is that we should be careful with endangered species," Monroe Wall, one of the two scientists who discovered the drug. "I personally like what he's doing, and so do most scientists."

Some Republican members of Congress have said that Babbitt had exaggerated medical payoffs of the Endangered Species Act.

Dr. Philip Rosoff, head of Duke's blood disease and children's cancer treatments, said many medicines in his field originate from nature.

"Many of the drugs that have been isolated from natural resources have proven to be vital in treatment of cancer in children and adults," Rosoff said.

On Thursday, Babbitt plans to visit Fort Stewart, Ga., one of several military bases whose old-growth pine forests are being used to relocate colonies of the red-cockaded woodpeckers discovered on private timberlands.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410-0001

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COMMENTS: State of the Union clips. => also include
the Toledo coverage on Wednesday's event (just got
it today).

Shalala brings Clinton's message to Union

Health and Human Services secretary stresses bipartisanship during campus visit

By RICK KARLIN
Staff writer

SCHENECTADY — Walking briskly across a rain-soaked Union College campus, U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala was barely on schedule for her 4 p.m. flight back to Washington. She had just spoken with a group of students in the school's ornate Nott Memorial building and had lingered to discuss current affairs with a handful of people.

After a few minutes of nervous nudging by her aides, Shalala headed for the dark blue sedan waiting to whisk her back to Albany Airport.

"They stayed," Shalala, 54, said with a quick shrug. "They kept asking questions. It could have gone on for hours."

The fact that students hung out

afterward was a good sign," she added.

Shalala brought President Bill Clinton's call for bipartisan cooperation to Union College on Wednesday, as part of a White House effort to build upon Tuesday's State of the Union address. During the five-hour visit, Shalala repeatedly stressed the need for compromise and cooperation between the Clinton Administration and Republican-controlled Congress.

The underlying theme of Clinton's speech, she said, was, "Let's find common ground. This country can not be ruled by partisanship."

She repeated this mantra time and again — with students, college officials, and while telephoning editorial writers at newspapers in Florida and Arizona, offering to answer any questions about Clinton's speech to the nation Tuesday night.

For Clinton Cabinet officials, the day after a State of the Union address is a time for what a Shalala press aide described as "amplification" of the President's message.

"By tradition, we get on an airplane and go," Shalala said of how Cabinet officials fan out across the nation following the annual address.

On Wednesday, Labor Secretary Robert Reich was in St. Louis while Education Secretary Richard Riley went to Minneapolis, according to a Shalala aide. Other staffers worked the phones from the White House.

While Shalala stressed that her Schenectady visit was not a campaign trip, party politics inevitably cropped up during an interview with the *Times Union* and during talks with Union students.

Shalala did little to conceal the fact that battles between Clinton and congressional Republicans have affected the operations of her \$332 billion, 60,000-employee agency, which oversees health, welfare, and food and drug safety issues.

"I think what we have found was that it's hard to govern with this level of partisanship," Shalala said during the drive to Union College.

For instance, any plans to look at potential appointees for the post of U.S. Surgeon General have been put on the back burner now that Republican lawmakers are trying to eliminate the office from the budget. "I've been filling the role of Surgeon General," she said of the post which has been vacant since Joycelyn Elders left under pressure over a year ago.

Throughout the day — during phone calls and before students — Shalala echoed Clinton's theme of compromise. And she stressed her belief that Clinton doesn't fit labels like liberal or conservative. "He is in the center. He was born in the center. He thinks in the center," she said of Clinton during a talk with political science students.

Union students, who prepared for the event by watching Clinton's speech, were well aware of the fierce partisanship gripping Washington.

"He's scared of the freshman Republicans," David Pinkowitz, 18, freshman from Newton, Mass., said of the President.

"Clinton is trying to move to the right," added Angelo Pezzuto, 19, freshman from Rotterdam and self-described "hard-core Republican."

Students were enthusiastic about meeting Shalala, added political science professor Terry Weiner. "They want to be in the same room with people who make decisions," he said. Shalala came to Schenectady thanks to a chance encounter last year with Union College President Roger Hull and his wife, Ann Dyson, a pediatrician. The couple was at a White House dinner honoring children's hospitals. Hull was the head of Bel College in Wisconsin at the same time Shalala was chancellor of the University of Wisconsin.

During the dinner, Hull and his son asked Shalala if she'd come to Union and she said yes. This was actually Shalala's second trip to New York in less than a year. Last May she spoke at her alma mater, Syracuse University, and then met privately with Gov. George Pataki to discuss the governor's plans to slow the growth of Medicaid.

As Health and Human Services Secretary, Shalala is responsible for the federal portion of this vast program. "I warned him about cuts that were too deep," Shalala said of what she told Pataki. She described Pataki as receptive, unlike her description of freshman congressional Republicans dealing with Clinton.

Sheltering Shalala



Times Union/STEVE JACOBS

Union College President Roger Hull escorts U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala around the Union campus, where Shalala spoke Wednesday. Story on B-4.

Budget woes hurt EPA, director says

By Sharon Mooney
Post staff reporter

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Carol Browner said today that budget cuts, disagreements with the Republican congressional leadership and government shutdowns have set the EPA back months in carrying out its job.

Everything from an expanded "right-to-know" chemical list, which informs communities what substances are in their air, to Superfund inspections of toxic waste sites has been delayed, she said.

"We even have 250,000 pieces of unopened mail," Ms. Browner told the editorial board of The Cincinnati Post today. "The environmental cop is not on the beat."

Ms. Browner was one of a host of administration officials who fanned out over the country today to add details to points made by President Clinton Tuesday night in his State of the Union address.

She followed the theme outlined by the president, who complained that "lobbyists for polluters" have

been allowed to write loopholes into bills and weaken laws dealing with health and safety.

Ms. Browner acknowledged that the EPA, in the past, has been "very hard, very heavy-handed" in issuing environmental orders and regulations without considering the wishes of the community.

"I don't disagree with the idea that the system must change," Ms. Browner said. "We are changing. We are moving toward more cooperation with the states. We are bringing the community into the process."

But she said these changes, among other things, are being hampered by a Congress many of whose members think the environmental job is finished and who are using budget cuts to eliminate programs they couldn't eliminate directly.

"My sense is the public is not ready to say the job is done," Ms. Browner said. "If Congress continues on its present path, I think it could be a very important issue in the election."

While in Cincinnati, Ms. Browner will speak and visit the Andrew W. Breidenbach Environmental Research Center, near the University of Cincinnati on Martin Luther King Drive.



Carol Browner

THE CINCINNATI POST

1/24/96

'Environmental cop no longer on beat'

BY BEN L. KAUFMAN
The Cincinnati Enquirer

Twice a day for months, Carol M. Browner, administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, has taped budget crisis updates for a toll-free hot line.

While they didn't like the message, employees loved her effort, calling tens of thousands of times.

Wednesday, Ms. Browner came to Cincinnati to cheer the troops and push President Clinton's environmental agenda.

She was welcomed with enthusiastic applause at an all-hands meeting at EPA's research center in Corryville.

Ms. Browner said she expected a short-term solution to keep EPA open until at least March 1, and the final budget probably would be less brutal than the 35

percent reduction now in force.

EPA has about 450 employees in the Cincinnati area, plus about 550 contractors.

It has about 50 vacancies because Ms. Browner imposed a staff hiring/promotion freeze in July before the bruising budget battle began.

Had President Clinton not rejected the GOP's first EPA budget, she would have had to cut 3,000 to 5,000 people from the agency's 18,000 employees.

Because employees are EPA's "most valuable resource," Ms. Browner said, she convinced Mr. Clinton to veto it. She praised their stick-to-it attitude.

Earlier, in an interview, Ms. Browner said "the level of uncertainty ... is absolutely incredible" after six months without a budget.

At best, Republicans will force EPA to cut grants and enforcement, she said, as result of "a lot of special deals for special interests."

As a result, "the environmental cop is no longer on the beat."

Clearing up hazardous wastes will be slowed, Ohio EPA said on Wednesday since 13 percent of its Superfund money comes from USEPA, as does 50 percent of its funds for tracking new hazardous and toxic wastes.

Overall, about 20 percent of Ohio EPA's budget comes from USEPA.

In Southwest Ohio, however, remediation work at two Superfund sites — Pristine in Reading and Skinner landfill in Butler County — won't be affected since companies that used them are paying.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

1/25/96

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 24, 1996 • USA TODAY

P-4

Clinton focuses on crime, jobs, family, schools

President Clinton Tuesday issued seven challenges in his State of the Union address:

► **Families:** Urged TV industry to cut down violence in programming. Asked Congress for "V" chip allowing parents to block TV programs. Urged tobacco companies not to promote smoking among children.

► **Economic security:** Renewed call for a GI Bill for Workers — \$2,600 voucher for college tuition. Urged raising the minimum wage to \$5.15. Called again for tax credit for working families with children. Urged protections for pensions.

► **Education:** Urged new national effort to connect all schools to the Information Superhighway. Challenged states to raise education standards and allow creation of charter schools, formed by parents.

Also, called for \$1,000 merit scholarships to the top 5% of high school students. Urged expansion of College Work Study program from 700,000 students to 1 million. Renewed call for a tax deduction of \$10,000 per year for college tuition.

► **World leadership:** Called for ratification of START II nuclear arms treaty, the comprehensive nuclear test ban and adoption of an international chemical weapons ban.

► **Crime and drugs:** Announced a concerted federal effort against gangs. Urged "one strike and you're out" provision for public housing residents involved in drugs and violent crime. Named Gen. Barry McCaffrey director of National Drug Control Policy.

► **Environment:** Urged tougher standards, but more flexibility in meeting them. Urged business to aid in cleaning up urban blight.

► **Government:** Urged campaign finance reform. Requested a line-item veto. Banned government contracts with businesses hiring illegal aliens.

USA Today, January 24, 1996, P. 4

\$125M plan: Merit scholars

By Dennis Kelly
USA TODAY

Reviews are mixed on President Clinton's proposal to offer \$1,000 merit scholarships for students finishing in the top 5% of their high school class.

The idea would mark "a significant departure" for federal financial aid, says David Merkwitz, spokesman for the American Council on Education, representing more than 1,000 colleges and universities. The vast majority of past aid has been based on financial need.

A recent USA TODAY/CNN/Gallup Poll shows education was the public's top issue, and paying for college ranked high with 43% of voters.

But Clinton's proposal to give merit scholarships to 128,000 students would cost \$128 million a year. This year's budget-cutting Congress may be reluctant to go along, however popular the idea of more college aid.

And some higher education officials worry that new "merit" money might take away money from other need-based aid programs.

"I am not opposed to merit," says Henry Ponder, president of Flak University, a small, historically black college in Nashville. "I am opposed to taking money now in short supply and making it even further in short supply."

Marshall Smith, undersecretary of Education, says if funded, the proposal would not take money from other need-based programs.



NEWS RELEASE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

1801 North Moore Street Arlington, Virginia 22209 (703) 528-0700

January 23, 1996
For immediate release

For further information, contact:
Gary Marx, AASA, (O) 703-875-0737
(H) 703-938-3445

IN STATE OF THE UNION, CLINTON "CAME OUT FIGHTING FOR KIDS," AASA'S PAUL HOUSTON REMARKED

"Bill Clinton took the gloves off tonight and came out fighting for kids and education," said Paul Houston, executive director of the 16,000-member American Association of School Administrators, in commenting on the President's State of the Union address.

"Our state of the union tomorrow depends on the state of our children today," Houston remarked. "The President made clear that, as Americans, we need to confront problems ranging from violence in the streets to the lack of love some children feel in their lives. As school leaders, we can only support that. We've seen the consequences," Houston said.

"We agree that our schools need to be up-to-speed technologically, and they're going to need a lot of help and support to turn out students who are ready to make this country even more competitive internationally," Houston said. "Our schools need federal support to turn the corner. What we spend on education is an investment that pays off," he added.

"I heard the President say between the lines that if we want our kids to have a sound set of values, then a whole lot of American institutions, ranging from the media and government to business people, religious groups, and families need to set an even better example," Houston observed. "A lot of people shouted a big 'amen' when the President said we need to deal with the scourge of violence in our society," he said.

"As we see and hear the politicians duking it out, we need to ask ourselves whether their rhetoric will lead to an even better reality for our kids. If we don't care more about our children and their education today, then they probably won't care much about us tomorrow," Houston said.

JAN-24-1996 10:13 FROM US ED DEPT PUBLIC AFFAIRS TO

KATHRYN KAHLER

P.01

01/23/96 22:26

*** EXPEDITE

002/003

**AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF
TEACHERS**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
555 NEW JERSEY AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20001-2079
703-479-4458
FAX: 202-479-4536**NEW RELEASE**

January 23, 1996

FOR RELEASE: Immediately**CONTACT:** Celia Loom
202/393-6356**Statement by Albert Shanker
President, American Federation of Teachers
on President Clinton's State of the Union Speech**

WASHINGTON -- Responding to President Clinton's State of the Union address tonight, Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, said:

"The President's speech made it clear that his priorities are right and that they are, in fact, working. Virtually everybody wants deficit reduction. But we can do it carefully -- or recklessly. President Clinton has already reduced the deficit by about \$100 billion. And he's done it while carefully preserving crucial national investments, like education. That's no small achievement, but people seem to have lost sight of it.

"The Republican leadership in Congress has pushed reckless budget proposals that will endanger children and families and those who are elderly or ill. The American people don't want deficit reduction at the expense of our most vulnerable citizens.

"A recent CNN/Gallup poll found that education is the public's number one concern, and that people are also worried about crime and the economy. President Clinton's record shows that he has delivered on these issues. He passed Goals 2000, which will help children across America meet world-class education standards. He increased Head Start funding, enacted the Safe Schools Act, reduced the cost of student loans, and helped create millions of new jobs, all while reducing government spending.

- more -

VIA FAX

01-24-96 12:26AM P002 #09

01/23/98 22:25

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2003/10/10

SHANKER/Page 3

"A society reveals its priorities in the way its government spends money. A good budget takes care of current obligations while it invests in the future, and it does not bow to short-term political pressures. We need a budget agreement that reflects our national aspirations, not the imperatives of the 1996 election."

The American Federation of Teachers represents 885,000 teachers, school support staff, higher education faculty and staff, healthcare professionals, and public employees.

VIA FAX

01-24-98 12:28AM P003 #00

R-99X

Raleigh News & Observer 4/23/96

Babbitt to bring environmental message to N.C.

The Interior secretary wants to combat what he views as a radical Republican assault on the environment.

BY JAMES ROSEN
STAFF WRITER

N40
1-23-96

WASHINGTON — For the last year, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt has turned his Cabinet post into a kind of conservation road show, roving the country to tout environmental success stories and protest the Republican anti-regulatory wave in Congress.

Babbitt, one of the most traveled Interior chiefs ever, will visit Durham on Wednesday to pay homage to two Research Triangle Institute scientists who developed an important cancer drug from a threatened evergreen tree in the Pacific Northwest.

Babbitt is scheduled to meet with Monroe Wall and Manuaki Wani, the two scientists, at the Duke University Medical Center, along with Dr. Michael Cowlin, head of the Duke Comprehensive Cancer Center, Dr. Philip Rosoff,

head of Duke's treatment of blood diseases and children's cancer, and Norman Christensen Jr., dean of its School of Environment.

A former Arizona governor and presidential candidate (in 1996), Babbitt has used a novel strategy to combat congressional attempts to weaken environmental laws. Instead of staying in Washington and engaging in debates on Capitol Hill, he's made dozens of visits to places around the country that he thinks show the importance of those laws.

Babbitt reels off examples of what he says are a broad GOP attack on the environment: Efforts "to gut" the Clean Water Act, rewrite the Endangered Species Act, lift logging restrictions, open the Arctic Wildlife Refuge in Alaska and set up a panel to consider closing some national parks.

"It's so radical that in my judgment if the American people understand what's going on, they'll put a stop to it," Babbitt said Monday in an interview.

Before coming to the Triangle, Babbitt will go bass fishing on Lake Wylie near Charlotte to show the robust recovery of the striped bass from the edge of extinction.

At Duke Medical, Babbitt will also meet a young cancer patient who has been successfully treated with taxol, the drug Wall and Wani discovered two decades ago by using bark from the Pacific yew, a slow-growing tree threatened by Northwest loggers.

The Food and Drug Administration approved taxol to treat ovarian cancer in 1992, and physicians have since used it to combat other forms of cancer as well, especially breast cancer. Bristol-Myers Squibb, the Connecticut-based pharmaceutical giant, is its main producer.

"I think the main point is that we should be very careful with endangered species," Wall said of Babbitt's visit. "I personally like what he's doing, and so do most scientists."

Some Republican congressmen say Babbitt and environmentalists have exaggerated the medical payoffs of the Endangered Species Act in order to rally public support.

Rosoff, though, said nature provides the building blocks of many medicines used in cancer treatment, medicines such as vincristine and etoposide.

"Many of the drugs that have been isolat-

ed from natural sources have proven to be vital in treatment of cancer in children and adults," Rosoff said.

A quarter of all prescription medicines are from plant-based materials, Babbitt said, though he acknowledged that the survival of most of those plants is not threatened.

"I wouldn't claim that the majority are endangered species," he said. "The point is that some of them are. The point is that if we see a species disappear, that's an opportunity."

Babbitt said he believes that environmental laws are supported by many Americans partly because of their religious faith.

"Creation is a reflection of divinity, and we have an obligation to protect that creation," Babbitt said.

On previous visits to North Carolina, Babbitt has lauded efforts to protect habitats like the red-cockaded woodpecker at Camp Iona and Fort Bragg. He also uses a frog that protects the woodpecker in the 8 hills region around Fayetteville, called "Hartog" as a national model for aiding a species.

B-4 TIMES UNION

Albany, N.Y., Thursday, January 25, 1996

Shalala brings Clinton's message to Union

Health and Human Services secretary stresses bipartisanship during campus visit

By RICK KARLIN
Staff Writer

SCHENECTADY — Walking briskly across a rain-soaked Union College campus, U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala was barely on schedule for her 4 p.m. flight back to Washington. She had just spoken with a group of students in the school's ornate Nott Memorial building and had lingered to discuss current affairs with a handful of people.

After a few minutes of nervous nudging by her aides, Shalala headed for the dark blue sedan waiting to whisk her back to Albany Airport.

"They stayed," Shalala, 54, said with a quick shrug. "They kept asking questions. It could have gone on for hours."

"The fact that students hung out

afterward was a good sign," she added.

Shalala brought President Bill Clinton's call for bipartisan cooperation to Union College on Wednesday, as part of a White House effort to build upon Tuesday's State of the Union address. During the five-hour visit, Shalala repeatedly stressed the need for compromise and cooperation between the Clinton Administration and Republican-controlled Congress.

The underlying theme of Clinton's speech, she said, was, "Let's find common ground. This country can not be ruled by partisanship."

She repeated this mantra time and again — with students, college officials, and while telephoning editorial writers at newspapers in Florida and Arizona, offering to answer any questions about Clinton's speech to the nation Tuesday night.

For Clinton Cabinet officials, the day after a State of the Union address is a time for what a Shalala press aide described as "amplification" of the President's message.

"By tradition, we get on an airplane and go," Shalala said of how Cabinet officials fan out across the nation following the annual address.

On Wednesday, Labor Secretary Robert Reich was in St. Louis while Education Secretary Richard Riley went to Minneapolis, according to a Shalala aide. Other staffers worked the phones from the White House.

While Shalala stressed that her Schenectady visit was not a campaign trip, party politics inevitably cropped up during an interview with the *Times Union* and during talks with Union students.

Shalala did little to conceal the fact that battles between Clinton and congressional Republicans have affected the operations of her \$332 billion, 60,000-employee agency, which oversees health, welfare, and food and drug safety issues.

"I think what we have found was that it's hard to govern with this level of partisanship," Shalala said during the drive to Union College.

For instance, any plans to look at potential appointees for the post of U.S. Surgeon General have been put on the back burner now that Republican lawmakers are trying to eliminate the office from the budget. "I've been filling the role of Surgeon General," she said of the post which has been vacant since Joycelyn Elders left under pressure over a year ago.

Throughout the day — during phone calls and before students — Shalala echoed Clinton's theme of compromise. And she stressed her belief that Clinton doesn't fit labels like liberal or conservative. "He is in the center. He was born in the center. He thinks in the center," she said of Clinton during a talk with political science students.

Union students, who prepared for the event by watching Clinton's speech, were well aware of the fierce partisanship gripping Washington.

"He's scared of the freshman Republicans," David Pinkowitz, 18, a freshman from Newton, Mass., said of the President.

"Clinton is trying to move to the right," added Angelo Pezzuto, 19, a freshman from Rotterdam and self-described "hard-core Republican."

Students were enthusiastic about meeting Shalala, added political science professor Terry Weiner. "The want to be in the same room with people who make decisions," he said. Shalala came to Schenectady thanks to a chance encounter last year with Union College President Roger Hull and his wife, Ann Dyson, a pediatrician. The couple was at a White House dinner honoring children's hospitals. Hull was the head of Beloit College in Wisconsin at the same time Shalala was chancellor of the University of Wisconsin.

During the dinner, Hull and Dyson asked Shalala if she'd come to Union and she said yes. This was actually Shalala's second trip to New York in less than a year. Last May she spoke at her alma mater, Syracuse University, and then met privately with Gov. George Pataki to discuss the governor's plans to slow the growth of Medicaid.

As Health and Human Services Secretary, Shalala is responsible for the federal portion of this vast program. "I warned him about cuts that were too deep," Shalala said of what she told Pataki. She described Pataki as receptive, unlike her description of freshman congressional Republicans dealing with Clinton.

Sheltering Shalala



Times Union/STEVE JACOBS

Union College President Roger Hull escorts U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala around the Union campus, where Shalala spoke Wednesday. Story on B-4.

Shalala: Government must shrink, provide

By SHIRIN FARSAVAND
Gazette Reporter

SCHENECTADY—The federal government must get smaller, but still provide opportunities that bridge the gaps between the rich and poor, U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala said Wednesday.

During a session at Union College with about 500 students, faculty, and others, Shalala talked about President Clinton's State of the Union address and the 1996 presidential campaign.

She said federal services ranging from student loans to welfare are part of the government's mission of providing "basic opportunity."

"Is the kind of opportunity you have going to be determined by what state you happen to be born in, and what family you happen to be born into?" she said. "Government still has a role, but it may be more limited. It's how limited, and for what, for whom, that we fight this election over."

Shalala echoed one of Clinton's main themes Tuesday night, when he

Health secretary speaks at Union

pronounced "the era of big government is over," but argued the country could not leave its citizens to " fend for themselves."

Students questioned Shalala over a wide range of worries, including the cost of welfare, the quality of schools and a lack of decent jobs.

Despite Clinton's upbeat pronouncements Tuesday about unemployment and inflation rates, one student said many of the new jobs the president mentioned are part-time jobs.

"I, as a college student, do not want to have to take a key to a fast food restaurant that serves cheap sandwiches. I want a job that I can have a key to an office," the student told Shalala.

Shalala responded with a story about her two cousins' experiences as IBM employees who became contract workers, losing their pensions and health care and taking pay cuts of \$14,000 per year each.

"Under our statistics they look like they're employed, but their jobs were

restructured," she said. She said the way to boost the economy and create more jobs is to make sure the government spends no more than necessary and invests in education and in science and technology research.

Although Shalala said the welfare system needs reform, she argued that Republican plans for block grants to the states would make it harder to respond to economic changes.

"Block grants protect the poorest of the poor, who are currently getting help. Entitlements protect working people, who may be one paycheck short of disaster," she said.

She said the administration tried to do too much too soon, when it failed to get through Congress its plans to overhaul the nation's health care system and provide coverage for the uninsured.

"We're going to now do it in increments. We bit off more than we can chew," she said.

Shalala left the podium to room the aisles as she took questions in the college's recently restored centerplace, the 117-year-old Nott Memorial, where some audience members peered down from the railings of the second and third-floor galleries.

Union President Roger Hull, who knew Shalala when both were college administrators in Wisconsin, said he asked her to come to Union at a White House dinner last fall. He gave her a small glass box with an image of the

Nott, joking that government limits on contributions prevented a larger gift.

Shalala told the audience she spent the State of the Union address in the White House as the "designated hitter," the one Cabinet member who must stay away in case anything happens to the Capitol.

She acknowledged the address was in part an attempt to "get ready for the campaign," as well as to assert the president's leadership role and urge an end to the budget impasse.

Shalala said she hadn't talked to the president about who among the other presidential candidates he'd rather run against.

"Our belief is every single candidate is going to be tough, because when you're the incumbent it's always a tougher race, because you run on your record. And your record is a series of compromises to run the government," she said.

When asked her advice for students considering a career in public service, Shalala quipped: "Think about medical school."

But more seriously, she responded that bright young people should consider government careers despite cutbacks.

"It may be the most exciting time to be in public service, because we're changing ideas about the relationship between government and the private sector, between the federal government and the states," she said.

Union sophomore Akinwunmi Sawyerr, an economics major, said he



AMEE K. WILES
Gazette Photographer

U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala answers a question at Union College on Wednesday.

liked that Shalala emphasized the role of families in solving the country's problems, while also talking about the need for compassion and services such as health care.

But sophomore Keith Altman, also an economics major, said he's worried that the Clinton administration's stress on family responsibility ignores reality.

"Instead of telling us parents should be doing this and avoiding that, the fact is [some] families aren't educated, aren't staying together for the children, and a lot of 'should've's' aren't being done," he said.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS, Jan. 25, 1996 p. 1B
(Best Copy Available)

Education secretary lauds state's public school choice

Riley announces extra federal aid for charter schools

DEBRA O'CONNOR STAFF WRITER

As Minnesota legislators launch into a debate about the merits of private school choice, Minnesota was in the national spotlight Wednesday as a pioneer in public school choice.

U.S. Education Secretary Richard Riley visited North Minneapolis, where children with severe reading difficulties are making unusually good progress at New Visions Charter School. The school is one of 17 created in the five years since Minnesota became the first of 30 states to pass charter school legislation.

Riley used the school visit to expand on the boost President Clinton gave public school choice in his State of the Union address Tuesday

night.

Riley emphasized a federal commitment to these small schools within the public system that are started and run by teachers, parents and community members.

"The president is pleased with where we have gone in education ... emphasizing grassroots efforts just like this," Riley said. "It's very important to make our public schools exciting, with options out there for people."

In September, the federal government announced it would channel \$1.5 million over three years to Minnesota for new and existing charter schools. Riley announced Wednesday that Minnesota has been granted \$6.38 million in the federal Goals 2000 money, along with



VOICES

"The president is pleased with where we have gone in education ... emphasizing grassroots efforts just like this."

—Richard Riley
U.S. education
secretary

last year's Goals 2000 grant of \$1.38 million. Some of that money is being used to permit New Visions to replicate its model in schools in Eden Prairie, Newport and northeast Minneapolis.

New Visions specializes in students who have trouble learning to read in the traditional way. The idea is that overall success in school, and therefore in life, hinges on being able to read well.

"You're condemned to poverty if you can't read," said Principal Bob DeBoer.

Many of the school's students do exercises aimed at encouraging development in visual and physical maturity, which prepares students to learn to read. DeBoer said the typical student is one who has been achieving only a half-year in reading skill for every year in the classroom. But New Visions' 180 first-through eighth-grade students are gaining an average of one year and five months per year.

Sen. Ember Reichgott Junge, DFL-New Hope, an author of Minnesota's charter school legislation, maintained that when education's goals are innovation, accountability and inclusiveness, charter schools accomplish them better than private schools. Minnesota's charter schools also provide

healthy competition, she said. "They stimulate the entire public school system."

The Clinton administration opposes private school choice, such as the school voucher proposal Gov. Arne Carlson is making to legislators. That plan would allow parents to use public money to pay private school tuition.

Riley called voucher plans "a bad idea and harmful to the public schools."

Expanding and publicizing public school choice will satisfy parents' need for options for their children, Reichgott Junge said. She plans to introduce a bill today that will send more money to charter schools. For example, students in a district with an operating levy would take along that money plus the statewide education formula amount.

The proposal also would get rid of the current 60-school cap and lift the limit of three schools that can be sponsored by post-secondary institutions.

Because Minnesota has led the country in charter schools, the eyes of the nation will be on the state's continuing efforts, Reichgott Junge said.

"In the national debate, charter schools have been positioned as the best public school choice alternative to private school vouchers, and that debate is going on in many states around the country," she said.

Controlled Substance

Budget cuts come as more kids are using drugs, official says

By Shonda Novak
THELINE REPORTER
JAN 26 1996

New Mexico will lose ground in its drug war if proposed congressional budget cuts are passed, the national drug czar says.

"Drugs are out there and the problem is not going to go away," said Fred Garcia, acting director for the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The office advises President Clinton on drug education, and prevention and treatment policies and programs, among other matters.

"We can't do what we did in Vietnam — declare victory and go home," Garcia said. "This is a war we can win. People need to realize it's going to take a long-term solution."

Garcia was to meet today with New Mexico legislators to brief them on proposed federal budget cuts that affect drug-use prevention, education and treatment programs nationally and locally.

The proposed cuts are coming at the wrong time, Garcia said. That's because drug use among adolescents is on the rise, he said, although he did not have figures available.

Garcia said marijuana — which he said is "three times stronger than it was 20 years

"This is a war we can win. People need to realize it's going to take a long-term solution."

Fred Garcia
Acting director, Office of National Drug Control Policy

ago," — is the drug of choice among teens.

Methamphetamine, commonly called speed, also is increasingly popular, Garcia said, "and we're starting to see an increase in LSD use."

Youths also are sniffing more paint, glue and gasoline, especially in the Southwest, including New Mexico, Garcia said.

"Drug experts say that if we aren't able to stop the upward trend, drug use (among adolescents) will be back at 1979 levels — the peak of the drug epidemic in the U.S.," Garcia said.

In 1979, the nation had an estimated 24 million drug users of all ages, Garcia said. The number of users dropped to 11.7 million by

1994, "evidence that we've made some progress," Garcia said.

However, he said, drug use among adolescents has been increasing since 1991.

And drugs still cost the nation more than \$100 billion a year in health costs, lost productivity, traffic accidents and more.

Garcia said several drug programs in New Mexico would feel the effects of proposed federal budget cuts:

- The \$3.5 million New Mexico public schools receive under a national drug-education and gang-prevention program would be cut to about \$1.5 million or less.

About 98 percent of the nation's school districts participate in the \$486 million program, which faces a proposed 60 percent cut.

- Proposed reductions in community-based drug and alcohol treatment programs would cut off about 1,500 New Mexicans, Garcia said.

New Mexico currently receives \$1.8 million for such programs, he said.

- New Mexico could lose \$1.3 million for four so-called "community partnerships," in which local groups work together to combat drug problems in their areas.

Such programs now operate in Los Alam-

os, Santa Fe, Las Cruces and Española. The programs reach thousands of people, including parents — a crucial link in educating youth about the dangers of drugs, Garcia said.

- The Gallup High-Risk Youth Prevention Program would lose \$300,000. The program helps kids whose parents are drug-abusers learn to cope without chemicals.

Garcia said he is especially concerned about the youth drug problem because he has a 10-year-old daughter, Amanda.

A month ago, Amanda came home and said a classmate had been given a postage-stamp-sized sticker laced with LSD, Garcia said.

A teacher alerted school officials, who notified parents.

Garcia said he's also worried about what he said are the "mixed messages" society sends about drug use. He said drug use is "glamorized" in music, movies and other venues.

Garcia urged people to call their legislators and fight to keep money for drug prevention, education and treatment programs intact.

"The public needs to get excited about the fact that we have this public health and safety problem, and it's getting worse, and that Congress is walking away from it," Garcia said.

LEG COUNCIL

2- 1-96 : 9:22AM

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2- 1-96 : 8:30PM

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OMAHA WORLD-HERALD



FRED GARCIA / THE WORLD-HERALD

NO RESPITE: Acting Drug Czar Fred Garcia said in Omaha Thursday that drug use "is a public health and safety issue that is just getting worse."

1-18-96

Federal Official Criticizes GOP, Lauds PRIDE

BY C. DAVID KOTOK
WORLD-HERALD STAFF WRITER

Acting Drug Czar Fred Garcia scored political points Thursday against Republican efforts to cut money from anti-drug efforts. He did so while in Omaha to honor PRIDE-Omaha's opposition to pop music promoting drugs.

Anti-drug organizations such as PRIDE-Omaha could lose federal funding if the Republican budget cuts are enacted, Garcia said in an interview before the awards ceremony at Mayor

Please turn to Page 1A, Col. 1

GOP Bashed, PRIDE Lauded

Continued from Page 13

Deub's office.

House and Senate GOP proposals would reduce funding to drug-treatment programs by 50 percent and to community prevention programs by 70 percent, Garcia said. The Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program, which partly finances the DARE program in the schools, faces a 50-percent reduction, he said.

"My own view is that the 104th Congress is just cutting with a chainsaw," Garcia said.

"We have to realize that here is a public health and safety issue that is just getting worse," Garcia said.

Drug use in the United States has been relatively flat at half the rate of 1979 through 1983 when 24 million Americans were using drugs, Garcia said. But drug use among young people from preteens through college age has been increasing since 1991, Garcia said.

Marijuana use is a mounting problem among youths, he said.

PRIDE-Omaha has been at the forefront of combating songs that promote marijuana. The group was among the first to call attention to the compilation

of pro-marijuana songs, including one from the popular former Omaha group 311, on the "Hempilation" compact disc.

Songs on the CD include such titles as "I Want to Get High" and "Champagne and Reefer."

Susie Dugan of PRIDE-Omaha said the organization was among the first in the nation to notify the public about the contents of "Hempilation," a CD that didn't have a parental advisory. The fact sheet produced by the organization about the CD became a national model.

"Marijuana is not by any means a harmless drug," Garcia said.

Of marijuana users, 60 percent go on to use other drugs, he said. "It interferes with the short- and long-term memory," he said.

Ms. Dugan said Omaha-area school officials tell her that they see increased marijuana use as a significant reason for school dropouts.

Garcia, the 43-year-old former director of the Colorado drug prevention and treatment programs, was named acting director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy last Saturday by President Clinton. A search continues for a permanent director.

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Partial budget possible, adviser says

BY CHARLOTTE W. CRAIG
Free Press Business Writer

Americans may have to be satisfied with a partial federal budget this year, according to National Economic Adviser Laura Tyson. That would mean cuts in some programs and more argument about others.

Tyson said Thursday the Clinton administration is willing to resolve its budget battle with Congress by signing off on spending cuts already agreed to by Democrats and Republicans, leaving areas of disagreement for debate.

She told a Cobo Hall meeting of the Women's Economic Club of Detroit there seems to be growing acceptance of the partial-budget notion. Indeed, news services on Thursday quoted House Speaker Newt Gingrich saying Republicans now might go for a "down payment" of up to \$100 billion in spending cuts.

Tyson said President Bill Clinton and Congress already have agreed on \$700 billion in cuts over the next seven years.

In a speech that largely reiterated the president's State of the Union message — and during her follow-up news conference — she added these points:

- She expects the economy in 1996 to grow at a rate of 2.3 to 2.5 percent. If that prediction holds true, and inflation remains under control, it is "unlikely" that the Federal Reserve will raise interest rates.

- Various flat-tax proposals now being floated by members of Congress and presidential candidates are "full of problems" unfair to working people.

Tyson said one proposal — for a 17-percent flat income tax — would "bust the budget" by costing the Treasury \$138 billion a year. "But if you

move the rate up to 22 or 23 percent, where it would be deficit-neutral ... that would constitute a tax hike for 70 percent of Americans today, who pay 15 percent or less," she said.

Another flat-tax proposal, Tyson said, would tax income from work but not interest or dividends. Because working Americans pay most of their taxes on their paychecks, she said such a proposal would be unfair to them.

- The administration's main objection to proposed Republican reductions in future Medicare and Medicaid budgets is that the spending caps would force Medicare to reduce its costs faster than the private health-care industry is reducing its costs. That, she said, would impose second-class care on Medicare and Medicaid recipients.

- Tyson repeatedly said she is confident Congress will extend the debt limit to keep the government from default.

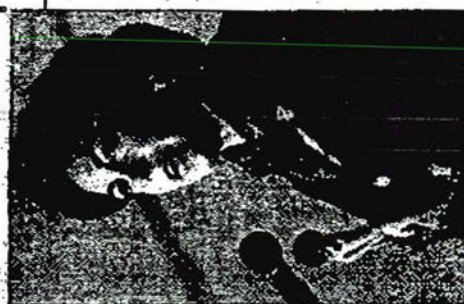
LAURA D'ANDREA TYSON

Job: National Economic Adviser and chair of the National Economic Council, appointed by President Bill Clinton Feb. 21, 1995.

PERSONAL: Born June 28, 1947, in Bayonne, N.J.. Earned a bachelor's degree from Smith College in 1969 and a PhD in economics in 1974 from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

FAMILY: Married to Hollywood screenwriter Erik Tarloff. They have one son, Elliot, 12.

CAREER: Before her appointment, Tyson served as 16th chair of the White House Council of Economic Advisers and a member of the president's cabinet since 1993. On leave from the University of California-Berkeley, where she is professor of economics and business administration.



LITTLE BUDGET DEALS

The big budget deal Washington's waiting for might not happen this year — but some little deals might, said National Economic Adviser Laura Tyson. Tyson, who spoke Thursday to the Women's Economic Club of Detroit, also criticized the flat-tax proposals floating around D.C.: They're unfair to working people, she said.

For more, see Page 2E.

Detroit Free Press
1/26/96



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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

January 24, 1996

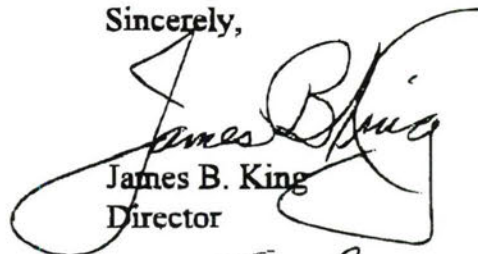
Dear Editor:

I hope you will find the enclosed op-ed article of interest.

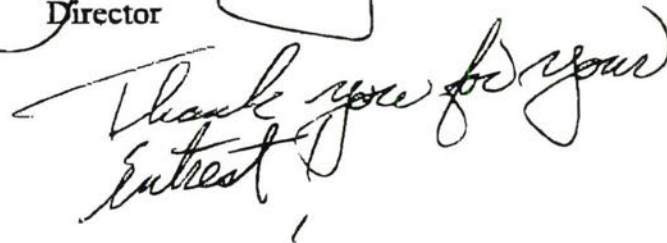
It provides background on the President's dramatic announcement that the federal workforce has fallen below two million for the first time in 30 years.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call me on 202-606-1800.

Sincerely,


James B. King
Director

Enclosure


Thank you for your
Interest!



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

FEDERAL WORKFORCE FALLS BELOW TWO MILLION

By James B. King, Director
U.S. Office of Personnel Management

As President Clinton declared in his State of the Union Message, the era of big government is over. We have dramatic proof of that in the fact that the federal government's total, on-board civilian workforce has fallen below two million for the first time since May of 1966. The U.S. Office of Personnel Management's monthly figures show that the federal workforce dropped to 1,984,170 in October, a decline of 204,530 since President Clinton took office in January of 1993.

This breakthrough was achieved in October because of nearly three years of tough management by a President who promised America a government that works better and costs less, and has kept that promise. The President promised American taxpayers a government that gives us more value for our money -- with fewer workers, fewer layers of management, fewer programs, and more businesslike management. Not only has he kept that promise, but our progress is well ahead of schedule.

President Clinton's policies have reversed thirty years of growth. From 1960 until 1965, the size of the federal workforce increased from 1,814,766 to 1,891,580. Then, in 1966, it rose above two million, to 2,035,515. May of 1966 was the last month -- until now -- that the civilian workforce was below two million.

The total, on-board workforce includes not only full-time permanent federal workers, but temporary, part-time and seasonal workers. It does not include the now-privatized Post Office or the women and men of the armed services.

In 1981, when President Reagan took office, the workforce averaged 2,180,837. Mr. Reagan often spoke of the need for a smaller federal government, but when he left office in 1989 the workforce had grown to 2,222,933.



NEWS

The United States Conference of Mayors

1620 Eye Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20006
Phone (202) 293-7330 • Fax (202) 293-2352

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Prepared remarks by Seattle Mayor Norm Rice
Opening Press Conference
Winter Meeting, U.S. Conference of Mayors
January 24, 1996

Good afternoon. I am Norm Rice, Mayor of Seattle and President of the United States Conference of Mayors. Today, we convene our Winter Meeting with about 200 mayors from across this nation.

We are gathering in the nation's capitol during a crucial time in our nation's history. America truly is at a crossroads.

As Mayors, we are Democrats, Republicans and Independents. But we know how to put our party labels aside and work together on behalf of all our citizens.

Mayors are on the front-lines of change. We are closest to the people. So we're here to tell Washington DC that the bickering and blaming is NOT playing well on Main Street.

Government shutdowns and stop-gap, underfunded continuing resolutions are **unacceptable**. They have caused great harm and confusion in local communities, devalued our federal workers, and further damaged public confidence in America's future.

It's time for Congress and the federal government to rise above partisan politics and get on with the nation's business. We cannot afford to stay mired in political wrangling and paralysis.

As Mayors, we do not look to the federal government to solve all our problems. Regardless of what happens here in Washington, D.C., most of the solutions to this nation's challenges will be found at home, in America's cities and towns.

2

But we will insist that the federal government remain a partner -- we insist that the federal government recognize the national interest in healthy citizens and healthy communities.

Over the next two days, we will continue to work to shape this debate.

We will talk about our shared values and goals that link our unique communities together in one nation.

We will push for revamping fragmented federal programs into comprehensive solutions to problems like job training, economic development, and human services.

We will support efforts like welfare reform, that insist on individual initiative and self-reliance, but we will not support proposals that push more than one million children into poverty.

We are willing to do more with less federal money, but we will insist on greater local flexibility and fewer unfunded mandates.

We will insist on a federal partnership that focuses on performance, not prescriptive rules.

We will support tax reform, but only targeted tax incentives to promote private sector job training, job creation, environmental cleanup, and other public benefits.

We support decentralizing many federal programs, but it's not enough to just pass responsibility to 50 state bureaucracies. We need to push the resources and responsibility to the local level, where there is true innovation and true accountability.

We agree with leaders from both political parties that the old way of doing business is over. We ask them to look to the examples we have set in thousands of communities across this nation:

- Crime reduction through community policing;
- Job creation through partnerships with the private sector;
- Transforming polluted brownfields into thriving industrial developments;

- Focusing on schools and community to stem youth violence and increase academic performance

Local governments have demonstrated that these goals are attainable. Our goal this week is to show our national leaders that creative solutions and innovative approaches do exist.

While we are disturbed by the partisan warfare we see here in Washington, we are pleased that many of our ideas are starting to take root.

We are pleased, for example, that President Clinton expressed his support for tax incentives and brownfields legislation in his State of the Union address last night. We are pleased that the President expressed such strong support for true welfare reform -- not just punitive measures, but job training and other pathways for welfare recipients to become self-sufficient.

Our schedule over the next several days demonstrates our bipartisan approach to problem-solving, and the real-world issues we are grappling with at the local level.

- * On Thursday, we will be meeting with President Clinton in the White House;
- * We will hear from Jack Kemp about tax reform;
- * We will meet with a variety of Cabinet secretaries and lawmakers from Capitol Hill;
- * We will meet with EPA Administrator Carol Browner and Congressional leaders to discuss our ongoing efforts to clean up and redevelop brownfields;
- * And the Sports Franchise Relocation Task Force which I recently appointed will report on their discussions on this growing problem of teams moving from city to city.

In closing, I want to reiterate that this is a critical time for our nation, and for our cities.

It is important that Mayors are gathering here in our nation's capital at this time, to work together on issues of mutual concern. And I hope that our national

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leaders are listening, because we represent the concerns and ideas of millions and millions of Americans.

NEWS FROM

MARY BOYLE*Cuyahoga County Commissioner*

CONTACT: 216-321-2887
Christine Patronik-Holder
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 23, 1996

BOYLE Praises President's Commitment to Balanced Budget in State of the Union Address

CLEVELAND --- Mary Boyle, president of the Cuyahoga Board of County Commissioner's, tonight praised President Clinton's commitment to a balanced budget in his State of the Union address.

"I like that he said he will stand firm and continue to deliver on his promise to reduce the federal deficit," Boyle said. "It is the number one problem facing this nation today.

"Clinton has proven that he knows how to hang tough and get the job done. He has reduced the deficit every year he has been in office. The deficit is now half of what it was when he took office three years ago. That's the kind of leadership and commitment we need to keep moving in the right direction.

"With President Clinton in the White House we will achieve a balanced budget in seven years without endangering our parents, our children or our future. That's what this country needs and that's what Bill Clinton can deliver. And that will help create more jobs in Cleveland, Cuyahoga County and throughout the State of Ohio. I like what I heard."

###

Paid for by The Committee for Mary Boyle, Warren Goldenberg, Treasurer, 1285 Inglewood Dr., Cleveland, Ohio 44121

Clinton praises Louisville crime fight

1/25/96

From
Mayor Abramson

Continued from Page One

danger of repeal because insurance companies have raised their rates.

In a meeting with the editorial board of The Courier-Journal, Clinton said he might get enough Republican votes to raise the minimum wage, and he is considering other health-care proposals, which he may make part of his re-election platform, "depending on the progress we make on it."

"I'm going to be driven by the substance of this," he said. "It will be something that will have a chance of getting passed and make a difference in people's lives."

Residents of the Park-DuValle neighborhood told Clinton that their lives are safer because of the community-oriented policing program that the city greatly expanded with money from the crime bill.

"I see the Clinton bill, the crime bill, as a way of empowering ourselves," Carolyn Moco-Luton, past president of the board that oversees the local program, told Clinton under the glare of network television lights at the police station.

"If it would work here, it would work anywhere, because we had a high rate of crime and we didn't have many citizens' involvement at the time, as far as block watches and those types of things," she told the president. "I think it's improved a great deal."

Still, two blocks from the police station, a teenager was fatally wounded and another was injured in a drive-by shooting Sunday. And rampant crime in the area is a big reason the federal government is putting up \$31 million to raise and replace the neighborhood's big housing projects.

But Clinton seemed impressed by what he heard during the round-table discussion with citizens, police and Mayor Jerry Abramson. He told them, "I take my hat off to you, and I've been very moved by what I've heard today, and I must say I've been very encouraged."

He said he had never heard of one aspect of the program, classes for citizens to learn how the police do their work, and he endorsed it.

When the crime bill passed, Republicans were in the minority in Congress but still managed to cut the amount Clinton wanted for crime-prevention programs. The GOP is now in the majority, and Clinton told the editorial board that he is trying to make arguments for such programs that will appeal to them.

For example, he said at the police station that areas of high crime and unemployment are "the No. 1 potential market for the rest of the American economy," because national unemployment is low and reducing crime would help attract businesses and jobs to such neighborhoods.

"We've really underrepresented the economic impact of this," he said.

The crime bill passed only after a bruising battle that helped derail Clinton's cherished health-care reforms and helped lead to the Republicans' takeover of Congress and the historically Democratic congressional seats in Western Kentucky.

Clinton's prospects likewise looked bleak in Kentucky until last fall, when he won the public-relations battle of the impasse over the federal budget and Democrat Paul Patton won the governorship in what had been expected to be a Republican year.

Louisville was a key to the elections of both Clinton and Patton, but the president still encountered some protesters on Preston Highway outside Male. Some carried signs objecting to Clinton's support of abortion rights and criticizing his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

But inside the packed Male auditorium, there were no dissonant voices, and the crowd applauded frequently — even at his mere mention of the State of the Union speech.

Alluding to his conversation yesterday with House Speaker Newt Gingrich about a way to defuse the deadlock over the federal budget, Clinton said both parties are to blame for the deficit, and he asked for the crowd's prayers and support.

Though the budget took up relatively little time in his speech at Male, Clinton spent more time on it than he did in the State of the Union address, and it was the subject that came to the mind of Woodford Porter Sr., of Louisville when he was asked about yesterday's speech.

"They gotta get together," Porter said of Clinton and the Republicans. "They can't just screw up the whole country. I don't like blackmail, though," which Democrats say the GOP is doing.

At the editorial board meeting, Clinton stuck by his plan to have the Food and Drug Administration regulate nicotine as a drug — a plan hotly opposed by people involved with tobacco, the state's top crop.

"I'm going to stay with the position I have and hope the people of Kentucky understand it," Clinton said, stressing the need to control the marketing of tobacco products to keep children from smoking.

Clinton acknowledged that if the effort succeeds, "the market for cigarettes would eventually dry up," and he said the federal government should "bend over backwards" to help tobacco growers.

"I wish I had a better answer for your tobacco farmers," he said as he left, "but there's not an easy answer."

at Male speechless

By BEVERLY BARTLETT
Staff Writer

President Clinton was the one speaking to 1,400 people.

But a lot of other people at Louisville Male High School's auditorium lost their voices yesterday.

Cammie Kramer, a 17-year-old senior at Male, had quietly rehearsed what she would say to the president if he stopped, as she hoped, and acknowledged the poem she had written for him four years ago.

But when Clinton actually came up and hugged her and pulled the poem out of his pocket, Cammie forgot all about how she was going to say he was doing a good job. "I forgot how to talk," she said.

In fact, she said, the only words she uttered were when Clinton asked her what she was going to do after she graduated. She said, "Vote for you." He asked her again, and she mentioned college plans.

Then there was Kyle Crews, an 11-year-old who got a front row seat through family connections and got a friendly jostle from the president — who told him he liked Kyle's red hair.

"I was so nervous I just said 'Hi, Mr. President,'" Kyle reported later. "I got cold when I'm nervous, and I was freezing."

In the school's gym, another 1,000 people who could not get into the auditorium flocked to Clinton when he stopped by to greet them. "They were crying when they were shaking his hand," said Brandy Johnson, a 14-year-old freshman at Male who was in the gym. She didn't cry. But then she didn't shake his hand — Clinton turned before he got to her. She was frankly disappointed.

But no one seemed disappointed in Clinton's speech. He mostly repeated themes from Tuesday night's State of the Union address — especially focusing on crime. But at one point he took on the role of a high school teacher as he explained the history of the federal budget deficit to the audience, which included students, school administrators, politicians and community members who picked up free tickets at police stations Monday.

He talked about the positive role a deficit can play in times of war or recession. He talked about the recent appearance of a permanent deficit. He talked about the need to correct it.

He made it about as interesting as any politician makes the subject. But Clinton couldn't have made any point with 8-year-old Charlene Chiswick, who had said just before the speech that "the one thing I don't like about Clinton is he is always talking about balancing some budget."

She gets bored with such discussions but nevertheless reports having been a fan of his since she was 4, when her preschool class discussed the 1992 presidential election.

Before Clinton arrived in the auditorium the crowd of 1,400 fell to a hush. "You could hear people fidgeting," said Carey Owen, a 17-year-old senior.

But they immediately exploded into a standing ovation when he entered. Louisville police Officer Stephen Kelsey introduced the president as "the man under the divine guidance of the almighty God, who will lead us into the next century."

Much of the president's speech was a call for people to take on greater responsibility for their communities and neighborhoods. Not only was that necessary as government becomes smaller, Clinton said, but it also makes more sense. The federal government doesn't know local communities well enough to help them.

"We don't know the difference between one neighborhood and the other," he said.

He praised Kelsey and Carolyn Mack-Luton, a retired General Electric employee who works as a volunteer block watch organizer and is a founding member of the 4th District police station's community-oriented policing advisory board.

And Clinton called for each person to do his or her part — by joining neighborhood watch programs and

11:28AM MAYORS OFFICE



President Clinton applauded in thanks as he turned toward seated police officers yesterday at Male High School. He paused during his speech after making a comment about the positive efforts of police and community working together.



A crowd of 1,400 people from Louisville and elsewhere around the state gathered in Male's auditorium to hear the president speak.

Then he started working the crowd — which included people from out in the state, as well as Louisville — shaking hands and giving some temporary laryngitis.

Clydeen Thompson, a Metro Parks employee who had stood in line at a police station for her ticket, said her heart was still fluttering several minutes after meeting Clinton.

"I shook his hand. I rubbed his back," she said. "I'm so thrilled."

She said she told him, "Congratulations and four more years."

Roger Crews, the father of the red-headed boy, said he was more inclined to vote for a second four years than he had been before the speech. He still has a while to make up his mind, but in the moment after Clinton had left the auditorium, Crews had only good things to say about the president.

Clinton gave "an uplifting speech,"



President Clinton hugged Louisville police Officer Stephen Kelsey Male High School yesterday after Kelsey introduced the president "the man under the divine guidance of the almighty God, who will lead us into the next century." Below, Clinton reached into the crowd to shake hands after speaking at Male.



STAFF PHOTO BY JAMES M.

P. 4/7

1/25/96

Fr!
Mayor
Abramson

1/25/96

Clinton lauds crime fight



STAFF PHOTO BY KARY ANN LYONS

After visiting Louisville's 4th District police station, President Clinton greeted children from nearby Kennedy Elementary School. Hundreds of well-wishers shouted, "Four more years" and "Bill, you're our man." But at Male High, Clinton's next stop, a few dozen protesters gathered, too.

Community police program showcased in Louisville visit

By AL CROSS
Political Writer

The day after he declared the era of big government over, President Clinton came to Kentucky preaching a communitarian ethic for tackling the nation's problems — especially crime.

He found receptive audiences at a western Louisville police station and Male High School as he tested themes of his re-election campaign — which has targeted Kentucky as a must-win state.

The president and Attorney General Janet Reno visited the high-crime 4th Police District for a round-table discussion that touted his 1994 crime bill's community-policing program, in which citizens and police work together against crime on a neighborhood level.

"Law enforcement is not the only place where we need to do this," Clinton told the group. "To go back and organize people on a community basis is a very important thing in this country. ... That's why so many organizations and so many government programs fail."

Later, at Male High, he said, "We now know that a lot of our most profound problems may need the government to act as a partner, but can't be solved by the government. We can't drive the crime rate down unless people in their local communities are working at it."

Clinton's speech at Male was in many respects a digest of the nationally televised State of the Union address he had given the night before, but he added emphasis on crime prevention.

"We will never be able to jail our

way out of this crisis," he told the adoring crowd. "We cannot solve the crime problem by making prison guards the fastest-growing job category in America."

More generally, he said at all his stops, crime must be made "the exception rather than the rule."

On other topics, Clinton repeated his call for a higher minimum wage and his endorsement of a bipartisan health-care bill that would make reforms much more modest than those he pushed unsuccessfully in 1994.

"You ought to be able to not lose your insurance if you change jobs and not be cut off just because somebody in your family gets sick," he said. Similar reforms are already being attempted in Kentucky but are in

See CLINTON
Page 9, col. 8, this section



A VISIT FROM THE PRESIDENT

INSIDE

■ A student who can turn words into poetry could hardly speak when Clinton stopped to talk with her. **A9**

■ Louisville TV stations performed a public service by showing the president's meeting at a police station. **A9**

■ Excerpts from Clinton's speech. **Forum**

Informal give-and-take forged emotional bond

By MICHAEL QUINLAN
Staff Writer

Fourth-grader Jacob Berghaus jostled through his classmates from Kennedy Elementary yesterday, finally getting close enough to tell Bill Clinton, "You're a great president."

Clinton, who spent 20 minutes in the sputtering snow and icy wind outside a Louisville police station mingling with the children, thanked 9-year-old Jacob and then

"He shook both my hands," the rosy-cheeked Jacob shouted repeatedly as Clinton pulled away in his limousine. "Can you believe it? I'm never going to wash them."

Police and the dozen community leaders, who moments earlier had taken part in a round-table discussion with Clinton, were only slightly less excited. All said the meeting far exceeded expectations by becoming an informal give-and-take, not unlike one between neighbors.

"We're accustomed to that type of exchange around here, and I think he just fit right in with it," said Peggy Dawson, a block watch captain who had a seat at the table. "There were no cutoff points. Nobody making speeches. Just people talking out solutions."

The discussion — which focused on the city's community-oriented policing, or COP, programs — was so informal that Mayor Jerry Abramson thought nothing of good-naturedly

giggling Clinton for leaving Louisville off the federal list of empowerment zones — communities that got \$100 million development grants.

"Everybody makes mistakes," Abramson said before thanking Clinton for a later \$31 million grant to help rebuild the Carter and Lang public housing complexes.

Clinton laughed so hard that he

See INFORMAL
Page 3, col. 1, this section

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By JONAH
Los Angeles

WASH: shift of leaders 'ready to in return ment' a scaled-back House Ge., also economy recession ented tax The debt limit

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By LAURE
Associate

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Forum

1/24/96

SPEECH SHOWS CLINTON CONFIDENCE

BY R.W. APPLE JR.

The writer is with The New York Times.

WASHINGTON — President Clinton gave a front-runner's speech last night, the speech of a candidate confident he is ahead.

In a State of the Union message that proposed an agenda not only for this year but also for the second term that Clinton hopes to win in November, he dwelt only briefly on the protracted struggle over the budget. He sounded almost as if the fight was over. In his prepared text, he told Congress and the nation, "I am convinced we will balance the budget and make permanent deficits yesterday's legacy."

Then he hurried on to the future, setting out a series of challenges that he said the nation faced in what he termed this "age of possibility."

That future, the president said again and again, using various metaphors and examples, could only be achieved by teamwork between Republicans and Democrats, between federal and state and local governments, between government and the private sector. He set himself against "division, discrimination and rancor" and argued that "self-reliance and teamwork are not opposing virtues."

Clinton has spent the last year facing a hostile Congress. But unlike many of his predecessors, notably Harry Truman, who found themselves in a similar situation, he chose not to lambaste the Republicans. Instead, he took the high road, referring only obliquely to his differences with the House and Senate.

The president left it to his chief of staff, Leon Panetta, to put that point in robust language. The Republicans, Panetta suggested at a pre-speech briefing, wanted to take the country back to the law of the jungle, "the survival of the fittest."

Like all presidents, Clinton is keen to appear "presidential," meaning dignified and above the fray. He will no doubt maintain that posture as long as he can. Should he fall behind, of course, he will come down from the mountain and talk tough.

But for now, he praised the Repub-

licans for "the energy and determination they have brought" to the task of balancing the budget. And the Democratic president acknowledged not once but twice the central tenet of the Republican "revolution" led by House Speaker Newt Gingrich. He said "the era of big government is over" — an era that was initiated by a Democrat, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and extended for six decades by other Democrats in the White House and on Capitol Hill.

When he spoke on Capitol Hill a year ago, Clinton looked to many like a one-term president. He looks a lot stronger now. The Republicans' standing in the polls has drooped and

and a restoration of family values.

He is constrained not only by budgetary considerations but also by the need to set himself apart from the Republicans as well as from big-government Democrats. It is a relatively narrow ideological patch to plow, even when his public standing is strong.

Thus he voiced his agreement with Congress on the need for welfare reform to create a system that supports rather than undermines "the values of family and work." But he put a Democratic twist on the subject by insisting upon adequate child support "so that mothers can go to work without worrying."

On other subjects as well, Clinton sought to picture himself as a reasonable man who shared many of the Republicans' goals but thought their means too harsh. He made no accusations, but championed Medicare and Medicaid while conceding that they had become too costly.

"We can save more," he said in a typically balanced passage, "but we cannot abandon our fundamental obligations to the people who need Medicare and Medicaid. America cannot become stronger if they become weaker."

At times there was almost a "me too" quality to the speech. Gov. Pete Wilson of California and Pat Buchanan, the conservative columnist who is seeking the Republican presidential nomination for a second time, have crusaded against illegal immigration. Clinton echoed them and announced he would sign an executive order to deny federal contracts to companies that hire illegal immigrants.

In a sense, the president is trying to position himself during the partial dismantling of the welfare state as liberal Republicans tried to position themselves during the decades when it was being built. We will give you government programs, they said, but we will run them more efficiently. I will cut back big government, he is saying, but with more compassion.

Not the easiest case to make, but in recent months most Americans have found it persuasive.

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He is constrained by the need to set himself apart from Republicans and from big government Democrats. It is a narrow ideological patch to plow.

his has risen.

Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, has run a tepid campaign, and his Republican rivals have done even worse. Only the Whitewater affair, in which Hillary Rodham Clinton was subpoenaed last week, deeply shadows her husband's electoral prospects.

The economy, almost always the surest index to a president's re-election chances, is healthy, with the lowest combined rate of unemployment and inflation in 27 years — though, as Clinton said, "too many Americans are working harder to get ahead in search of greater security."

So the president had every right to feel more confident.

And yet he proposed few bold new initiatives, repeating his calls of a year ago for urgent assaults on crime

Student does homework for Clinton's visit today

By BEVERLY BARTLETT, Staff Writer

Jamie Zeller turned 18 this month. He will soon vote for the first time. So he figures he needs to start following politics more closely, and he decided he ought to watch his first complete State of the Union address last night.

Not that he hasn't seen parts of it before. "It's kind of hard not to when they take up every station," he said. "You have to find something on cable."

But this time Jamie, a senior at Male High School, had good reason not to avoid the speech. Not only can he vote now; not only is listening to the speech a government class assignment; not only is he desperately interested in the future of student loans and grants as he prepares to attend Western Kentucky University next fall; but this year the speech comes on the eve of an important event as his school: President Clinton will speak at his school today.

"I wanted to prepare myself for what he's going to talk about," Jamie said as he got ready to switch channels from a Chicago Bulls game to NBC last night.

His No. 1 interest was education. He got about what he expected — no concrete answers about

what was to come, just a general idea of Clinton's level of support.

"It'll come to the surface sooner or later," he said.

Generally, Jamie didn't seem overwhelmed. He looked at his watch a few times. At one point, he said, "Gosh, why do they clap so much? He can't finish a sentence."

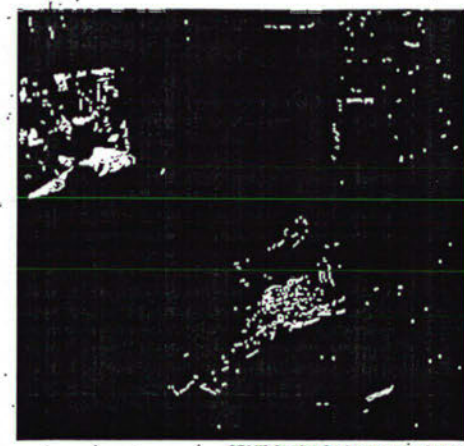
His mother, Becky, says he's always been more interested in ESPN than C-SPAN. When a news report about the attack on the Branch Davidian complex near Waco mentioned the role the Texas Rangers were playing, "Jamie thought they were going to send in the baseball team."

As for political teams, Jamie is more on the Democratic side: "Yeah, I would think so, yeah."

That sounds like Republicans may be able to sway him. But they didn't last night as he was watching. He saw House Speaker Newt Gingrich sitting stolidly without applauding when Clinton called for an end to federal shutdowns.

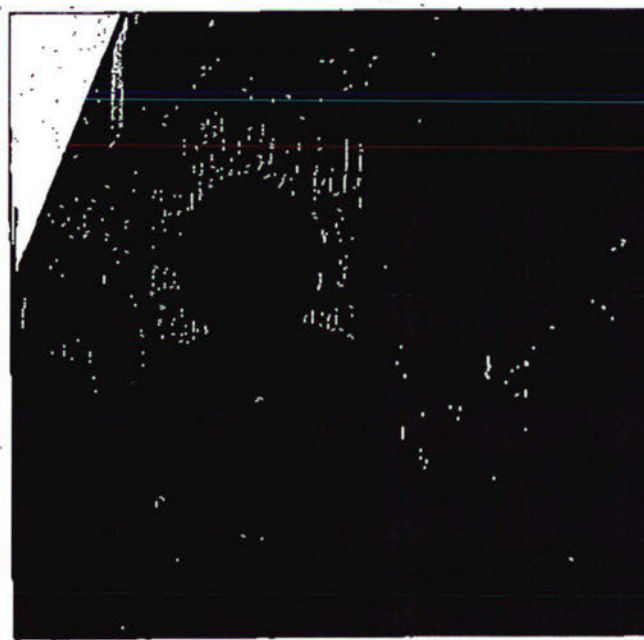
"The Republicans don't like what he's saying," Jamie said. "I think it just shows, in my opinion, how immature Congress is. I don't see why they can't work together."

Is he going to vote for Clinton?
"If I had to vote right now, I would."



STAFF PHOTO BY MARY ANN LYONS
Jamie Zeller watched himself on TV yesterday. He was among the Male High students interviewed about the president's visit.

Proud of president's visit



STAFF PHOTO BY JAMES H. WALLACE
President Clinton's visit to a struggling neighborhood in western Louisville "gives (people) something to be proud of," said Allahia Green outside a market at 32nd and Young streets (Story, B1). While the neighborhood prepared, so did the school he will visit (Story, A7).

Clinton's trip reflects state's election value

By AL CROSS
Political Writer

If one trip can stand as the beginning of President Clinton's re-election campaign, it is his visit today to Louisville.

Clinton comes the day after his State of the Union address to focus on an issue Democrats think they have taken away from Republicans — crime.

And he comes to a state that may be even more important to his re-election than it was to his election in 1992, and where Democrats last fall reversed the Republican landslide of 1994.

"It's a must-win state," said Clinton consultant James Carville. "When's the last time a Democrat won and didn't carry Kentucky?"

The answer: In 1960, when John Kennedy squeaked by Richard Nixon nationally. That's the only time a Democrat has won the presidency but has lost in Kentucky since the Republican Party was founded in 1854.

Clinton moved Kentucky up on his target list when Democrat Paul Patton won the governorship in November. In large measure on national issues, said Terry McBrayer, then state Democratic chairman and now the



A VISIT FROM THE PRESIDENT

state party's national committeeman. "That election had far greater national impact than I had ever envisioned," he said.

Carville said, "Kentucky's moved into kind of the forefront of those 20 states that a Democrat has to carry if they're going to win the presidency." Also, he said, Kentucky stops will mean news coverage for Clinton in

WILL MOTORCADE SNARL TRAFFIC?

President Clinton plans to spend nearly six hours in Louisville this afternoon, beginning when Air Force One lands at Louisville International Airport about 1:10 p.m.

But his visit isn't expected to disrupt travelers in any major way.

The president's plane will taxi to the tarmac of the Air National Guard base, freeing up runways for regular traffic almost immediately after it lands, said Rande Swann, spokeswoman for the Regional Airport Authority.

Secret Service rules forbid disclosing what roads will be blocked.

But any roadblocks will be put up just ahead of the motorcade and taken down immediately after it passes, city spokeswoman Mary Russell said.

"Any disruption is not going to be major," she said.

Clinton will leave the airport for the 4th District police substation at 34th Street and Bohne Avenue about 1:25 p.m. He will participate for about an hour in a round-table discussion about community-oriented policing. Officers in that program work closely with the communities that make up their beats.

The president will arrive at Male High School for a speech scheduled to begin about 3:15 p.m.

Afterward, Clinton will meet with The Courier-Journal's editorial board. He's scheduled to leave on Air Force One at 6:56 p.m.

Three local TV stations plan extensive coverage of Clinton's visit. WAVE and WHAS will broadcast live from the moment he arrives to the moment he leaves, their news directors said. WLKY will cover most of his stops but will show "The Young and the Restless" after Clinton's speech.

WDRB will cover the visit during its regular newscasts only.

The following is an edited transcript of a four-day discussion between President Clinton and members of the Center for the Fourth Edition Board on Wednesday. The conversation -- which covered topics including the environment, mining and education -- occurred following Mr. Clinton's speech at Louisville's White House School.

Q. Well, no trip to Kentucky would be complete without some discussion of tobacco.

A. I thought you'd never ask. It took you three minutes. Go ahead.

Q. Obviously that's an issue of concern, from an economic perspective and as a special issue. And you touched on it very briefly last evening (in the State of the Union address). And I wondered what you might say that would be compelling to the people of Kentucky in terms of following your lead, especially considering the involvement of the FDA and the issue of whether ... nicotine would be a drug. I think there's great concern about that.

A. Well, let me deal with -- first of all, I think there is almost unanimous support for the proposition that we ought to do everything we reasonably can to steer young people away from smoking, and it is alarming that smoking is going up among juveniles again, even though it's clearly illegal [for them to buy cigarettes] everywhere.

Just a few days ago, I approved -- had final sign-off on the Synar resolution (which) ... basically implements a law that be sponsored which requires states to demonstrate that they're enforcing their own anti-teen smoking laws ... or suffer financial consequences as a result. And I think there's broad support for that.

The specific recommendations of the FDA in terms of policy that they put out for comment, as well as the whole question of their jurisdiction, based on whether it's a drug or not. There may be differences around the edges of those recommendations, but I think most people would support the proposition that cigarette sales ought to be face to face; that you ought not have vending machines anywhere where kids can use them, that you ought to have -- and you ought to discourage advertising directed at kids or that has a disproportional impact on kids. Young people are twice as likely to use the three most advertised brands ... as adult smokers. So I think that's appropriate.

I think, as I understand it, one of the things the tobacco farmers and the producers have worried about -- cigarette producers have worried about -- they think, well, if the FDA declares it a drug, then it's kids today and what else tomorrow. It's that whole slippery slope argument. At least for our part, I think we've been pretty clear on that.

Even Dr. Kessler, the FDA administrator, has said publicly that he would willingly give up jurisdiction over cigarettes if the Congress would enact the recommendations that he put forward in the statute. I think it's fair to say they didn't just rush whole hog into this. And, you know, they took extra time for comments. They've gotten more comments on this proposed regulation than anything they've ever done.

And so all I can say is, I think we have to -- we're going to implement the Synar regulation. I think we should go forward here. And in terms of whether the FDA should do it or not, I think that's largely a question, from point of view, of whether Congress would enact substantially identical proposals to deal with teen smoking. But we have no intention of trying to go beyond that and get into

some sort of prohibitionist stance or try to bankrupt the tobacco farmers.

But it's just -- it's very difficult, when you know what the numbers are; when you look at how many young people start smoking every day illegally and what the consequences to them are going to be. So I'm going to stay with the position I have, and I hope the people of Kentucky will understand it. But I have not manifested any hostility toward the good people that are growing this tobacco, and we're not trying to put them out of business.

But I think what we're doing is right, and if there's a real sense that -- if the Congress does not want the FDA to do it because they're afraid of the slippery slope, or the regulatory designation as a drug, then they ought to implement the proposed regulations by statute. And as I said, Dr. Kessler himself said at the beginning he would welcome it.

Q. Here we are in the heart of tobacco country. One of our main concerns is that we have 60,000 small farmers. We have always between 800 million and a billion dollars of our economy dependent upon tobacco. When you look at all the multiple attacks on smoking right now, what might happen to the small farmers who really are in danger?

A. Well, first of all it was partly out of, not partly, almost a 100 percent a concern for them, that back in 1993 I worked with Senator Ford to try to --

pared with most other crops. This is what -- and I'm not sure it can't be done some day for those who want to get out or maybe get into some other use of their land. But it would be a very difficult thing to do. I don't pretend that this is not a tough problem.

But to me the answer is, I think that the society -- I think most everybody in this country who's ever had kind of deals with any of these farmers is very sympathetic with them and very -- and respects the dignity and the integrity of the work that they did.

But I think anybody that's ever looked at the facts on tobacco smoking -- that we have to do something on the teen-agers. So I think the fair thing to do is to try to reverse the trend. Now, it's going up. Now, they have no worries at all, because smoking is going up among teen-agers. The fair thing to do is to try to reverse the trend, start it back down again, and essentially see what happens.

I would oppose any attempt, as I said, to impose some sort of prohibition to declare cigarettes illegal or anything like that. But I think that -- and I think if we're successful, that is, if we can convince young people to start -- not to start smoking, then, you know, in some period of years from now, 20 years down the road or something, 15 years down the road, we'll have a -- some decisions to make and we'll have some obligations to those folks.

Meanwhile, making modest changes, like we did on the imports it enabled them to maintain more or less constant income even if we shrink the market some.

I wish there -- I wish there were a nice easy answer to this. This is not an easy question. I know a lot about agriculture, because -- I don't say a lot, but I come from a farming state. I have -- and with a very diversified agricultural base. And it's easy for people to talk about, but it's not particularly easy to do. And in tobacco it's quite hard to do because of the return per acre. And particularly if you look -- even in northern fruits and vegetables, which have enormous return per acre -- you know, you can't -- it's a different sort of deal. Not easy.

The little town I was born in, black people more than the white people, but the white people were poor than the black people. I have seen a lifetime of quality of life and opportunity in this country. In my lifetime, I mean, nobody's ever told me, "You're poor." President of the year 2000, I don't think unless it comes up through military or something, or something, or something, or something, or something.

to make sure that we had a requirement of greater domestic content in American tobacco products because the farmers were also having a hard time with imports. So therefore I am not opposed to that. If we dramatically, dramatically lower the number of children who were starting to smoke every year, the evidence is that if you don't start smoking by the time you're 19 or 20, you tend not to smoke -- or if you do, you do just a little bit every great now and then. And so obviously over time, over a long period of time, the market for cigarettes would dry up. But there wouldn't be some sudden lurching putting people out of work.

All I can say is what I believe ought to be done is to try to do everything we can to discourage teen-agers from starting smoking, first. Second, to try to bend over backwards to be sensitive to the concerns of the farmers, who -- many of whom have been doing it for, and their families, for over a century. And that's what we did with the domestic content requirement.

Now, I think, over time, that this is -- it's easy for people -- I've heard a lot of people talk about, well, you could do some sort of economic conversion initiative if it ever became a problem down the road. You might be able to do it, but let's, you know, let's be candid, there's -- the return per acre here is enormous as com-

Q. My question has to do with coal -- another difficult and tricky Kentucky product. Some of us got a little bit nervous here in the largest coal-producing state from the talk about the demise of big government. The Office of Surface Mining and the Mining Safety and Health Administration have already taken some pretty heavy fire in the budget wars. Yet both of these are creations of big government and both have had a huge, positive impact on life in the Appalachian -- in the coal fields in Western Kentucky and Indiana. Even with your environmental goals, is it really plausible to think that these agencies can remain strong and effective in an era of limited government?

A. Well, I hope so. You know, I don't favor -- there's a difference between big government -- you notice I did not say last night the era of strong, effective government is over. But, keep in mind, before the -- that's really what we're fighting about with the Republicans now or debating about over environmental policy and Medicare policy and Medicaid policy. We've reached a point now where we've agreed on enough savings by working real hard with each other, them coming to us, us coming to them, that there are still some quite significant -- the dollar

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From Mayor
Abramson's
Office.

they used to be, but the gap is still significant because to get from our money to theirs or vice versa, you have to change policies.

But I would — I don't want to get off the coal thing, but I want to make — there's a distinction in my mind between having a smaller government, the end of era of big, centralized bureaucracies with prescriptions coming out of Washington, and still maintaining a strong and effective government. And I think we have to be strong and effective in areas of environmental protection and occupational safety and health, and a whole range of things that we need to be aggressively effective on — protecting the borders. ...

So, anyway, I think big government is over. We took the lead. We've taken it down 200,000 based on a budget that was passed with only Democratic votes. I don't want to get in a partisan fight here, but the Democrats were the only votes I had for a budget that is the big-

gest reduction in the size of the federal government in, I think in American history. If you don't count soldiers being laid off after the war.

Q. Being in Louisville, and where you went — the Cotter-Lang neighborhood — one of the things that struck me was the comment from someone in a restaurant in that area who said, President Clinton visits the West End to show he cares for people. Everybody else is trying to shut the world down for us, but not Clinton. And it seems that when a lot of other people don't love you, when nobody else does, black people in this country love you. And they love the Democratic Party. They love you, you as a person. You're Southern, and they feel like you understand them.

A. Thank you.

Q. And what occurs to me is how can you, with the increasing conservative mood in the country, as well as your necessity to negotiate with a Congress that is, in many ways, hostile to the very people that you talked to today, or they appear to be, in terms of their policy, how are you going to let them know that they can count on you to keep your word and yet get things done in Congress?

A. Well, one of the things I try to do is to find ways to talk about these issues and these people that Republicans can relate to. ...

The second thing is I tried to get people to understand that ... most poor people are working people. They are not on welfare. And most people on welfare would work if they had the chance to. ... And that, that working people in poor, high-crime areas are America's biggest victims of crime, their children are more exposed to violence, they're more exposed to drugs. They're out there playing by the rules. That's why I made the argument I made last night about the minimum wage. I mean, I think that — and I think I have a chance to make some headway.

One of the things that I've asked the Republicans to do repeatedly in these budget negotiations is to try to

in Congress on the minimum wage, because some Republicans would like to vote to raise it. ...

You said it but I appreciate the support I've had from the African-American community, and I think it's basically a function of the fact that I had ever since I was a child, had at least to some extent, a more integrated life than a lot of people have, and I identify with black people. I mean, when I was born in Arkansas, the per capita income of our state was 56 percent (of the U.S. average). Just like the hills and hollows of Kentucky. ...

The little town I was born in, black people were poorer than the white people, but the white people were poor. But they were good people. And I saw — I have seen a revolution of quality of life and opportunity in this country in my lifetime. I mean nobody like me could have been elected president 50 years ago, I don't think, unless I'd come up through the military or something, or happened to be in the right place at the right time. And I think — I saw these kids here — these young African-American kids in their ROTC uniforms, in their choir uniforms playing in the band — they deserve a good chance. America is doing a very foolish thing walking away from all these cities and these people. It is not in our interest.

You know, for years we subsidized American business to try to get them to do business in the Caribbean. And by way, the only thing I didn't like about it was when we subsidized people shutting their plants down here and moving overseas. I had no objection to subsidizing the trade, because we want those people to do better; they're our neighbors; they're our friends; we want them to do better. But we were doing more there than we would do here.

This is the great untapped market. That neighborhood I was in today — if you got all the crime out of that neighborhood, why couldn't you make more money putting all them to work than sending the money somewhere else?

I mean, I just think that we're missing it. ... I just think these people — they are good people — and they're not wild eye liberals. You know, the Republicans have — they've missed the boat here. Most black people are culturally quite conservative. They go to church; they love their kids; they're old fashioned, show up for work every day.

Every time we get into a war, they show up and they're ready to get killed for this country. And to be treated like they're — to have these sort of political preconceptions we have about the African-American community I think is counter-productive. We ought to figure out instead how to get everybody a job.

Q. I'd like to pick up from another strand of your [State of the Union address]. You said that our first goal is to strengthen the American family. But Mrs. Clinton faces the ordeal of having to go before a grand jury. I was wondering if you would talk please about how you reconcile your own goal of putting family first with subjecting your family to four more years of this?

A. First of all, when I did this I didn't realize that I would be subjecting my family to this. ... I don't like it when I think my wife is being unfairly targeted and characterized in a way that I ... know is not and could not be true. I mean, when you love somebody, it may blind you to their faults, but I think, you know, if you stay married to them 20 years you take the blinders off. Then you love them with all their faults. There's no

such thing as a perfect person. The only pain I have there is just, you know, to see somebody who, when you live all your life and no one ever questions your integrity, no one ever questions your honesty, no one ever questions your honor, and then all of a sudden you feel like you wind up lost in the fun house, it's tough and disorienting. And it hurts me for her. But she'll be OK.

And I — I was concerned very much about our daughter, who, from the time she was an infant, is used to seeing me beat up. We used to — we practiced with her — if you would look at Hillary's book there's a chapter there about when I was running for governor, and Chelsea was six, and Orville Faubus was running against me and another former governor, whom I defeated, was running against me, and they were just saying awful things about me.

So we walked her through the major arguments. And then at night, we would take turns being Bill Clinton and Orville Faubus and Frank White. She was six. And she would learn. I would be one of my opponents, and I would attack me the way they were, and then she would be me and she'd defend it. And, you know, we — she has sort of learned to live with the fact that I get attacked. And I'm a little more concerned about it, you know, because she and her mother are just joined at the hip practically. I mean, they're just incredibly close. But she has dealt with it just fine. ...

Because, you know — the American people are fundamentally fair-minded, and it will be all right.

This country would not have survived for 220 years in a democracy if consistently you could fool a majority of the people with something that's not true. We would not have survived this long. So I feel I'm pretty relaxed about it. And our family — we're in as good shape as we've ever been, I guess. So we're all right.

We don't get our strength or draw our weakness from what is happening outside. The older you get the more you understand you can't either get too high when the adulation is coming or too low when they're pounding on you. You have to get your strength from somewhere else.

Q. As a member of a generation that has more faith in UFOs than Social Security, I'm concerned about the future of Social Security and Medicare. Will benefits have to be cut to maintain the solvency of those programs?

A. I think over the long run, we will have to restructure the program some. Which is not to say that we cannot have a good Social Security system that would be there when you got to be 65. ...

The first thing I want to say is, [Social Security] is absolutely solvent on its present terms until well into the next century, for more than 20 years. ... So all present retirees and all people who will retire before people my age ... they're going to be fine. I mean, we may have to make minor, little — I mean, almost infinitesimal changes, but basically we're fine.

When the baby boomers hit and the ratio of retirees to workers ... gets kind of out of whack, that we will have to consider whether there are some other options available to maintain the retirement security. But I believe that even then, if you look at — I've looked at all the conceivable options that are out there right now within — just within the parameters of the present system as it operates, and I think that we'll be able to get the bipartisan support to do it, and I think there will be plenty of support in the country for it.

But we will have to make some changes in the structure of the program to trigger in roughly 20 years from now.



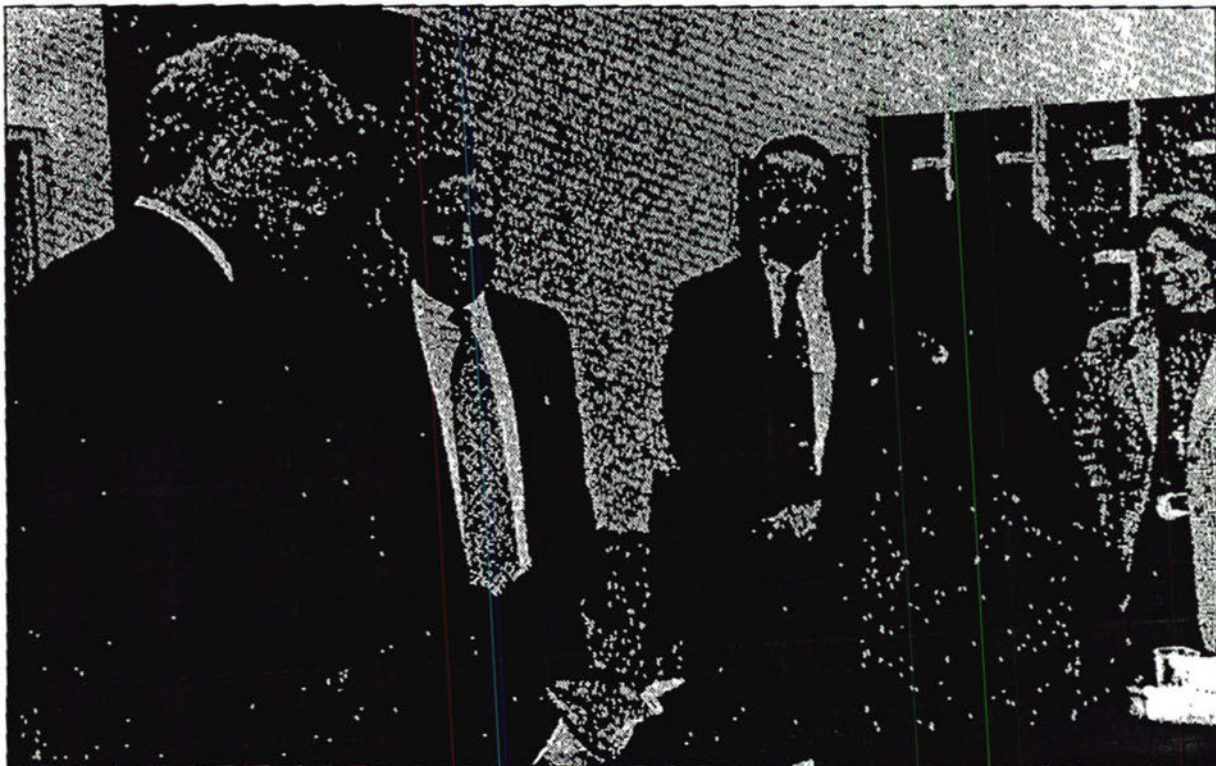
STAFF PHOTO BY JAMES H. WALLACE

President Clinton responding to a question from *Courier-Journal* publisher Edward Manassah, third from left. The President was in Louisville for his first day of campaigning after the **State of the Union** address.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1996

'We don't get our strength or draw our weakness from what is happening outside. . . . You have to get your strength from somewhere else.'

— President Clinton, discussing his family. (More below.)



STAFF PHOTO BY JAMES H. WALLACE

President Clinton greeting *Courier-Journal* columnist Betty Winston Bayé. Looking on are, from left, managing editor Stephen Ford and editorial writers Warren Buckler and Jill Johnson Keeney.

NEW HAVEN — U.S. Rep. Rosa DeLauro, D-3, will join Mayor John DeStefano Jr. for DeStefano's weekly radio show Thursday, with the show being broadcast live this week from Washington, D.C.

This week's show on WELI, 960 AM, will focus on the federal budget and its impact on New Haven, as well as the recent drop in reported crimes in the city. DeStefano will be in Washington beginning today for the U.S. Conference of Mayors' winter meeting.

The show is on from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. Listeners can call 288-WELI to ask the mayor and DeLauro questions or offer comments on any subject.

\$3 million donation benefits Sacred Heart

FAIRFIELD — William H. Pitt, founder of one of Connecticut's most successful real estate businesses, Tuesday gave \$3 million to Sacred Heart University's Special Gifts campaign — the largest donation in the school's history.

In recognition of the gift, the school's new 143,000-square-foot health and recreation center will be named after the donor. Construction on the \$17 million building — which includes an indoor track, 2,000-seat basketball arena and a 5,000-square-foot fitness center — is set to start this spring, with completion in about 18 months.



QUICK WINNER: Shawn Smith of Guilford was among the latest winners in the New Haven Register's \$25,000 Quick Cash contest. Want Quick Cash? See Page C4 of today's Register for your chance to win.

New Haven arson investigator Edward Jooss, left, and Detective Joseph Pettola dug for evidence Tuesday in the attic of a 2½-story

vacant house at 33 Lilac St. They determined the fire, which destroyed the house, was set on the first floor.

Kiby Kennedy/Register

Speech instills hope for compromise

By Tamara Lytle
Register Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Although President Clinton's State of the Union speech appealed for compromise, it couldn't paper over all the cracks that divide Connecticut Republicans and Democrats.

Rep. Rosa DeLauro, D-3, praised the speech for laying out challenges for the parties to work on together yet repeating the need Democrats' call to protect education, Medicare and environmental programs.

"My hope is what will happen is the speech ... can lead to more harmonious discussions," DeLauro said. But she criticized Republicans for asking for a seven-year balanced budget from Clinton and then raising the stakes when he complied.

Rep. Christopher Shays, R-4, said Republicans deserve credit for their efforts to balance the budget and he was pleased to see Clinton acknowledge that.

"We're doing heavy lifting," Shays said. "This is not a food fight. This is a big issue about what direction our country is going to have."

Shays said he hopes Congress will be able to cut a budget deal with Clinton but that Republicans have already compromised as much as they can on issues such as spending levels and cutting the growth of Medicare. Shays said he opposes increasing the debt ceiling, as Clinton asked Tuesday, unless it is tied to major changes in the growth of federal spending.

Rep. Nancy Johnson, R-6, came away from the speech upbeat that Congress and Clinton could agree on a budget and other issues. Johnson, an advocate of welfare reform, said House Republicans will send him the bipartisan Senate version of a welfare bill because he promised to sign a bill that Republicans and Democrats back.

"If his actions mirror his words tonight, we will accomplish a for-

midable agenda for the American people," Johnson said.

New Haven Mayor John DeStefano said he agreed with Clinton's call for non-governmental groups — schools, community associations and other private interests — to be more supportive of families.

"Communities are not just government," DeStefano said, citing New Haven's designation as an enterprise zone as an example of groups working together. "It is something that is missing from the big government programs of the 60s."

Sen. Christopher Dodd, D-Conn., said Clinton's speech was a sign he was ready to roll up his sleeves and get to work.

"People are sick and tired of the partisan bickering that has been going on around here — nothing is going to get accomplished by fighting with each other," Dodd said.

"I thought he attempted to

reach across the aisle and involve the Republican majority in getting something done around here," said Sen. Joseph Lieberman, D-Conn. "Last year, we had a lot of movement but not a lot of results."

Lieberman said he was also pleased with Clinton's call for cleaning up the cultural rot on television.

But Rep. Sam Gejdenson, D-2, said the push for smaller government can't leave Americans to fend for themselves. Instead of tearing down Medicare, environmental protections and educational opportunities, Congress should be finding ways to push American wages up, expand access to education and job training," Gejdenson said.

"I thought he attempted to reach across the aisle and involve the Republican majority in getting something done around here," said Sen. Joseph Lieberman, D-Conn. "Last year we had a lot of movement but not a lot of results."

Rowland details plan to find work for 42,000 on welfare

By Gregory B. Hladky
Capitol Bureau Chief

HARTFORD — Gov. John G. Rowland unveiled his administration's plans Tuesday to try and find 9,000 jobs a year for Connecticut welfare recipients through tax credits and other incentives for employers.

"We hope that there are enough new jobs out there," Rowland said of the state's economy, which has barely begun to recover from the worst recession since the 1930s.

State Social Services Commissioner Joyce Thomas said a critical part of the program will be to continue on a temporary basis partial benefits, such as medical coverage and day care, for welfare recipients who do get jobs. A pilot program to give employers of welfare recipients state tax credits will also be started in Fairfield County.

Rowland said the plan "provides a bridge" for a welfare recipient who gets an entry-level job until that person can work his or her way up to a better paying

position.

Thomas said the ultimate goal is to find jobs for 42,000 local and state welfare recipients. In order to accomplish that ambitious target, Thomas said the state would need to find jobs for 718 welfare recipients each month, or about 9,000 a year.

Reforms enacted last year will limit eligibility for the state's main welfare program (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) to 21 months, and cuts the monthly benefit from \$581 to \$543.

Critics of Rowland's welfare reform program complain that there simply aren't enough jobs being created by Connecticut's stagnant economy to absorb the state's welfare population.

But Rowland and Thomas said that by relieving employers of medical insurance costs and providing tax incentives, they hope to encourage more employment.

Medicaid benefits will be continued for the families of working

Please see Jobs, Page A4

Hartford ends school priv

Associated Press

HARTFORD — The city school board said Tuesday it will terminate its contract with Education Alternatives Inc., ending a controversial experiment that began in 1994 when the company was hired to help manage the ailing public school system.

The announcement came after EAI, which waded through waves of criticism and controversy ever since it was hired, lost support of its most ardent advocates on the school board.

"We have no choice but to seek and end to our relationship with EAI, in what we hope will be an amicable parting," said Board of Education Chairwoman Stephanie Lightfoot, choking back tears. "We arrive at this decision with sadness, but with no malice."

Lightfoot, who has been considered one of EAI's biggest supporters, made the announcement at an afternoon news con-

ference. EAI planned a news conference to react to the school board's decision.

Lightfoot said the school board planned to take a formal vote at the board's next meeting. No date was announced.

Termination of the contract leaves EAI's future in doubt. Hartford was the only remaining public school system to hold a contract with the Minnesota company. Baltimore dropped EAI late last fall, citing declining test scores and little concrete improvement.

New Haven Superintendent of Schools Reginald Mayo, who visited EAI's Baltimore schools two years ago, but never contracted with the company, said school privatization is better done on a small scale.

"Privatization is very, very attractive, but there are things a school district can — and should — do itself," Mayo said. New Haven uses a private company to manage cafeteria and custodial services.

New Haven Register
1-24-96

2 examples things they've done
in implementing POTUS agenda

Some followup.

Head Start expansion

Medicare Fraud

Medicare/Medicaid protection

HHS - Increased child support/
Welfare waivers

HUD - public housing/gangs

VA - budget/VA benefits

DOJ -

Interior - National Parks
Indian Tribes

Commerce - APEC

technology initiative

Telecom bill

Ed - Direct funding
STW

HMD - public housing/gangs
public housing
Rego
EZ/EC

USDA - Nutrition guidelines
Food Stamps
Farm Bill

VA - advocate for
benefits for
Persian Gulf

Energy Radiation
Nuclear Test



United States
**Office of
Personnel Management**

Office of Communications
Theodore Roosevelt Building
1900 E Street, NW, Room 5F12
Washington, DC 20415-0001

JAN 29 1996

**MEMORANDUM FOR KITTY HIGGINS
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR CABINET AFFAIRS**

FROM

Janice R. Lachance *Janice R. Lachance*
Director of Communications and Policy
U.S. Office of Personnel Management

SUBJECT

Amplification of the State of the Union Address

The following op-ed article by Jim King, Director of OPM, was faxed to the newspapers listed below. Follow-up contacts were made by telephone with editors, discussing publication of the op-ed piece.

Des Moines Register, Iowa
Knoxville News-Sentinel, Kentucky
Paducah Sun, Kentucky
Nashville Tennessean
Rockford Register Star, Illinois
Rockford Labor News, Illinois
Alexandria Daily Town Talk, Louisiana
Albuquerque Journal, New Mexico
The Rapid City Journal, Iowa
Saginaw News, Michigan
Bay City Times, Michigan
Flint Journal, Michigan
Argus Lader, Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Harrisburg Patriot News, Pennsylvania
Lancaster New Era, Pennsylvania
Monterey County Herald, California
The Californian, Salinas County, California
Columbus Ledger-Enquirer, Georgia
Buffalo News, New York
The Mobile Register, Alabama
Ft. Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel, Florida
Miami Herald, Florida
Pensacola News Journal, Florida
Albany Herald, Georgia
The Blade, Toledo, Ohio

Attachment

Ben,

In addition to the print media (clippings to be faxed today if I can get them all), Fred also did interviews with:

Albuquerque:

Radio:

KOB-AM (Jay Howard Deme Show)

KHTL-AM (The Chris Jackson Show)

TV

KOAT - ABC affiliate

Channel 41 (Hispanic Cable station)

KOB--NBC

KRQE-CBS

KCHF

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS, Jan. 25, 1996 p. 1B
(Best Copy Available)

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■ Riley announces extra federal aid for charter schools

DEBRA O'CONNOR STAFF WRITER

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VOICES

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U.S. education secretary

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WEDNESDAY JANUARY 24, 1996 · USA TODAY

P-4

Clinton focuses on crime, jobs, family, schools

President Clinton Tuesday issued seven challenges in his State of the Union address:

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► **Economic security:** Renewed call for a GI Bill for Workers — \$2,600 voucher for college tuition. Urged raising the minimum wage to \$5.15. Called again for tax credit for working families with children. Urged protections for pensions.

► **Education:** Urged new national effort to connect all schools to the Information Superhighway. Challenged states to raise education standards and allow creation of charter schools, formed by parents.

Also, called for \$1,000 merit scholarships to the top 5% of high school students. Urged expansion of College Work Study program from 700,000 students to 1 million. Renewed call for a tax deduction of \$10,000 per year for college tuition.

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USA Today, January 24, 1996, P. 4

\$125M plan: Merit scholars

By Dennis Kelly
USA TODAY

Reviews are mixed on President Clinton's proposal to offer \$1,000 merit scholarships for students finishing in the top 5% of their high school class.

The idea would mark "a significant departure" for federal financial aid, says David Merkowitz, spokesman for the American Council on Education, representing more than 1,000 colleges and universities. The vast majority of past aid has been based on financial need.

A recent USA TODAY/CNN/Gallup Poll shows education was the public's top issue, and paying for college ranked high with 43% of voters.

But Clinton's proposal to give merit scholarships to 128,000 students would cost \$128 million a year. This year's budget-cutting Congress may be reluctant to go along, however popular the idea of more college aid.

And some higher education officials worry that new "merit" money might take away money from other need-based aid programs.

"I am not opposed to merit," says Henry Ponder, president of Fisk University, a small, historically black college in Nashville. "I am opposed to taking money now in short supply and making it even further in short supply."

Marshall Smith, undersecretary of Education, says if funded, the proposal would not take money from other need-based programs.

New York Times, January 25, 1996, P. 17

Computer Idea Gets Mixed Response

Questions About Costs and the Best Strategies for Education

By PETER APPLEBOME

It seemed like motherhood and apple pie for the Microsoft era: a proposal to put a computer linked to the Internet in every American classroom by the year 2000.

But educators today had sharply disparate views on the wisdom, utility and feasibility of President Clinton's proposal in his State of the Union Message on Tuesday to bring every American classroom into the computer age.

Proponents said it was a visionary, affordable call for equalizing access to technologies that have the ability to either narrow or broadly expand the gaps between haves and have nots. Skeptics said it was a shallow attempt to find a technological cure-all rather than addressing the real needs of the nation's schools.

And there were immediate questions about where the money would come from at a time of tightening budget constraints and whether the plan could be carried out for the \$10 billion preliminary cost estimate being used yesterday by Department of Education officials.

The proposal, which calls for each classroom to have a computer for every four or five students, was one of the boldest proposals in a speech that featured few major new initiatives.

"Every classroom in America must be connected to the information superhighway, with computers, good software and well-trained teachers," Mr. Clinton said in the speech. "We are working with the telecommunications industry, educators and parents to connect 20 percent of the classrooms in California by this spring, and every classroom and library in America by the year 2000."

Under Secretary of Education Marshall S. Smith said Mr. Clinton would announce the details of the proposal in about three weeks. But Mr. Smith said the basic plan was to have corporations agree to wire schools around the country for access to the Internet. That is already happening in California, he said.

Mr. Smith estimated that the costs, including those for computers and software and training teachers, would come to about \$10 billion. He said Federal money, perhaps \$2 billion, would augment about four times as much raised by the states or school districts.

But a study completed last summer by the McKinsey & Company

accounting firm for the National Information Infrastructure Advisory Council estimated that the cost of providing computers for all the nation's classrooms would range from \$11 billion for a computer laboratory used by several classes to \$47 billion for the kind of system in Mr. Clinton's plan. It also cited a need for \$4 billion in annual operation and maintenance for the lab plan and \$14 billion for the more ambitious plan.

Mr. Smith said he was aware of the report and attributed the difference in the two cost estimates to falling computer prices, not having to fi-

Linking the classroom and the Internet: visionary or shallow cure-all?

nance the wiring and Internet connections under the Clinton plan and other different assumptions. A spokesman for McKinsey said he could not evaluate the Administration's plan without seeing its specifics.

"We think we have numbers that will work, but these numbers could be reworked in the next three weeks," Mr. Smith said. "I don't see this as new, grandiose spending by any means. This is an important priority for education, and it's worth trying to figure out where the money can come from."

Many education experts hailed the proposal, even if most were skeptical about whether the goal of hooking all classrooms to the Internet by 2000 would be met.

Arthur Levine, president of Teachers College at Columbia University, said such a move was critical, adding, "I would not have said that a few years ago."

"What's happening in this country is that the wealthiest school districts in the country are getting the technology and the poorest are not, and they're falling further and further behind," he said. "Technology like this can open an incredible array of opportunities to these kids."

With computer technology the schools with the poorest library and resources can have access to the

same educational resources as the richest, he said. Without it, the gaps between rich and poor are certain to grow.

At the other extreme of opinion was Edward Miller, editor of The Harvard Education Letter.

"It struck me as an overly simplistic idea," he said. "Of all the things one could wish for American education, I would place this very far down the list. Unfortunately, the evidence from research on the usefulness of technology is not very encouraging. The idea that you put computers in classrooms and kids learn better is just not the case."

More...

MIXED RESPONSE, continued...

He said that traditional teaching mattered much more than technology and that that was where resources should go.

Indeed, even those more positive about the value of computers in classrooms stressed that unless they were part of an overall learning strategy, their impact would be limited.

"One of the enduring difficulties about technology and education is that a lot of people think about the technology first and the education later, if at all," said Stone Wiske, co-director of the Educational Technology Center at the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

"I do think it's a very good idea to get computers in classrooms but only if we've started with a clear set of educational priorities and then make a selection of technologies to advance that clearly defined purpose."

JANUARY 24, 1996 · EDUCATION WEEK

P-15

Exiting Caperton Wants School-to-Work Focus

Delivering his eighth and final State of the State Address, Gov. Gaston Caperton of West Virginia cited a commitment to education and job development as the "cornerstone" of his administration.

He pledged to further build on that commitment by launching a school-to-work effort. He asked lawmakers for \$6.8 million for a computer-training program for students in 7th through 12th grades.

"In West Virginia we realize that education is the best economic tool we have—an investment worth making," he said in the Jan. 10 remarks.

Mr. Caperton's budget also included \$10 million to complete an elementary school computer-training program and pay raises for educators—\$500 per year for teachers and \$300 annually for noncertified employees.

—JEANNE FORBES

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS, Jan. 25, 1996 P. 1B
(Best Copy Available)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM TO STEVE SILVERMAN

FROM: Mikel Morton
DATE: January 25, 1996
RE: State Of The Union Speech & Budget Amplification

Secretary Riley visited a charter school in Minneapolis on Wednesday. The Secretary, Deputy Secretary Kunin, and Undersecretary Mike Smith all did extensive media to amplify the President's speech (please see attached media report). All three also made phone calls to brief key congressional members and education association presidents to familiarize them with the President's education proposals in the speech.

On Wednesday morning, following the President's State Of The Union Speech, the Department hosted an hour-long briefing by Deputy Secretary Madeleine Kunin and Undersecretary Mike Smith for the education community. Over 40 education associations and organizations attended the briefing, representing elementary, secondary and post-secondary education, as well as student interest groups, disability groups and individual state education departments. The general response was very optimistic--people were excited with the breadth of education issues covered in the President's speech and the level of commitment with which he spoke. The "High School Merit Scholarships" proposal generated the most discussion because it would not be "needs-based". Mike Smith reminded attendees of the scholarship funds already designated as needs-based as well as the importance of rewarding hard work.

The American Federation of Teachers and the American Association of School Administrators (attached) and many other Ed organizations sent out press releases reinforcing the President's remarks on education.

The Secretary's Special Advisor on Budget Issues did a conference call with our 10 regional representatives Wednesday to brief them on the President's speech.

The Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO) held their quarterly meeting of federal liaison representatives on Tuesday and Wednesday, including over two hours at DoEd with briefings from senior officers on the President's speech, budget and program issues. These representatives were very pleased by the President's education message overall and reinforced the need for the President's technology initiative. They also seemed energized by recent poll numbers placing education at the top of public concerns.

9 pages
attached

**State of the Union Media Amplification
U.S. Secretary of Education Richard Riley
January 25, 1996**

RWR Targets: MN, TN, KY, GA

Secretary Riley in Minneapolis:

1/24: Charter school visit and roundtable - New Visions School

Press coverage: St. Paul Pioneer-Press; Minneapolis Star-Tribune; local NBC, CBS and ABC affiliates; local NPR affiliate; 2 local radio stations.

Conference call with 13 TN, KY and GA reporters and editorial writers (see attached list).

Press calls: TN, KY and GA State Radio Networks; Dallas Morning News.

1/25: Philadelphia Inquirer - Karen Heller for a higher education series on the increasing importance and cost of higher education.

Deputy Secretary Madeleine Kunin:

Targets: TN, KY, GA, VT, NH

1/24: Keene (NH) Sentinel; Burlington (VT) Free Press; Portsmouth (NH) Herald; Concord (NH) Monitor; WEVH--Peter Malof; WCAX-TV (Medill News), Burlington, VT; National Journal, Rochelle Stanfield.

1/25: Government Executive Magazine.

1/26: Tape CNN's "Both Sides with Jesse Jackson" Show on public education.

Under Secretary Marshall Smith:

Targets: TN, KY, GA, CA

1/23: Associated Press; USA Today - Dennis Kelly -- resulted in inside clip on higher ed proposals.

1/24: Wall Street Journal (expect 1/26 item); Associated Press - Deb Riechmann; NY Times--Appelbome (1/25 article); Capitol Times; Chronicle of Higher Education; Education Daily; Education Week; WUOP-Stockton, CA.

1/25: Washington Post--Steve Barr; Josh Shenk, Washington Monthly; San Francisco Chronicle.

Linda Roberts, director of education technology: Rochelle Stanfield, National Journal; Christian Science Monitor

**State of the Union Media
Conference Call with Secretary Riley
January 24, 1996**

Targets: TN, KY, GA

Participants (13):

TENNESSEE:

The (Nashville) Tennessean

Ellen Dahnke (editorial writer)

FAX: 615-726-8928

The (Memphis) Commercial Appeal

Jesse Bunn (city editor)

FAX: 901-529-2522

Knoxville News-Sentinel

Jesse Mayshark (education writer)

FAX: 423-521-8124

The Nashville Banner

Dana Pride (education writer)

FAX: 615-259-8890

The Chattanooga News-Free Press

Lee Anderson (editorial editor)

FAX: 423-757-6383

KENTUCKY:

The Louisville Courier-Journal

Laurel Shackelford (editorial writer)

FAX: 502-582-4066

The Lexington Herald-Leader

Jamie Lucke (editorial writer)

FAX: 606-254-9738

The Paducah Sun

Ron Clark (city editor)

FAX: 502-442-7859

GEORGIA:

Atlanta Journal-Constitution

Doug Cumming (senior education writer)

FAX: 404-526-5746

Augusta Chronicle

Kelly Daniel (education writer)

FAX: 706-722-7403

Savannah Morning News

Ann Muller (education writer)

FAX: 912-234-6522

Columbus Ledger-Enquirer

Liza Benham (education writer)

FAX: 706-576-6290

The Albany Herald

Tim Wesselman (education writer)

FAX: 912-888-9357

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WEDNESDAY JANUARY 24, 1996 • USA TODAY

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USA Today, January 24, 1996, P. 4

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But educators today had sharply disparate views on the wisdom, utility and feasibility of President Clinton's proposal in his State of the Union Message on Tuesday to bring every American classroom into the computer age.

Proponents said it was a visionary, affordable call for equalizing access to technologies that have the ability to either narrow or broadly expand the gaps between haves and have nots. Skeptics said it was a shallow attempt to find a technological cure-all rather than addressing the real needs of the nation's schools.

And there were immediate questions about where the money would come from at a time of tightening budget constraints and whether the plan could be carried out for the \$10 billion preliminary cost estimate being used yesterday by Department of Education officials.

The proposal, which calls for each classroom to have a computer for every four or five students, was one of the boldest proposals in a speech that featured few major new initiatives.

"Every classroom in America must be connected to the information superhighway, with computers, good software and well-trained teachers," Mr. Clinton said in the speech. "We are working with the telecommunications industry, educators and parents to connect 20 percent of the classrooms in California by this spring, and every classroom and library in America by the year 2000."

Under Secretary of Education Marshall S. Smith said Mr. Clinton would announce the details of the proposal in about three weeks. But Mr. Smith said the basic plan was to have corporations agree to wire schools around the country for access to the Internet. That is already happening in California, he said.

Mr. Smith estimated that the costs, including those for computers and software and training teachers, would come to about \$10 billion. He said Federal money, perhaps \$2 billion, would augment about four times as much raised by the states or school districts.

But a study completed last summer by the McKinsey & Company

accounting firm for the National Information Infrastructure Advisory Council estimated that the cost of providing computers for all the nation's classrooms would range from \$11 billion for a computer laboratory used by several classes to \$47 billion for the kind of system in Mr. Clinton's plan. It also cited a need for \$4 billion in annual operation and maintenance for the lab plan and \$14 billion for the more ambitious plan.

Mr. Smith said he was aware of the report and attributed the difference in the two cost estimates to falling computer prices, not having to fi-

Linking the classroom and the Internet: visionary or shallow cure-all?

nance the wiring and Internet connections under the Clinton plan and other different assumptions. A spokesman for McKinsey said he could not evaluate the Administration's plan without seeing its specifics.

"We think we have numbers that will work, but these numbers could be reworked in the next three weeks," Mr. Smith said. "I don't see this as new, grandiose spending by any means. This is an important priority for education, and it's worth trying to figure out where the money can come from."

Many education experts hailed the proposal, even if most were skeptical about whether the goal of hooking all classrooms to the Internet by 2000 would be met.

Arthur Levine, president of Teachers College at Columbia University, said such a move was critical, adding, "I would not have said that a few years ago."

"What's happening in this country is that the wealthiest school districts in the country are getting the technology and the poorest are not, and they're falling further and further behind," he said. "Technology like this can open an incredible array of opportunities to these kids."

With computer technology the schools with the poorest library and resources can have access to the

same educational resources as the richest, he said. Without it, the gaps between rich and poor are certain to grow.

At the other extreme of opinion was Edward Miller, editor of The Harvard Education Letter.

"It struck me as an overly simplistic idea," he said. "Of all the things one could wish for American education, I would place this very far down the list. Unfortunately, the evidence from research on the usefulness of technology is not very encouraging. The idea that you put computers in classrooms and kids learn better is just not the case."

More...

MIXED RESPONSE, continued...

He said that traditional teaching mattered much more than technology and that that was where resources should go.

Indeed, even those more positive about the value of computers in classrooms stressed that unless they were part of an overall learning strategy, their impact would be limited.

"One of the enduring difficulties about technology and education is that a lot of people think about the technology first and the education later, if at all," said Stone Wiske, co-director of the Educational Technology Center at the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

"I do think it's a very good idea to get computers in classrooms but only if we've started with a clear set of educational priorities and then make a selection of technologies to advance that clearly defined purpose."

JANUARY 24, 1996 · EDUCATION WEEK

P-15

**Exiting Caperton Wants
School-to-Work Focus**

Delivering his eighth and final State of the State Address, Gov. Gaston Caperton of West Virginia cited a commitment to education and job development as the "cornerstone" of his administration.

He pledged to further build on that commitment by launching a school-to-work effort. He asked lawmakers for \$6.8 million for a computer-training program for students in 7th through 12th grades.

"In West Virginia we realize that education is the best economic tool we have—an investment worth making," he said in the Jan. 10 remarks.

Mr. Caperton's budget also included \$10 million to complete an elementary school computer-training program and pay raises for educators—\$500 per year for teachers and \$300 annually for noncertified employees.

—KATHIE FORBES

JAN-24-1996 10:13 FROM US ED DEPT PUBLIC AFFAIRS TO

KATHRYN KAHLER P.01

01/23/96 22:25

--- EXPEDITE

0002/003

**AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF
TEACHERS**
AFL-CIODEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
555 NEW JERSEY AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20011-3874
202-478-4458
FAX: 202-478-4536 **NEWS RELEASE**

January 23, 1996

FOR RELEASE: Immediately**CONTACT:** Celia Lema
202/393-6366**Statement by Albert Shanker
President, American Federation of Teachers
on President Clinton's State of the Union Speech**

WASHINGTON - Responding to President Clinton's State of the Union address tonight, Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, said:

"The President's speech made it clear that his priorities are right and that they are, in fact, working. Virtually everybody wants deficit reduction. But we can do it carefully - or recklessly. President Clinton has already reduced the deficit by about \$100 billion. And he's done it while carefully preserving crucial national investments, like education. That's no small achievement, but people seem to have lost sight of it.

"The Republican leadership in Congress has pushed reckless budget proposals that will endanger children and families and those who are elderly or ill. The American people don't want deficit reduction at the expense of our most vulnerable citizens.

"A recent CNN/Gallup poll found that education is the public's number one concern, and that people are also worried about crime and the economy. President Clinton's record shows that he has delivered on these issues. He passed Goals 2000, which will help children across America meet world-class education standards. He increased Head Start funding, enacted the Safe Schools Act, reduced the cost of student loans, and helped create millions of new jobs, all while reducing government spending.

- more -

VIA FAX

01-24-96 12:26AM P002 X09

NEWS RELEASE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

1801 North Moore Street Arlington, Virginia 22209

(703) 528-0700

January 23, 1996

For immediate release

For further information, contact:

Gary Marx, AASA, (O) 703-875-0737

(B) 703-938-3445

IN STATE OF THE UNION, CLINTON "CAME OUT FIGHTING FOR KIDS,"
AASA'S PAUL HOUSTON REMARKED

"Bill Clinton took the gloves off tonight and came out fighting for kids and education," said Paul Houston, executive director of the 16,000-member American Association of School Administrators, in commenting on the President's State of the Union address.

"Our state of the union tomorrow depends on the state of our children today," Houston remarked. "The President made clear that, as Americans, we need to confront problems ranging from violence in the streets to the lack of love some children feel in their lives. As school leaders, we can only support that. We've seen the consequences," Houston said.

"We agree that our schools need to be up-to-speed technologically, and they're going to need a lot of help and support to turn out students who are ready to make this country even more competitive internationally," Houston said. "Our schools need federal support to turn the corner. What we spend on education is an investment that pays off," he added.

"I heard the President say between the lines that if we want our kids to have a sound set of values, then a whole lot of American institutions, ranging from the media and government to business people, religious groups, and families need to set an even better example," Houston observed. "A lot of people shouted a big 'amen' when the President said we need to deal with the scourge of violence in our society," he said.

"As we see and hear the politicians duking it out, we need to ask ourselves whether their rhetoric will lead to an even better reality for our kids. If we don't care more about our children and their education today, then they probably won't care much about us tomorrow," Houston said.

01/23/96 22:25

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P.10

003/003

SHANKER/Page 2

"A society reveals its priorities in the way its government spends money. A good budget takes care of current obligations while it invests in the future, and it does not bow to short-term political pressures. We need a budget agreement that reflects our national aspirations, not the imperatives of the 1996 election."

The American Federation of Teachers represents 885,000 teachers, school support staff, higher education faculty and staff, healthcare professionals, and public employees.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 26, 1996

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7/8 1/2
K

MEMORANDUM FOR DON BAER
MIKE McCURRY
KITTY HIGGINS

CC: LORRIE McHUGH
VIKKI RADD

FROM: CHRIS DORVAL

65350

SUBJECT: Laura Tyson Media Report 1/18/96 - 1/25/96

The following represents Dr. Tyson's pre and post State of the Union media during the weeks of 1/18/96-1/25/96.

Editorial Boards

Wall Street Journal (phone)

LA Times (phone)

Business Week (in person)

San Francisco Chronicle (in person)

Radio

KCBS, San Francisco, CA

KGO, San Francisco, CA

KNX, Los Angeles, CA

KABC, Los Angeles, CA Michael Jackson Show

KST, Sacramento, CA

KROC, Rochester, MN

KCNN, Grand Forks, ND

KVI, Seattle, WA

WNDB, Daytona Beach, FL

KQV, Pittsburgh, PA

WCBC, New York City, NY

Alan Colmes Show, Nationally Syndicated

Written Press

San Jose Mercury News, CA

Orlando Sentinel, FL

Cleveland Plain Dealer, OH

Philadelphia Inquirer, PA

Seattle Post Intelligencer, WA

TV

CNBC

KRON, CA

KAVU, Oakland, CA

Speeches

- Women's Economic Club of Detroit, in Detroit, MI, January 25
 - Titled the "State of the Economy"
 - press availability with The Detroit Journal, The Detroit Free Press, Crains Detroit Business, Knight Ridder, and three radio stations
- The Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, in San Francisco, January 18
 - Titled the "State of the Economy", C-Span, NPR, local media

Press Roundtable

Sharon Schmickle/Minneapolis-St.Paul Star Tribune

David Dahl/St. Petersburg Times

Jon Sawyer/St. Louis Post Dispatch

Ron Hutchinson/Ft. Worth Star Telegraph

Larry O'Rourke/McLatchy Newspaper Group (California)

Sperling Breakfast

Adam Zitner

Finlay Lewis

Robert Dodge

Kenneth Pins

Beth Belton

Brian Tumulty

Chuck Lewis

Chris Woodyard

N.N.

Gil Klein

Miles Benson

Rich Thomas

Lars-Erik Nelson/Bill Goldschlag

David Sanger

Ann McFeatters

Adam Zagorian

Keven Whitelaw

John Wilke

Clay Chandler

Charles Bartlett

Monroe Karmin

Amy Kaslow

Boston Globe

Copley News

Dallas Morning News

Des Moines Register

Gannett News (USA Today)

Gannett News

Hearst Newspapers

Houston Chronicle

Los Angeles Times

Media General

Newhouse News Service

Newsweek

New York Daily News

New York Times

Scripps Howard

Time, Inc.

U.S. News & World Report

Wall Street Journal

Washington Post

Washington Focus

Bloomberg Business News

Christian Science Monitor

Godfrey Sperling, Jr.

Host

ALICE M. RIVLIN
"STATE OF THE UNION" MEDIA OUTREACH
JANUARY 1996

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23

10:15 a.m. KABC, Los Angeles, Michael Jackson Show

10:30 a.m. KGO, San Francisco, morning drive news

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24

1:05 p.m. KGO, San Francisco, Ron Owens

1:15 p.m. WBZ, Boston

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25

2:00 p.m. Wall Street Journal Editorial Board

3:30 p.m. The Alan Colmes Show

4:30 p.m. The Gil Gross Show

$$\begin{array}{r} 1624 \\ 2573 \\ \hline 4201 \end{array}$$

MEMORANDUM FOR INTERESTED PARTIES

FROM: Office of Media Affairs
DATE: January 25, 1996
SUBJECT: State of the Union Regional Outreach

The following State of the Union media outreach for members of the Cabinet, senior Administration and White House officials began yesterday and will continue through Friday.

- Members of the Cabinet and top level Administration officials were asked to call over 180 editorial page and city editors from newspapers in Ohio, Louisiana, West Virginia, Texas, Illinois, Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Denver, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maine, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, New York, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Florida, California.
- 131 Specialty Press interviews are being conducted by Cabinet secretaries, sub-cabinet members, surrogates and appointees.
- White House officials called over 20 regional political columnists and 8 African American columnists in California, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington.
- Cabinet members and Senior Administration officials were booked on 9 national tv news shows and 2 Washington-based programs.
- The State of the Union speech and fact sheet were mailed to the newspapers which endorsed the President in 1992, plus the top 200 newspapers around the country. These documents also have been mailed to 1628 specialty press outlets (African American, Hispanic print, radio and television, Labor, environmental, gay and lesbian, Native American and Asian Pacific). A total of 2,573 specialty press mailings will go out by Friday including Seniors, Veterans, Education, Business and Women's news outlets.
- Administration officials were interviewed by national radio programs and radio networks (reaching over 2,400 station nationwide) plus over 40 radio stations in New York, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Washington, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Kentucky, Iowa, North Dakota, Minnesota, Florida, Arizona and Michigan.
- Vice President Gore conducted satellite interviews with the top-rated television stations in Chicago, Tampa, Knoxville, San Diego, Spokane, Sioux City, Madison, St. Louis, San Francisco and Portland.

- Attorney General Janet Reno conducted satellite interviews (through CNN News Source) in Kansas City, Seattle, Knoxville, Miami, Oklahoma City (2 stations), Grand Rapids, Atlanta and Louisville.
- Dr. Tyson and Rahm Emanuel held three tongs on Wednesday (1/24) covering the following papers: Minneapolis Star Tribune, St. Petersburg Times, St. Louis Post Dispatch, Ft. Worth Star Telegram, Dallas Morning News, Houston Chronicle, Arkansas Democrat Gazette, Scripps Howard Newspapers (14 papers), Hearst Newspapers (13 papers), Newhouse News Service (24 papers), Copley News Service (10 papers). Currently scheduling more tongs.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet and sub-Cabinet will do targeted regional print and radio press both before and after the State of the Union. The following is a sampling of the Cabinet's press plans:

Secretary Rubin was interviewed by the editorial boards of the New York Times, The Washington Post, and The Chicago Tribune. He also did public radio in NY and Pennsylvania.

Attorney General Reno did the Denver Post, Rocky Mountain News and Boston Globe editorial boards. Associate Attorney General John Schmidt did the Springfield Union News and Baltimore Sun editorial boards. On January 24, Attorney General Reno appeared on CNN's "Guest Source" in Louisville. She did nine satellite interviews regarding the anti-crime elements of the State of the Union and spoke to local affiliates in the following markets: Kansas City MO, Seattle WA, Knoxville TN, Miami FL, Oklahoma City OK, Grand Rapids MI, Atlanta GA, Louisville KY. She also did a radio interview in

Louisville that will air in fifteen cities in the Midwest.

Secretary Babbitt was interviewed by all the major papers, wire services and network affiliates Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina. By Friday, he will also have made calls to papers in Bangor and Portland, Maine, and to Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis, Tennessee.

Secretary Glickman will do the Shreveport Times, Charleston Gazette and Baton Rouge Advocate editorial boards. He will also do radio in Louisiana and West Virginia.

Secretary Ron Brown did press hits in Chicago including; WBBM Morning Radio, Copley News Service, Chicago Defender and WGN-TV Live Noon News. Secretary Brown also talked via phone with the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Duluth News Tribune and Rochester Post-Bulletin. Additionally, by Friday, he will have made calls to the Quincy (IL) Herald Wig, St. Cloud Times (Minn-St. Paul, MN) and The Dispatch (Moline, IL).

Secretary Reich did radio in Lansing, Flint and Detroit MI. He also travelled to an event in St. Louis, Missouri that was covered by local stations. In St. Louis, Secretary Reich also had radio coverage and a reporter from both the New York Times and St. Louis Post Dispatch attend an event he did there. Secretary Reich will be interviewed by the editorial boards of the Des Moines Register (1/31). He will also be interviewed on the radio shows "Night Talk"(1/30) and on "Marketplace"(1/22).

Secretary Shalala will travel to Union College in Schenectady NY to deliver remarks in amplification of the State of the Union. She has also confirmed editorial board calls with the Sarasota Herald-Tribune, Arizona Daily Star and Phoenix Gazette.

Secretary Cisneros had a conference call with editorial boards of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cincinnati Post, Youngstown Vindicator and The Call and Post (minority paper). In addition, he was interviewed by The New York Times, for their weekend piece on the State of the Union. He did local radio and TV on a trip to Toledo, Ohio. He also did nationwide TV when he appeared on CNBC's "Equal Time." Lastly, he gave a speech to the National Federation of Hispanic Owned Publishers where he discussed the State of the Union.

Secretary Peña did multiple radio interviews in Connecticut, as well as nationwide Hispanic specialty radio media. He also was interviewed by the editorial boards of the Hartford Courant and New Haven Register.

Secretary O'Leary spoke to St. Paul Pioneer Press, Trenton Times and Baton Rouge Weekly Press (African America).

Secretary Riley did an editorial board conference call with 13 newspapers from Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee. In addition, he did state radio networks in those same states.

Secretary Jesse Brown was interviewed by multiple central Florida editorial boards - Tampa Tribune, Orlando Sentinel, Florida Times-Union, Palm Beach Post (January 24). In addition, he was interviewed by the editorial boards of The Atlanta Voice, Atlanta Daily World and The People's Crusader. Deputy Secretary Gober did Arkansas newspapers and radio.

Administrator Browner did the Cincinnati Post editorial board as well as the press availability board for the Cincinnati Inquirer. She also did a press call to The Oregonian editorial board. Deputy Administrator Hanson did a press call with ten reporters from the state of Washington. Administrator Browner will continue to amplify the State of the Union in her speech to the US Conference of Mayors.

Ambassador Kantor did the San Francisco Chronicle and Los Angeles Times editorial boards. He did radio in Kern City and Los Angeles, CA as well as with the USDA radio network.

Administrator Lader was interviewed by The Wall Street Journal, USA Today, The Buffalo News. He also did radio South Carolina.

ONDCP received extensive media coverage with the President's announcement that General ~~McAfferrey~~ will be the next director of the ONDCP. Deputy Director Garcia did newspaper press for the State of the Union in Columbus and Cleveland, Ohio.

Director King submitted an op-ed article, with follow-up calls made to the editors, to various newspapers in Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Louisiana New Mexico, Michigan, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, California, Georgia, and New York.

Administrator Johnson did two nationally syndicated shows and a shows in Madison, WI, Albany, GA and Tallahassee, FL. He also directed a conference call with various Wisconsin press entities including; Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel, Wisconsin State Journal, and LaCrosse Tribune.

January 29, 1995

MEMORANDUM TO CABINET AFFAIRS

FROM: Rose Ochi, Associate Director, ONDCP

SUBJECT: Post State of the Union Roll-Out

56632

Date: January 26, 1996

Place: Bakersfield, California

Event: Meeting with County Supervisors, City Councilmember, Housing Authority Officials, County Sheriff, Assistant Police Chief, Health and human resources officials, community service providers and residents followed by a press conference.

What: HUD Drug Elimination Program (DEP) and Community Oriented Policing, (COPS).

Message: - Hallmark of the National Drug Control Strategy is community involvement.

- Applaud the community mobilization that has been spurred by both the DEP and COPS grants to Bakersfield.

- Administration will continue to fight for Federal investments that help communities form collaborations with law enforcement and other agencies.

- State of the Union, Crime, Our Progress and the President's challenge to Americans to join together to take back the streets from drugs, crime and violence.

- "One Strike and You're Out" to improve ability to oust drug dealers and violent crime from public housing. If we were to single out one over-arching principle of our strategy, it would be this: that we believe that every citizen in every community, from the suburbs to the inner cities has a right to be safe and secure in their homes and neighborhoods.

From local representatives. The importance of the DEP and COPS dollars to provide the catalyst and support for community anti-drug and crime efforts.

Media Coverage: Interview with the Bakersfield California newspaper. 2 TV stations, two radio stations and two print.

Bakersfield's Californian



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20500

MEMORANDUM TO: CABINET AFFAIRS
FROM: OFFICE FOR DEMAND REDUCTION ^{FL}
RE: OMAHA, NB AND ALBUQUERQUE, NM ROLL OUT
EVENTS
DATE: JANUARY 29, 1996

Acting Director Fred Garcia did one pre and one post State of the Union roll out event. This is a report of those events.

January 18, 1996 Omaha, Nebraska

Mr. Garcia presented an award to the OMAHA PRIDE and citizens of this city for aggressively organizing to combat pro-drug messages in media, especially popular music. The award was presented in the Mayors Office with city, state and federal elected and appointed officials present or represented. The event was covered by local print and electronic media. In addition, Mr Garcia gave a television interview, a half hour radio talk show guest appearance, a radio news interview and a newspaper interview.

January 25-26, 1996 Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Espanola, New Mexico

Mr. Garcia gave presentations to the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, a parents group of a gang prevention agency in Albuquerque; and in Santa Fe he presented to the members of the New Mexico Legislature. Media covered the presentation at the statehouse, and he gave two individual interviews following the presentation. He also was the luncheon speaker at the Espanola Partnership meeting. In addition, Acting Director Garcia gave a T.V. news interview, an interview for the Albuquerque Journal, and appeared as guest for a half hour radio talk show. He also gave an interview to the Northern New Mexico Weekly in Espanola.

**HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF KERN
525 ROBERTS LANE
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93308**

MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 31, 1996
TO: Rose Ochi, Associate Director
FROM: Jonathan Webster, PHDEP Coordinator
RE: Media Contacts

Television:

KGET TV 17 NBC
2831 Eye Street
Bakersfield, CA 93309
(805) 327-7511

KBAK - TV 29 ABC
1901 Westwind Dr.
(805) 327-7955

News Papers:

The Bakersfield Californian
P.O. Box 440
Bakersfield, CA 93301
(805) 395-7500

The Bakersfield Observer
1219 20th Street
Bakersfield, CA 93301

TO: Don Baer
FROM: David Eichenbaum
RE: Post State of the Union Forums and rallies
DATE: January 26, 1996

Last week I convened a meeting of communications staff from the DNC and the House and Senate Leadership in order to plan a post-State of the Union Democratic pro-active event strategy.

The priority is hitting local media markets based on targeting for the President as well as congressional elections.

The plan is twofold:

-- Daschle and Gephardt will take the lead in arranging 4 issue/budget forums in key markets with House/Senate participation (including the leadership) over a four week period, concluding with the end of the congressional recess. Included in these visits would be editorial boards and appearances on talk radio and other television opportunities.

These forums will discuss the Democratic position on the Budget and how they fit in with the President's State of the Union "challenges." For instance, the first forum in Boston will focus on families and education.

-- The DNC will organize 2 rallies in other target markets in support of Democratic budget priorities and the President's State of the Union message, working with seniors, student, labor and environmental groups. These rallies would contrast the President's priorities and values with the Republicans'.

In order to get congressional help, compromises were made on target markets. If these are successful, we can continue them in March in order to hit other markets. Below is the combined list of cities and tentative dates for the budget forums:

<u>CITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Boston	2/5
Tampa	2/17
Philly	2/19
Houston	2/23

Below are cities and dates for rallies:

Seattle	2/25
Detroit	2/25

**State of the Union Media
Conference Call with Secretary Riley
January 24, 1996**

Targets: TN, KY, GA

Participants (13):

TENNESSEE:

The (Nashville) Tennessean

Ellen Dahnke (editorial writer)

FAX: 615-726-8928

The (Memphis) Commercial Appeal

Jesse Bunn (city editor)

FAX: 901-529-2522

Knoxville News-Sentinel

Jesse Mayshark (education writer)

FAX: 423-521-8124

The Nashville Banner

Dana Pride (education writer)

FAX: 615-259-8890

The Chattanooga News-Free Press

Lee Anderson (editorial editor)

FAX: 423-757-6383

KENTUCKY:

The Louisville Courier-Journal

Laurel Shackelford (editorial writer)

FAX: 502-582-4066

The Lexington Herald-Leader

Jamie Lucke (editorial writer)

FAX: 606-254-9738

The Paducah Sun

Ron Clark (city editor)

FAX: 502-442-7859

GEORGIA:

Atlanta Journal-Constitution

Doug Cumming (senior education writer)

FAX: 404-526-5746

Augusta Chronicle

Kelly Daniel (education writer)

FAX: 706-722-7403

Savannah Morning News

Ann Muller (education writer)

FAX: 912-234-6522

Columbus Ledger-Enquirer

Liza Benham (education writer)

FAX: 706-576-6290

The Albany Herald

Tim Wesselman (education writer)

FAX: 912-888-9357

**State of the Union Media Amplification
U.S. Secretary of Education Richard Riley
January 25, 1996**

RWR Targets: MN, TN, KY, GA

Secretary Riley in Minneapolis:

1/24: Charter school visit and roundtable - New Visions School
Press coverage: St. Paul Pioneer-Press; Minneapolis Star-Tribune; local NBC, CBS and ABC affiliates; local NPR affiliate; 2 local radio stations.

Conference call with 13 TN, KY and GA reporters and editorial writers (see attached list).

Press calls: TN, KY and GA State Radio Networks; Dallas Morning News.

1/25: Philadelphia Inquirer - Karen Heller for a higher education series on the increasing importance and cost of higher education.

Deputy Secretary Madeleine Kunin:

Targets: TN, KY, GA, VT, NH

1/24: Keene (NH) Sentinel; Burlington (VT) Free Press; Portsmouth (NH) Herald; Concord (NH) Monitor; WEVH--Peter Malof; WCAX-TV (Medill News), Burlington, VT; National Journal, Rochelle Stanfield.

1/25: Government Executive Magazine.

1/26: Tape CNN's "Both Sides with Jesse Jackson" Show on public education.

Under Secretary Marshall Smith:

Targets: TN, KY, GA, CA

1/23: Associated Press; USA Today - Dennis Kelly -- resulted in inside clip on higher ed proposals.

1/24: Wall Street Journal (expect 1/26 item); Associated Press - Deb Riechmann; NY Times--Appelbome (1/25 article); Capitol Times; Chronicle of Higher Education; Education Daily; Education Week; WUOP-Stockton, CA.

1/25: Washington Post--Steve Barr; Josh Shenk, Washington Monthly; San Francisco Chronicle.

Linda Roberts, director of education technology: Rochelle Stanfield, National Journal; Christian Science Monitor



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM TO STEVE SILVERMAN

FROM: Mikel Morton

DATE: January 25, 1996

RE: State Of The Union Speech & Budget Amplification

Secretary Riley visited a charter school in Minneapolis on Wednesday. The Secretary, Deputy Secretary Kunin, and Undersecretary Mike Smith all did extensive media to amplify the President's speech (please see attached media report). All three also made phone calls to brief key congressional members and education association presidents to familiarize them with the President's education proposals in the speech.

On Wednesday morning, following the President's State Of The Union Speech, the Department hosted an hour-long briefing by Deputy Secretary Madeleine Kunin and Undersecretary Mike Smith for the education community. Over 40 education associations and organizations attended the briefing, representing elementary, secondary and post-secondary education, as well as student interest groups, disability groups and individual state education departments. The general response was very optimistic--people were excited with the breadth of education issues covered in the President's speech and the level of commitment with which he spoke. The "High School Merit Scholarships" proposal generated the most discussion because it would not be "needs-based". Mike Smith reminded attendees of the scholarship funds already designated as needs-based as well as the importance of rewarding hard work.

The American Federation of Teachers and the American Association of School Administrators (attached) and many other Ed organizations sent out press releases reinforcing the President's remarks on education.

The Secretary's Special Advisor on Budget Issues did a conference call with our 10 regional representatives Wednesday to brief them on the President's speech.

The Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO) held their quarterly meeting of federal liaison representatives on Tuesday and Wednesday, including over two hours at DoEd with briefings from senior officers on the President's speech, budget and program issues. These representatives were very pleased by the President's education message overall and reinforced the need for the President's technology initiative. They also seemed energized by recent poll numbers placing education at the top of public concerns.

9 pages
attached

**State of the Union Media
Conference Call with Secretary Riley
January 24, 1996**

Targets: TN, KY, GA**Participants (13):****TENNESSEE:**

The (Nashville) Tennessean

Ellen Dahnke (editorial writer)

FAX: 615-726-8928

The (Memphis) Commercial Appeal

Jesse Burn (city editor)

FAX: 901-529-2522

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The Paducah Sun

Ron Clark (city editor)

FAX: 502-442-7859

GEORGIA:

Atlanta Journal-Constitution

Doug Cumming (senior education writer)

FAX: 404-526-5746

Augusta Chronicle

Kelly Daniel (education writer)

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Savannah Morning News

Ann Muller (education writer)

FAX: 912-234-6522

Columbus Ledger-Enquirer

Liza Benham (education writer)

FAX: 706-576-6290

The Albany Herald

Tim Wesselman (education writer)

FAX: 912-888-9357

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 24, 1996 • USA TODAY

P-4

Clinton focuses on crime, jobs, family, schools

President Clinton Tuesday issued seven challenges in his State of the Union address:

► **Families:** Urged TV industry to cut down violence in programming. Asked Congress for "V" chip allowing parents to block TV programs. Urged tobacco companies not to promote smoking among children.

► **Economic security:** Renewed call for a GI Bill for Workers — \$2,600 voucher for college tuition. Urged raising the minimum wage to \$5.15. Called again for tax credit for working families with children. Urged protections for pensions.

► **Education:** Urged new national effort to connect all schools to the Information Superhighway. Challenged states to raise education standards and allow creation of charter schools, formed by parents.

Also, called for \$1,000 merit scholarships to the top 5% of high school students. Urged expansion of College Work Study program from 700,000 students to 1 million. Renewed call for a tax deduction of \$10,000 per year for college tuition.

► **World leadership:** Called for ratification of START II nuclear arms treaty, the comprehensive nuclear test ban and adoption of an international chemical weapons ban.

► **Crime and drugs:** Announced a concerted federal effort against gangs. Urged "one strike and you're out" provision for public housing residents involved in drugs and violent crime. Named Gen. Barry McCaffrey director of National Drug Control Policy.

► **Environment:** Urged tougher standards, but more flexibility in meeting them. Urged business to aid in cleaning up urban blight.

► **Government:** Urged campaign finance reform. Requested a line-item veto. Banned government contracts with businesses hiring illegal aliens.

USA Today, January 24, 1996, P. 4

\$125M plan: Merit scholars

By Dennis Kelly
USA TODAY

Reviews are mixed on President Clinton's proposal to offer \$1,000 merit scholarships for students finishing in the top 5% of their high school class.

The idea would mark "a significant departure" for federal financial aid, says David Merkwitz, spokesman for the American Council on Education, representing more than 1,000 colleges and universities. The vast majority of past aid has been based on financial need.

A recent USA TODAY/CNN/Gallup Poll shows education was the public's top issue, and paying for college ranked high with 43% of voters.

But Clinton's proposal to give merit scholarships to 128,000 students would cost \$128 million a year. This year's budget-cutting Congress may be reluctant to go along, however popular the idea of more college aid.

And some higher education officials worry that new "merit" money might take away money from other need-based aid programs.

"I am not opposed to merit," says Henry Ponder, president of Fisk University, a small, historically black college in Nashville. "I am opposed to taking money now in short supply and making it even further in short supply."

Marshall Smith, undersecretary of Education, says if funded, the proposal would not take money from other need-based programs.

New York Times, January 25, 1996, P. 17

Computer Idea Gets Mixed Response

Questions About Costs and the Best Strategies for Education

By PETER APPLEBOME

It seemed like motherhood and apple pie for the Microsoft era: a proposal to put a computer linked to the Internet in every American classroom by the year 2000.

But educators today had sharply disparate views on the wisdom, utility and feasibility of President Clinton's proposal in his **State of the Union Message on Tuesday** to bring every American classroom into the computer age.

Proponents said it was a visionary, affordable call for equalizing access to technologies that have the ability to either narrow or broadly expand the gaps between haves and have nots. Skeptics said it was a shallow attempt to find a technological cure-all rather than addressing the real needs of the nation's schools.

And there were immediate questions about where the money would come from at a time of tightening budget constraints and whether the plan could be carried out for the \$10 billion preliminary cost estimate being used yesterday by Department of Education officials.

The proposal, which calls for each classroom to have a computer for every four or five students, was one of the boldest proposals in a speech that featured few major new initiatives.

"Every classroom in America must be connected to the information superhighway, with computers, good software and well-trained teachers," Mr. Clinton said in the speech. "We are working with the telecommunications industry, educators and parents to connect 20 percent of the classrooms in California by this spring, and every classroom and library in America by the year 2000."

Under Secretary of Education Marshall S. Smith said Mr. Clinton would announce the details of the proposal in about three weeks. But Mr. Smith said the basic plan was to have corporations agree to wire schools around the country for access to the Internet. That is already happening in California, he said.

Mr. Smith estimated that the costs, including those for computers and software and training teachers, would come to about \$10 billion. He said Federal money, perhaps \$2 billion, would augment about four times as much raised by the states or school districts.

But a study completed last summer by the McKinsey & Company

accounting firm for the National Information Infrastructure Advisory Council estimated that the cost of providing computers for all the nation's classrooms would range from \$11 billion for a computer laboratory used by several classes to \$47 billion for the kind of system in Mr. Clinton's plan. It also cited a need for \$4 billion in annual operation and maintenance for the lab plan and \$14 billion for the more ambitious plan.

Mr. Smith said he was aware of the report and attributed the difference in the two cost estimates to falling computer prices, not having to fit

Linking the classroom and the Internet: visionary or shallow cure-all?

nance the wiring and Internet connections under the Clinton plan and other different assumptions. A spokesman for McKinsey said he could not evaluate the Administration's plan without seeing its specifics.

"We think we have numbers that will work, but these numbers could be reworked in the next three weeks," Mr. Smith said. "I don't see this as new, grandiose spending by any means. This is an important priority for education, and it's worth trying to figure out where the money can come from."

Many education experts hailed the proposal, even if most were skeptical about whether the goal of hooking all classrooms to the Internet by 2000 would be met.

Arthur Levine, president of Teachers College at Columbia University, said such a move was critical, adding, "I would not have said that a few years ago."

"What's happening in this country is that the wealthiest school districts in the country are getting the technology and the poorest are not, and they're falling further and further behind," he said. "Technology like this can open an incredible array of opportunities to these kids."

With computer technology the schools with the poorest library and resources can have access to the

same educational resources as the richest, he said. Without it, the gaps between rich and poor are certain to grow.

At the other extreme of opinion was Edward Miller, editor of The Harvard Education Letter.

"It struck me as an overly simplistic idea," he said. "Of all the things one could wish for American education, I would place this very far down the list. Unfortunately, the evidence from research on the usefulness of technology is not very encouraging. The idea that you put computers in classrooms and kids learn better is just not the case."

More...

9.

MIXED RESPONSE, continued...

He said that traditional teaching mattered much more than technology and that that was where resources should go.

Indeed, even those more positive about the value of computers in classrooms stressed that unless they were part of an overall learning strategy, their impact would be limited.

"One of the enduring difficulties about technology and education is that a lot of people think about the technology first and the education later, if at all," said Stone Wiske, co-director of the Educational Technology Center at the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

"I do think it's a very good idea to get computers in classrooms but only if we've started with a clear set of educational priorities and then make a selection of technologies to advance that clearly defined purpose."

JANUARY 24, 1996 · EDUCATION WEEK

P-15

**Exiting Caperton Wants
School-to-Work Focus**

Delivering his eighth and final State of the State Address, Gov. Gaston Caperton of West Virginia cited a commitment to education and job development as the "cornerstone" of his administration.

He pledged to further build on that commitment by launching a school-to-work effort. He asked lawmakers for \$6.8 million for a computer-training program for students in 7th through 12th grades.

"In West Virginia we realize that education is the best economic tool we have—an investment worth making," he said in the Jan. 10 remarks.

Mr. Caperton's budget also included \$10 million to complete an elementary school computer-training program and pay raises for educators—\$500 per year for teachers and \$300 annually for noncertified employees.

—JEANNE FORRELL

- Lette did All things Considered (~~the~~ 18th)
- Lette seeing Jim Hoagland ~~the~~ Wash Post (23rd)
- Christopher doing Michael - Belcher (22nd)

Lehrer

New House

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Attendees to the White House, Tuesday, January 23, 1996, West Wing Lobby [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (3 pages)	01/23/1996	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Cabinet Affairs
Inadomi, LeeAnn
OA/Box Number: 7257

FOLDER TITLE:

State of the Union [1996] [2]

2020-0810-F
md73

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



ATTENDEES TO THE WHITE HOUSE
TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1996
WEST WING LOBBY

Kevin Thurm

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: [REDACTED] [001]

Suzanne B. Seiden

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: [REDACTED]

Harriet S. Rabb

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: [REDACTED]

John J. Callahan

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: [REDACTED]

Susan Callahan

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: [REDACTED]

Peter B. Edelman

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: [REDACTED]

Jerry D. Klepner

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: [REDACTED]

Karetta Hubbard

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: [REDACTED]

Melissa T. Skolfield

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: [REDACTED]

Frank Curtis

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: [REDACTED]

Dennis Hayashi

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: (b)(6)

Melinda Yee

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: (b)(6)

Fernando M. Torres-Gil

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: (b)(6)

John Monahan

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: (b)(6)

Annie Burns

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: (b)(6)

Jack C. Ebeler

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: (b)(6)

Carolyn Ebeler

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: (b)(6)

Mary Beth Donahue

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: (b)(6)

Virginia Cox

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: (b)(6)

Sarah Kovner

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: (b)(6)

Kathryn R. Scanlin

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: (b)(6)

Daniel Porterfield

DOB: [REDACTED]
SSN: (b)(6)

Karen Herrling

DOB:

SSN: (b)(6)

Victor Zonana

DOB:

SSN: (b)(6)

Laura Schiller

DOB:

SSN: (b)(6)

William Corr

DOB:

SSN: (b)(6)

Claudia Cooley

DOB:

SSN: (b)(6)

L. Graeme Bell

DOB:

SSN: (b)(6)

Lisa M. Mallory

DOB:

SSN: (b)(6)

Jackie Nedell

DOB:

SSN: (b)(6)

Betsy D'Jamoos

DOB:

SSN: (b)(6)

Mary Doyle

(b)(6)

UNCLASSIFIED
FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 491
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

FROM:

✓ **Jill A. Schuker,**
Senior Director, Communications/Public Affairs

 Steven J. Naplan,
Associate Director, Communications

PHONE: 202-456-9391

FAX: 202-456-9390

TO: **FAX:** **PHONE:**

Madam

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET

7

NOTES:

UNCLASSIFIED

Memorandum

From: Jill A. Schuker
To: Kitty Higgins
Date: January 17, 1996
Subject: Administration Speakers

cc. Inadomi, Moffett

In the days preceding and following the President's January 23rd State of the Union Address, Administration Principals and representatives are slated for the following speaking appearances:

Vice President Gore:

Washington Post Editorial Board
 Washington, DC
 January 23

Sperling Breakfast
 Washington, D.C.
 February 8

APNSA Lake:

Chicago Council on Foreign Relations
 Chicago, Illinois
 January 29 (tent.)

Secretary Christopher:

Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government
 Cambridge, Massachusetts
 January 18

Ambassador Albright:

Visit to Egypt (speech possible)
 Cairo, Egypt
 January 22

Address to City Club of Cleveland
 Cleveland, Ohio
 February (possible)

Deputy Secretary Talbott:

Address to Carter Center
 Atlanta, Georgia

January 24

Address to Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Washington, D.C.
February 14

Under Secretary Wirth:

Address to Thorne Ecological Institute
Denver, Colorado
February 15

Under Secretary Tarnoff:

Address to Baltimore World Affairs Council
Baltimore, Maryland
January 22

Address to "Great Decisions" Speaker Series
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
February 6

Assistant Secretary Donilon:

Council on Foreign Relations, Donilon-Ellsworth Debate
New York City
January 25

Director Pol/Plan Steinberg:

Address to New York Foreign Policy Association
New York City
January 24

Secretary Perry:

Address via Satellite to BusinessWeek Presidents' Forum
Perry at Pentagon, Executives in Palm Springs, California
January 18

Address to White House Fellows
The Pentagon
January 18

Lunch with Defense Writers Group
Washington, D.C.
January 24

Address to Stanford University's Hoover Institute

Stanford, California
January 31

Address to Werkunde Conference
Germany
February 2

CJCS Shalikashvili:

Address to Naval War College
Newport, Rhode Island
January 23

Remarks to Naval War College Distinguished Graduates
Newport, Rhode Island
January 26

National Defense University Distinguished Lecturer Address
Fort McNair, Washington, D.C.
February 15

Deputy Secretary White:

Visit to SOUTHCOM (media avail)
Panama
January 25-27

DCI Deutch:

Address to U.S. Air Force Academy
Colorado Springs, Colorado
February 13

Address to Students of Duke University
??, North Carolina
February 14

Address to National Youth Leadership Forum
Washington, D.C.
February 16

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDE

17-Jan-1996 06:25pm

TO: R. Lawton Jordan III
 TO: Marcia L. Hale
 TO: LeeAnn Inadomi
 FROM: Kevin M. O'Keefe
 Intergovernmental Affairs
 SUBJECT: State of Union roll out

*- Press Statements
 Prior to SOTU
 - DGA/leading
 elected officials.*

Re: State of the Union Roll Out

Congressional Targeting

District	Member	Elected	IGA Contac
Ca03	Fazio	Mayor Serna Sacramento Mayor Darrah Stockton Mayor Tuttle West Sacramento	Emerson
Ca17	Farr	Mayor Styles Salinas Mayor Beiers	Emerson
Ca36	Harman	Santa Cruz Supervisor Molina Supervisor Burke Supervisor Yarioslavsky	Emerson
Ca42	Brown	Mayor Minor San Bernadino Assemblymember Baca	Emerson
Ct02	Gejdenson	Mayor Serra Middletown Mayor Stafaci New London Speaker Ritter Senator DiBella	Hart
Fl11	Gibbons	Mayor Greco Tampa	Hart
Il03	Lipinski	Mayor Daley Chicago President Stroger Cook County	O'Keefe
Ky03	Ward	Mayor Abramson	Hale

Me02	Baldacci	Louisville David Armstrong Jefferson County Mayor Jenkins Lewiston Mayor Frankel Bangor Speaker Gwadowsky Senator Lawrence	Hart
Mi09	Kildee	Mayor Stanley Flint Mayor Spinks Pontiac	O'Keefe
Mi12	Levin	Mayor Notte Sterling Heights Mayor Bonkowski Warren	O'Keefe

Mi13	Rivers	City Council Member Hanna-Davies Ann Arbor Mayor Breen Garden City Mayor Thomas Westland	O'Keefe
Mn02	Minge	Mayor Sales-Benton Minneapolis	O'Keefe
Mn NY26	Luther Hinchley	Tim Grippen Broome County Executive	O'Keefe Hart
NC07	Rose		Hart
NC08	Hefner		Hart
Oh13	Brown	Mayor Olejko Lorraine Mayor Keyes Elyria St. Rep. Sweeney St. Rep. Campbell Sen. Boggs	O'Keefe/Ha
Oh14	Sawyer	Mayor Plusquellic Akron Tim Davis Summit County Executive	O'Keefe
Or01	Furse	Mayor Katz Portland	O'Keefe
Pa15	McHale		Hart
SC05	Spratt	Mayor Rhea Rockhill	Hale
Tn06	Gordon	Mayor Reed Murfreesboro	Hart
Tx24	Frost	Dionne Bagsby Tarent County Bob Hampton Tarrent County J. D. Johnson Tarrent County	Hart
Tx25	Bentsen	Mayor Lanier Houston L. Franco Lee Harris County Jim Fonteno Harris County	Hale
Va05	Payne	Mayor Young Richmond	O'Keefe

State Targeting

State

Electeds

IGA Contact

Arizona	St. Rep. Art Hamilton	Hart
	Senator Peter Goudinoff	
Arkansas	Governor Tucker	Bromberg
California	Lt. Gov. Davis	Emerson
Colorado	Governor Roemer	Bromberg
Florida	Governor Chiles	Bromberg
	Lt. Governor McKay	
Illinois	Mayor Daley	O'Keefe
	Speaker Madigan	
	Senator Jones	
	Governor Patton	Bromberg
Kentucky		
Louisiana	Governor Glendening	Bromberg
Maryland	Attorney General Kelly	Hart
Michigan	Attorney General	Hart
Minnesota	Humphrey	
	Sec. of State Growe	
	Treasurer McGrath	
New Mexico	Sec. of State Gonzales	Hart
	Attorney General Udall	
	Treasurer Montoya	
North Carolina	Governor Hunt	Bromberg
Ohio	St. Rep Sweeney	O'Keefe
	Senator Boggs	
Oregon	Governor Kitzhaber	Bromberg
Pennsylvania	Sec. of State Grant	Hart
	Treasurer Knoll	
Tennessee	Sec. of State Darnell	Hart
	Attorney General Burson	
	Treasurer Adams	
Washington	Governor Lowry	Bromberg
West Virginia	Gov. Caperton	Bromberg
Wisconsin	Sec. of State LaFollette	O'Keefe
	Attorney General Doyle	

Additional Mayors

City	Mayor	IGA Contact
Tuscon	Miller	Gallegos
Flagstaff	Bavasi	Gallegos
Little Rock	Dailey	O'Keefe
San Francisco	Brown	Emerson
Oakland	Harris	Emerson
San Jose	Hammer	Emerson
Long Beach	O'Neill	Emerson
Denver	Webb	Hale
Bridgeport	Ganim	O'Keefe
Wilmington	Sills	Hart
Tallahasse	Maddox	Bromberg
Clearwater	Garvey	O'Keefe
Atlanta	Campbell	Hale
East St. Louis	Bush	O'Keefe
Rockford	Box	O'Keefe

Gary
East Chicago
South Bend
Terra Haute
Debuque
Des Moines
Lexington
New Orleans
Boston
Detroit
St. Paul
St. Louis
Kansas City
Cherry Hill
Patterson
Newark
East Orange
Albuquerque
Santa Fe
Albany
Rochester
Buffalo
Cinncinatti
Cleveland
Mansfield
Lima
Toledo
Youngstown
Tulsa
Utah
Eugene
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Harrisburg
Eire
Charleston
Columbia
Nashville
Memphis
Dallas
Houston
Austin
San Antonio
Spokane
Seattle
Madison
Milwaukee
Aurora
Baltimore

Barnes
Pasterick
Kernan
Chellos
Duggan
Dorrian
Miller
Morial
Menino
Archer
Coleman
Bosley
Cleaver
Bass-Levin
Pascrell
James
Cooper
Chavez
Jamilio
Jennings
Johnson
Massiello
Qualls
White
Reid
Berger
Finkbiner
Ungaro
Savage
Corradini
Bascom
Rendell
Murphy
Reid
Savachio
Riley
Coble
Bredeson
Herenton
Kirk
Lanier
Todd
Wolff
Geraughty
Rice
Soglin
Norquist
Pierce
Schmoke

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O'Keefe
O'Keefe
O'Keefe
Hale

**STATE OF THE UNION
OPL ROLLOUT**

I. BRIEFINGS

Series of briefings with DC representatives of organizations.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>ROOM</u>	<u>GROUP(S)</u>
Thurs., Jan. 18	1:00 - 1:45 pm	472	All Groups
	2:00 - 2:45 pm	472	All Groups
Thurs., Jan. 18	4:00 - 4:45 pm	180	All Groups
	5:00 - 6:00 pm	180	All Groups
Fri., Jan. 19	10:00 am	474	Nat. Black Assoc. Leaders
Fri., Jan. 19	1:00 - 3:00 pm	450	DC Business Rep.

II. STATE CONFERENCE CALLS

Thirty-minute conference calls with statewide constituency contacts with maximum of 28 (all inclusive) per call.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>CONSTITUENCY GROUP</u>
Monday, January 22	10:15 - 10:45 pm	Disability
	1:15 pm - 1:45 pm	Seniors
	2:00 pm - 2:30 pm	Law Enforcement
	2:45 pm - 3:15 pm	African Americans
	3:30 pm - 4:00 pm	Women
	4:15 pm - 4:45 pm	Business CEOs
	5:00 pm - 5:30 pm	Jewish
	5:45 pm - 6:15 pm	Hispanic

DATE

TIME

CONSTITUENCY GROUP

Tuesday,
January 23

10:00 - 10:30 am

Non-Profit/Children/Family

10:40 - 11:10 am

Religious/Catholics

11:15 - 11:45 pm

Veterans

1:15 - 1:45 pm

Youth

2:00 - 2:30 pm

Ethnics

2:45 - 3:15 pm

Asian Americans

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JANUARY 19, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

DON BAER ^{DAB}
KITTY HIGGINS ^{Kitty}
MIKE McCURRY

SUBJECT:

STATE OF THE UNION COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

Attached is a comprehensive communications plan that details the outreach and amplification activity both before and after the State of the Union speech. The plan is a coordinated effort on the part of the Offices of Communications, Cabinet Affairs, Public Liaison, Intergovernmental Affairs, Legislative Affairs, Political Affairs, the Press Office and the DNC.

The surrogate activity before the State of the Union will lay the groundwork for the themes of your speech. Cabinet and Administration officials will be engaged in a wide-ranging plan to talk about the sense of realistic optimism the American people should have about the progress America is making. They will use both accomplishments and recent positive statistics to illustrate this progress under your Administration. Following your speech, surrogates will elaborate on the specific challenges in the speech.

I. THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

The President

- Interview with *US News and World Report* (January 18)
- Drop by national columnists roundtable (January 22) - tentative
- Photo opportunity while working on speech (January 23)
- Crime and Community Event, Louisville, KY (January 24)
- Editorial board with Louisville Courier-Journal (January 24)
- Bipartisan meeting with mayors (January 25)

- U.S. Conference of Mayors Address, Washington, D.C. (January 25)
- Interview with CNN White House reporters (January 26) - tentative
- Environmental Event Highlighting Budget Impact (January 26) - tentative
- Speech to National Association of Hispanic Publications. (January 26)
- Radio address (January 27) (Democratic Mayors will be invited)
- Education and Technology Event (January 29) - tentative
- Women's event (January 30) - tentative
- National Prayer Breakfast on Community and Common Ground (February 1)

The Vice President

- Interview with *Time* and *Newsweek* (January 18)
- Participate in the PBS 1996 National Issues Convention (January 21)
- Pre-State of the Union meeting with network anchors (January 23)
- The Washington Post editorial board (January 23)
- Regional satellite tours into 10 targeted markets (January 24)
- Roundtable with national radio correspondents (post SOTU) - tentative
- Morning shows (January 24)
- Sperling Breakfast (February 8)

II. PRESS

The White House

- Don Baer and George Stephanopoulos will call weekend television pundits. (January 20)

- Alice Rivlin will be on "Evans & Novak" (January 20)
- Leon Panetta will appear on "Meet the Press" (January 21)
- George Stephanopoulos and Elaine Kamarck will hold a background briefing for "New Democrat" columnists. (January 22)
- Leon Panetta and Bruce Reed will hold a background briefing for columnists. (January 22)
- Leon Panetta will brief White House TV, radio and print reporters. (January 23)
- 10 Roundtables (tongs) with White House officials will be conducted, reaching more than 100 major newspapers (January 24 - 26)
- More than 50 regional editorial board calls will be conducted by White House and Cabinet officials. (January 24, 25)
- A dozen influential regional columnists will be called by White House officials (eg, Tom Plate, Los Angeles Times). (January 24, 25)
- Laura Tyson will do the Los Angeles Times and The Wall Street Journal editorial boards. (January 23, 24)
- Ann Lewis will do press interviews related to the State of the Union.
- George Stephanopoulos, Alexis Herman, Laura Tyson, Gene Sperling, Bruce Reed, Alice Rivlin, Mike McCurry and Don Baer will conduct radio interviews into approximately 20 targeted states. These interviews will include syndicated shows, African American syndicated shows, state radio networks, public radio networks, regional main stream affiliate stations, and regional African American affiliate stations, reaching close to 1500 stations.

Outreach to syndicated shows will include: Talk of the Nation (NPR), 100 stations; All Thing Considered (NPR), 440 stations; Morning Edition (NPR) 435 stations; Alan Colmes Show, 120 stations; Judy Jarvis Show, 40 stations; Ellen Rattner; Agri-Talk, 126 stations; Smart Money with Dolans; Jim Bohannon, 400 stations; Gil Gross (CBS), 175 stations; Jay Severin, 120 stations; Hugh Rodham, 48 stations; Marketplace Radio (NPR), 280 stations.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet and sub-Cabinet will do targeted regional print and radio press both before and after the State of the Union. The following is a sampling of the Cabinet's press plans:

- Secretary Rubin will do the New York Times, The Washington Post, and The Chicago Tribune editorial boards. He will also do public radio in NY and Pennsylvania.
- Attorney General Reno will do the Baltimore Sun, Boston Globe and Denver Post editorial boards. She will do radio in Maryland, New Jersey, Colorado and Massachusetts.
- Secretary Babbitt will do radio and television events as he travels through Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. In addition, he will do specialty Native American press.
- Secretary Glickman will do the Shreveport Times, Charleston Gazette and Baton Rouge Advocate editorial boards. He will also do radio in Louisiana and West Virginia.
- Secretary Ron Brown will do the Chicago Tribune, Minneapolis Star Tribune and The Arlington Heights Herald editorial boards. He will do radio in Illinois and Minnesota. He also will do specialty press including Jet Magazine.
- Secretary Reich will do radio and TV in Michigan and St. Louis, MO. Deputy Secretary Glynn will do Iowa press.
- Secretary Shalala will do the Phoenix Gazette, Miami Herald and Orlando Sentinel editorial boards. She will do specialty radio and press in Florida as well as radio in Arizona.
- Secretary Cisneros will do the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cincinnati Post and Youngstown Vindicator editorial boards (January 24). He will do radio in Ohio. He will also do specialty press including National Newspaper Publishers Association. The Secretary will give the keynote address at the National Association of Hispanic Publications' 10th Annual Convention. (January 25)

- Secretary Peña will do Connecticut press, including Hartford Courant, New Haven Register and The Day editorial boards and various radio in. He will also do specialty press, including Hispanic Link and La Opinion Hispanic Magazine.
- Secretary O'Leary will do the Dallas Morning News, Fort Worth Star Telegram and Houston Chronicle editorial boards. She will do radio in Texas. She will also do specialty press, including Crusader Publications, Chicago Defender and Chicago Citizen Newspaper Group.
- Secretary Riley will do the Tennessean, Knoxville News-Sentinel and Louisville Courier Journal editorial boards. He will do radio in Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia. *ed*
- Secretary Jesse Brown will do the central Florida editorial boards (January 24). He will do radio in Florida and specialty press in Baton Rouge, Houston and Atlanta, including The Atlanta Voice, Atlanta Daily World and The People's Crusader. Deputy Secretary Gober will do Arkansas newspapers and radio.
- Administrator Browner will do the Cincinnati Post. Deputy Administrator Hanson will do the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and The Oregonian editorial boards. She will do radio in Oregon and Washington.
- Ambassador Kantor will do the San Francisco Chronicle, Los Angeles Daily News and San Diego Union-Tribune editorial boards as well as radio in California. He will also do specialty press including Los Angeles Sentinel, Post Newspaper Group and The Reporter Publishing Co.
- Administrator Lader will do The Wall Street Journal, USA Today, The Buffalo News editorial boards. He will do radio in North Carolina and South Carolina.
- Administrator Johnson will do the Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel, Wisconsin State Journal and Green Bay Press Gazette editorial boards. He will do radio in Wisconsin.
- Conference calls with specialty press will be done by several Cabinet officials.

Intergovernmental and Political Affairs

- Democratic mayors, governors and leading elected officials in targeted states and Congressional districts will issue press releases prior to the State of the Union. (January 22)

- State of the Union watch-parties are being held in targeted states including Iowa and New Hampshire. Press will be invited. (January 23)
- Media Affairs will set up interviews with mayors following your U.S. Conference of Mayors speech. (January 25)
- The DNC has a radio plan for members of Congress in targeted markets, both before and after the State of the Union.

Outside Validators

- Independent commentators/validators who will make press appearances around the State of the Union will be faxed talking points and briefed by an Administration representative beforehand. This group includes reporters, members of Congress, political consultants, opinion leaders and organization heads, such as Tim Russert, William Schneider, Al Hunt, Hal Bruno, Robert Greenstein, Thomas Mann and Norm Ornstein.
- A small group of non-traditional commentators, such as nationally recognized academics and police chiefs, will be made available to the press for State of the Union commentary. Examples include: Benjamin Barber, Henry Louis Gates, Bill Galston, and New York Police Commissioner William Bratton.

III. BRIEFINGS

Cabinet Affairs

- Kitty Higgins and Don Baer briefed the Cabinet Chiefs of Staff. (January 16)
- Kitty Higgins, Mike McCurry and Don Baer briefed the Cabinet Public Affairs Officers. (January 17)
- Leon Panetta will brief the Cabinet on the major themes of the State of the Union. (January 22)

Legislative Affairs

- Key Democratic members (eg. Chuck Schumer, Joe Biden, Lee Hamilton, Charlie Stenholm, Dale Bumpers, Ben Cardin, Patty Murray, John Breaux, Carl Levin, Henry Waxman) will be identified and asked to highlight certain key initiatives in the speech. They will be briefed by White House officials. (January 22 and 23)

- Press secretaries for Democratic Senators and Representatives will be briefed by Mike McCurry and Don Baer. (January 22)
- Bruce Reed and Gene Sperling will brief House and Senate Administrative Assistants and Legislative Directors. (January 22)
- Leon Panetta, Alice Rivlin and Pat Griffin will brief the Senate Democratic caucus. (January 23)
- Alice Rivlin will brief the House Democratic Caucus. (TBD)
- Leon Panetta and Alice Rivlin will meet with the bipartisan Senate group (Breaux-Chafee). (TBD)

Public Liaison

D.C. representatives of national organizations were briefed on January 18 and 19. Approximately 200 people attended the briefings. The following groups attend:

African Americans	Labor
Asian Pacific Americans	Law Enforcement
Business Ceo	National Black Association Leaders
Children/Family	Non-profit
D.C. Business Representatives	Religious
Disability	Seniors
Education	Veterans
Ethnics	Women
Hispanic	Youth
Jewish	

In addition, conference calls with **statewide constituency contacts** will occur on January 22 and January 23. These calls are to ensure representatives in **targeted** states have been briefed on the major themes of the address. The following are the conference calls that will occur:

African Americans	Law Enforcement
Asian Pacific Americans	Non-Profit/Children/Family
Business CEO	Religious/Catholics
California African Americans	Seniors
Disability	Veterans (National Commanders)
Hispanic	Women
Jewish	Youth

- The Women's Office will hold a briefing for women appointees. (January 23)

IV. EVENTS

The following Administration officials will be highlighting the major themes of the State of the Union address in numerous events before and after the State of the Union in targeted states.

- Secretary Christopher will speak at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government on January 18.
- Secretary Perry will satellite to BusinessWeek Presidents' Forum in Palm Springs on January 18.
- Chairman Shalikashvili will address the Naval War College in Rhode Island on January 23.
- The Attorney General will participate in your Cops and Community event in Louisville, KY on January 24.
- Secretary Babbitt will participate in an environmental van tour in Charlotte and Durham, NC and Atlanta, Savannah and Macon, GA. (January 24, 25)
- Secretary Ron Brown will do a technology and schools event in Chicago and West Virginia.
- Secretary Reich will do a jobs event in St. Louis.
- Secretary Shalala will speak at Union College in Schenectady, NY on January 24.
- Secretary Cisneros will participate in a public housing and gangs event in Toledo.
- Secretary Riley will do a charter schools event in Minneapolis.
- Administrator Browner will highlight environmental and business cooperation during her speech before the U.S. Conference of Mayors on January 24. She will also do a brownfields event in Cincinnati.
- Tony Lake will address the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations on January 29.
- Dr. Tyson will address the Detroit Women's Economic Club on January 25.

- The DNC is coordinating the Democratic senators and representatives who will be conducting issue fora in targeted states on the State of the Union (such as crime and children).
- The DNC is organizing a number of rallies of seniors and student groups in targeted markets in support of your budget priorities.

V. MATERIALS

Talking Points

- Talking points on the State of the Union address will be distributed before the speech to Democratic members of Congress, Public Liaison constituency groups, Democratic governors, mayors and elected officials.
- Talking points are being faxed to all Democratic elected officials. (January 18)
- The DNC is faxing talking points to 5,000 individuals, including state chairs, DNC members and selected donors. The DCCC and DSCC are faxing talking points to all of their candidates. (January 18)

Accomplishment Documents

- State-by-state materials on the Administration's record (see attached sample) will be distributed by all White House outreach offices (Public Liaison, Intergovernmental Affairs, Legislative Affairs, Media Affairs).

The Speech

- The text of the speech will be posted on the Internet and an on-line Q&A session regarding the speech will be arranged.
- The text of the speech will be sent out by Media Affairs to close to 1000 specialty press outlets.
- Media Affairs will mail the speech to the top 250 editorial boards, plus boards which endorsed Clinton/Gore.
- In advance of the network evening news shows, press excerpts of the address will be distributed to press and Democratic officials.
- The DCCC and the DSCC will send the speech out to all candidates.
- The DNC will distribute the speech to all State Party Chairs.

- Glossy copies of the speech will be distributed by White House outreach offices (Public Liaison, Intergovernmental Affairs, Legislative Affairs, Cabinet Affairs).
- Clinton/Gore will distribute talking points of the speech to field staff. They will have surrogates ready to respond to local media.

CC: The Vice President
Leon Panetta
Harold Ickes
Evelyn Lieberman
Alexis Herman
Marcia Hale
Pat Griffin
Doug Sosnik
George Stephanopoulos
Carol Rasco
Maggie Williams

Attachments

- 1) List of Targeted States.
- 2) List of Elected Officials Solicited by Intergovernmental Affairs to do press.
- 3) Sample of State-by-State on the Administration's Record.

1/15/96

AR
AZ
CA
FL
IA
IL
KY
LA
MD
MI
MN
NC
NM
OH
PA
TN
WA
WV

Re: State of the Union Roll Out

Congressional Targeting

District	Member	Elected
Ca03	Fazio	Mayor Serna, Sacramento Mayor Darrah, Stockton
Ca17	Farr	Mayor Styles, Salinas Mayor Beiers, Santa Cruz
Ca36	Harman	Supervisor Molina Supervisor Burke Supervisor Yarioslavsky
Ca42	Brown	Mayor Minor, San Bernadino Assemblymember Baca
Ct02	Gejdenson	Mayor Serra, Middletown Mayor Stafaci, New London Speaker Ritter Senator DiBella
Fl11	Gibbons	Mayor Greco, Tampa
Il03	Lipinski	Mayor Daley, Chicago President Stroger, Cook County
Ky03	Ward	Mayor Abramson, Louisville David Armstrong, Jefferson County
Me02	Baldacci	Mayor Jenkins, Lewiston Mayor Frankel, Bangor Speaker Gwadowsky Senator Lawrence
Mi09	Kildee	Mayor Stanley, Flint Mayor Moore, Pontiac
Mi12	Levin	Mayor Notte, Sterling Heights Mayor Bonkowski, Warren

Mil13	Rivers	City Council Member Hanna-Davies, Ann Arbor Mayor Breen, Garden City Mayor Thomas, Westland
Mn02	Minge	Mayor Sales-Benton, Minneapolis
Mn	Luther	
NY26	Hinchley	Tim Grippen, Broome County Executive
NC07	Rose	
NC08	Hefner	
Oh13	Brown	Mayor Olejko, Lorraine Mayor Keyes, Elyria St. Rep. Sweeney St. Rep. Campbell Sen. Boggs
Oh14	Sawyer	Mayor Plusquellic, Akron Tim Davis, Summit County Executive
Or01	Furse	Mayor Katz, Portland
Pa15	McHale	
SC05	Spratt	Mayor Rhea, Rockhill
Tn06	Gordon	Mayor Reed, Murfreesboro
Tx24	Frost	Dionne Bagsby, Tarent County Bob Hampton, Tarrent County J. D. Johnson, Tarrent County
Tx25	Bentsen	Mayor Lanier, Houston L. Franco Lee, Harris County Jim Fonteno, Harris County

Va05	Payne	Mayor Young, Richmond
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State Targeting

State	Electeds
Alaska	Governor Knowles
Alabama	Lt. Gov. Siegelman
Arizona	St. Rep. Art Hamilton Senator Peter Goudinoff
Arkansas	Governor Tucker
California	Lt. Gov. Davis Sen. Bill Lockyer Sen. Henry Mello
Colorado	Governor Roemer
Delaware	Governor Carper
Florida	Governor Chiles Lt. Governor McKay
Georgia	Governor Miller
Hawaii	Governor Cayetano
Illinois	Mayor Daley Speaker Madigan Senator Jones
Indiana	Governor Bayh
Kentucky	Governor Patton
Louisiana	Lt. Gov. Kathleen Balnco
Maryland	Governor Glendening
Michigan	Attorney General Kelly
Minnesota	Attorney General Humphrey Sec. of State Growe Treasurer McGrath
Missouri	Governor Carnahan
Nebraska	Governor Nelson Lt. Gov. Robak
Nevada	Governor Miller

New Mexico	Sec. of State Gonzales Attorney General Udall Treasurer Montoya
North Carolina	Governor Hunt
Ohio	St. Rep Sweeney Senator Boggs
Oregon	Governor Kitzhaber
Pennsylvania	Treasurer Knoll
Rhode Island	Lt. Gov. Weygand
Tennessee	Lt. Gov. John Wilder Sec. of State Darnell Attorney General Burson Treasurer Adams
Texas	Lt. Gov. Bullock
Vermont	Governor Dean
Virginia	Lt. Gov. Beyer
Washington	Governor Lowry
West Virginia	Gov. Caperton
Wisconsin	Sec. of State LaFollette Attorney General Doyle

Additional Mayors

City	Mayor
Tuscon	Miller
Flagstaff	Bavasi
Little Rock	Dailey
San Francisco	Brown
Oakland	Harris
San Jose	Hammer
Santa Anna	Pulido
Long Beach	O'Neill
Denver	Webb

Bridgeport	Ganim
Wilmington	Sills
Miami	Clark
Tallahassee	Maddox
Clearwater	Garvey
Atlanta	Campbell
East St. Louis	Bush
Rockford	Box
Aurora	Pierce
Gary	King
East Chicago	Pasterick
South Bend	Kernan
Terra Haute	Chellos
Debuque	Duggan
Des Moines	Dorrian
Lexington	Miller
New Orleans	Morial
Baltimore	Schmoke
Boston	Menino
Detroit	Archer
St. Paul	Coleman
St. Louis	Bosley
Kansas City	Cleaver
Cherry Hill	Bass-Levin
Patterson	Pascrell
Newark	James
East Orange	Cooper
Albuquerque	Chavez
Santa Fe	Jamilio

Albany	Jennings
Rochester	Johnson
Buffalo	Massiello
Cincinnati	Qualls
Cleveland	White
Mansfield	Reid
Lima	Berger
Toledo	Finkbiner
Youngstown	Ungaro
Tulsa	Savage
Utah	Corradini
Eugene	Bascom
Philadelphia	Rendell
Pittsburgh	Murphy
Harrisburg	Reid
Eire	Savachio
Charleston	Riley
Columbia	Coble
Nashville	Bredeson
Memphis	Herenton
Dallas	Kirk
Houston	Lahier
Austin	Todd
San Antonio	Wolff
Salt Lake City	Corradini
Spokane	Geraughty
Seattle	Rice
Madison	Soglin
Milwaukee	Norquist

Additions to list

[illegible]

MAKING CALIFORNIA A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE AND WORK

America Is Moving In the Right Direction Under President Clinton

- **Stronger Economy.** The combined rate of unemployment and inflation is at its lowest level since 1968.
- **7.7 Million New Jobs.** The economy has created 7.7 million new jobs under President Clinton. Private sector job growth rate 8 times greater than during previous Administration.
- **Renewed Growth in Key Industries.** After a decade of enormous job losses in construction, manufacturing, and autos, these industries have made a remarkable recovery -- nearly one million new jobs combined under President Clinton.
- **Deficit Cut in Half.** The President's economic plan cut the deficit for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President -- the largest reduction in history.
- **Keeping Guns Away from Criminals.** More than 45,000 fugitives and felons blocked from buying handguns because President Clinton fought to pass the Brady Bill.
- **Safer Communities.** The crime rate is down and the number of murders reported dropped 12%--the largest decline in 35 years.
- **Stronger Families.** Teen pregnancy is falling, the poverty rate is decreasing, and the number of people on welfare is declining.

California Is Moving In The Right Direction Under President Clinton

- **Unemployment Rate in California Has Dropped from 9.4% to 7.8%.**
- **229,400 New Jobs Added in 33 Months -- After 63,200 Lost During the Previous 4 Years.**
- **Consumer Confidence is Up 43%, After Falling During the Previous Administration.**
- **Crime Is Down.** In *Los Angeles*, the number of robberies reported fell by 8% in the first half of 1995. In *San Diego*, the reported number of murder dropped by 25% in the first half of 1995.
- **\$15,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four in California.** The President's economic plan is reducing the federal debt for each family of four by about \$15,000.
- **2,146,915 Working Families Receive a Tax Cut.** The President's expanded Earned Income Tax Credit is helping 2,146,915 working families make ends meet.
- **4,513 New Police Officers in California.** The President's Crime Bill puts 4,513 new police officers on the street, strengthens drug courts helping keep adult and juvenile offenders from cycling through the legal system, and helps protect women and children from domestic violence and sexual offenders.
- **298,000 Workers Protected by Family and Medical Leave.** The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child or to care for a sick family member. This law covers about 297,914 workers in California.

**STATISTICAL BACKGROUND TO BE USED WITH
STATE OF THE UNION TALKING POINTS**

January 22, 1996

ECONOMY

- * **Unemployment and inflation are at their lowest combined level since 1968;**
- * **7.8 million new jobs have been created in the last three years;**
- * **Creating Jobs in Basic Industries.** After a decade of enormous job losses in construction, manufacturing and automobiles, these industries have turned around, combining to add more than one million new jobs under President Clinton;
- * **High Growth.** The United States has the highest growth of any major economy in the world over the last three years;
- * **Cut the Deficit Nearly in Half.** The President's economic plan cut the deficit for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President -- the largest three-year reduction in history;
- * **Smaller, Smarter Government.** The Clinton Administration eliminated over 200,000 jobs from the government payrolls, and is eliminating more than 16,000 pages of obsolete regulations;

CRIME

- * **The crime rate is declining,** with the number of murders reported dropping by 12%, robberies down 10% and car theft down 5%;
- * **Keeping Guns Out of the Hands of Criminals.** More than 45,000 fugitives and felons have been blocked from buying handguns because the Clinton Administration fought for and passed the Brady Bill requiring background checks on handgun purchases;
- * **The Clinton Administration passed an assault weapons ban, outlawing 19 of the deadliest assault weapons;**
- * **More Cops, Safer Streets.** The Clinton Administration's Crime Bill puts 100,000 new cops on the street -- over 31,000 have been funded so far;

EDUCATION

- * **More Kids Going to College.** The Clinton Administration has opened access to higher education. In 1994, 62% of high school seniors went directly to college, up from only 55% ten years ago;
- * **Fewer Dropouts.** Fewer students are dropping out of high school. Since 1991, the dropout rate has fallen by 16%;
- * **Better Results.** 1995 SAT scores show continuing improvement on both verbal and math scores for college-bound seniors.

COMMUNITY

- * **Teen pregnancies, poverty and welfare rolls are all down;**
- * Donations to the largest 400 charities in the United States increased by 6% in 1994, with giving reaching \$130 billion;
- * **Building Our Communities and Our Kids.** Last year, President Clinton's AmeriCorps Program brought 25,000 American volunteers into our communities, helping to rebuild our neighborhoods and generating private sector partnerships with those efforts, while helping the volunteers pay for their own higher education;
- * **Putting Families First.** Each year, 2.4 million workers are likely to take advantage of President Clinton's Family and Medical Leave Act, allowing them to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child or to care for a sick family member.

NATIONAL SECURITY

- * **Peace in Bosnia.** U.S. brokered and securing comprehensive peace agreement in Bosnia;
- * **Peace in the Middle East and Northern Ireland.** Brokered comprehensive peace agreements in the Middle East, as well as an historic cease-fire in Northern Ireland;
- * No nuclear missiles are targeted at U.S. cities and citizens;
- * Brokered peace and democratic elections in Haiti and South Africa;
- * Reached agreement with North Korea to halt and eventually eliminate its nuclear program.

ENVIRONMENT

- * **Less Air Pollution.** The Clinton Administration issued a new standard to reduce toxic air pollution from chemical plants by 90% by 1997. 55 cities have begun breathing air that meets public health standards since President Clinton took office;
- * **Public Right to Know.** President Clinton expanded the public's right to know about toxic releases in their communities;
- * **Private-Public Partnerships.** In the first two years of the Clinton Administration, the number of companies voluntarily committing to prevent pollution -- by conserving water, saving energy and cutting air pollution -- increased by nearly 75%;
- * **Protecting Our Children.** The Clinton Administration has taken aggressive action to protect children, reduce the use of pesticides on food and keeping nearly 150,000 pounds of toxic pesticides out of rivers, lakes and streams each year.

State of the Union Schedule (Press Working Group) January 1996 (as of 1/16)

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
14	15	16	17 Cabinet public affairs officials meeting	18 <u>Possible</u> <u>POTUS</u> <u>interview</u>	19 Pundit briefing/call	20 Poss. Administration official on weekend show
21 Poss. Administration official on weekend show	22 Call to network anchors <u>VPOTUS</u> Talking Pts <i>Baer</i> Validators Mtg <i>Baer</i> Moneyline <i>Rubin</i>	23 Embargoed briefing TV / Radio <i>Panetta</i> Embargoed briefing print reporters <i>Panetta</i> Embargoed briefing columnists <i>Steph. / Reed</i> National Ed Board Calls NYT / WP <i>Rubin</i> LAT / WSJ <i>Tyson</i> USA Today <i>Reed</i> Call to anchors if not done on 1/22 <u>VPOTUS</u> Excerpts distributed for evening news <i>McCurry / Baer</i> Talk Radio interviews post speech <i>McCurry</i> / <i>Steph. / Baer</i> / <i>Cabinet</i> <u>Nightline</u> <u>VPOTUS</u> or <u>Panetta</u>	24 <u>Possible</u> <u>POTUS Travel</u> <u>- SOTU Event</u> Morning shows <i>Dodd /</i> <i>Gephardt or</i> <i>VPOTUS /</i> <i>Panetta</i> Tongs W.H. <i>Officials</i> Regional reporters roundtable Regional Ed Board calls <i>W.H. Officials/</i> <i>Cabinet</i> Regional columnists calls <i>W.H. Officials</i> Background Conf. call with Radio/Talk Show hosts <i>Steph. / Baer</i> NPR interviews: Rehm, McGinty, Talk of the Nation, All Things Considered <i>W.H. Officials /</i> <i>Cabinet</i> Lehrer News Hour <u>VPOTUS</u> Crossfire Equal Time CNN Talk Back Live <i>Cabinet</i> Larry King <i>Dodd</i> Regional Satellite Tours <i>POTUS /</i> <i>VPOTUS</i> CNN Guest Source Riley <i>Cabinet</i> Business TV Shows <i>Econ.</i> <i>Team / Cabinet</i> Conf. call with Specialty Press <i>Cabinet</i> Regional radio <i>Cabinet and</i> <i>W.H. Officials</i> Mailings to Specialty Press	25 <u>Possible</u> <u>POTUS SOTU</u> <u>Event</u> <u>POTUS U.S.</u> <u>Conference of</u> <u>Mayors Speech</u> <u>(t)</u> Briefing for Pundits <i>Steph. /</i> <i>Tyson</i> Tongs W.H. <i>Officials</i> NPR Interviews <i>Econ. Team /</i> <i>Cabinet</i> Conf. calls with Specialty Press <i>Cabinet</i> Business TV shows <i>Econ.</i> <i>Team</i> Regional radio <i>Cabinet and</i> <i>W. H. Officials</i>	26 <u>POTUS</u> <u>Hispanic</u> <u>Publications</u> <u>Speech (t)</u> <u>Possible</u> <u>POTUS</u> <u>Interview</u> Radio roundtable <i>VPOTUS</i> Tongs <i>W.H. Officials</i> Conf. call with Specialty Press <i>Cabinet</i> Regional radio <i>Cabinet and</i> <i>W.H. Officials</i>	27 Weekend shows: Evans and Novak, Inside Politics, Capital Gang <i>Cabinet</i>

State of the Union Schedule (Press Working Group) January 1996 (as of 1/16)

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
28 Sunday shows: Meet the Press, Brinkley, Face the Nation, Late Edition <i>VPOTUS</i> <i>Panetta</i> <i>Tyson</i> <i>Rubin</i> <i>Cabinet</i>	29 Conf. call with Specialty Press <i>Cabinet</i> Regional radio <i>Cabinet and</i> <i>W.H. Officials</i>	30 Conf. call with Specialty Press <i>Cabinet and</i> <i>W.H. Officials</i> Regional radio <i>Cabinet and</i> <i>W.H. Officials</i>	31			(* Names in <i>italics are</i> <i>suggestions</i>)

JANUARY 18, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DON BAER
KITTY HIGGINS

SUBJECT: STATE OF THE UNION COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

This memorandum describes the outreach effort that will take place before and after the State of the Union address. The efforts described below are a product of a coordinated strategy by the Offices of Communications, Cabinet Affairs, Public Liaison, Intergovernmental Affairs, Legislative Affairs, Political Affairs, Media Affairs, and the Democratic National Committee.

For the most part, these activities will take place between January 18 - January 26. Given that the current Continuing Resolution is due to expire on January 26, this time period provides a unique opportunity for the Administration and others to discuss both your State of the Union themes and budget message.

I. SCHEDULE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

A. The President

- Before State of the Union address, photo opportunity of President working on draft.
- After State of the Union, series of events designed to highlight the themes and initiatives of the address. Current plans include:
 - 1/24 - Crime event (community policing-100,000 cops/juvenile crime) in Louisville, Kentucky
 - 1/25 - U.S. Conference of Mayors address
 - 1/26 - Possible environmental event (budget implications) with regional representatives
 - 1/27 - Radio address (medicare?)
 - 1/29 - Possible education event re technology initiatives
 - 2/1 - National Prayer Breakfast (community/common ground themes)

has Ann -

I only had
about 20 minutes --
but wanted to get
in our schedule
detail. I have a
few other things, too.
I'll call at 2. Thnx!
V.

B. The Vice President

- Before State of the Union address, meeting at White House with network anchors.
- The evening of the State of the Union, appearance on Nightline.
- After the State of the Union, appearances on Lehrer Newshour; regional satellite tours; radio roundtable; Sunday show.

II. PRESS CONTACTS

A. The White House

- Before the State of the Union, **Leon Panetta** will drop-by the Vice President's meeting with the network anchors; he will also do several embargoed briefings with TV, radio and print reporters, and with columnists. Afterwards, Panetta will appear on morning shows, give other press interviews, and appear on a Sunday show.
 - Other White House officials (
-
- McCurry/Stephanopoulos/Baer will do talk radio just after the address.
 - Regional reporters roundtable.
 - Regional editorial board calls.
 - Regional columnists calls.
 - Tyson will do the editorial boards of The Los Angeles Times and The Wall Street Journal.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet has been asked to do targeted regional print and radio press across the country. Some of the press includes:

- Secretary Rubin will do the editorial boards of The New York Times and The Washington Post, The Chicago Tribune.
- Conference calls with specialty press will be done by several Cabinet officials.

Intergovernmental Affairs

Draft January 18, 1996 4pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
"AMERICA'S CHALLENGE"
STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS
U.S. CAPITOL
JANUARY 23, 1996**

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice-President, Members of the 104th Congress, distinguished
guests:

Tonight, I speak not only to all of you, and to those listening across America. I speak also to our men and women in uniform around the world, especially to those helping peace take root in Bosnia. To our warriors for peace, I say: we are proud of you.

The Constitution requires me to address the state of our union. Not what government alone can accomplish. Nor what individuals alone can do. But what we as a nation -- communities, businesses, churches, schools -- must do together.

The State of our Union is strong -- strong as it has ever been. Our economy is the strongest in three decades. Our fundamental values are coming back. America remains the world's strongest force for peace and freedom.

We in Washington must build on this progress. It is time, once and for all, to come to agreement on a balanced budget in a way that reflects our values.

In months of negotiation, Democrats and Republicans have come very close to finding common ground. We can balance the budget, cut spending using conservative assumptions from Congress' economists, reform welfare, and reduce taxes. A balanced budget is within our grasp. I believe we can and must seize this moment . . . without devastating Medicare and Medicaid, without hurting education and the environment. In the weeks to come, I look forward to working with the Congress, to resolve our disagreements, and balance the budget.

Let me be clear: If Congress will not join me, I will act alone to give the American people the change they demand.

We have already given 35 states freedom to overhaul their welfare systems. If we cannot agree on bipartisan welfare reform legislation, I will challenge all 50 states to go further -- to impose time limits and require welfare recipients to work. On my watch, we will end welfare as we know it.

Every year as President, I will submit to the Congress budgets that cut spending enough so that we move toward a balanced budget in seven years. On my watch, we will balance the budget.

America is the greatest nation on earth. We are its leaders, and we must behave responsibly. No public servant should ever threaten the full faith and credit of the United States. And no public servant should ever -- ever -- shut down the government again.

Tonight, it is time for us to talk about the future.

This is a moment of great change -- and great opportunity. Throughout our history, we have come together around three great ideals: First, our belief in progress -- that every American can dream of a better future, and that hard work can make those dreams come true. Second, our love of liberty. And third, our constant struggle to find common ground.

Tonight, our challenge -- America's Challenge -- is to preserve these old American ideals for a new time.

For America was built on challenges, not promises. We don't need another program for every problem. We must ask more of ourselves, and expect more from one another. That means challenging every citizen to stand guard in the war on crime and drugs . . . challenging parents and teachers to renew our schools . . . challenging government and business to give workers health care they can carry with them throughout a career . . . and challenging fathers to take responsibility for their children.

We will only rise to our challenges by speaking honestly about the duties we owe one another and the possibilities of what we as a nation can do together. So tonight, I want to talk about seven great challenges that America must meet as we move into the next century.

The first challenge is for every one of us to join together to take back our streets

from crime and gangs and drugs.

We here in this chamber must do our part.

That means keeping guns out of the hands of criminals. Under the Brady Bill, 45,000 criminals have been stopped from buying guns. If anyone tries to repeal the Brady Bill and the assault weapons ban, I will veto it.

That means putting more police on the street through community policing. Across America, we are making good on our promise to put 100,000 new police on our streets. And if Congress passes a bill to stop us from putting 100,000 police on the street, I will veto it.

And I challenge Congress to honor the men and women who protect us every day by passing my bill to ban cop-killer bullets.

We made three-strikes-and-you're-out the law of the land, and said if you kill a law enforcement officer, you should get the death penalty. Tonight, I challenge judges, prosecutors, and legislators in every state to meet a new national goal: by the year 2000, every violent criminal must be required to serve at least 85% of his sentence.

But we could hire a million more police and build a million new prison cells, and we would not win this war on crime and drugs unless we all step out from behind closed doors

and shuttered windows to work with the police and with each other.

All over America, citizens are taking responsibility, spotting trouble, watching out for their neighbors, blowing the whistle on crack houses. In city after city, the crime rate has dropped three years in a row for the first time in decades. In New York, murders are down 25%; St. Louis, 18%; Seattle, 32%. Two years ago, the people of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, were under siege -- literally sleeping in their hallways to avoid stray bullets. Then police began working with the neighbors to drive drug dealers off the street. The crime rate in Jefferson Parish has dropped 60%. That is what can happen when law-abiding Americans rise to the challenge of fighting crime together.

And that is how we will address the one type of crime that continues to rise: violence by juveniles.

A few years ago, I spoke to grade school children in South Central Los Angeles. They told me their biggest fear was getting shot on the way to school -- and their second biggest fear was being forced to join a gang when they turn 12. That is no way for any American child to grow up.

Government will do its part: Tonight I am directing our nation's prosecutors to step up prosecutions of violent juveniles as adults. And I am directing the FBI and other investigative agencies to target gangs that involve juveniles in violent crime. It is time to

break the gangs the way we broke the mob.

Communities must do their part. I challenge local housing authorities, and public housing residents, to link arms to evict the gangs and the drug dealers. From now on, for public housing residents who get involved in drugs and crime, the rule should be: One strike and you're out.

And to every teacher and preacher and to every parent in this chamber and around this country, I say: teach our children right from wrong, and help them see through the false glamour of drugs and crime.

Tonight we have someone who by his very example can do just that. Brian McCaffrey is a four star General, an architect of our victory in the Persian Gulf. Today, he commands our military's campaign against drug kingpins in Latin America. Tomorrow, I will nominate him as my "drug czar" to command a campaign against drugs on our streets. Thank you, General McCaffrey. [*In the balcony with the First Lady.*]

The second challenge is to work together to cherish our children and renew our schools for a new century.

Washington alone will not achieve this vital national mission. The job must be done in our classrooms and living rooms.

First, we must raise our sights by demanding high standards. We should insist that every teacher meet basic competency standards . . . that every student meet national standards of excellence . . . that every parent take responsibility for their children . . . and that every school be held accountable for results.

I challenge every state to give parents the right to choose their child's public school. And if the idea of choice in public schools is to be real, we must give parents and teachers the right to start better public schools -- charter schools -- if the current ones do not work.

Second, we must mount a massive national effort -- as ambitious as any this nation has ever undertaken -- to bring our schools into the 21st century. In the age of the microchip, technological literacy is now as important as learning to read, write, and do math. When we walk into any school in the 21st century -- five years from now -- we should see every classroom connected to the outside world . . . a cutting-edge computer accessible to every student . . . and teachers with the skills and the software to make technology as exciting in the classroom as it is in the video arcade. Tens of millions of parents have watched their children play every video game from Mortal Kombat to Killer Instinct. From now on, the most important computer game in America must be learning.

Educators, scientists and business leaders must join in connecting the schools and preparing our students for the future. And what is our part here? If a company or community is willing to donate money to put new computers in the schools, we will match that donation

dollar for dollar.

Third, we know that the GI Bill after World War II created an explosion of opportunity that built the middle class. That is why every year of my presidency, I have taken every step possible to open wide the doors of college for anyone who is willing to work hard and seek excellence.

We created a new college loan program that makes it easier and cheaper to borrow and repay the money for college. We have given scholarships to a record number of deserving students, and enabled 50,000 of them to earn their way through college by serving their community. And last year, I asked the Congress to make \$10,000 of college tuition costs tax deductible. If businesses can deduct the cost of their equipment, then families should be able to deduct the cost of a college education.

Tonight, I propose two more steps to inspire excellence and reward hard work. First, a \$1000 merit scholarship for the top 5% of graduating students in every secondary school in America. Second, a dramatic expansion of college work-study. I want to make it possible for 1 million young Americans to be working their way through college by the Year 2000.

And tonight I ask colleges and universities to make a promise to those hard-working students -- don't let the cost of college rise faster than Americans' incomes.

We owe our children something else as well. We must stand up together as adults to protect our children from the glorification of violence and degradation of values that assault them every day.

We must say to those in the entertainment industry: create TV shows as if your own children were going to watch them. And parents, if you don't like what your children are watching, turn the thing off.

To those who produce and market cigarettes, we must say: take responsibility for your actions. Sell your products to adults, if you wish. But draw the line on children.

We must challenge our schools to teach ethics and values. And if it will stop children from shooting children for designer shoes, then schools should be able to require student uniforms.

We must challenge our young people not to get pregnant or father a child until they are married. Tonight, I am pleased to say that a group of prominent media, business and civic leaders have answered my call for a new national campaign against teen pregnancy.

Higher standards. Technology in the classroom. An aggressive strategy to open wider the doors of college. Teaching our children right from wrong. That is the duty we owe our children.

America's third challenge is this: we must change the rules so people can take health insurance from job to job.

It is wrong that insurance companies compete by cutting off coverage to sick people. It is wrong that Congress has not passed a law to change that. We should enact reforms to stop insurance companies from denying you coverage or raising rates when you are changing jobs, because you or a member of your family have a preexisting condition. Republican Senator Nancy Kassebaum and Democratic Senator Ted Kennedy have introduced a bill to make the rules fair. It is bipartisan, and it is strong. Send it to me, and I will sign it.

We should help give small businesses the same purchasing power to buy health care as big businesses, and find a way to ensure that if you lose your job, you don't lose your health care.

We need to crack down on Medicare fraud, which costs [x billion] every year. But government should not have to do it alone. I challenge the American Medical Association to stop standing in the way of tougher prosecutions, and take responsibility for policing your own.

And I challenge Congress: It is one of the great strengths of our country that poor children and the disabled have a guarantee of quality health care. It is a good thing that older Americans know they will receive quality care, so they can live out their lives in dignity. As

long as I am President, I will stand up for these basic values.

My fourth challenge is this: government and businesses must join to give our people the tools they need to become winners of economic change.

America's economy is growing, steady and strong. Over the last three years, we have had the strongest growth of any major economy. The combined rate of inflation and unemployment is the lowest in 27 years. Home ownership is at its highest rate in 15 years. Businesses have created over 7 million American jobs. Businesses owned by women employ more people than the Fortune 500 combined. Three years ago, we were losing jobs in construction; today, we have gained nearly 800,000. A decade ago, the auto industry was on its back. Today, Detroit is beating Japan for the first time since the 1970s.

Thanks in no small measure to the work of Vice-President Gore, the federal workforce is the smallest in 30 years, and getting smaller every day. We have cut 16,000 pages of unnecessary rules and regulations. Government works better, costs less, and produces results, not red tape.

Today's economy offers real opportunity for our people; our challenge is to ensure that all Americans reap the rewards.

That is why I challenge Congress to pass my GI Bill for workers. It would

consolidate 70 overlapping job training programs, and give the money directly to American workers to pay for tuition at a community college or training at their next job. People who need new skills shouldn't have to waste their time waiting in line at a government office.

We should make it easier for small businesses to start pension plans, and easier for Americans to save for their retirement.

And businesses have a responsibility to make sure that pensions are secure. If Congress sends me legislation that lets big companies raid their workers' pensions, I will veto it.

And we all have a responsibility to honor work and make work pay. Millions of Americans -- many of them women with children -- earn the minimum wage, now at a 40 year low. A year ago, I called on Congress to raise the minimum wage. Since then, its value has dropped \$250 -- while Congress' pay has gone up [x]. That's wrong.

In the new economy, we recognize that a clean environment is good for business. We will challenge business: if you can meet tough pollution goals, we will let you find the cheapest and most efficient way to do it.

We will challenge businesses to clean up polluted sites in the inner city, and we will cut the red tape and call off the lawyers when they do.

We will draw on the expertise of thousands of backyard community environmental groups, by expanding the right-to-know laws that make companies disclose the toxic chemicals they release into their neighborhood.

Make no mistake: these reforms will make it easier to protect the environment, not easier to pollute it. We will see to it that the air we breathe and the water we drink are safe - and that our natural heritage is preserved for generations to come.

Our fifth challenge is this: All of us have a duty to rebuild the American family.

Bringing a child into the world is the most extraordinary responsibility any man or woman can have. No job is more important than loving your child, reading to your child, teaching your child to play and to pray. As parents, as grandparents, we all need to do our part to give our children strong and loving families.

For too long, too many government policies -- however well-intentioned -- have undermined the family, not made it stronger. That is why I have spent my entire career working to reform our welfare system, which penalizes work, discourages responsibility, and breaks up families.

We have made real progress toward enacting sweeping welfare reform that will end welfare as a way of life. We agree on the need for time limits, tough work requirements, and

the toughest possible child support enforcement. But let's not fool ourselves. We must provide more child care so mothers will go to work, not stay at home and stay on welfare. Send me a bipartisan welfare reform bill that will move people from welfare to work, and I'll sign it in a heartbeat.

But that is only the beginning of welfare reform. We must require people to take jobs, but we must all commit ourselves to creating new jobs for them to take. I challenge businesses across America to hire people who want to work their way off welfare.

And I challenge all of us here, across party lines, to reward work over welfare by uniting behind the Earned Income Tax Credit, which President Reagan called the best anti-poverty, the best pro-family, the best job-creation program on the books.

But I also believe it's time to stop making women take the fall for this problem. As a father, I challenge America's fathers: step forward and accept more responsibility for your children. If you owe child support, pay it. It is not enough to send your children a check. You have to give them your time.

One of the proudest things we have done was to pass family leave, which lets people take time off to care for a new child or a sick parent. But it should not take a law for corporations to take responsibility. Don't force your workers to choose between their job and their family.

Finally, let us remember that we can only build strong families when men and women respect each other. We must work together to end domestic violence. So to men all over this country -- I ask you to pledge never -- never -- raise a hand in violence to a woman.

Our sixth great challenge is to meet our responsibility to lead the world.

In the American century, we have led the fight for freedom and peace -- and won. More people than ever before live free, more nations enjoy peace -- and Americans have known half a century of prosperity and security.

Today, all over the world, people look up to us not only because of our power, but because of what we stand for -- and what we stand against. And they trust us to help them seek the blessings of peace and freedom.

But as the Cold War fades, voices of isolation say America should retreat from the responsibilities of leadership. I say they are wrong. We face a host of threats that are equal opportunity destroyers with no respect for borders -- ethnic and religious hatred... aggression by rogue states... the spread of weapons of mass destruction... terrorism... organized crime... drug trafficking. In the enduring struggle against chaos and evil, America must never be neutral.

The isolationists are wrong. But so are those who would have us be the world's policeman. Our reach and resources are limited. We can't be everywhere. We can't do everything. But where we can make a difference -- and where our values and interests demand it -- America must lead. And we are.

By keeping our military strong... by using diplomacy where we can and force when we must... by building coalitions to share the risk and the cost of our efforts.... and by being a peacemaker -- America is making a difference for our own people and for people around the world.

We stayed engaged with Russia. Tonight, there are no Russian missiles pointed at our cities or citizens.

We applied patient pressure to North Korea. Now, it is dismantling its dangerous nuclear weapons program.

We used the threat of force in Haiti. Now, the dictators are gone, democracy is back and the flow of refugees to our shores has ended.

We negotiated a better deal for America and opened markets abroad. Now, exports are up and more Americans are working.

We have stood with those who take risks for peace. Now, in Northern Ireland the sound of car bombs has given way to the quiet blessings of normal life... and in the Middle East, Arabs and Jews who once seemed destined to fight forever share knowledge, resources and dreams. [We lost a great friend when Yitzhak Rabin was taken from us. But we can be proud that the people of the Middle East are finding the strength to go forward, in part because they know America will stand with them, now and forever.]

We stood down aggression and stood up for peace in Bosnia. Now, its playgrounds are no longer killing fields.

We must go forward. We can cut the world's nuclear stockpiles by another XX percent... if Congress ratifies the START II Treaty -- this year. We can stop an entire new generation of nuclear weapons... if we sign a truly Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty -- this year. We can control chemical and biological weapons... if Congress approves the Chemical Weapons Convention -- this year. We can take the fight to terrorists and organized criminals . . . if Congress finally passes legislation I proposed after Oklahoma City to give American law enforcement an even stronger arsenal. We can help more people move from hatred to hope . . . if Congress gives us the resources we need to remain leaders for peace.

If we reject the call of isolation and the role of policeman, we can remain a peacemaker -- a force for freedom and progress around the world and for real security and prosperity at home. And the next century will be an American century, too.

America's seventh and perhaps most important, challenge is this: to live up to our values, and restore a sense of right and wrong, in our daily lives -- and especially, a new sense of personal responsibility for the future of our country.

We more than any people on earth should recognize the truth of the Gospel: "To whom much is given, from them much is required."

We can start right here in this chamber. In the past year, we have passed many important political reforms, applying to Congress the laws that apply to America, banning gifts and meals from lobbyists to lawmakers, and forcing the lobbyists to fully disclose who they are working for, what they are spending, and what bills they are trying to pass or kill.

But we all know that special interests give too much money to political campaigns. And we must all take personal responsibility for changing it. A strong, bipartisan campaign finance reform bill is waiting for your action. Let's pass it without delay.

[Today, Members of Congress spend taxpayer money to flood your districts with unsolicited mailings. Give up the frank, and give it to the American people to make their voices heard. And let's pass a law that makes former trade officials live by the same rules I have imposed on my top trade officials not to become foreign lobbyists. If you've represented this country in trade talks, you should not be allowed to switch sides and sell your knowledge

and access to the highest foreign bidder.]

I believe in a woman's right to choose an abortion. Some people disagree. But I challenge people on both sides of the abortion divide to find common ground. Let us do what we can to encourage adoption, and unite the thousands of eligible parents who want a child with the thousands of babies who need a loving home.

I am proud of the 25,000 young AmeriCorps members, working in communities -- raising reading scores, pulling garbage out of rivers, immunizing children. But we shouldn't stop there. Those of us who want government to get smaller but don't want the schools to decline, the drinking water to get dirty, or crime to worsen -- we have an obligation to actually do something about these problems ourselves. I challenge every citizen to give something back to their country -- from volunteering at an AIDS clinic to adopting a child.

Two decades ago, the average American lived only five years after retirement; today, they live twenty years. (ck) So let me issue a special summons to our nation's seniors, who have the time and the wisdom to teach us all: let your retirement years be a season of service. We can all gain from your lifetime of experience.

Every one of us must seek common ground with our fellow Americans -- to reach out beyond our differences, across the lines of race, class, and beliefs, to open our hearts and minds. When we can meet each other, we will meet any challenge we face as we approach a

new century.

Conclusion

These challenges -- from renewing our schools to winning the war against crime -- are linked not by government spending or individual ambition, but by a single important idea that built this country: the duty we owe to one another. From the moment our founders pledged to each other their "lives, their fortune, and their sacred honor," Americans have been bound to one another not by blood, not even by geography, but by common ideals and a sense of common purpose. Let us never forget: When Americans gather in their homes, their schools, their churches, or at work, they have far greater power to shape our nation's destiny than do any of us in this august chamber.

I have asked a lot of America this evening. But I have no doubts. For I know that the more we ask of ourselves as Americans, the more we can achieve.

This summer, we will see a special light shine all across America -- the torch that will be carried from Los Angeles to Atlanta for the centennial modern Olympic games. That torch will not be carried by star athletes, but by a breed of heroes who are meeting the very challenges we have talked about here tonight. The bearers of the Olympic torch are Americans who get up every day and use their energy to make this country better -- brighter -
- one neighborhood, one school, one community at a time.

Most of these heroes will be announced next month. But I am proud that the first three are here with us tonight [*description to come*]

My fellow Americans, like them, each of us must hold high the torch in our own lives. But none of us can finish the race alone.

The belief in progress, the love of liberty, the eternal struggle for common ground. Those are the ideals that have lighted our way for 200 years. If we keep them burning bright and we do it together, then we will keep the American Dream alive in the century ahead. That is America's Challenge.

Thank you, and God bless America.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. list	Attendees of State of the Union surrogate working group meeting, January 16, 1996 [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	01/16/1996	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Cabinet Affairs
Inadomi, LeeAnn
OA/Box Number: 7257

FOLDER TITLE:

State of the Union [1996] [2]

2020-0810-F
md73

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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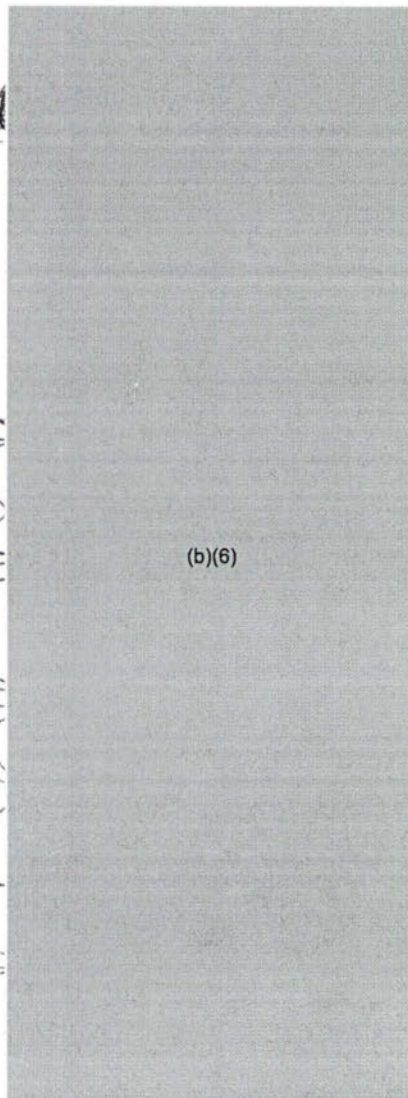
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

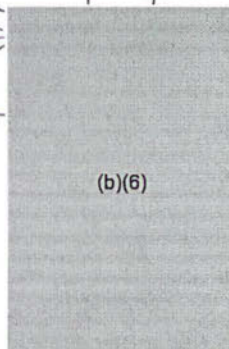
- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Treas → Calvin A Mitchell III
~~Howard Schloss~~ →
Carl Stern →
Int → Lisa Guede →
Tom Amantree →
Comme → Carol Hamilton →
Labor → Howard Waddell →
HHS → Melissa Skolfield →
HND → Jean Nolan →
DOT → Steven Akey →
Edm → Kathryn Kahler →
Energy → Barbara Smedo →
VA → Kathy Turodo →
EPA → ✓ Loretta Ucelli
OMB → LARRY Hays
CEA → cb
USTR → ✓ Anne Lanzato
ONDCP → Robert Wiener →
NEC → ✓ ~~Chris~~ Dorsal
FEMA → cb
OPM → ~~Janie~~ Lallance
USIA → ~~cb~~ cb
GSA → cb



(b)(6)

[002]



(b)(6)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

16-Jan-1996 09:25am

TO: (See Below)

FROM: LeeAnn Inadomi
Office of Cabinet Affairs

SUBJECT: today's meeting

As agreed to last week, the surrogate working group will meet today at 5:00 in the Roosevelt Room.

The time has changed slightly to allow for meetings with the President.

Thank you.

Distribution:

✓ TO: Alexis Herman
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E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E

19-Jan-1996 04:38pm

TO: Kristin Leight
FROM: Julia Moffett
Office of Communications

SUBJECT: URGENT--PLS.SHOW TO DON FOR HIS OKAY-THNX

Handwritten: "Hx 30-70" in red
~~The State of the Union Address offers the Cabinet, Administration officials and outside opinion leaders a unique opportunity to amplify your message.~~ Attached is a comprehensive communications plan that details the outreach and amplification activity both before and after the speech. The plan is a coordinated effort on the part of the Offices of Communications, Cabinet Affairs, Public Liaison, Intergovernmental Affairs, Legislative Affairs, Political Affairs and the DNC.

Handwritten: "before" in red
The surrogate activity ~~prior to~~ the State of the Union will ~~serve to~~ lay the groundwork for the themes of your speech. Cabinet and Administration officials will be engaged in a wide-ranging plan to talk about the sense of realistic optimism the American people should have about the progress America is making. They will use both accomplishments and recent positive statistics to illustrate the progress the country has made under your Administration. Following your speech, surrogates will elaborate more specifically on the challenges you advance in the speech.

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