

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. scripts	re TV spots for RNC/DNC ads (political) (4 pages)	c 06/1996	Personal Misfile
002. resume	John Holland [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	nd	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Office of the First Lady
Jennifer Klein
OA/Box Number: 13523

FOLDER TITLE:

Children's Conference, Kansas City, and Other Related Loose Materials [1]

2014-0536-S

kc1412

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]
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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]

June 13, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: Brenda Costello
SUBJECT: Briefings for Friday, June 14

- Tab A** Missouri Background
- Political Briefing
 - Economic Progress in Missouri
 - Bios
 - Recent articles
 - Excerpts from *It Takes A Village* referencing Kansas City
- Tab B** Issue Background
- Medicare/ Medicaid background
 - Welfare Reform talking points
 - Teen Pregnancy talking points
 - President Clinton's Remarks at Teen Pregnancy Announcement, 6/ 13/ 96
 - Community College background
 - HOPE Scholarship background
 - Economic talking points, 6/ 13/ 96
 - Accomplishments
- Tab C** Issue Briefs
- Children
 - Crime
 - Education
 - Environment
 - Illegal Drugs
 - Teen Pregnancy
 - Welfare Reform

Children's Conference

- Briefing
- Bios
- Recent articles on Mayor Cleaver
- Background on Mayor Cleaver's and Kansas City initiatives
- Kansas City Star series
- Adult Participant descriptions (to be forwarded)
- Youth Participant descriptions (to be forwarded)
- Background on children's choir
- Conference Audience list

Community Leaders Luncheon

- Briefing
- Bios
- List of attendees
- Talking points

Remarks

- Children's Conference

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 13, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: Doug Sosnik, Linda Moore and Joe Trahern, Political Affairs

SUBJECT: Missouri Politics

1992 RESULTS

Clinton	1,053,873	44%
Bush	811,159	34%
Perot	518,741	22%

POLITICAL DATA

Governor:	Mel Carnahan (D) 59% in '92
Senate:	Christopher "Kit" Bond (R) 52% in '92 John Ashcroft (R) 60% in '94
House:	6D-3R
Electoral Votes:	11

1996 PRESIDENTIAL NEWS

The most recent poll, a *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* poll of 400 residents conducted May 1-11 is summarized below.

GENERAL ELECTION

Clinton	46%
Dole	32%

CONGRESS: BETTER UNDER REPUBLICANS OR DEMOCRATS?

Republicans	35%
Does Not Matter	29%
Democrats	27%

Other polls show the President's lead to be narrower and Missouri is, along with Ohio, the midwestern battleground where the President's support is softest. Given that Missouri is a swing state and that Dole hails from neighboring Kansas, Missouri will be hotly contested this fall. Organizationally, the pieces are in place for a victory there. There is a strong Democratic infrastructure in the state, led by Governor Mel Carnahan (D), who is also up for re-election this year and anxious to help the Clinton-Gore effort.

The President is extremely popular in the Kansas City media market. In fact, polling shows this market to be one of his best in the country.

Former Rep. Alan Wheat's (D-MO) appointment as deputy campaign manager/director of public liaison of the Clinton-Gore campaign has attracted significant media attention in the state. Wheat gave up his seat in the House for an unsuccessful Senate bid against former Governor John Ashcroft (R) in 1994.

Dole Travel. Bob Dole was in Overland Park, KS -- a suburb of Kansas City -- and Branson, MO yesterday. About 1,000 people attended the "GOP Heartland Unity Rally" in Overland Park. He gave his standard speech. The speech included attacks on the appointment of Joycelyn Elders for her willingness to consider legalization of marijuana, on the health care reform effort, which he characterized as an attempt to "nationalize the best health care system in the world," and on the President's stand on missile defense. He promised that he would never send U.S. troops into the field under U.N. command and said that it was possible, through more spending cuts, to cut taxes and reduce the deficit at the same time. Dole got a big laugh for his joke that "normally you pass out advance copies of your speech. But [I] don't do that anymore because [the President] gets a hold of it and gives the speech." He also used his line that the President's promises "are like the tape in Mission: Impossible. They self-destruct in five seconds." A small number of Clinton supporters were there chanting "raise the minimum wage" and holding signs saying "Kids for Clinton" though they did not have much of an impact on the event.

Dole spent the evening in Branson, MO, which is world-famous for its country music theatres. Dole attended performances by Glen Campbell and Mel Tillis, both of whom lavished the Senator with praise.

TV Ads. The RNC is currently on the air with two television spots in the Kansas City market. One is the "double talk is expensive" ad showing the President listing several different time frames in which the country could balance the budget. The other is a Dole biographical spot that emphasizes his Russell, KS background and, especially, his war injury. The DNC this week began airing an ad on education, featuring children saying what they want to be when they grow up. Previously, it had been running an ad contrasting the President and Dole and Gingrich on issues such as Medicare, the assault weapons ban and balancing the budget. All four scripts are attached.

Delegate Selection. Missouri Democrats elected 76 of their 93 delegates to the national convention at congressional district conventions on April 11 and picked the remaining 17 at the Missouri Democratic Convention in Columbus on May 4. All of the delegates are pledged to Clinton-Gore and the President was declared Missouri's Democratic nominee for President at the state convention.

Pat Buchanan decisively won the first step of the state GOP's caucus process (the precinct caucuses) at which delegates to the second step (the congressional district conventions) were selected. However, Dole eked out a victory at the congressional district conventions on April 11, capturing 14 delegates to the San Diego convention to Buchanan's 11.

MAYOR EMMANUEL CLEAVER

Mayor Emmanuel Cleaver (D) was elected to a second term in 1994. He is term-limited and may not seek re-election in 1998.

Mayor Cleaver, who is African American, has received widespread praise for his handling of a racial incident two weeks ago. Two police officers in a predominantly African American neighborhood witnessed what they believed was a drug deal. According to the police account, the officers believed the suspected dealer had a gun and was about to fire on them. One officer opened fire, hitting the suspect, an African American, three times. One of the shots hit the suspect in the back. A group of about 50 African Americans then began to throw bottles and rocks at the officers. The officers escaped without injury. (An Asian American driving through the neighborhood at the time was, however, pulled out of his car and beaten pretty badly.) The day after the incident, Cleaver took to the airwaves and very effectively turned down the temperature in the city with a message of healing. The injured suspect is still in the hospital and has filed a lawsuit against the city.

1996 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Governor Mel Carnahan (D), elected to a first term in 1992 with 59% of the vote, will seek re-election this year. The Republicans have cleared the field for Auditor Margaret Kelly (R), a moderate. According to the above-mentioned *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* poll, Carnahan holds a 47%-33% lead over Kelly. He is given a decisive edge in the contest but the race can by no means be taken for granted.

Governor Carnahan scored a major victory in March when Amendment 4, a measure requiring a statewide vote on any tax or fee increase amounting to more than \$50 million, was passed by Missouri voters by a 2-1 margin. Carnahan was the measure's most vocal supporter. It is believed that the measure's passage will provide some important political cover for Carnahan this November. Carnahan has been harshly attacked by Republicans for pushing through a \$310 million tax increase for school funding in 1993 without a vote of the people after campaigning the year before on a pledge that he would submit such a tax increase to a vote. Carnahan argues the tax increase was necessitated by a court ruling declaring the state's education funding system to be unconstitutional and that, absent the hike, funding for the state's schools would have been tied up in the courts. The Republicans argue that Carnahan should have waited until the litigation was further along before breaking his pledge on the tax increase. This issue will be Carnahan's major vulnerability in the fall.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

The Democrats currently hold a 6-3 edge in the congressional delegation. The delegation for the 104th Congress is listed on the next page.

Senator Christopher "Kit" Bond (R)
Rep. William Clay (D)
Rep. Richard Gephardt (D)
Rep. Karen McCarthy (D)
Rep. Mel Hancock (R)
Rep. Harold Volkmer (D)

Senator John Ashcroft (R)
Rep. James Talent (R)
Rep. Ike Skelton (D)
Rep. Pat Danner (D)
Rep. Bill Emerson (D)

Senator Christopher "Kit" Bond (R), a former Missouri governor, was re-elected to a second term in 1992 with 52% of the vote. He is chairman of the Small Business Committee and sits on the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, Environment and Public Works Committees. **Senator John Ashcroft (R)**, also a former Missouri governor, won a first term in 1994 with 60% of the vote. He defeated then-Rep. Alan Wheat (D).

Kansas City is represented by Reps. Karen McCarthy (D) and Pat Danner (D). **McCarthy**, a freshman elected in 1994 with 57% of the vote, sits on the Science and Small Business Committees. She succeeded Alan Wheat who, as mentioned above, left the seat for an unsuccessful Senate bid. **Danner**, elected to her second term in 1994 with 66% of the vote, sits on the Transportation & Infrastructure Committee. Both are heavily favored to win re-election this year.

Major Congressional Races. Democrats in Missouri will be playing a defensive game here in 1996 because of their success in 1994. Although the Democrats suffered a landslide defeat in the Senate race, the GOP tidal wave did not hit here as hard as it did elsewhere. All of the Democratic incumbents were re-elected and Karen McCarthy (D) held onto Rep. Alan Wheat's (D) open seat.

Rep. Harold Volkmer (D) survived his second consecutive close scrape in 1994, defeating prosecutor Kenny Hulshof (R) by a 50%-45% margin. Hulshof was unknown and badly outspent in 1994 and started the race very late after the GOP's preferred candidate dropped out at the last minute. Against a stronger opponent, Volkmer may well have been defeated. Hulshof is running again this year and will not face the high hurdles in name identification and fundraising that he did in 1994. Ophthalmologist Harry Eggleston (R), a very effective fundraiser, is also running. Although Democrats argue that if the Republicans could not knock off Volkmer in 1994, they are unlikely to do so in 1996, the congressman is in for a very tough race.

Republicans are convinced they have a good shot at defeating **Rep. Ike Skelton (D)**, first elected in 1976. He will face former Lt. Governor Bill Phelps (R). Phelps carried the district in both of his races for Lt. Governor (though those races were in 1972 and 1976) and this is the most Republican-leaning of the Democrat-held seats in the state. (Clinton-Gore carried the state by ten points in 1992 but Bush won the district by a 38%-37% margin.) Although Phelps may be the toughest opponent the congressman has ever faced, Skelton is well aware of the threat and has put a topnotch campaign team together. Most observers predict that if Skelton runs a strong campaign, as appears likely, he will be re-elected handily.

State Democrats believe they have a fair shot at **Rep. Bill Emerson (R)**, who is suffering from lung cancer and has been unable to spend much time in the state as a result. A crowded field of Democrats is running in the August 6 primary though many are skeptical of whether voters will turn against him. There is an open seat in the seventh district where **Rep. Mel Hancock (R)** is stepping down but the district is so solidly Republican that this seat does not present a real pickup opportunity.

STATEWIDE ELECTED OFFICIALS AND STATE LEGISLATURE

The statewide elected officials are listed below.

Governor Mel Carnahan (D)
Secretary of State Rebecca McDowell Cook (D)
Treasurer Bob Holden (D)

Lt. Governor Roger Wilson (D)
Auditor Margaret Kelly (R)
Attorney General Jay Nixon (D)

Democrats control the state House by an 88-75 margin and the state Senate by a 19-5 margin. The leadership of both chambers is listed below.

House:

Speaker Steve Gaw (D)
Speaker Pro Tem Fletcher Daniels (D)
Minority Leader Mark Richardson (R)

Senate:

President (Lt. Gov.) Roger Wilson (D)
President Pro Tem James Matheson (D)
Majority Leader J.B. "Jet" Banks (D)
Minority Leader Franc Foltron (R)

Special Elections. Three House seats (two Democratic, one Republican) opened up for various reasons this year. The Democrats won the special elections for all three of these seats for a net gain of one seat this year.

Speaker Steve Gaw (D) was sworn in as Speaker last January after then-Speaker Bob Griffin (D) resigned amid scandal. (Griffin faces allegations that he traded favors for bribes with gambling interests.)

The 1996 Session. The legislature adjourned for the year on May 17. Highlights of the past session included unanimous passage of a state "Megan's Law" creating tough minimum sentences for repeat sex offenders; subject them to permanent supervision after their release and make a public record of their whereabouts. Carnahan won passage for his Safe Schools Initiative which, among other things, makes all violent acts on school property a felony and provides additional resources to schools to help them deal with violent and disruptive students in alternative settings. He also succeeded in passing legislation restricting insurance companies' ability to limit new mothers' hospital stays after childbirth.

Senate Majority Leader J.B. "Jet" Banks (D) successfully filibustered legislation this year that would have permitted Missourians to carry concealed weapons. Several pro-gun legislators wanted to place a concealed weapons initiative on the November ballot but the NRA intervened and squashed the idea, apparently fearing defeat.

KANSAS POLITICS

You will be in the Missouri portion of Kansas City for your entire visit.

Senate "A". Senator Nancy Kassebaum (R) is retiring. Rep. Pat Roberts (R) and state Treasurer Sally Thompson (D) are the only announced candidates for this seat. The Republicans are given the edge in this contest.

Senate "B." Sheila Frahm (R), until recently the Lt. Governor of Kansas, was sworn in to succeed Bob Dole on June 11. Frahm was appointed by Governor Bill Graves. Freshman Rep. Sam Brownback (R) will challenge her in the August 6 GOP primary. On the Democratic side, former Governor Joan Finney (D) and Jill Docking (D), a Wichita stockbroker and the spouse of former Lt. Governor Tom Docking, will run. The Docking family is a Kansas political dynasty. Both Tom Docking's father and grandfather served as governor of Kansas. This sets up a generational battle on the Democratic side: Finney is 71, Docking is 41.

House. Rep. Jan Myers (R) represents the Kansas portion of the Kansas City area. Re-elected to a sixth term in 1994 with 57% of the vote, she is not seeking re-election. 1994 nominee Judy Hancock (D) is the only Democrat running. There is a crowded field on the Republican side.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS-LEADER

GOOD MORNING
Thu
June 13, 1996

Springfield,
Missouri
50c

It is a privilege to live in the Ozarks

Branson sings Dole's tune



Presidential hopeful Bob Dole and wife Elizabeth get ready to take a nap at Branson's Glen Campbell Theater on Wednesday. Campbell's wife, Kim, sat next to Bob Dole; by Elizabeth Dole and the O'Learys' grandniece Tiffani Steele.

On his first day of full-time campaigning, the candidate works eager Ozarks crowds.

By Robert Edwards
and Sue S. Hanson
News-Leader

BRANSON — Bob Dole's swing through Branson gave the presidential candidate a chance to meet and greet potential voters from across the nation.

A late-night rally at the Lodge of the Ozarks Wednesday drew about 1,000 people. Many were from the Branson-Springfield area, but others from Florida, Wisconsin, Oregon, Louisiana, Illinois, Alabama or Pennsylvania home.

After attending two Branson country music shows, Dole walked the parking lot, lined with supporters and shook hands, signed autographs, exchanged small talk and posed for photographs.

"He doesn't walk away from a hand that hasn't been shook," said Nelson Warfield, Dole's campaign press secretary.

Dole and his wife, Elizabeth, spent the night at the hotel after a busy day of campaigning.

★ ELECTION '96 ★ PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Bob Dole joins long list of famous bringing a thrill to Branson. 4d

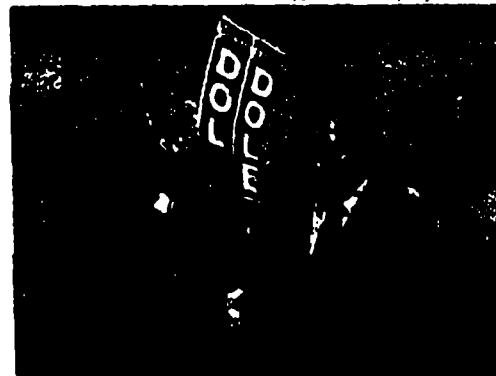
Seventy says Dole is out of touch with average Americans. 4d

Dole, who arrived in Springfield almost 35 minutes behind schedule after stops in Overland Park, Kan., and Toledo, Ohio, passed briefly at the Springfield-Branson Regional Airport to greet supporters.

Then he was whisked to Branson by a motorcade led by seven Springfield police officers riding motorcycles and followed by Springfield and Barry County ambulances.

Dole, who resigned from the Senate on Tuesday, spent Wednesday

See WWT, Page 4A



Former senator Bob Dole shakes hands with Blake Young at the Springfield-Branson Regional Airport on Wednesday. Dole greeted more than 50 supporters before leaving for Branson.

Stance on abortion fuels debate

By Robert Edwards

BRANSON — Bob Dole's Wednesday night stop in Branson drew down the Republican party's anti-abortion plank with little splash and a "moderation of tolerance."

Throughout the day and after he arrived in southwest Missouri, the Republican presidential hopeful was asked about remarks he made Tuesday, endorsing Gary Bauer, president of the conservative Family Research Council.

Bauer had attacked Dole's effort to make the platform more palatable to pro-choice Republicans.

"I don't know where Gary Bauer's been all his life, but I have always known that we have pro-choice Republicans and pro-life Republicans," Dole said on KLMC-TV in Kansas City. "If he's not tolerant, then he ought to say so."

Nelson Warfield, Dole's campaign press secretary, said Dole has a "consistent, strong pro-life record. He's also made a strong statement for tolerance, and we think that's a good balance for the party. The party should be about expansion, not exclusion."

A significant number of Ozark Republicans are staunchly anti-abortion. That's why the strong anti-abortion stance of GOP presidential

hopefuls Alan Keyes and Pat Buchanan has such deep resonance.

A coalition of Keyes-Buchanan supporters elected three delegates to the Republican National Convention in San Diego in August.

One of those delegates, Paul Sommers of Springfield, said he is concerned about Dole's declaration.

"It waters it down," Sommers said. "I don't think there can be any tolerance for killing. Life and death are not equal. You cannot tolerate the killing of children."

Dole delegate Sharon Nelson of Springfield, who opposes abortion, said she does not think the anti-abortion plank is threatened, she said Dole is "reacting out to everyone" with his declaration.

Page 1

FROM

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JUN. 13. 96

3:08PM P.002

6-13-96

D4

Springfield
News-Leader

BOB DOLE VISITS THE OZARKS

Visit to Branson takes 'n Campbell, Tillis theaters

Continued from 1A

on the campaign trail, making stops in strong Republican or GOP-leaning areas he needs to carry.

Through Friday, he is scheduled to swing through Kentucky, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina — areas where he is expected to run well.

Dole's southwest Missouri appearances at country-music shows in Branson were billed as low-key, back-to-the-grass-roots events. They were designed to show that the longtime Washington insider can identify with the values and concerns of Middle America.

Missouri Democratic Party director Tony Wyrhe described Dole's trek this week through the Midwest and South as "Bob Dole's Cannonball Run from the Senate."

In Branson, the entourage stopped first at the Glen Campbell Goodtime Theatre on Missouri 248.

After exchanging greetings with Campbell backstage, the Doles walked to their seats, stopping to shake hands and exchange greetings, while Campbell sang "Wichita Lineman."

The Doles were seated with Campbell's wife, Kim, and Dole's nephew and grandniece Tom and Tabitha Steele, who live in Branson.

Tom Steele, who works in the emergency room at St. John's Regional Health Center, said he last saw his uncle in April in Topeka when Dole announced his presidential candidacy.

Tabitha, 8, wearing a sunflower hat to honor her great uncle's home state, said being part of the hoopla was fun.

"I hope he wins," she said. "I'd love to go to the White House."

The Doles, who sang along with Campbell, appeared to enjoy the show, Kim Campbell said. Dole whispered to her that "Amazing Grace" was his favorite song as Glen Campbell sang the hymn and played the bagpipe.

After the show, Dole greeted people waiting in the parking lot and posed for a photograph with the Springfield motorcycle officers.

One man in the crowd called. "Can we call you Mr. President?"

Dole replied, "Well, got to wait a while yet."



Bob Dole greets about 1,000 people Wednesday night at a campaign rally outside the Lodge of the Ozarks. The Jim Stafford Theatre is in the background. Dole was to leave Branson this morning.



Charles Kilgore of Muskogee, Okla., shakes hands with presidential hopeful Bob Dole outside the Tills Theatre on Wednesday night.

that theater.

A few spectators lined up to get a glimpse of Dole's motorcade as it drove from the Tills Theatre to the hotel. But not many packed the hotel parking lot, waiting either hand-lettered signs or pre-printed Dole signs.

"Look at that. I like that," Dole said, pointing to a sign that read "Kids Love Bob Dole."

Dole said he enjoyed his brief visit to Branson.

"Elizabeth wants to stay in tomorrow, but we just don't do it."

The Republican presidential candidate also had a brief chat with perennial presidential date and comedian Pat Paulsen.

"I'm not a nut," Paulsen said.

Springfield News-Leader

1-13-96

P. 4

Branson residents, tourists get

By Steve Koshler
News-Leader

BRANSON — Amber Lindsey remembered Kathie Lee Gifford.

Roger Lehmberg saw Bob Hope.

Alex Saputa read about President George Bush's appearance.

Wednesday, it was Bob Dole's turn to leave his mark on Branson.

Dole, the soon-to-be Republican presidential nominee, made a brief stop in Branson, but it was long enough to excite residents and tourists.

This city draws the famous like a porch light draws fireflies.

Bush started his unsuccessful 1992 re-election campaign here. Bob Hope came to honor veterans. Regis and Kathie Lee brought their nationwide following to town.

But the big names that constantly roam through in and out of town haven't made Branson complacent about Dole's appearance.

The "Welcome, Mr. Dole" messages on many marquees were a symbol that Dole is a welcome guest.



Lehmberg



Saputa



Bill Langston



Betty Langston

"He's big news," said Lindsey, wiping the glass counter at the Village Cafe, where she works and where Kathie Lee stopped last year.

"He's a presidential candidate. I think it's pretty exciting."

While Dole handlers said the visit was a quick vacation, Lindsey said Dole could gain some support.

"If he's after the retired community, this is the place to start," she said. "If he wants a slice of clean-cut, down-home America, this is it."

Lehmberg of Kimberling City, working in the Stonebridge Village Community sales booth at the Grand Village, said Branson is an appealing place for Republicans.

"It's country music and an older, conservative crowd here," he said, adding that if Dole's appearance is being underplayed, it's by design.

"Dole's people have played it down. When Bush was here, it was a big production. The people would have responded the same way if Dole had played up the trip. The way they are playing it down, we may not get any publicity out of it. I'd like to see Branson on the news."

News that Dole was coming didn't reach some vacationers, including Saputa of Algonquin, Ill.

"I didn't know he was here," Saputa said.

"Some friends told us about Bush."

big thrill from Dole visit



Art Siems (second from left) talks about Bob Dole's visit to Branson. Siems is with his wife, Mary Lou (left), and Richard and Angelina Scoles, all of St. Louis.

being here and I had seen some pictures of George."

Bill Langston, a staunch Dole backer from San Antonio, didn't know Bush or Dole had visited

Branson.

But Langston's wife, Betty, did.

"We heard about it at breakfast," she told her husband.

"Where was it?" Langston asked.

Betty Langston, a Republican who hedged on whether she backed Dole, said Dole came to the right place.

"He'll meet a lot of Americans."

St. Louis resident Art Siems, a little concerned that Dole was starting his campaign in the same place as Bush.

"I hope that's not a bad indication," he said.

Siems, his wife Mary Lou, their friends, Richard and Angelina Scoles, were planning to avoid the Dole entourage.

"We'll be over there," Siems said, pointing to the Grand Palace a block away.

"Nothing against Dole, but I'll

it's going to be a mess."

"I don't know why Dole's coming down here. These people aren't interested in politics," Angelina Scoles said.

One person Siems didn't want to see in Branson was Dole's opponent — President Bill Clinton.

"He can stay where he is," said. "Or go back to Arkansas."

Springfield News - Leader

6-13-96

P.4

Governor declares Dole out of touch with nation

By Robert Edwards
News-Leader

Republican presidential candidate Bob Dole is out of touch with the concerns of average Americans, Gov. Mel Carnahan, a Democrat and long-time ally of President Clinton, said Wednesday in Springfield.

Politically, Carnahan said Democrats will not concede south-west Missouri to the Republicans.

"You will see us campaigning here," he said, and that will include Clinton.

"Missouri is a key state. And when we work Missouri, we'll work all of Missouri," he said.

Carnahan said Dole, who left the Senate on Tuesday, should have scheduled a vote on a bipartisan health-care reform plan. The measure would guarantee insurance portability and keep insurance from being denied because of pre-existing medical conditions.



Carnahan

"He knew it was doomed because he and his fellow Republicans had attached a killer amendment — the medical savings accounts," he said. He spoke after attending an economic development conference.

"This would have allowed the healthiest and wealthiest of Americans to buy their way out of the medical plans that they're in now and the rest of ordinary Americans would have then had to have paid them," he said.

"The ultimate result: the cost of insurance for working American families would skyrocket," he said.

This is evidence of Dole's "inability to grasp the needs of the average American family," Carnahan said.

In Washington, Republican congressional leaders blame Democrats for refusing to accept their latest version of the bill. Democrats say they would urge Clinton to veto any version that allows widespread introduction of tax-free medical savings accounts.

In the Senate Monday, Dole indicated he was seeking compromise.

"It is down to the issue of medical savings accounts," he said. "...It seems to me that we ought to reach some accommodation on medical savings accounts."

Friendly pair pleases crowd, despite late arrival

By Laura Bauer Meener
News-Leader

Once Bob Dole shook the hands he was scheduled to Wednesday night at Springfield-Branson Regional Airport, the people who hoped for just a look at the presidential candidate got the unexpected.

"He's coming over here," shrieked one Springfield woman, a mother of one of the area soccer players Dole greeted after getting off the plane.

Although he was 25 minutes late, arriving at 7:25 p.m., Dole made up

for it with lots of handshaking. More than 50 supporters stood behind a gate, watching and waiting. There were no protesters.

The presidential candidate greeted three local Republicans, including Dole delegate Sharon Nahon, after he got off the plane. And then he made his way through the Panther Soccer Club, 14 teens from Glendale, Kickapoo and Parkview high schools whom Dole's campaign organizers chose to greet Dole after reading about them in a recent article.

Before Dole and his wife, Elizabeth, stepped into the back seat of a Lincoln Town Car headed for Branson, they won brownie points with the crowd.

"I think they talked to everyone," said Peggy White, a Marshfield resident and a leader of the local Right to Life chapter. "They were really good."

Supporters waved blue Dole signs and chanted "No More Clinton." And a few got the chance to talk with Dole.

He even had support from Texas

Wednesday night. Originally from Springfield, Elaine Tolen said she was glad she was visiting family when Dole decided to go to Branson.

Tolen's daughter was born two weeks after Clinton was elected president. And when she wrote that in her daughter's baby book, she added "And mommy and daddy are sad."

"I thought, 'She will be 4 years old before we have a positive change,'" Tolen recalled. But, "It's finally here and I just can't wait to write it in the book."

Springfield News-Leader

6-13-96

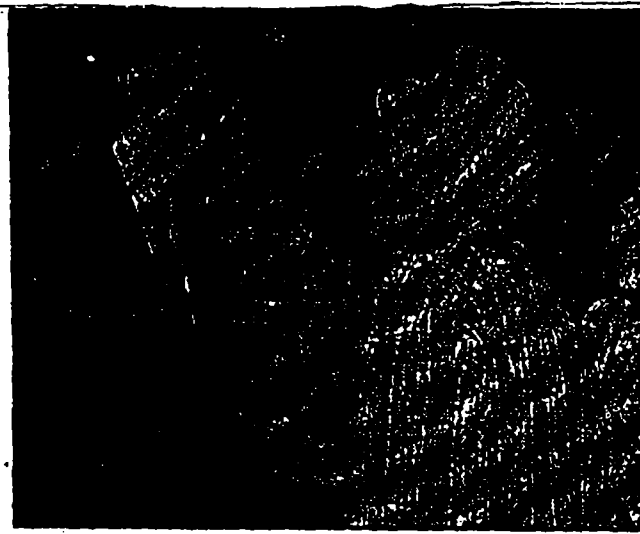
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News-Leader



Mike Wingo / News-Leader

Charles Kilgore of Muskogee, Okla., shakes hands with presidential hopeful Bob Dole outside the Mel Tillis Theater on Wednesday night.

was stretched by 10 minutes to accommodate the candidate's delay.

Tillis introduced Dole as "an American hero" and predicted Dole would be the next president of

the United States.

The audience greeted Dole with a standing ovation. Dole gave them his traditional thumbs-up gesture.

Dole did not give a speech at ei-

ther theater.

A few spectators lined Missouri 76 to get a glimpse of Dole's motorcade as it drove from the Tillis theater to the hotel. But hundreds packed the hotel parking lot, waving either hand-lettered signs or pre-printed Dole campaign signs.

"Look at that. I like that," Dole said, pointing to a sign that read, "Kids Love Bob Dole."

Dole said he enjoyed his brief visit to Branson.

"Elizabeth wants to stay through tomorrow, but we just can't do it."

The Republican presidential candidate also had a chance to talk with perennial presidential candidate and comedian Pat Paulsen.

"I'm out of work," Dole said. "I came here looking for a job."

Reporters Kathryn Buckstaff, Paul Donsky, Steve Koehler and Laura Bauer Menner contributed to this report.

Citizen Dole campaigns in KC area

By STEVE KRASKE
Political Correspondent

It was the new "Citizen Bob Dole" who came home to Kansas Wednesday, for the first time since resigning from the U.S. Senate.

"Yesterday my constituency was Kansas. Today my constituency is the whole of America," he said.

But it was the well-known "Candidate Bob Dole" who ripped President Clinton as a "me-too" conservative who was stealing his ideas.

Basking in the glow of a friendly, home-state crowd in Overland Park, a pumped-up Dole spent much of his brief visit beaming, pointing to old friends and delivering his customary quips.

Referring to Clinton's courtesy call Tuesday on his final day in the Senate, Dole said the move was a nice gesture.

"I'm going to call him in November when he leaves his job," Dole said, drawing a big laugh from a crowd estimated at between 1,200 and 1,500.

But Dole got down to business when he described the problems that a second Clinton term would bring Amer-



CRAIG SANDS/The Star

A jubilant Bob Dole worked the crowd after speaking at a rally Wednesday in Overland Park. Dole obliged when 4-year-old Jack Logan of Leawood (flanked by his twin brother, Sam) asked him to smile for a picture.

"More tax increases. No welfare reform. No balanced budget," Dole intoned in his 19-minute stump speech. "More liberal judges and more spending programs. He'll probably take another crack at trying to nationalize our health-care system. We'd have a weaker defense."

The former senator said his campaign no longer gives out advance copies of Dole's speeches because, if it does, Clinton "gets ahold of them and gives the speech."

At Toledo, Ohio, on an earlier stop Wednesday, the Republican characterized the president as "the great liberal

pretender."

In Overland Park, Dole was flanked by his wife, Elizabeth; Kansas Gov. Bill Graves; and the state's new senator, Sheila Frahm, who hopes to win the right to serve the final two years of Dole's term in this year's elections.

"We're on the job. We're casting the votes," Frahm, the state's former lieutenant governor, said during a brief address.

Dole spoke in 90-degree heat before a giant crane that towered more than 100 feet above a parking lot outside Black &

See DOLE, A-16, Col. 1

position: Bottom page 1

 The Kansas City Star Thursday, June 13, 1996 ★

Dole campaigns on familiar turf

Continued from A-1

Veatch, 11401 Lamar Ave. The crane and the group of eight construction workers decked out in hard hats standing behind Dole were meant to symbolize the need to continue rebuilding America, GOP aides said. An expansion project at the building was already under way.

The only blotch on Dole's afternoon came when a group of union members who support an increase in the minimum wage began shouting during the early portion of Dole's speech.

"Raise the minimum wage, raise the minimum wage," the group chanted.

Dole, who opposed an attempt to raise the \$4.25 minimum wage this year, mostly ignored the group, but raised his voice to drown out their chants. Late in his address, he poked toward the protesters and suggested that they were "paid for" by union bosses who had poured \$5 million into Clinton's campaign.

The crowd cheered again.

Dole faced a host of problems Wednesday, the first full day of his post-Senate career. The Democratic National Committee charged that the Dole campaign had exceeded federally imposed spending limits. Abortion opponents protested anew over Dole's position on that pivotal issue. And the candidate himself admitted that the chances of naming retired Gen. Colin Powell as his vice presidential running mate were slim.

Regarding the spending charges, the former senator told reporters that the Democrats' information was inaccurate.

On abortion, Dole defended his support for adding language to the GOP platform that said the party recognized differing views. The language was necessary to show that Republicans are a "big tent" party, Dole said.

"I want to make the party grow," Dole said. "I don't want the party to shrink."

Dole began his speech by alluding to mixed feelings about his decision to retire from the Senate to

campaign against Clinton.

"Roll the dice," Dole said. "I believe I made the right decision. I put my career on the line because I believe America's career is on the line."

Dole's gleaming white campaign plane — formerly called "Leader's Ship" — had been renamed "Citizen's Ship."

Dole pledged to make Americans remember all the blunders of Clinton's first term: a \$265 billion tax increase that Dole called the biggest in history; policies that "demoralized" the military; and the naming of judges "who want to legalize marijuana."

"He thinks the American people are going to forget that," Dole said. "But we're going to remind him every day, every day."

He repeated his oft-cited charge that the president vetoed balanced-budget legislation, welfare reform and tax cuts.

"With a record like that, come Nov. 5 it's going to be Bill Clinton vetoed, vetoed, vetoed," Dole said.

Dole insisted that he can cut taxes and balance the budget at the same time. To critics who suggest that he cannot, Dole said: "Poppycock. Let's cut spending, and let's cut taxes."

But Dole added that he had not completed his economic package and refused to say whether he would promise an across-the-board tax cut. Final decisions likely will be announced at the August national convention, he said.

Harking back to his Midwestern roots, Dole said he doesn't change his stripes around election time as Clinton does.

"Don't reinvent me," he said. "I want to be a Midwestern senator who tried to be of service. That's what America is all about — public service, serving your country."

The former senator ended his day with a visit to Branson, where he was to attend shows staged by country legends Glen Campbell and Mel Tillis. The stop, similar to one President George Bush made after the 1992 GOP National Convention, was intended primarily as a relaxing evening for Dole and his

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN MISSOURI UNDER PRESIDENT CLINTON

President Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy is based on reducing the federal budget deficit, lowering trade barriers, and empowering workers, families, businesses and communities to succeed. Here are some of the results for the nation and Missouri after the first 40 months of the Clinton Administration:

Improved Economic and Fiscal Conditions in the United States:

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

Improved Economic Conditions in Missouri:

- The unemployment rate has dropped from 6.2% to 4.3%.
- Almost 4 times as many new jobs per year -- 60,308 vs. 15,825 average during the previous 4 years.
- Almost 5 times as many new private sector jobs per year -- 51,354 vs. 11,275 average during the previous 4 years.
- 9,600 new manufacturing jobs added in 39 months -- after 31,200 lost during the previous 4 years.
- Consumer confidence is up 78%.
- Business failures have dropped 13% per year -- after increasing 26% per year during the previous 12 years.

at President Clinton's Accomplishments Have Achieved for the People of Missouri:

\$15,000 OF REDUCED FEDERAL DEBT FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FOUR IN MISSOURI: The national debt will be more than \$1 trillion lower over 7 years than was projected before the passage of the President's economic plan. That's about \$15,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Missouri.

14 TIMES MORE MISSOURI FAMILIES RECEIVE A TAX CUT THAN A TAX INCREASE: As a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, 294,982 working families in Missouri will receive a tax cut. This compares to an increase in the income tax rate for only the 21,439 wealthiest taxpayers in Missouri.

TAX CUT FOR 26,226 SMALL BUSINESSES IN MISSOURI: The President helped entrepreneurs, proprietors, and other small businessmen and women by expanding the annual expensing allowance from \$10,000 to \$17,500. About 26,226 small businesses in Missouri are likely to benefit from the expansion of the expensing allowance this year alone *and many more will benefit over the coming years.*

921,000 MISSOURI WORKERS PROTECTED BY FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth of a child, to care for a sick family member, or if they become too sick to work. This law covers about 921,185 workers in Missouri, and protects the jobs of 55,350 workers in Missouri who are likely to use unpaid leave this year alone.

336,200 STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS IN MISSOURI WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM STUDENT LOAN REFORMS: Approximately 336,200 Missouri borrowers -- 235,300 current borrowers and 100,900 new borrowers in the next few years -- can take advantage of the new direct student loan program by participating directly in the program or by consolidating guaranteed loans into direct loans. Some will benefit from lower interest rates, and all will benefit from repayment options, including income contingent repayment.

MAKING MISSOURI A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE AND WORK

America Is Moving In the Right Direction Under President Clinton

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

Missouri Is Moving In The Right Direction Under President Clinton

- **Unemployment Rate in Missouri Has Declined from 6.2% to 4.3%.**
- **Consumer Confidence Is Up 78%, After Dropping During the Prior Four Years.**
- **196,000 New Jobs in 39 Months -- Over 3 Times As Many As the Previous Administration.**
- **Crime is Down.** In *Kansas City*, the number of reported murders fell 25% in 1995. In *St. Louis*, the number of reported murders dropped 18%.
- **\$15,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four in Missouri.** The President's economic plan is reducing the federal debt for each family of four by about \$15,000.
- **294,982 Working Families Receive a Tax Cut.** The President's expanded Earned Income Tax Credit is helping 294,982 working families make ends meet.
- **1,177 New Police Officers in Missouri.** The President's Crime Bill puts 1,177 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.
- **921,000 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 921,000 workers in Missouri.

5 Karen McCarthy (D)

Of Kansas City — Elected 1994, 1st term

Biographical Information

Born: March 18, 1947, Haverhill, Mass.

Education: U. of Kansas, B.S. 1969, M.B.A. 1986; U. of Birmingham, England, 1974; U. of Missouri, Kansas City, M.A. 1976.

Occupation: Teacher.

Family: Divorced.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

Political Career: Mo. House, 1977-95.

Capitol Office: 1232 Longworth Bldg. 20515; 225-4535.

Committees

Science

Energy & Environment; Technology

Small Business

Regulation & Paperwork; Tax & Finance



The Path to Washington: By electing McCarthy, residents of Missouri's 5th cast a vote for continuity. Like her predecessor, Alan Wheat, McCarthy is considered a liberal coalition-builder able to attract support across ideological and racial lines.

McCarthy, an experienced state legislator, brings to Congress considerable knowledge of state tax and budget issues. She is also a strong supporter of states' rights. She has served as president of the National Conference of State Legislatures.

An 18-year veteran of the Missouri House and chairman of its Ways and Means Committee for 12 years, McCarthy was tagged from the start of the campaign as the most likely heir to the seat held by Wheat since 1983.

In the Democratic primary, the biggest threat to McCarthy's front-runner status was the sheer size of the field: With 11 people in the race, there was always the chance that a long shot could win. That was how Wheat had won the seat in 1982.

But McCarthy may have been helped by the eruption of racial and religious controversy in the primary, giving her coalition-building skills added appeal to voters. Candidate T. "Jackie" McGee, one of McCarthy's colleagues in the state legislature, blasted a local black political organization for backing McCarthy. McGee reportedly described the organization, Freedom Inc., as "a bunch of Uncle Toms who are only concerned about how much money they can get for an election." Another candidate, Edward "Gomer" Moody, attempted to make an issue out of one opponent's having changed his name from Myron Silverstein to Myron Sildon. Moody's attack was seen as a crude attempt to focus voters' attention on the fact that Sildon is Jewish. McCarthy's well-financed and well-organized campaign stayed above the fray.

In the general election, McCarthy faced an appealing outsider, conservative black Republican Ron Freeman. Except for the outcome, Freeman's

candidacy bore a striking superficial resemblance to that of Rep. J. C. Watts of Oklahoma, the former Sooners football star and the only black Republican in the class of 1994.

Freeman, a former professional football player who worked for seven years as an urban youth coordinator for the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, proved an articulate, forceful speaker and an energetic campaigner. He had fundraising support from former Housing and Urban Development Secretary Jack F. Kemp. Freeman's positions — for welfare reform, school vouchers, term limits and a balanced-budget amendment, against abortion, universal health care and gay rights legislation — were backed by a compelling personal story of early poverty overcome through determination, hard work and faith. Freeman swept to victory in the three-way Republican primary, taking 71 percent of the vote.

While the 5th is a predominantly white district, voters have a history of voting across racial lines: Before giving up the seat to mount an unsuccessful race for Senate, Wheat had the second-largest white constituency of any Democratic black member — 73 percent. But it seems that Freeman's message was too conservative for the district, which is dominated by the urban Democrats of Kansas City. McCarthy held a commanding financial advantage and enjoyed the support of national women's political groups.

As the new Congress prepares to tackle welfare reform, McCarthy could be part of crafting a Democratic approach to changing the system, as the new minority attempts to reclaim some of the issues Republicans have made their own. In the Missouri legislature, she successfully sponsored legislation that provides job training programs and day-care services to women on welfare as part of an effort to move them into the work force. President Clinton has praised the law.

McCarthy supports greater federal support for juvenile crime initiatives at the state level. She is generally liberal on social issues, supporting abortion rights and gun control, but she has enjoyed considerable support from business interests in her district. She was assigned to the Small Business Committee and the Science Committee.

From its fountains and skyscrapers to its barbecue joints and sports complex, one-time cowtown Kansas City is now a modern, front-line U.S. city. In the 1990 census, it passed St. Louis as Missouri's most populous city.

While it remains a nationally prominent feeder cattle and hard winter wheat market, the city's economy is far more diverse than its long-time image implies. The stockyards' heyday ended decades ago. Diversity enabled Kansas City to weather economic doldrums better than many urban areas.

The district is solidly Democratic: Presidential nominees Michael S. Dukakis and Bill Clinton both carried the 5th by wide margins in 1988 and 1992. That helped black Democrat Alan Wheat, who always attracted biracial support, maintain a steady hold on the white-majority district for six terms, and made McCarthy the heavy favorite once she won the primary in 1994.

Long a center for automobile production, metropolitan Kansas City is the nation's sixth-largest auto producer. Ford has an expanding plant north of the city in Claycomo (in the 6th District); General Motors' Fairfax assembly plant is just across the Missouri River in Kansas. Many autoworkers live in blue-collar neighborhoods in Kansas City and in the nearby city of Independence.

Other blue-collar workers who live in the district work at Kansas City International Airport (KCI), north of the city. Trans World Airlines, which filed for bankruptcy in July 1991, has a large base where it overhauls its aircraft.

With many regional offices in the city and across the Kansas border, the federal government is one of the area's largest employers. The steel, transportation and communications industries are significant as well. Hallmark Cards is a hometown

MISSOURI 5 Kansas City and eastern suburbs; Independence

corporation and has spent millions on commercial redevelopment within the city. It built Crown Center, which includes an array of restaurants, shops, pricey apartments and a luxury hotel. Hallmark and other major corporations received some unflattering attention in 1991 with their "screening committee" to dub an acceptable mayoral candidate. Ultimately, City Council member Emanuel Cleaver, who had been snubbed by the corporate elite, won the election, becoming Kansas City's first black mayor.

Though Kansas City has not suffered the flight of people and businesses that has drained St. Louis, its population has declined to about 435,000 — fewer people than were living in the city 30 years ago. For a generation there has been steady out-migration to Jackson County suburbs and into Johnson County, Kan.

But Kansas City has not capitulated. Yuppies have been lured back to the central city by projects such as the restoration of the Quality Hill section, one of Kansas City's oldest areas, and of City Market, an outdoor market in use since the 1800s. And the city boasts an outstanding housing stock around the University of Missouri-Kansas City.

To the east, the 5th includes Independence (population 112,300), the fourth most populous city in Missouri and hometown of Harry S. Truman.

1990 Population: 569,130. White 416,843 (73%), Black 134,608 (24%), Other 17,679 (3%). Hispanic origin 18,032 (3%). 18 and over 428,226 (75%), 62 and over 93,429 (16%). Median age: 33.

HOUSE ELECTIONS

1994 General		
Karen McCarthy (D)	100,391	(57%)
Ron Freeman (R)	77,120	(43%)
1994 Primary		
Karen McCarthy (D)	26,663	(41%)
Carole Roper Park (D)	11,097	(17%)
Jacqueline T. "Jackie" McGee (D)	8,143	(13%)
Edward "Gomer" Moody (D)	7,653	(12%)
Frank J. Smist (D)	4,134	(6%)
Patnck J. Morris (D)	2,274	(4%)
Myron Sildon (D)	2,144	(3%)
Reginald L. Bassa Jr. (D)	1,199	(2%)

KEY VOTES

1995
Approve balanced-budget constitutional amendment

Y

DISTRICT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

1992	1988
D 134,932 (52%)	D 124,234 (61%)
R 67,503 (26%)	R 78,726 (39%)
I 55,763 (22%)	

11TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI
1232 LONGWORTH HOUSE
OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20518
(202) 225-4538

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KANSAS CITY, MO 64108
(816) 842-4545

301 W. LEXINGTON, ROOM 217
INDEPENDENCE, MO 64060
(816) 833-4545



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Karen McCarthy
June 12, 1996

TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SURFACE
TRANSPORTATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER
RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

SCIENCE COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
TECHNOLOGY

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House, Office of Scheduling and Advance
Old Executive Office Building
Room 185-1/2
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

I greatly appreciate your kind invitation to join you this Friday in Kansas City, Missouri for the "Youth Talk" Forum. As a former educator, I look forward to participating in this very special event.

As you may know, Jack Holland of Kansas City, Missouri will be in Washington, D.C. to attend the State Dinner for the President of Ireland as my guest this Thursday, June 13th. Mr. Holland will be returning to Kansas City on Friday morning to participate in the Forum and would welcome the opportunity to travel with us from Washington, D.C. to Kansas City.

Jack Holland is a tireless advocate for the children of our community. As President of *Kansas City Consensus*, an organization which promotes citizen involvement in the resolution of community issues, Mr. Holland spearheaded the nationally-recognized COMPASS COMMITTEE. The COMPASS COMMITTEE was a two year effort which involved meetings with over 5,000 citizens and which resulted in a plan to make Kansas City the nation's "Child Opportunity Capital." Like the Youth Forum, the COMPASS PROJECT is committed to the idea that "the quality of our children's future is the best measure of our success."

I believe that a conversation with Jack Holland prior to the Youth Forum about the history and on-going success of community initiatives for children in Greater Kansas City would prove worthwhile. Jack Holland has committed his life to giving back to his community, and his leadership has made a difference in myriad ways--but most significantly for our children.

Best Personal Regards,

Karen McCarthy
Karen McCarthy

KM:jt

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. resume	John Holland [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	nd	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Office of the First Lady
Jennifer Klein
OA/Box Number: 13523

FOLDER TITLE:

Children's Conference, Kansas City, and Other Related Loose Materials [1]

2014-0536-S

kc1412

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.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- 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]

JOHN M. HOLLAND

Residence

1217 West 58th Street
Kansas City, MO 64113
(816) 523-8244

Business

4717 Grand Avenue, Suite 800
Kansas City, MO 64112
(816) 932-7039 FAX (816) 561-9537

Personal

Birth: (b)(6)
Married: Karen K. Holland, June 16, 1973
Children: Katherine, 17
 Julia, 14

Education

University of Missouri, Kansas City, MO
J.D., 1976
University of Missouri, Columbia, MO
B.A. History, 1972
Evans Scholar
Rockhurst High School, Kansas City, MO 1968

Professional Experience

1986 - Present	B. C. Christopher, Kansas City, Missouri o Executive Vice President o Investment Banking and Securities Brokerage
1976 - 1986	Stern Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Missouri o Senior Vice President o Investment Banking and Public Finance
1974 - 1975	Legal Aid of Western Missouri o Kansas City, Municipal Court Division
1973	R. H. Macy & Co., Kansas City, Missouri o Management Trainee o Department Store

Professional Affiliations

Securities Industry Association
Public Securities Association
Missouri Bar Association
Kansas City Metropolitan Bar Association
Who's Who in Finance and Industry

Civic Activities

Jackson County Combat Commission, Vice Chairman, 1996
Up and Comers Award, 1995
Kansas City Consensus; President, 1992-1993, Board of Directors, 1992 - 1994
McCarthy for Congress Committee; Co-Chairman, 1993-1994
Governor's Desegregation Task Force, 1994
Mid-America Regional Council: Forecast Policy Committee, 1994
Committee for County Progress; Chairman, 1984-86, Treasurer, 1982 - 1984,
Executive Committee, 1980 - 1994
Missouri House Reapportionment Commission; Commissioner, 1991, Vice Chairman, 1981
Kessler Society; Vice President, 1991 - 1992
Theater League of Missouri; Board of Directors, 1977 - 1994
Missouri State Board of Governors, 1978 - 1984

MISSOURI

6 Pat Danner (D)

Of Smithville — Elected 1992, 2nd term

Biographical Information

Born: Jan. 13, 1934, Louisville, Ky.

Education: Northeast Missouri State U., B.A. 1972.

Occupation: Congressional aide; federal official.

Family: Husband, Mark Meyer; four children.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

Political Career: Sought Democratic nomination for U.S. House, 1976; Mo. Senate, 1983-93.

Capitol Office: 1323 Longworth Bldg. 20515; 225-7041.

Committee

Transportation & Infrastructure

Aviation; Surface Transportation



In Washington: Early in the 103rd Congress, when both Danner and Bill Clinton were new to Washington, she stood with the administration on its first two key economic votes — one setting out Clinton's budget blueprint, and another proposing a \$16 billion economic stimulus package.

But Democratic leaders soon learned they would have a difficult time keeping Danner in line. She turned against Clinton's budget on a key vote in May 1993, and frequently strayed from the party line on high-profile issues through the rest of her first term.

Danner captured the 6th from a Republican in 1992, and she is ever-mindful that many of her northern Missouri constituents — even those calling themselves Democrats — have a conservative mind-set. Gun-control measures provoke an automatic no from Danner, and she opposed Clinton's effort to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military. She voted against giving aid to Russia, and she raised concerns about loss of U.S. sovereignty in opposing NAFTA and GATT.

Danner attracted attention halfway through her freshman term by dropping out of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues. There was speculation that she withdrew to avoid being associated with the Caucus' advocacy of abortion rights, but Danner said she simply was not getting good value for the \$1,800 membership fee.

In the House, Danner has voted against requiring parental notification of minors' abortions, supported a measure aimed at safeguarding access to abortion clinics, and opposed federal funding of abortion in most cases.

Danner sits on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. Following the widespread Midwest flooding of 1993, she joined with a bipartisan group of Missouri and Illinois members in pressing for funds to help individuals

repair damaged levees that were not built by the federal government and thus were ineligible for repair by the Corps of Engineers.

At Home: Danner's strategy for winning the 6th in 1992 was to hammer the GOP incumbent while cloaking herself in the image of a beloved local political figure.

A state senator since 1983, she frequently invoked the memory of former Democratic Rep. Jerry Litton, for whom she had been chief district aide. Litton, who represented the district from 1973 to 1976, died in a plane crash after winning the 1976 Democratic Senate nomination.

The first sign of trouble for GOP incumbent Tom Coleman came in 1990, when a little-known Democratic challenger held him to 52 percent. That prompted eight Democrats to file for the 6th in 1992, with Danner and state Rep. Sandra Reeves leading the field. Reeves, who favored abortion rights, accused Danner of misleading voters by suggesting that Danner, too, supported abortion rights. The charge, however, did not damage Danner; she won the nomination by more than 25 percentage points.

In November, Danner benefited from the public's perception of Coleman as being aloof and inaccessible. The ranking Republican on the Agriculture Committee, he was hobbled by discontent among farmers over a lingering slump in the agricultural economy.

Playing on anti-Congress sentiment, Danner attacked Coleman for his vote for a congressional pay raise and his use of franked mailings. Coleman waged a heavy TV ad campaign assailing Danner's voting record in the legislature and questioning her ethics. But unlike Coleman's 1990 opponent, Danner was amply funded and well-known. Between Danner and her son, then-state Sen. Steve Danner, 20 of the 26 counties wholly within the 6th were represented by a Danner in the state Senate. Danner outran Coleman by 10 percentage points.

In 1994 she was re-elected with two-thirds of the vote.

The 6th encompasses prosperous suburbs east and north of Kansas City and struggling farms along the Iowa border. The economic disparities are mirrored in its political diversity: It is the state's most marginal district. George Bush carried what was then the 6th in 1988, but just barely. In 1992, Democrat Bill Clinton carried all but two of the 28 counties wholly or partly within the 6th. That year, Democratic gubernatorial nominee Mel Carnahan carried all but four counties, while GOP Sen. Christopher S. Bond won all but three district counties. However, Republican John Ashcroft carried every county in his 1994 Senate race.

The substantial population losses in the 1980s in the district's northern tier reflect the devastation of the farm economy. Northwestern Missouri still is recovering from the mid-1980s farm crisis. Erosion, drought and flooding have taken their toll. Some soybean and corn farmers and their families have turned up on welfare rolls. In towns such as Princeton (Mercer County), businesses that sold farm equipment are boarding up. Being far from the state's four-lane highways perpetuates the sense of isolation. The floods that ravaged the Midwest in the summer of 1993 put much of northern Missouri under water, damaging homes, businesses and farmland.

Farther west in the district, farming is becoming more of a part-time occupation, as many farmers take second jobs. Small to medium-size companies dot the region. Agricultural research critical to the local economy is conducted at Northwest Missouri State University (5,900 students) in Maryville (Nodaway County).

The river city of St. Joseph (Buchanan County) gained a place in history as the eastern end of the Pony Express. A booming supply depot for gold prospectors heading to California in the 1800s, St. Joseph had more than 100,000 people in

MISSOURI 6 Northwest — St. Joseph

1900. But the city shrank steadily thereafter as the stockyards declined, and people looked to jobs and metropolitan life in Kansas City, 35 miles to the south. Things seemed to hit bottom in the 1960s with the exodus of meatpacking companies, and St. Joseph's 1990 population (about 71,900) was its lowest in 100 years. Attempting to right itself, the city's business sector has diversified. Recent location decisions by new and existing businesses have offered some hope of improvement. But it suffered a blow in 1993 when ConAgra closed its Monfort pork plant, which employed 1,050.

Times have not been as hard in the southwestern part of the 6th, where Kansas City area workers opting for a more bucolic exurb moved into surrounding counties. Platte and Clay counties registered double-digit percentage gains in population in the 1980s. In late 1992, Ford announced it would invest \$375 million and add 200 jobs at its assembly plant in Claycomo (Clay County) to ready the plant for a new midsize car.

The 6th's portion of Jackson County contains affluent, Republican-leaning suburban voters; it was one of only three counties that Danner lost to GOP Rep. Tom Coleman in 1992.

Kansas City International Airport is another vital employer. Cutbacks there, particularly by TWA, have upset the economy. An export facility at the airport, which is considered a focus of agricultural exports, ships cattle by air to the Far East.

1990 Population: 569,131. White 549,059 (96%), Black 11,997 (2%), Other 8,075 (1%). Hispanic origin 8,478 (2%). 18 and over 421,046 (74%), 62 and over 96,559 (17%). Median age: 34.

HOUSE ELECTIONS

1994 General		
Pat Danner (D)	140,108	(66%)
Tina Tucker (R)	71,709	(34%)
1994 Primary		
Pat Danner (D)	53,460	(77%)
Harold W. Ulmer (D)	15,819	(23%)
1992 General		
Pat Danner (D)	148,887	(55%)
Tom Coleman (R)	119,637	(45%)

KEY VOTES

1995	
Approve balanced-budget constitutional amendment	Y
1994	
Ban certain assault weapons	N
Safeguard access to abortion clinics	Y
Approve crime bill	N
Approve GATT	N
1993	
Ban federal abortion funding except in certain cases	Y
Pass Clinton budget raising taxes and cutting spending	N
Lift ban on homosexuals in the military	N
Approve five-day waiting period for handgun purchases	N
Approve NAFTA	N
Approve Penny-Kasich plan to cut federal spending	N

VOTING STUDIES

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1994	69	29	80	19	75	22
1993	72	28	87	13	52	48

INTEREST GROUP RATINGS

Year	ADA	AFL-CIO	CCUS	ACU
1994	70	78	n/a	29
1993	60	92	27	25

DISTRICT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

1992		1988	
D	110,064 (40%)	D	110,960 (50%)
R	89,005 (32%)	R	112,133 (50%)
I	75,185 (27%)		

Hillary Clinton to meet KC youth

Bartle Hall forum to generate ideas for ways to help children.

By DONNA McGUIRE

Staff Writer

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will meet with Kansas City children Friday to discuss their challenges, hopes and dreams during a community forum at Bartle Hall.

Hundreds of child advocates, clergy, teachers, teen-agers, parents and members of area non-profit agencies have been invited to the forum, which is titled "Youth Talk: A City Listens to Children."

Organizers are seeking practical advice about



Clinton

what Kansas City can do to help children. Mayor Emanuel Cleaver, who invited the first lady, and the Heart of America United Way are co-sponsoring the 2 1/2-hour event.

"All aspects of the public and private sector need to respond to the challenges our young people face," Cleaver said Tuesday. "The first step is to hear what our young people have to say."

Clinton participated in a similar event three weeks ago in Denver. She and Colorado Gov. Roy Romer spent about 90 minutes talking to children ranging in age from 7 to 17 about their

concerns, worries and motivations. Afterward, child-welfare advocates spoke.

"It wasn't a discussion about what the government can do," said Jim Carpenter, Romer's press secretary. "It was a discussion about what's on kids' minds and what the community can do."

Al Sassone, president of the Heart of America United Way, thinks having the president's wife in town will focus extra attention on children's needs.

"Teen-agers sometimes have trouble getting and keeping the undivided attention of adults," Sassone said. "This time, with the first lady involved and the media watching, I don't think these kids will have any problem at all."

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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THE KANSAS CITY STAR

June 1, 1996 Saturday METROPOLITAN EDITION

SECTION: METROPOLITAN; Pg. C4

LENGTH: 254 words

HEADLINE: Billboards' message: Be aware of children

BODY:

The Stand for Children rally today in Washington may offer answers about youth issues, but Kansas City has a question of its own.

You've seen it on billboards this week if you've traveled on Interstates 35 and 70:

"What is Kansas City's 1 question?"

The answer won't be added to the billboards until June 6, but the Partnership for Children has spilled the beans.

Kansas City's No. 1 question is "Is it good for the children?"

The partnership, an initiative of the Heart of America United Way and the Greater Kansas City Community Foundation, is posing the question to groups whose programs and activities may affect children.

"We need to ask because children don't have the political or financial power to fend for themselves," said James Caccamo, the partnership's executive director.

Say the president of a company is considering switching his work schedule to a swing-shift rotation, where people would work a few weeks on days, then move to second shift, then to nights.

The partnership wants that company president to consider the effect the change would have on employees' children.

The children's strategy is one long associated with American Indian cultures, Caccamo said.

Around campfires, any time the tribal elders would discuss a move or change in custom, they would consider what effect the proposal would have on children.

"We want to get the community to start thinking in that same way," Caccamo said

LOAD-DATE: June 01, 1996

In another neighborhood in Kansas City, adults are doing something about it. After witnessing an escalation of crime in their neighborhood, a few concerned citizens started organizing to stop it. They formed the Wyandotte Countians Against Crime (WCAC), a citizens' group with more than 350 members. They closed one drug house by posting a sign in front announcing that drugs were being sold there. They managed to close down another by taking down the license number of every car that pulled up in front. They also organized a safe Halloween block party for kids in the neighborhood and are working toward creating a community center for teenagers.

The Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention at the Department of Health and Human Services coordinate and help fund hundreds of such grassroots coalitions around the country. In addition to neighborhood patrols, these groups have initiated programs like after-school activities for young people and graffiti paint-outs, and have worked with local schools to establish drug-free, gun-free zones. These coalitions are living proof that we can take back our streets and communities and give back to our young people the security most of us took for granted when we were children.

In the meantime, we will have to take responsibility for the effects of exposing children to violence. Some youngsters have witnessed so much random bloodshed that they have begun to plan their own funerals. One little boy who had seen his mother murdered began to reenact her death repeatedly, falling down on the ground, lying still, and staring up at the ceiling with

dead look in his eyes. It was his way of remembering his mother and coping with his loss. Children who have been exposed to violence often have difficulty concentrating or sleeping. They may have violent flashbacks and difficulty forming relationships of trust. Some become paranoid or cynical about the future, which may lead them to take risks with alcohol and drugs. They need counselors and teachers who are trained to listen and to help them articulate what they have experienced, at just the time when many schools are paring back on such "extras."

In New Haven, where four out of every ten sixth, eighth, and tenth graders say they have witnessed a violent crime, police and mental health professionals have joined forces in the Child Development-Community Policing Program, designed to assist children caught in the crossfire of violence either at home or on the streets. Police officers are trained to deal with these vulnerable children, to recognize when they need additional counseling, and to see that they get it.

Children who witness continual violence in their homes may come to identify with the predominant behavior of the parent of their sex. Boys may take on a father's abusive behavior, while girls may find themselves in relationships in which they become victims as their mothers were. Equally troubling, boys and girls who are exposed to domestic violence may come to regard it as the chief way of resolving conflict and as the inevitable ingredient of any close relationship. Based on his own personal experience, the President gives high priority to the Violence Against Women Act, which treats intrafamily assaults as the serious crimes they are.

That same attitude ought to apply to the physical and

care centers that offer children a wide range of activities. The *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* in Texas allows employees to work from home via computer and has set up a private room at its headquarters where new mothers can nurse their infants. Local governments and nonprofit organizations, too, are discovering the benefits of policies that help families. In Kansas City, Missouri, for example, city employees are granted four hours of paid leave annually to participate in children's school activities. And the YWCA of New York City offers employees reduced tuition for children's summer camp.

On October 31, 1995, I hosted an event at the White House honoring twenty-one companies in the American Business Collaboration for Quality Dependent Care that have pledged to contribute \$100 million for child and dependent care in fifty-six cities nationwide. Allstate, AT&T, Chevron, Citibank, Hewlett-Packard, Johnson & Johnson, Mobil, Texaco, and Xerox were among the companies honored. James Schiro, the chairman of Price Waterhouse and one of our guest speakers, said: "All of the companies participating believe in our theme: 'Doing together what none of us can afford to do alone.'"

Hundreds of other companies around the country have also been listed on the Department of Labor's "honor roll"—a list of employers who pledge to initiate workplace policies that help parents and families, such as flexible work schedules, paid leave to attend children's school activities, and tax-deductible set-asides from employees' paychecks that can be used to pay for child care.

Susan O'Neil, an employee of Deloitte & Touche, who spoke at the White House, described the hectic pace of her life as a mother working full time outside the

home. She credited her employer with helping her find child care through a company referral service and giving her flexible hours to meet her family's needs.

"This is real, America," she said. "We ask you the government, and you the employer, to help us, the working people, to make it work. We can't do it alone."

She is right. As a nation, we must make child care a priority and begin to value the important work of raising strong, healthy, and happy children.

going back to school to get a high school equivalency degree or even starting college. This is a particularly important development, because researchers cite a mother's level of education as one of the key factors in determining whether her children do well in school. It stands to reason that when a mother furthers her own learning, she becomes more engaged in her child's.

There are similar—and similarly successful—efforts going on elsewhere, such as the Parents as Teachers (PAT) program started in Missouri, which also uses home visits to coach parents on preparing children for school.

The importance of early learning is also one of the driving ideas behind Head Start, the thirty-year-old federally funded preschool education program that has consistently helped to prepare disadvantaged children for school. But Head Start doesn't reach children until they are four, when we now know from research that many of them are already behind their peers. So when Congress reauthorized Head Start in 1994, at the President's recommendation it established Early Head Start to target low-income families with infants and toddlers.

So far, however, Head Start reaches only about 750,000 of the estimated two million children who need it, and Early Head Start is just getting under way. Despite the proven success of investments like Head Start, it and many other preventive programs are caught in the battle over federal budget priorities. Our nation can afford to invest in early childhood education and balance the budget. There are few more important investments at the federal, state, or local level than programs focused on helping parents to develop the confidence and skills to teach young children.

We work at home to prepare children for learning, in

anticipation that much will be demanded of them when they reach school. Too often, however, expectations are undermined by a piecemeal approach to educational change. Nearly every problem in education, including the plague of low expectations, has been tackled successfully somewhere. Leading education reformers like James Comer, TheodoreSizer, Ernest L. Boyer, and Deborah Meier have diagnosed our ills, prescribed strategies for recovery, and put them to work. They usually boil down to a few crucial ingredients: clear expectations that all children can and should learn; manageable school and class size; an orderly classroom environment; the close personal involvement of at least one teacher with each child; a commitment to tailoring instruction to how different children learn; active parental participation. Reciting this wish list is easy. Figuring out how to put it into practice in the face of bureaucratic opposition, parental qualms, some teacher resistance, and the host of other obstacles reform faces is another story.

I once spoke to a group of school superintendents about model programs that had been effective in transforming poorly performing students into motivated achievers. I asked if anyone in my audience had visited any of the programs I mentioned. A long silence fell over the room. Finally, one superintendent confessed that he couldn't see himself explaining to his school board that a nearby school was solving a problem that had stumped him. There wasn't anything new in education anyway, he added, so he couldn't see the sense in getting worked up about some "experiments."

That superintendent would doubtless brush off as "experimental" Reading Recovery, a program started in New Zealand, which is considered among the most

The Clinton Administration's Support of Community Colleges

The Administration has been a strong and consistent supporter of the community college sector of higher education. It recognizes that access to postsecondary education and the ability to participate in postsecondary education for a lifetime is pivotal to realizing the American dream in the 21st century. Enrolling more than 6 million students annually, this country's community college system has been the central force in reaching out to adult learners.

One of the goals of the Administration has been to increase this sector's ability to reach larger numbers of students. Toward this end, a number of federal programs and services have been proposed and have become reality since 1994 to help make lifelong learning possible for all Americans. These include the following:

- o The William D. Ford Direct Loan program provides a streamlined lending program that simplifies the student financial aid process. It provides student and parent borrowers with greater flexibility in obtaining and repaying loans and reduces taxpayer costs for the management of the system.
- o The School to Work Opportunities initiative provides short term start up to communities to overcome the barriers traditionally separating education and job training, academic and vocational learning, and work bound and college-track students. This is of particular assistance to those students who do not immediately go on to a four year college. Working together since 1994, the Departments of Education and Labor have provided approximately \$500 million dollars for 27 state implementation grants, to date, and an additional number of urban/rural, local partnership, and developmental grants nationwide.
- o The One-Stop Career Centers program provides short-term "seed money" to states for the planning and implementation of systems that will establish one-stop access for American workers and employers on information about jobs, skill requirements, job search assistance, available training and related services, and access to appropriate training institutions. To facilitate the centers' startup, the Administration has provided over \$40 million dollars for implementation grants and another \$5 million for planning grants.
- o The TRIO programs fund postsecondary outreach and student support services designed to assist disadvantaged students, particularly first generation college goers and low income individuals, with entering into and succeeding in college. These programs-- Upward Bound, Student Support Services, Talent Search, Educational Opportunity Centers, McNair Achievement-- provide services including counseling, remediation, cultural and academic enrichment, and tutorial activities. Under this administration, the funding for these programs has increased to approximately \$400 million annually for needy students.

A TAX CUT TO MAKE 14 YEARS OF EDUCATION THE STANDARD FOR ALL

June 5, 1996

"This age of possibility means that more Americans than ever before will be able to live out their dreams. . America knows that higher education is the key to the growth we need to lift our country. . . It's America's most basic bargain: We'll help create opportunity if you'll take responsibility."

— President Clinton, Princeton Commencement, June 4, 1996

TO REALIZE THIS AGE OF POSSIBILITY, PRESIDENT CLINTON IS COMMITTED TO A REAL GROWTH STRATEGY:

- 1. Putting our economic house in order, through both deficit reduction and a balanced budget.** President Clinton has cut the deficit in half since taking office, and this year he submitted to Congress the first genuine balanced budget in 17 years.
- 2. Opening new markets to create jobs for American workers.** More than 1 million new export-related jobs have been created under the Clinton Administration.
- 3. Investing in our workers so they can seize the opportunity of today's economy.** To unlock the age of possibility for all Americans, we must give every single child, and every adult who needs it, the chance to get the best possible education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON NOW CALLS FOR NEW AMERICA'S HOPE SCHOLARSHIPS: To Make 14 Years of Education -- At Least Two Years of College -- the Standard for All Americans. President Clinton's HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut makes clear that 2 years of college should be as universal as high school and builds on his comprehensive program to guarantee that a college education is both accessible and affordable to all Americans at any time in their life.

- \$1,500 Tax Cut For College Tuition.** Modeled on the successful Georgia HOPE Scholarship program, this new proposal provides all students with a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for full-time tuition in their first year (\$750 for half-time), and another \$1,500 in their second year if they work hard, stay off drugs, and earn at least a B average in their first year.
 - This \$1,500 tax credit will pay for more than the full cost of tuition at the national average-priced community colleges.** This \$1,500 tax cut is \$300 more than the average community college tuition and would make community college "free" for 67% percent of community college students.
 - This tax cut for middle-class families is paid for with new savings in President Clinton's balanced budget.** America's HOPE Scholarships costs \$7.9 billion, which will be offset by reducing sales source rule benefits, applying an international departure fee, and auctioning radio DARS spectrum.
- \$10,000 Tax Deduction for All Education and Training.** The President maintains his \$10,000 tax deduction for tuition for college, graduate school, community college, certified training and technical programs. This encourages lifetime investment in higher education.
- Pell Grant Scholarship Increases for Lower-Income Students:** In announcing America's HOPE Scholarships, President Clinton also announced that his balanced budget will increase Pell Grants each year. The maximum Pell Grant award will increase by 33% from fiscal 1995 to fiscal 2002.

- o **The National Science Foundation's initiative to strengthen science education in community colleges has grown from approximately \$7 million per year to \$35 million since 1992. Approximately \$22 million of this comes from the Advanced Technological Education (ATE) program directed primarily at improving technical education in two year colleges. The remaining \$13 million is allocated to either (1) direct grants to community colleges, (2) collaborative efforts with other higher education institutions, (3) support of curriculum materials and teacher activities that benefit students and faculty, and (4) workshops, conferences, studies and other special activities that focus on mathematics, engineering, technology and computer science.**
- o **In April of this year, Secretary of Labor Reich announced a DOL partnership with community colleges to create "Internet Access Zones" at every community college in the country. These links would allow everyone in the U.S. access to the American Job Bank, a listing of over 400,000 available jobs. These Internet access zones are scheduled to be in place by April, 1997.**
- o **Funding and support from USIA has allowed the Community College Consortium for International Development to establish the "Center for Vocational Education", a project which provides low cost, relevant training for foreign nationals. Additionally, the USIA and USFD encourages community colleges and their faculties to participate in the Fulbright Programs which administers a number of residency, seminars abroad and exchange programs.**

JW:6.6.96

SENATOR BOB DOLE: "President Clinton had an idea that was pretty good and that was credits for two-year college students." -- Senator Bob Dole, Indianola IA campaign event, February 3, 1996

AMERICA'S HOPE SCHOLARSHIPS BUILD ON PRESIDENT CLINTON'S PLAN FOR GUARANTEED ACCESS TO COLLEGE.

- **With the President's increased Pell Grant program support,** students have access to up to \$5,100 in Pell Grants and student loans for their first year in college, and much more in future years.
- **President Clinton's Direct Student Loan Program** enacted as part of the President's 1993 Economic Plan is allowing millions of students to borrow in a simpler, less bureaucratic way, and to pay back their loans as a share of their income. This year, "Pay-As-You-Can" loans will account for nearly 50% of loans this year.
- **President Clinton's National Service Program -- AmeriCorps:** Last year, 30,000 students earned up to \$4,725 for service. By the end of next year, more than 65,000 students will benefit from this opportunity.
- **Work Study Expansion:** President Clinton's balanced budget includes an expansion of College Work Study to 1 million participants by 2002. The President has also challenged colleges to use additional work study funds to promote public service by putting students to work in the community.
- **Honors Scholarships for Outstanding High School Students:** President Clinton's balanced budget includes \$1,000 scholarship for the-top 5% of graduating students in every high school class. If this proposal is enacted this year, 128,500 graduating high school seniors will receive a scholarship to help finance their college education.
- **IRAs for Education:** President Clinton's balanced budget would change the law to allow penalty-free withdrawals for education
- **Skill Grants:** President Clinton's balanced budget includes \$2,600 Skill Grants to enable dislocated workers to get needed skills
- **National Service College Scholarships To Reward High School Community Service:** President Clinton has challenged every high school student in the country to make a commitment to community service. To support this commitment, the President is asking all high schools to make service part of their basic ethic and to raise \$500 to reward a high school student who has done significant work to help his or her community. The federal government will then match the \$500 to help that student go on to college.

CLINTON GORE 96

**President Clinton:
New Ideas, Real Solutions
June 4, 1996**

President Clinton is announcing today his Hope Scholarship Plan to make the first two years of college as universal as high school. These tax cuts to help working families send their children to college are part of the President's fight to give all Americans the tools they need to lead better lives as we move into the next century.

New Hope for Students: the Hope Scholarship Tax Cut

- Guarantees 2 years of tuition at the average community college for any student who earns a B average;
- Provides all students with a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for full-time tuition in their first year (\$750 half-time);
- Provides another \$1,500 in their second year if they work hard, stay off drugs, and earn at least a B average in their first year;
- This \$1,500 credit will pay for more than the full tuition cost at the average community college, making community college free for most students.

President Clinton's Commitment to Education

Expanding Pell Grants

Creating the Direct Student Loan program

Establishing AmeriCorps

Proposing a \$10,000 education tax-deduction

Expanding Work Study

Proposing \$1,000 Scholarships for top students

Proposing penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs

Proposing \$2,700 Skill Grants

As Bob Dole travels around the country trying to find a reason for his campaign, President Clinton is working to expand access to college for more Americans — giving our people higher incomes and a brighter future, and guaranteeing our nation greater economic growth.

P.O. Box 19300 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036-9300 • 202 • 331 • 1996 • FAX 202 • 496 • 4849

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CLINTON GORE 96

President Clinton Strengthening Our Community Colleges and Our Nation's Future

"The community college is something that...we ought to be doing in America...It runs on partnership, cooperation, people reaching across the lines that divide them in a society to come together, to build a community institution that will take not only the student, but the community, into the future."

President Clinton

President Clinton believes that we should expand access to community college to give all of our people greater opportunity to earn higher incomes and have a brighter future. To provide all Americans with the education and training they need to make the most of their lives, President Clinton is proposing new ideas and real solutions, including:

HOPE Scholarships

- Makes the first two years of college as universal as high school;
- Guarantees two years of tuition at the average community college for any student who earns a B average;
- Provides all students with a \$1,500 tax credit for full-time tuition in their first year;
- Provides another \$1,500 for a second year if the student works hard, stays off drugs, and earns at least a B average in their first year;
- Pays for more than the full tuition cost at the average community college, making community college free for most students.

Tuition Tax-Deduction

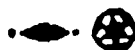
- To encourage lifetime investment in all forms of higher education, President Clinton calls for a \$10,000 tax deduction for tuition for college, graduate school, community college, certified training, and technical programs;
- Eligible students in their first two years or their parents can choose between either the HOPE Scholarship or the deduction. Students that relied on the \$1,500 tax credit in the first two years would still be eligible for the \$10,000 deduction in the remaining years. Students not eligible for the tax credit would still be eligible for the \$10,000 deduction. The deduction is up to \$10,000 a year per family. The credit is \$1,500 per student.

Providing Real Help for Working Families

For more information on Hope Scholarships and President Clinton's other plans to expand access to education, please call 202-331-1996.

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BACKGROUND ON HOPE SCHOLARSHIPS

Overview. Currently, millions of Americans have access to college through Pell Grants and the federal student loan program, including the President's Direct Student Loan program, but the average student with loans now graduates \$10,000 in debt and many more may not go on to college because they are reluctant to borrow so much money. The annual cost of a public college increased from 9% of the typical family's income in 1979 to 14% in 1994. [Education Department, 1996] *The President's HOPE Scholarship Plan makes it clear that two years of college should be as universal as high school, and builds on his comprehensive program to guarantee that a college education is both accessible and affordable to all Americans at any time in their life.*

- **Guaranteed Average Tuition For Two Years of Community College:** The HOPE Scholarship Plan will ensure that students can get up to a \$1,500 refundable tax credit, a Pell Grant, or a combination for tuition in their first year after high school, and another \$1,500 in their second year if they work hard, stay off drugs, and earn at least a "B" average. This \$1,500 credit is \$300 above the national average community college tuition and would make tuition free for 67% of all community college students. It would enable states that set tuition within \$300 of the national average *to make community college tuition free for every student.* The credit would be indexed to inflation each year to protect its value.
- **\$1,500 For The First Two Years At Any College For Students Who Earn At Least a B Average:** While the HOPE Scholarship tax credit is priced to pay for the full cost of two years of community college tuition for students who earn at least a "B" average in their freshman year, the \$1,500 credit can be applied to tuition at any college, from a two-year public community college to a four-year private college. This \$1500 tax credit will be a substantial downpayment for parents sending their children to colleges with higher tuition.
- **\$750 for Half-Time Students:** The HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut is designed to assist parents and current workers who want to further their education. Those who can only go to school half-time because of their job or parenting obligations, are eligible for a \$750 refundable credit per year until they have completed two full years of college. The "B" average requirement also applies to half-time students.
- **Includes 1-Year Certificate Programs:** Students at training and technical programs eligible for Pell Grants under Title IV of the HEA are also eligible HOPE Scholarships.
- **Interaction with the \$10,000 Education Tax Deduction:** Students would receive either the HOPE scholarship or the \$10,000 tax deduction in any year. Eligible students in their first two years or their parents can choose between either the Hope Scholarship or the deduction. The deduction is up to \$10,000 a year per family. The credit is \$1,500 per student.

- **Costs:** The HOPE Scholarship Plan is fully paid for within the President's balanced budget plan. The President's initial proposal for a \$10,000 deduction cost \$35 billion over six years. The new proposal, with the \$1,500 tax credit, costs \$42.9 billion over 6 years. To offset this increase, the Administration proposes to reduce sales source rule benefits, apply an international departure fee, and auction radio DARS spectrum.

In addition, the \$10,000 deduction is also more targeted by conforming the income limits to match the income limits for the proposed expanded IRAs. The deduction had been phased out for joint filers with income between \$100,000 and \$120,000, and for single filers with income between \$70,000 and \$90,000. It will now be phased out for joint filers with income between \$80,000 and \$100,000, and for single filers with incomes between \$50,000 and \$70,000.

- **"B" Average:** To remain eligible for the credit, students must earn at least a "B" average or a 2.75 grade point average in their first year of college or post-secondary school. Based on the National Post-Secondary Student Aid study, more than half of students earn a 2.75 average or better.
- **Students Must Stay Drug-Free:** A student is ineligible if, in accordance with the Drug-Free Post-Secondary Education Act of 1990, he or she has been convicted of committing certain felony offenses involving marijuana, controlled substances, or dangerous drugs.
- **Administration:** Administrative issues such as the timing and delivery of the tax credit will require consultation with states and schools to ensure that the plan provides maximum flexibility and efficiency and local control rather than top-down administration. The Treasury Department and Department of Education will work with Members of Congress, Governors, school superintendents, and college financial aid administrators to design the most flexible and efficient system, and to ensure against excessive and abusive tuition increases.
- **Challenge to States.** The President is challenging states to build on the HOPE Scholarship Plan by following Georgia's lead and making scholarships available for four years of college for students who maintain a "B" average. The President is also challenging the 17 States that set tuition above \$1,500 to reduce costs so that with the HOPE Scholarship tax cut, community college will be free for every student.

Paying For America's HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut

Balanced Budget Framework. The President's new America's HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut proposal is completely paid for with specific budget savings so that the President's overall plan continues to reach balance in fiscal year 2002.

Current Education Tax Deduction: \$35 Billion FY 1997-2002. The President's current education tax cut -- \$10,000 deduction -- costs \$35 billion over 6 years (FY 1997-2002) and is paid for within the balanced budget plan that has been certified as reaching balance in 2002 by the Congressional Budget Office.

New Proposal: \$42.9 Billion FY 1997-2002. The new combined proposals would be \$42.9 billion. The breakout of these costs are as follows:

	FY 1997-2002 Cost
America's HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut	\$25.1 Billion
\$10,000 Education Tax Deduction	\$17.8 Billion
TOTAL COST	\$42.9 Billion

The additional \$7.9 billion in net new costs are paid for with specific savings listed below:

	FY1997-2002 Savings
Reduction of Sales Source Rule Benefits	\$3.5 Billion
International Departure Fee	\$2.3 Billion
Auction Radio DARS Spectrum	\$2.1 Billion
TOTAL SAVINGS	\$7.9 Billion

NOTE: While the President's new America's HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut has gross costs of \$25.1 billion over FY 1997 to 2002, the net increase in the President's overall education tax cut is only \$7.9 billion because of savings that take place in the President's \$10,000 education tax deduction.

- Most of those savings (\$10.7 billion) come from families choosing the HOPE tax credit over the \$10,000 education tax deduction.
- The remaining savings (\$6.5 billion) come from lowering the phase out income limits for joint filers from \$120,000 to \$100,000 to conform to the Administration's ex

BACKGROUND ON NEW SAVINGS MEASURES

REDUCTION OF SALES SOURCE RULE BENEFITS (FY 1997 - 2002)

SAVINGS
\$3.5 Billion

Description: The proposal would limit the ability of multinational corporations to decrease their U.S. tax liability inappropriately, by reducing the amount of export sales income that they may treat as derived from foreign sources. Under current law, the sales source rule generally permits multinational corporations that also exports U.S. products to treat half of their export profits as income from sales activities, and therefore as foreign source income, even though the economic activity that produced the export profits may have occurred entirely within the United States. The source of income is relevant to the determination of a U.S. taxpayer's foreign tax credit. By increasing the amount of income treated as foreign source, a taxpayer with "excess" foreign tax credits can increase its utilization of foreign tax credits and therefore pay less U.S. tax on the same income. The sales source rule of present law provides generous tax benefits to U.S. exports that also conduct foreign manufacturing or other high-taxed foreign operations, but provides no benefit at all to U.S. exporters that conduct all their business activities within the United States. The proposal would reduce the percentage of export profits that generally is treated as sales (and thus foreign) income from 50 percent to 25 percent.

The provision would be effective for taxable years beginning after the date of enactment.

AUCTION RADIO DARS SPECTRUM (FY 1997 - 2002)

SAVINGS
\$2.1 Billion

Description: This savings proposal would auction 25Mhz of spectrum currently reserved for digital audio radio services (DARS) for subscription based wireless services. The FCC had originally allocated 50 Mhz for DARS, which would provide 4 channels of a national, subscription-based radio service. Due to interference problems with Canada, DARS would be allocated 2 channels instead of 4, freeing up 25 Mhz for auction. The revenues of auctioning 25 Mhz of spectrum are estimated at \$2.1B by CBO and OMB. These auctions could be done in any year.

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTURE FEE (FY 1997 - 2002)

SAVINGS
\$2.3 Billion

Description: The President's FY '97 Budget assumes that the currently expired aviation excise taxes, including the \$6 per passenger international departure fee, will be reinstated in August, 1996. This offset proposal would increase the per passenger tax form \$6 to \$16.

BACKGROUND ON PELL GRANT INCREASE

Overview. The Pell Grant is the main federal grant that allows millions of low-income and middle class families to have access to college. Despite the fact that the President's budget contains well over \$200 billion in discretionary cuts over 7 years, the President's balanced budget builds in a 33% increase in the maximum Pell Grant award from FY1995 to FY2002.

- **\$2 Billion Program Deficit Eliminated.** The projected \$2 billion Pell Grant program deficit was eliminated within the first two years of the Clinton Administration.
- **Record Increase in FY1997:** The President's fiscal year 1997 budget calls for funding to support a \$2,700 maximum Pell Grant -- nearly a 10% increase over the current level -- which would provide more than 3.7 million students with Pell Grants averaging \$1,706 in 1997. This proposed increase in the maximum Pell Grant Award would be the largest increase in the program's 25-year history.
- **President Announces Yearly Pell Grant Increases:** The President's balanced budget contains the following seven-year increase in the maximum Pell Grant awards.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Maximum Award</u>
1995	\$2,340
1996	\$2,470
1997	\$2,700
1998	\$2,780
1999	\$2,863
2000	\$2,949
2001	\$3,037
2002	\$3,128

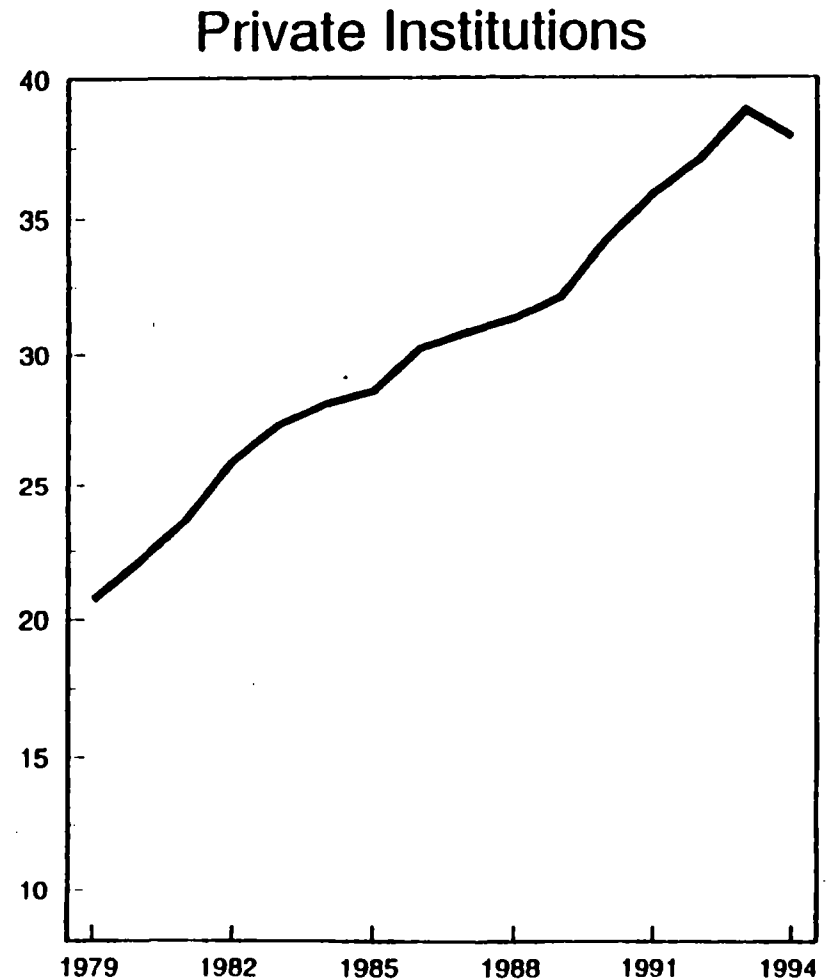
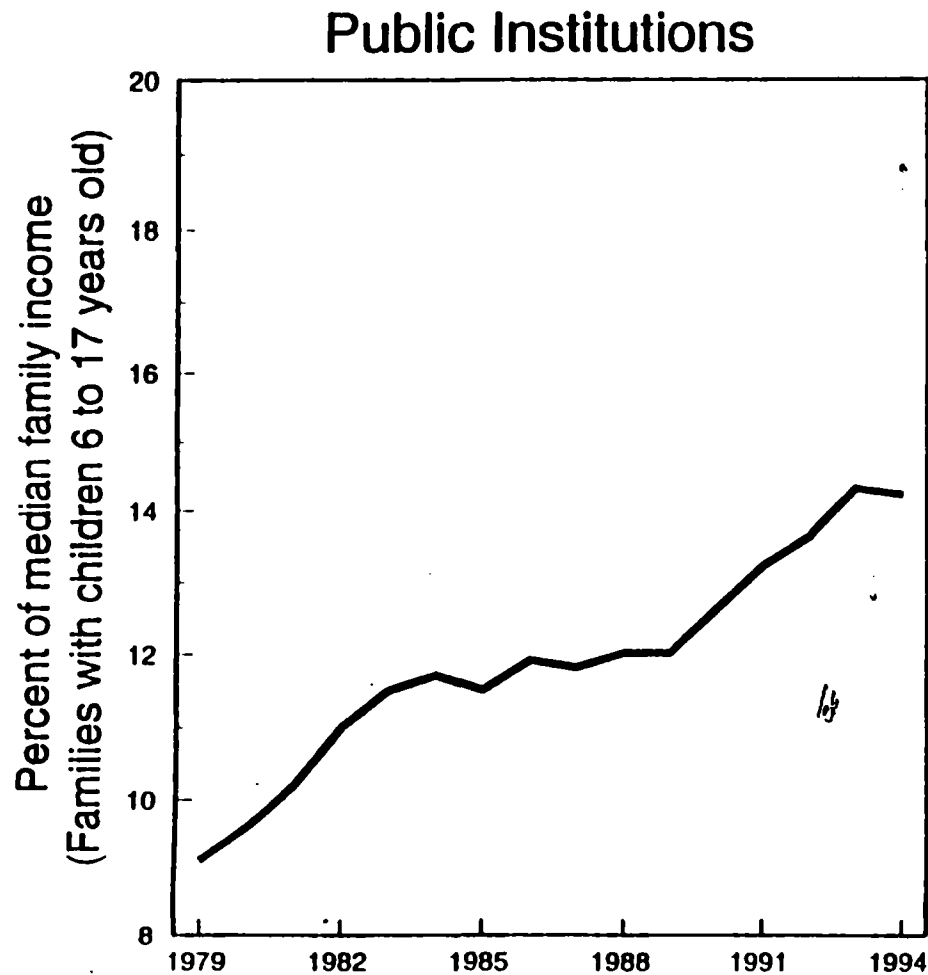
- **President's 7-Year Pell Grant Increase Could Provide 2.7 Million More Grants Than Republican Budget Resolutions:** Both the House and Senate FY1997 Budget Resolutions freeze the budget authority for the Pell Grant program from FY1997 -FY2002. This means that Republicans would provide 2.7 million fewer Pell grants over 6 years, and deny 191,000 students Pell grants in FY1997 alone compared to the President's balanced budget plan. Under the funding freeze assumed in the Republican resolutions, the maximum Pell grant award would decrease 17%, from \$2,470 in FY1996 to \$2,055 in FY2002.

Last year, House Republicans tried to cut the Pell Grant program by \$450 million, denying Pell Grants to 380,000 students in 1996 alone.

\$10,000 EDUCATION DEDUCTION

- **Breadth of Application:** The \$10,000 Education Deduction would be for every taxpayer for the tuition at any education or training program that is at least half-time or related to a worker's career.
- **Supplements Hope Scholarship Tax Cut:** In any year, students in the 13th and 14th grades would receive either the HOPE Scholarship or the \$10,000 tax deduction. Eligible students in their first two years or their parents can choose between either the HOPE Scholarship or the deduction. Students that relied on the \$1,500 tax credit in the first two years of college would still be eligible for the \$10,000 deduction in the remaining years of college or graduate school or for qualified lifelong learning. Students not eligible for the tax credit would still be eligible for the \$10,000 deduction. The deduction is up to \$10,000 a year per family. The credit is \$1,500 per student.
- **Income Limits:** For joint filers, the deduction would be phased out at incomes between \$80,000 and \$100,000. For single filers, the deduction would be phased out between \$50,000 and \$70,000.
- **Unlimited Number of Years:** While the HOPE Scholarship is for the first two years of college, the \$10,000 tax deduction is available any year a family had education expenses. For example, a family of four with an income of \$40,000 and five years of tuition expenses totaling \$10,000 would receive a \$7,500 tax cut over that five-year period.

Cost of College As Percent of Typical Family Income



Source: Department of Education, *The Condition of Education 1996*, p 76.

* Includes Calculation of Tuition, Room and Board

Tuition and Fees at Public Two-Year Institutions

<u>State</u>	<u>Average (1994-95) Tuition</u>	<u>Share of Average Tuition Covered By \$1,500 Credit</u>
AK	\$1,320	100%
AL	\$621	100%
AR	\$865	100%
AZ	\$727	100%
CA	\$363	100%
CO	\$1,227	100%
CT	\$1,520	99%
DE	\$1,266	100%
FL	\$1,064	100%
GA	\$1,019	100%
HI	\$499	100%
IA	\$1,696	88%
ID	\$990	100%
IL	\$1,188	100%
IN	\$1,797	83%
KS	\$1,014	100%
KY	\$1,009	100%
LA	\$769	100%
MA	\$2,435	62%
MD	\$1,857	81%
ME	\$2,188	69%
MI	\$1,411	100%
MN	\$1,965	76%
MO	\$1,227	100%
MS	\$934	100%
MT	\$1,414	100%
NC	\$581	100%
ND	\$1,666	90%
NE	\$1,083	100%
NH	\$2,315	65%
NJ	\$1,762	85%
NM	\$601	100%
NV	\$835	100%
NY	\$2,142	70%
OH	\$2,105	71%
OK	\$1,123	100%
OR	\$1,328	100%
PA	\$1,751	86%
RI	\$1,686	89%
SC	\$1,022	100%
SD	\$2,379	63%
TN	\$907	100%
TX	\$672	100%
UT	\$1,358	100%
VA	\$1,382	100%
VT	\$2,196	68%
WA	\$1,334	100%
WI	\$1,721	87%
WV	\$1,372	100%
WY	\$894	100%

Source: U.S. Department of Education. Estimate of share of tuition and fees covered by the HOPE Scholarship if it has been available in 1994-1995.

GEORGIA HOPE SCHOLARSHIPS

"The most far-reaching scholarship program in the nation"
-- Los Angeles Times, April 5, 1994

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Georgia HOPE program, established by Governor Zell Miller in April 1993, provides full tuition, fees, and books at any in-state public college to any Georgia student who graduates from high school and maintains a B average or better in college.

A TRULY UNIQUE PROGRAM THAT PROVIDES HOPE FOR GEORGIA STUDENTS:

- **Governor Zell Miller.** "Of all the things that I've ever been involved with, It's the one thing that I'm most proud of. We are making college accessible in a way it never has been before in Georgia." [February 12, 1995]
- **Atlanta Journal Constitution.** "Where else in America can children know, from elementary school on, that if they work hard and earn a 3.0 average by graduation from high school, they can fulfill the dream of going to college whether their family has money or not? That's the opportunity created by Georgia's HOPE scholarship program. ...It's a marvelous thing, and it is a solemn promise from the state to its young residents. It is not, however, an entitlement requiring no effort. Students must meet the standards to get the scholarships, and they must keep up the struggle to hold onto them once they enter college." [Atlanta Journal Constitution, September 7, 1994]
- **Barry Fullerton, Vice Chancellor, University of Georgia.** "It's an ingenious program. It's a great public policy, and it has benefited thousands of students." [The Courier-Journal, April 9, 1995]
- **Orlando Sentinel.** "Imagine a state where every student with a B average gets a full college scholarship. ...Don't have that fanciful an imagination? You don't need one. You just need to look north, to Georgia." [Orlando Sentinel, April 8, 1996]
- **Atlanta Journal Constitution.** "It is, quite simply, an effort to help Georgia's young people become well-educated, productive citizens." [Atlanta Journal Constitution, December 16, 1994]

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Students must meet the following requirements:

2-Year and 4-Year Public Colleges/Universities

- For a HOPE Scholarship to a 4-year public college, graduating high school students must have a 3.0 cumulative grade point average on a 4.0 scale or an 80 numeric average and obtain a diploma with a State of Georgia College Preparatory Seal. (In order to obtain the college preparatory seal, students must meet and graduate from the required core college preparatory curriculum.)
- For a HOPE Scholarship to a public college, graduating high school students who do not meet the 3.0 grade in the core curriculum, must have a 3.2 cumulative grade average on a 4.0 scale or an 85 numeric average in other curriculum tracks.
- Students who maintain a B average in a 4-year public college and stay off drugs can continue to receive the same level of support for up to four years.

- Students whose college grades fall below 3.0 can requalify a year later if they bring their grades back up above 3.0.
- Students who are not eligible for HOPE scholarships upon graduation of high school, or who enter college later in life, can obtain HOPE scholarships after their sophomore year if they obtain a cumulative 3.0 grade average.

2-Year and 4-Year Private Colleges/Universities

- Students receive \$3,000 a year in HOPE money, but only if they have and maintain a B grade average.

Technical Schools and Adult Education Institutes

- All students in a diploma or certificate program at a Georgia technical institute are eligible for HOPE.

Universal Requirements

- All students must stay drug free. A Student is ineligible if, in accordance with the Drug-Free Postsecondary Education Act of 1990, he/she has been convicted for committing certain felony offenses involving marijuana, controlled substances, or dangerous drugs.

KEY FACTS:

- During the first 3 years of the program (1993-1995), nearly 200,000 Georgia students qualified for and received some form of HOPE scholarship.

<u>HOPE Scholarship Students 1993-1996</u>	
University System	60,682
Technical Institutes	74,830
Private Colleges	45,423
GED Recipients	9,066
TOTAL	190,001

- In the 1995-1996 school year, 70 percent of University of Georgia freshman students received a Georgia HOPE scholarship.
- The racial composition of those receiving HOPE scholarships mirrors that of the overall university system (75% white, 20% black).
- 84% of HOPE students who enrolled in public colleges in Fall 1994 were still in college in Fall 1995, versus 74% of all students.
- A 1995 poll by Georgia State University found that 77 percent of Georgia residents who were aware of the program thought it would lead parents to take a more active interest in their children's education.
- Since the start of the program, enrollment in Georgia's technical and adult education institutions has increased 24 percent. Enrollment increased 8 percent in 1995, alone.

ARKANSAS ACADEMIC CHALLENGE SCHOLARSHIPS

"We need more of our young people going to college and we need them to succeed and stay in college. This program will help them accomplish that goal."
-- Governor Bill Clinton, July 12, 1991

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Governor Bill Clinton signed the Arkansas Academic Challenge Scholarship into law on May 5, 1991, creating a guaranteed scholarship plan to promote academic achievement and encourage academically prepared Arkansas high school graduates to enroll in the state's colleges and universities. Through the 1993-1994 school year, the scholarship provided the lesser of \$1000 or the annual tuition. For the 1994-1995 school year, the scholarship was increased to provide annually the lesser of \$1500 or the annual tuition. The scholarship is renewable for up to 3 more years, provided the student meets the continuing eligibility standards established by the Arkansas Department of Higher Education.

REQUIREMENTS:

- **Income Requirement.** For families with one dependent child, income cannot exceed \$30,000 per year. An extra \$5,000 of family income is allowed per child.
- **Grade-Based Awards.** Awards are based on the applicant's meeting minimum standards with regard to the ACT composite score, grade point average (GPA) in the pre-collegiate core curriculum.
 - * Applicants must have a composite ACT score of 19 and a grade point average of 2.50 on a 4.00 scale, in the precollegiate core curriculum.
 - * Applicants not meeting either the grade point average or ACT requirements may still qualify for the Academic Challenge Scholarship if their combined ACT score and grade point average meet satisfactory levels when applied to a selection index (i.e. a student with a 15 ACT would have to achieve a minimum 3.25 GPA; a student with a 26 ACT would only have to have a 2.0 GPA.)
- **All students must stay drug free.** A student is ineligible if, in accordance with the Drug-Free Postsecondary Education Act of 1990, he/she has been convicted for committing certain felony offenses involving marijuana, controlled substances, or dangerous drugs.
- **Students must maintain their grades once in college.** In order to retain their scholarship for an additional year, students keep their grades above state-specified levels.

KEY FACTS:

- In 1987, 32 percent of Arkansas students who took the ACT had completed high school pre-college core curriculum. By 1992, the first year of the Academic Scholarships Program, that percentage rose to 48.
- The number of high school students qualifying for and receiving the Arkansas Achievement Scholarship has increased dramatically each year. In the 1991-1992 school year, there were 1,024 recipients. In the 1994-1995 school year, 5,383 students received awards.
- While Bill Clinton was governor of Arkansas, the percentage of high school students going on to college increased by 50% (from 38.2% in 1982 to 57.3% in 1992). The Arkansas "going rate" has

Bureau of the Census Statistical Brief

More Education Means Higher Career Earnings

Is it worth it to stay in school and earn a higher degree? As data from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey show, the answer is a resounding yes!

This Brief examines the relationship between education and earnings during the 1992 calendar year; it also demonstrates how the relationship has changed over the last two decades. Additionally, it provides estimates (by level of education) of the total earnings adults are likely to accumulate over the course of their working life.

You'll see that more education means greater earnings over a year's time; over the length of one's working life, these differences become enormous. Moreover, this relationship between earnings and education is now even stronger than it was back in the 1970's.

We're more educated than ever.

In 1993, about four-fifths of American adults aged 25 and over had at least completed high school; over one in five had a Bachelor's degree or higher. Both figures are all-time highs.



SB/94-17
Issued August 1994

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Professional degree holders have the highest earnings.

Adults aged 18 and over who worked sometime during 1992 earned an average of \$23,227 that year. But this average masked the fact that the more education they received, the more money they made. (See graph below.) Earnings ranged from \$12,809 for high school dropouts to \$74,560 for those with professional degrees (such as M.D.'s and J.D.'s).

Earnings differences compound over one's lifetime.

Using 1992 data, we estimated the earnings a person would accrue over a typical "worklife." Here's

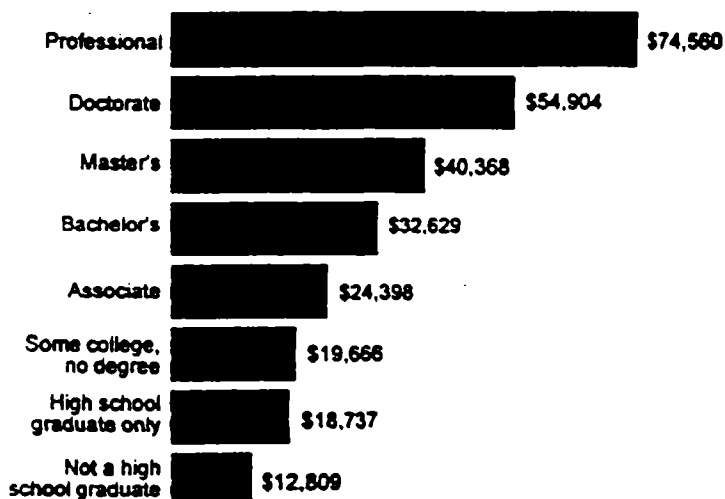
how we did it. First, we defined a worklife as lasting from ages 25 to 64 — a 40-year period. Then we began our calculations.

We started with high school dropouts. We took the 1992 mean earnings figure for persons of this group who were aged 25 to 34 and multiplied it by 10. The same thing was done for those aged 35-44, 45-54, and 55-64. Then, the four 10-year totals were added up. The result was an estimated lifetime earnings total for high school dropouts. This process was then repeated for each of the other seven educational levels.

These estimates dramatically illustrate the large earnings differences

Education Continues to be the Ticket to Higher Earnings

Mean annual earnings for persons aged 18 and over, by level of education: 1992



that develop between educational levels over the long term. As the graph below shows —

- High school dropouts would make (in 1992 dollars) around \$600,000 during their lifetime.
- Completing high school would mean about another \$200,000.
- Persons who attended some college (but did not earn a degree) might expect lifetime earnings in the \$1 million range.
- You could tack on nearly another one-half million dollars for holders of a Bachelor's degree.
- Doctorate and professional degree holders would do even better, at just over \$2 million and \$3 million, respectively.

Lifetime differences may become even more striking in the future.

These estimates of lifetime earnings assume that 1992 earnings levels will stay in effect throughout one's worklife. But the reality is that the value of the dollar continually changes. And recent history shows that the value of higher levels of education has risen faster than that of lower levels. When we compare 1975 and 1992 figures, we see that average earnings —

- Doubled for high school dropouts (from \$6,014 to \$12,809).
- Rose 2.5 times for those who were high school graduates only (from \$7,536 to \$18,737).
- Nearly tripled for holders of Bachelor's degrees (from \$11,574 to \$32,629).
- Tripled for those who held advanced degrees (from \$15,619 to \$48,653).

Keep in mind that in 1992 the consumer price index (which measures yearly changes in the value of the dollar) was 140, 2.5 times what it was in 1975. This means that the earnings of high school dropouts did not even keep up with infla-

tion, and high school graduates just barely managed to keep pace. Real wages rose only for persons with education beyond the high school level. If these patterns continue, lifetime earnings differences between low and high levels of education will become even more dramatic than current levels indicate.

More information:

Several Census Bureau reports have information on the relationship between earnings and education. These include —

- *Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1993 and 1992*, Current Population Reports, Series P20-476. Stock No. 803-005-00077-0. \$8.50.
- *What's It Worth? Educational Background and Economic Status: Spring 1990*, Current Population Reports, Series P70-32. Stock No. 803-044-00020-1. \$3.50.
- *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1992*, Current Population Reports, Series P60-184. Stock No. 803-005-30031-5. \$19.

■ *Education in the United States*, Series 1990, CP-3-4. Stock No. 003-024-08742-1. \$41.

To order any of these publications, call the U.S. Government Printing Office (202-512-1800).

Contacts:

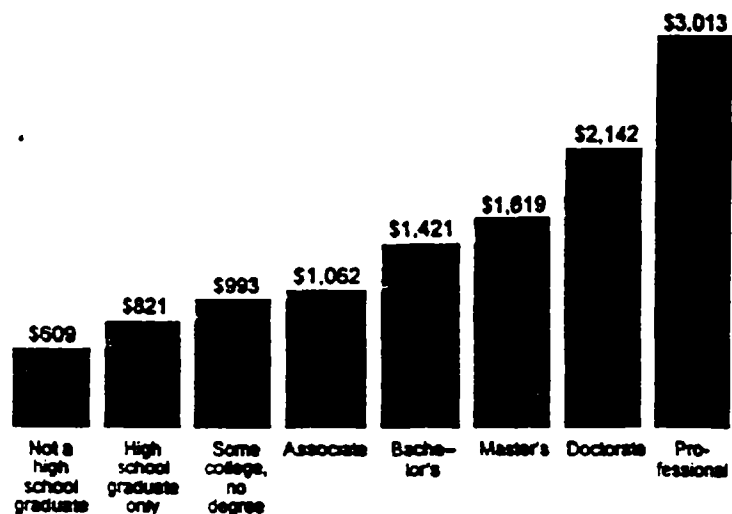
Earnings and education —
Robert Kominski
301-763-1154

Statistical Briefs —
Robert Bernstein
301-763-1584

This Brief is one of a series that presents information of current policy interest. It may include data from businesses, households, or other sources. All statistics are subject to sampling variability, as well as survey design flaws, respondent classification errors, and data processing mistakes. The Census Bureau has taken steps to minimize errors, and analytical statements have been tested and meet statistical standards. However, because of methodological differences, use caution when comparing these data with data from other sources.

Go to College, Make a \$Million

Estimates of worklife earnings, by level of education: 1992
(in thousands of dollars)



ECONOMIC RETURNS TO INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- Empirical studies indicate that each additional year of formal schooling is associated with a 6 to 12 percent increase in annual earnings later in life. [Kane and Rouse, 1995; Ashenfelter and Krueger 1994; Angrist and Krueger, 1991]
- This earnings benefit is not limited to education at four-year colleges; it also accrues from attendance at community colleges. [Thomas Kane and Cecilia Rouse, Labor Market Returns to Two and Four-Year College: Is a Credit a Credit and Do Degrees Matter American Economic Review, Vol. 85, No. 3, 1995.]
- The wage premium for better-educated workers has expanded dramatically over the past fifteen years. In 1979, full-time male workers aged 25 and over with at least a bachelors degree earned on average 49 percent more per year than comparable workers with only a high school degree. By 1993, the difference had nearly doubled, to 89 percent. [Economic Report of the President 1996, page 191.]
- Economists have long argued over whether education causes higher earnings, or whether those with better earnings prospects -- for example, because of greater innate ability -- simply consume more education. Recent analyses of compulsory schooling laws (which force students to consume more education regardless of their innate ability) and wage differentials between twins (who should have similar levels of innate ability) strongly suggest that schooling actually leads to higher earnings. [Joshua Angrist and Alan Krueger, Does Compulsory School Attendance Affect Schooling and Earnings; Quarterly Journal of Economics, November 1991; Orley Ashenfelter and Alan Krueger, Estimates of the Economic Returns to Schooling from a New Sample of Twins, American Economic Review, December 1994.]
- A college graduate is 43 percent more likely to be working in a job with a pension plan than a high school graduate and a college graduate is 27 percent more likely to have a job with health care coverage than a high school graduate. [Based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, various years, Current Population Survey.]
- Since the early 1980s, high skill jobs are growing the fastest. Jobs requiring high skill levels grew by 32% over the period 1984-1994 while jobs requiring low skill levels grew by only 7%. [Based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, various years, Current Population Survey.]

- Job displacement studies show that better-educated workers are less likely to lose their jobs than less-educated workers, although this advantage has declined over time. If better-educated workers do lose their jobs, they are more likely to find new jobs (which are more likely to be full-time), and they tend to suffer smaller proportional earnings losses than less-educated workers. [Henry S. Farber, *The Changing Face of Job Loss in the United States, 1981-1993*, Department of Economics, Princeton University, March 12, 1996.]
- Training workers also has significant payoffs. According to academic research conducted by Lisa Lynch before she became Chief Economist at the Labor Department, a year of either on-the-job training or formal training for workers raises wages by about as much as a year of college education. [Lisa Lynch, *Private Sector Training and the Earnings of Young Workers*, *American Economic Review*, Vol. 82, No. 1, 1992.]
- Other studies conclude that firm-provided training seems most effective when combined with other innovative workplace practices. [U.S. Department of Labor, *High Performance Work Practices and Firm Performance*, 1993; David Levine, *Reinventing the Workplace: How Business and Employees Can Both Win* (Washington: Brookings, 1993).]
- Education and training boost economic growth. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics suggest that the rise in the average educational attainment of the workforce accounted for one-fifth of the annual growth in productivity between 1963 and 1992. [Economic Report of the President 1996, pages 191-2.]
- International evidence reveals that, all else equal, those nations with the highest school enrollment rates in the early 1960s tended to enjoy the most robust growth in subsequent decades. [N. Gregory Mankiw, David Romer, and David Weil, *A Contribution to the Empirics of Economic Growth*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Volume 107, May 1992.]

The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton

June 13, 1996

CLINTON ECONOMY IS STRONGER THAN PREVIOUS REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATIONS

- **Stronger Job Growth.** More than 9.7 million new jobs added in under 3 1/2 years -- a faster annual rate of job growth than any Republican Administration since the 1920s. And nearly 8 times more private-sector jobs per month than during the previous Administration -- 226,000 jobs per month vs. 29,000.
- **Lower Combined Unemployment, Inflation, and Mortgage Rates.** The combined unemployment, inflation, and mortgage rate is at its lowest level in nearly 30 years.
- **Stronger Private-Sector Economic Growth.** Since President Clinton took office, the private sector has grown 3.2% annually -- far stronger than either of the previous two Administrations.
- **Stronger Exports.** Exports of American goods have grown by one-third -- up \$150 billion -- a better record than either of the previous two Administrations.
- **Higher Homeownership.** Homeownership is now at its highest level in 15 years.
- **Deficit Cut In Half.** CBO projects the deficit to be about \$130 billion this year -- more than cut in half within four years and smaller as a share of GDP than any major economy in the world. [CBO, 5/96 and OECD, 12/95]

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S POLICIES ARE HELPING TURN THE CORNER ON 20 YEARS OF WAGE STAGNATION

Increase In Average Hourly Earnings. During the last three years, real average hourly earnings have increased slightly, after dropping 79 cents during the previous two Administrations. [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (adjusted to December 1995 dollars using the CPI-U).]

- ***Business Week*, 3/11/96:** "Real hourly wages are rising, for the first time in 10 years."
- **Increase In Real Median Family Income.** After falling 4 percent during the previous Administration, real median family income is up since President Clinton took office. Indeed, it increased 2.3 percent in 1994 alone. [Source: Bureau of the Census, *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1994*.]
- **America Is Growing Together.** In 1994 -- the most recent year data are available -- every family income group, from the richest to the poorest, experienced a real increase in their incomes, for the first time since 1989. [Source: Bureau of the Census, *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1994*.]

EXPERTS AGREE THAT THE CLINTON ECONOMY IS STRONG

- ***Barron's*, 3/18/96:** "In short, Clinton's economic record is remarkable. ...Clinton also rightfully boasted that, 'our economy is the healthiest that it has been in thirty years.'"
- **Majority Leader Robert Dole, 2/20/96:** "It is also true, as some have said, that our economy is the strongest it's been in 30 years."
- ***Washington Post*, 5/4/96:** "Wages are rising at their fastest pace in five years, consumer confidence is soaring, and business and consumer spending has fueled an unexpectedly strong burst of economic growth."
- **David Wyss, DRI/McGraw-Hill, 6/10/96:** "If you look at the economy during the Clinton Administration, you have to say it's been a success. We have low inflation, full employment, and steady growth. This is really just about the best of all macroeconomic worlds."

June 13, 1996

- ★ **Smallest Deficit As A Share Of The Economy Since 1979.** The deficit will be more than cut in half in four years and is now smaller as a share of the economy than at any time since 1979.
- ★ **Lowest Combined Rate of Unemployment and Inflation Since 1968.**
- ★ **Stronger Job Growth Than Any Republican Administration Since the 1920s.** More than 9.7 million new jobs added in just over 3 years -- that's a faster annual rate of job growth than any Republican Administration since the Roaring 1920s.
- ★ **Highest Share Of Jobs In Private Sector Since Truman.** Ninety-three percent of all new jobs have been created by the private sector -- that's higher than the average during any other Administration since Warren G. Harding was President 75 years ago.
- ★ **Lowest Inflation For An Administration Since Kennedy.** Inflation has averaged just 2.7 percent per year -- that's the lowest rate of inflation for any Administration since John F. Kennedy was President.
- ★ **Strongest Industrial Production Growth In 30 Years.** Industrial production has grown 3.8 percent annually -- that's faster than any other Administration since Lyndon B. Johnson was President.
- ★ **Strongest Business Investment Growth For An Administration Since Kennedy.** Business investment has grown 11.1 percent annually -- that's a faster rate of business investment growth than any other Administration since John F. Kennedy was President.
- ★ **Lowest Mortgage Rates In 30 Years.** Mortgage rates have averaged just 7.8 percent -- that's lower than any other Administration since Lyndon Johnson was President in the 1960s.
- ★ **Strongest Stock Market Growth Since World War II.** The stock market has increased 15.3 percent per year, in real terms -- that's a faster rate than during any other Administration since World War II.
- ★ **Highest Homeownership Rate In 15 Years.**
- ★ **Strongest Construction Job Growth Since Truman.** In just over 3 years, the economy has added 863,000 new construction jobs -- that's the fastest annual rate of construction job growth since Harry S. Truman was President.

**MAJORITY LEADER DOLE, BARRON'S. AND DRI/McGRAW-HILL AGREE:
*THE ECONOMY IS THE HEALTHIEST IT'S BEEN IN 30 YEARS***

Majority Leader Robert Dole, 2/20/96: "It is also true, as some have said, that our economy is the strongest it's been in 30 years."

Barron's, 3/18/96: "Clinton also rightfully boasted that, 'our economy is the healthiest that it has been in thirty years.'"

DRI/McGraw-Hill, March 1996: "[T]he normal economic indicators suggest [the economy] is in its best shape in decades."

The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton

June 13, 1996

WHAT A DIFFERENCE 4 YEARS MAKES:

Deficit Cut In Half

- **In 1992.** The deficit was \$290 billion -- the highest dollar level in history.
- **Today.** CBO projects the deficit to be about \$130 billion this year -- more than cut in half in 4 years and smaller as a share of GDP than any major economy in the world. [CBO, 5/96, Wash. Post 5/21/96, and OECD, 12/95]

Unemployment Is Down

- **In 1992.** The unemployment rate was above 7% during every month -- over 7.5% during 5 months.
- **Today.** The unemployment rate is at 5.6 percent -- and has been below 6 percent for 21 consecutive months. [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Jobs Are Up

- **In 1992.** The private-sector was barely even creating jobs and had suffered from one of the worst 4-year periods of job growth in history.
- **Today.** The economy has created more than 9.7 million new jobs -- that's a faster annual rate than any Republican Administration since the 1920s. And nearly 8 times more private-sector jobs per month than during the previous Administration (226,000 per month vs. 29,000 per month). [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Private-Sector Growth Is Up

- **1981-1992.** The private sector of the economy grew 2.4 percent annually from 1981-1992.
- **Today.** The private sector of the economy has grown 3.2 percent annually -- a stronger record of private-sector growth than either the Bush or Reagan Administrations. [Source: Based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis]

EXPERTS SAY PRESIDENT CLINTON DESERVES CREDIT FOR A STRONGER ECONOMY

- **Fortune, 10/3/94:** "[President Clinton's] economic plan helped bring interest rates down, spurring the recovery."
- **Paul Volcker, Federal Reserve Board Chairman (1979-1987), in Audacity, Fall 1994:** "The deficit has come down, and I give the Clinton Administration and President Clinton himself a lot of credit for that. [He] did something about it, fast. And I think we are seeing some benefits."
- **Alan Greenspan, 2/20/96:** The deficit reduction in President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan was "an unquestioned factor in contributing to the improvement in economic activity that occurred thereafter."
- **Lehman Brothers, 1/10/94:** "Lower deficits, lower long-term rates and higher real growth was the overall promise. With the data now rolling in for December 1993, it seems clear that President Clinton delivered on all three counts..."

The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton
June 13, 1996

WHAT A DIFFERENCE 4 YEARS MAKES:

9.7 Million New Jobs

In 1992. Job growth was weak and had suffered from one of the worst 4-year periods in history -- worse than any Administration since President Hoover during the Great Depression.

Today. The economy has created more than 9.7 million new jobs -- a faster annual rate of job growth than any Republican Administration since the 1920s. [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics]

8 Times More Private-Sector Jobs Per Month

In 1992. Private-sector job growth was dismal -- the record on private-sector jobs during the four years of President Bush was worse than any Administration since President Hoover during the Great Depression.

Today. Nearly 8 times more private-sector jobs per month than during the previous Administration (226,000 per month vs. 29,000 per month). [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Unemployment Is Down

In 1992. The unemployment rate was above 7 percent during every month -- above 7.5 percent in 6 months. Four years ago this month, the unemployment rate was 7.6 percent (and rising). [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Today. The unemployment rate is at 5.6 percent -- that's two full percentage points below its 7.6 percent level four years ago this month and the 21st consecutive month below 6 percent.

High-Wage Jobs Are Up

In 1992. Just 6 percent of the new jobs created were in high-wage industries. And the economy lost 200,000 jobs in high-wage industries during the previous Administration. [Source: Department of Treasury, based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data.]

Today. Nearly 55 percent of the new jobs in 1995 were in high-wage industries. The economy has added nearly 4 million jobs in high-wage industries since President Clinton took office.

Jobs In Basic Industries Are Back Up

In 1992. The economy lost jobs in manufacturing and construction. More than two million jobs were lost in manufacturing and construction combined during the previous Administration. [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Today. The economy has added more than one million new jobs in manufacturing and construction.

TURNING THE CORNER ON JOB GROWTH

Washington Post, 5/4/96: "Job growth, which stagnated during the Bush Administration, has been vigorous under President Clinton... Since Clinton took office, 8.5 million payroll jobs have been added, and the Labor Department has said pending revisions likely will lift that figure to more than 9 million next month."

The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton

June 13, 1996

Tax Cuts

- **President Clinton's Economic Plan Cut Taxes Benefitting 40 Million Americans.** Because of the President's 1993 economic plan, 40 million Americans (15 million workers and their families) benefit from the expansion of the Working Families Tax Credit, the EITC. [Treasury Department, Office of Tax Policy, 4/1/96]
- **Tax Cuts For Small Businesses.** Over 90% of small businesses are eligible for tax reductions through the increased Small Business Expensing Limit and the Capital Gains tax cut targeted to small business in President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan. [Treasury Department, Office of Tax Analysis.]

1993 ECONOMIC PLAN CUT TAXES FOR 15 MILLION WORKING FAMILIES -- WHILE ONLY INCREASING TAX RATES ON TOP 1.2%

- **H&R Block Confirms.** Income tax rates were only raised on the "top 1.2% of all taxpayers." There was "no income tax increase for middle-income taxpayers...income tax rates are unchanged on middle incomes -- 82.2% of all tax payers." There is a tax cut for the other "16.6% of all taxpayers [who] benefit from Earned Income Tax Credit Expansion." [H&R Block Analysis of Income Tax Consequences of the Revenue Reconciliation Bill of 1993. pp. 21-24.]
- **Tax Cuts For Middle-Class Families.** President's balanced budget shows that we can balance the budget in 7 years without devastating cuts to Medicare, Medicaid, Education, and the Environment, while *still* providing for targeted Middle-Class Tax Cuts, including a \$500 tax credit for children, a \$1,500 tuition tax credit for the first two years of college, a \$10,000 tuition tax deduction, and expanded Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs).

Tax Rates Are Down

- **The average federal income tax rate for the typical four-person family is lower today than when President Clinton took office, and is lower than in 7 of the 8 years when Ronald Reagan was President.** The average federal personal income tax rate for the typical four-person family will be lower in 1995 than in 1992 and lower than in 7 of the 8 years under Ronald Reagan. [Treasury Department, Office of Tax Policy, 4/18/95]

***"The Largest Tax Increase In History?"* THEY'RE NOT TELLING THE TRUTH:**

- ***Wall Street Journal*, 10/26/94:** "Contrary to Republican claims, the 1993 package...is not 'the largest tax increase in history.' The 1982 deficit reduction package of President Reagan and Sen. Robert Dole in a GOP-controlled Senate was a bigger tax bill, both in 1993-adjusted dollars and as a percentage of the overall economy."
- ***Washington Post*, 2/1/95:** "The biggest tax increase in history did not occur in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. The biggest tax increase in post-World War II history occurred in 1982 under President Ronald Reagan."
- ***New York Times*, 11/3/95:** "It is not true that the \$240 billion tax increase approved by Congress in 1993 at Mr. Clinton's behest is the largest in American history. When adjusted for inflation -- the only way to make comparisons of dollar amounts from different years -- a tax increase engineered by Mr. Dole in 1982, when he was the Chairman of Senate Finance Committee, was larger."
- The attached chart from the *Wall Street Journal* (2/16/96) identifies 4 tax changes that were *larger* as a percentage of the economy than the 1993 plan -- and shows that Majority Leader Dole supported three of these tax changes.

AND BALANCING THE BUDGET

June 13, 1996

Cutting the Deficit In Half

1981-1992. The deficit quadrupled -- growing from \$74 billion in 1980 to a record \$290 billion in 1992.

1992. Bill Clinton promised to "cut the deficit in half within four years." [*Putting People First*]

Today. *Deficit more than cut in half within four years:* The CBO now projects the fiscal 1996 deficit will be about \$130 billion -- less than half what it was in 1992: \$290 billion. [CBO, 5/96; *Washington Post*, 5/21/96]

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S 1993 ECONOMIC PLAN

- Deficit will be less than half of what it was when President Clinton took office.
- Deficit is now smallest as a share of the economy since 1979 and smallest as a share of GDP of any major economy in the world.
- President Clinton is the first President since before the Civil War to cut the deficit 4 years in a row.
- Without President Clinton's 1993 deficit reduction plan -- which every Republican voted against -- the GOP budget would not even come close to reaching balance in 2002. That is why -- for all the talk -
- they have chosen to adopt it, not repeal it.

Cutting Spending

1992. Spending as a share of the economy increased during the Bush Administration, rising from 22.1 percent to 23.3 percent of GDP.

Today. President's 1993 Economic Plan cut spending by \$255 billion -- one of the largest spending cut packages in history. Spending as a share of the economy has declined from 23.3% to 21.7% of GDP and is lower than at any time during the previous two Administrations -- indeed, it's lower than any year since 1979. [OMB, Fiscal Year 1997 Budget: Supplement and Historical Tables.]

Reducing The Size of Government

1981-1992. The federal bureaucracy increased from when President Reagan took office to when President Bush left office. And non-defense federal employment reached its highest level in history in 1992 under President Bush. [OMB, Fiscal Year 1997 Budget: Supplement and Historical Tables.]

Today. President Clinton has more than kept his promise to reduce the federal workforce -- bringing it down by 237,000 workers to the smallest level in three decades. Closing over 2,000 unnecessary field offices, eliminating 16,000 pages of unneeded regulations, and proposed terminating over 400 programs and projects.

Balancing The Budget In A Way That Protects America's Values.

President Clinton is the first President in 17 years to submit a Balanced Budget using CBO estimates. President Clinton's balanced budget proves that you don't have to devastate Medicare, Medicaid, Education, and the Environment in order to balance the budget in 7 years.

"The President's budget proposes policies that CBO estimates would balance the budget by 2002."

-- Testimony of CBO Director June O'Neill, April 17, 1996

June 13, 1996

SPENDING IS LOWER TODAY THAN UNDER REAGAN OR BUSH:

- **Lower Total Spending Today Than Any Year Since 1979 as a Share of the Economy:** Federal spending as a share of the economy was lower in 1995 than in any year under the Reagan and Bush Administrations -- it's now the lowest since 1979. [OMB, *FY97 Budget: Supplement and Historical Tables*.]
- **Lower Discretionary Spending Today Than Any Year on Record as a Share of the Economy -- While Investing More in People:** Total discretionary spending was lower in fiscal 1995 than any year since 1962 -- when official records first began being kept. [OMB, *FY97 Budget: Historical Tables*, p.112.]
- **Lower Domestic Discretionary Spending Today Than 4 of the 6 Years Under the Republican Controlled-Senate and White House as a Share of the Economy:** Domestic discretionary spending as a share of the economy was lower in fiscal 1995 than in 4 of the 6 years under the Republican-controlled Senate and White House (fiscal years 1982-1987). [OMB, *FY97 Budget: Historical Tables*, p.112.]

SPENDING GROWTH SLOWER TODAY THAN UNDER REAGAN OR BUSH

TOTAL SPENDING:

- **Slower Growth Than Under Reagan or Bush -- While Investing More in People.**

Reagan (FY81-89):	Spending Grew by 6.7%
Bush (FY89-93):	Spending Grew by 5.4%
Clinton (FY93-95):	Spending Grew by 3.8%

ENTITLEMENT SPENDING:

- **Slower Growth Than Under Reagan or Bush -- While Investing in People.**

Reagan (FY81-89):	Spending Grew by 6.1%
Bush (FY89-93):	Spending Grew by 8.4%
Clinton (FY93-95):	Spending Grew by 5.3%

DISCRETIONARY SPENDING:

- **Slower Growth Than Under Reagan or Bush -- While Investing in People.**

Reagan (FY81-89):	Spending Grew by 6.0%
Bush (FY89-93):	Spending Grew by 2.6%
Clinton (FY93-95):	Spending Grew by 0.4% (-2.6% in real terms)

[Source: Average annual nominal spending growth based on OMB, *FY97 Budget: Historical Tables*, Tables 8.1 & 8.2]

SPENDING REDUCTIONS \$98 BILLION GREATER THAN PROJECTED IN 1993:

- **The President's 1993 Economic Plan was projected to cut spending by \$255 billion and cut the deficit by \$505 billion over 5 years.** CBO now projects that spending over the same five years will be **\$353 billion lower** than projected when President Clinton took office -- \$98 billion lower spending than expected. Over 7 years, CBO projects that spending will be **\$598 billion lower**. [CBO, 1/93 and 4/96]

The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton

June 13, 1996

WHAT A DIFFERENCE 4 YEARS MAKES:

AMERICA'S ECONOMY IS BACK ON TOP OF THE WORLD

- **1992: Trailed Japan, Germany, Denmark, and Switzerland.** In 1992, the World Economic Forum found that Japan, Germany, Denmark, and Switzerland all had more competitive economies than the United States.
- **TODAY: Most Competitive Economy In The World.** For the first time in ten years, the World Economic Forum declared the U.S. the world's most competitive economy in 1994. The United States was ranked number one again in 1995, beating Japan and Germany by an even larger margin than the year before.

THE WORLD'S JOBS LEADER

- **1989-1992: Weaker Job Growth.** From 1989-1992, the six other major economies of the world created over two-and-a-half times more jobs than the United States.
- **TODAY: Strongest Job Growth.** The United States has had the fastest rate of job growth among major economies since 1992 and created more new jobs than the other six major economies combined.

Washington Post, 4/2/96: "[T]he U.S. economy has created more new jobs over the past several years than all the other G-7 economies combined...Since January 1993, 8.4 million new jobs, swelling the number of job holders by 7.7 percent. No other G-7 economy comes close to matching that performance."

THE WORLD'S AUTOMOBILE LEADER

- **1992: Trailed Japan for 13th Year In A Row.** In 1992 Japan produced 28 percent more automobiles than America -- trailing for the 13th year in a row.
- **TODAY: #1 in Auto Production.** In 1994 the United States surpassed Japan as the world leader in automobile production -- the last time the United States was number one was back in 1979. And in 1995, America retained its status as the world's largest car producer.

THE WORLD'S LEADER ON DEFICIT REDUCTION

- **1992: Bigger Deficit Than Japan, Germany, and France.** In 1992, the United States had a larger budget deficit as a share of the GDP than Japan, Germany, and France.
- **TODAY: Lowest Deficit.** The United States currently has the lowest deficit as a share of GDP of any major economy in the world.

THE WORLD'S LEADER IN SEMICONDUCTORS

- **1992: Trailed Japan for 7th Straight Year.** In 1992, the United States trailed Japan in semiconductor production for the seventh consecutive year.
- **TODAY: #1 in Semiconductors.** For the first time since 1985, America is leading the world in semiconductor production.

OPENING MARKETS TO EXPAND EXPORTS AND CREATE HIGH-WAGE JOBS

The Facts On The Economy Under President Clinton

June 13, 1996

EXPORTS ARE SURGING -- CREATING HIGH-WAGE JOBS

- **Exports Stronger Than Previous Administrations.** Under President Clinton, exports of American goods have grown by one-third -- up \$150 billion. That's a better record than either President Bush or President Reagan.
- **Trade Policies Are Creating High-Wage Jobs.** Since President Clinton took office, over 200 trade agreements have been concluded, helping to create hundreds of thousands of new high-wage, export-related jobs; jobs related to goods exports pay 13 percent more than the average job.
- **High-Tech Exports Are Soaring.** Exports of semiconductors have grown 113 percent under President Clinton's leadership; telecommunications exports have grown 71 percent; and exports of computers and computer-related goods have grown 38 percent.

AMERICA IS ONCE AGAIN LEADING THE WORLD

- **The World's Most Competitive Economy.** The United States has now been ranked Number One on competitiveness for two years in a row -- and up from Number Five in 1992. And in 1996, America is going to be ranked the world's most competitive economy for a third year in a row.
- **The World's Automobile Leader Once Again.** The United States is the world's Number One producer of automobiles for the first time since the 1970's -- overtaking Japan.
- **The World's Semiconductor Leader Once Again.** The United States has regained its position as the world's Number One producer of semiconductors -- surpassing Japan.

PRESIDENT CLINTON STOOD UP FOR AMERICAN WORKERS AND COMPANIES AGAINST UNFAIR COMPETITION

- **Stood Up To The Japanese To Open Markets To America Goods.** The Clinton Administration has stood up for America's workers and forged 20 trade agreements with the Japanese in sectors ranging from cellular telephones to rice. Since President Clinton took office, exports of American goods to Japan in these sectors have grown 85 percent -- three times faster than other U.S. exports to Japan.
- **Stood Up To Japan To Open The Car Market.** Since the Clinton Administration secured an auto and auto parts agreement with Japan, American auto and auto parts exports to Japan have increased 35 percent.
- **President Clinton Fought For NAFTA -- Opening Markets And Cutting Tariffs.** Since NAFTA was signed, exports to Mexico and Canada have risen by over 20 percent, and the U.S. share of Mexico's imports has expanded to 74 percent. And under NAFTA, Mexico has cut its tariffs more than twice as much as the United States.

THE FACTS ON REPUBLICAN POLICIES & WORKING FAMILIES

Fighting For Policies That Would Have Squeezed Working Families

June 13, 1996

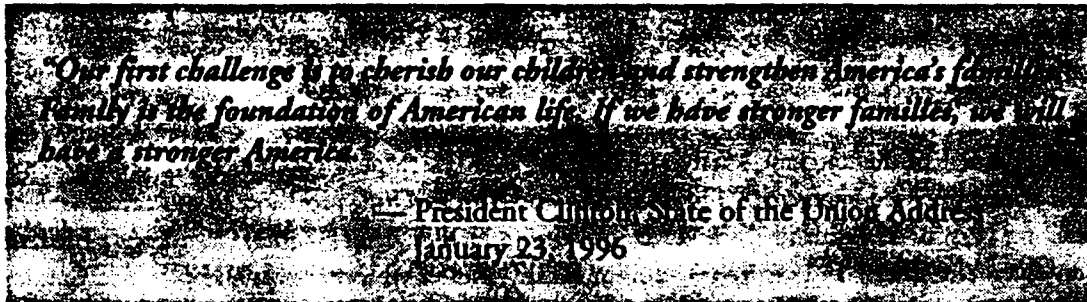
Republicans Fought For Policies That Would Have Squeezed Working Families.

- **They Refuse To Raise The Minimum Wage.** Senate Republicans refuse to act on the President's proposal to raise the minimum wage and give 10 million workers a living wage.
- **They Passed Higher Taxes For Working Families.** Their vetoed budget cut the Working Family Tax Credit (EITC) for 12.6 million families -- and raised taxes by an average of \$318 for nearly 8 million of them.
- **They Passed A Medicare Premium Increase On 37 Million Beneficiaries.** Their budget would have raised premiums by at least \$1,700 per elderly couple over seven years.
- **They Passed A Corporate Raid On Workers' Pensions.** Their budget would have allowed corporations to raid pension funds, risking pensions for millions of workers.
- **They Passed A Repeal Of The Medicaid Guarantee Of Nursing Home Coverage.** Their budget would have put more and more working families at financial risk.

Republicans Fought For Policies That Would Deny Education & Training Opportunities.

- **155,000 Dislocated Workers Denied Assistance.** The Republican budget would have denied assistance to 155,000 workers who lost their jobs due to corporate downsizing or changes in the economy in 1996 alone.
- **2.5 Million Students Denied Direct Lending Opportunities.** Their budget would have denied the benefits of Direct Student Loan opportunities to 2.5 million students in 1,350 colleges and universities.
- **380,000 Students Denied Pell Grants.** Their budget would have cut the Pell grant program, denying Pell grants to 380,000 students in 1996 compared to the President's budget.
- **180,000 Children Denied Head Start.** Their budget would have denied 180,000 children comprehensive Head Start education, health, and social services by the year 2002.
- **1 Million Children Denied Basic And Advanced Skill Training.** Their budget would have cut Title I by more than \$1 billion -- cutting 1 million students from the program.

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON: MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE OF CHERISHING OUR CHILDREN AND STRENGTHENING AMERICA'S FAMILIES



A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Cherishing Our Children

- Announced a breakthrough agreement with the media and entertainment industry to develop a **television ratings system** to enable parents to protect their children from violence and adult content.
- Gave parents greater control over what their children watch on television by requiring the installation of anti-violence screening chips ("**V-chips**") in all new televisions.
- Proposed targeted measures to cut off children's **access to tobacco products** and reduce their **appeal to children**.
- Established a Childhood Immunization Initiative to ensure **vaccinations and healthy futures** for all children. In 1995, the immunization rate for two-year old children reached 75%, an historic high.

Strengthening Our Families

- Enabled **workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave** to care for a family member without fear of losing their jobs. (Family and Medical Leave Act)
- Provided **tax relief for 15 million working families** by increasing the Earned Income Tax Credit to allow more families to qualify for tax rebates.
- Helped families move from **welfare to work** by authorizing 37 states to bypass existing welfare rules and set time limits on benefits, require recipients to work or stay in school, provide child care and give employers incentives to hire welfare recipients. These waivers are making work and responsibility a way of life for 75% of all welfare recipients.
- Breaking the **cycle of welfare dependency** by requiring teenage mothers to live at home, stay in school and turn their lives around.

Ensuring Responsibility

- Collected a **record \$11 billion in child support** in 1995 through tougher enforcement, almost a 40% increase over 1992.
- Issued an Executive Order to help track down **federal workers who fail to pay child support**.
- Worked with community, business and religious leaders to form a **national campaign to reduce teen pregnancy**.

Making Our Communities and Schools Safer

- Won passage of the toughest, smartest Crime Bill ever which puts **100,000 more police officers** on the street; imposed a targeted **“Three-Strikes-and-You’re-Out”** provision to put career violent offenders behind bars for life; expanded the **death penalty** to include drug kingpins, murderers of federal law enforcement officers and nearly 60 additional categories of violent felons; and provided funding for **100,000 more prison cells** to help states ensure that violent offenders serve their full sentences.
- Stood up to the gun lobby and won passage of the **Brady Bill** — as a result, more than **60,000 fugitives, felons and other criminals** have already been blocked from buying handguns.
- Banned the manufacture and importation of **19 of the deadliest assault weapons** while specifically protecting more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons. (Assault Weapons Ban)
- Tripled funding for **battered women’s shelters** and provided **\$26 million in state grants** to bolster local law enforcement, prosecution and victims’ services to better address violence against women. (Violence Against Women Act)
- Established nationwide 24-hour **domestic violence hotline** providing immediate crisis intervention, counseling and referrals for those in need.
- Keeping dangerous weapons out of our children’s classrooms by enforcing a **“Zero Tolerance” gun policy in schools**.
- Reducing **violence and drug abuse in our schools** by investing in school security, drug prevention programs and counseling. (Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act)
- Encouraged schools to adopt **school uniform policies** to help reduce violence while promoting discipline and respect.

Making the Necessary Investments in Education

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

Preparing Our Schools for the 21st Century

- Proposed a **\$2 billion Technology Literacy Challenge Fund** to help communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- Launched an **Educational Technology Initiative** to connect every classroom to the Information Superhighway and provide all students with access to computers by the dawn of the next century.
- Challenged the technology industry to connect 20% of California's public schools to the **Information Superhighway** by the end of this school year. This challenge became a reality in March during Net Day '96.

Opening the Door to College

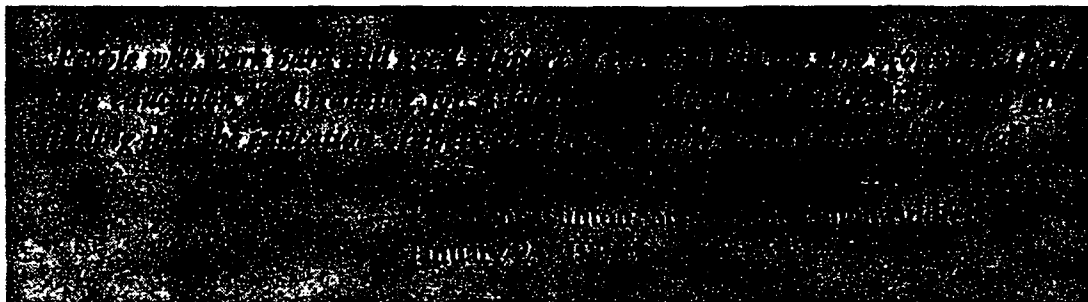
- Reformed the **student loan program**, making college more affordable this year for **5.5 million students** and saving taxpayers billions of dollars by cutting red tape and providing loans with flexible repayment options, including pay-as-you-earn plans. (Student Loan Reform Act)
- Enabled **45,000 volunteers to earn money for college** by serving their communities and their country in the **AmeriCorps** program. (National Service Act)

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

America is moving in the right direction. The crime rate is down, welfare rolls and food stamp participation are falling and the teen pregnancy rate has dropped. But, we still have more work to do to ensure the health, safety and futures of our families. That is why President Clinton has issued the following challenges:

- Congress should pass a **bipartisan welfare reform bill** that reinforces basic American values — work, responsibility and family.
- Congress should pass **meaningful health insurance reform** that allows people to keep coverage when they change jobs and prevents insurance companies from denying coverage due to pre-existing conditions.
- Families must **end domestic violence** and work harder at staying together.
- Media and entertainment industries must create movies, CD's and television shows more suitable for children.

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON: MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE OF PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE NEW CENTURY



A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

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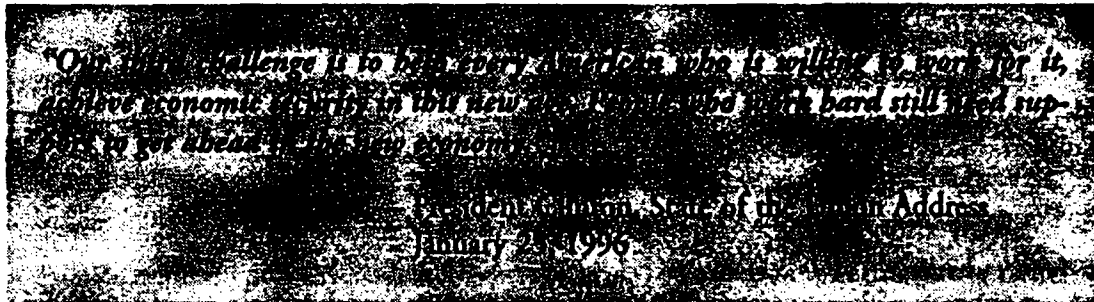
President Clinton will continue to lead the effort to reform education and training to prepare every American for the new economy and our schools for the new century. That is why the President has challenged Congress to open the doors to college to more Americans by:

- Making **\$10,000 of college tuition tax-deductible each year**; expanding **work-study** to help 1 million young Americans work their way through college by the year 2000; providing **\$1,000 merit scholarships** for the top 5% of graduates in every high school; and increasing the number of **Pell Grants** for students who need financial help.

Perhaps no challenge is more central to ensuring America's competitive strength in the 21st century than renewing our schools. In response, President Clinton has challenged:

- Every state, community and school to adopt **national standards of excellence**; cut red tape; and give schools and teachers more flexibility for **grassroots reform**.
- Each state to give **parents the right to choose** the public school their children will attend and to allow parents, teachers and administrators to form new charter schools.
- All parents to become **more involved** in their children's education.

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON: MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE OF HELPING EVERY AMERICAN ACHIEVE SECURITY IN THE NEW ECONOMY



A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Strengthening America's Economy

- Submitted to Congress the **first genuine balanced budget in 17 years** — balancing the budget in seven years based on both Administration and Congressional Budget Office estimates while protecting our fundamental priorities of Medicare, Medicaid, education and the environment.
- Won enactment of the **largest deficit-cutting plan in history** — cutting the deficit in half within four years, after it quadrupled during the previous two Administrations.
- Oversaw the creation of more than **8.5 million new jobs in just over three years** — a faster annual rate of job growth than any Republican Administration since the 1920's.
- **Unemployment rate has fallen to 5.4%** — down from over 7% when President Clinton took office.
- **93% of all new jobs created are in the private sector** — higher than the average percentage during any Administration since the Truman Administration.
- More than **3.5 million new jobs in high-wage industries** have been created since January 1993 — by contrast, 200,000 high-wage industry jobs were lost in the previous four years.
- **One million new manufacturing, automotive and construction jobs** have been added since January 1993.
- Highest annual number of **new business incorporations** since World War II.
- Real median **family income has increased** during the Clinton Administration — after falling 4% during the previous four years.
- **Highest level of home ownership in 15 years.**

Keeping Unemployment, Inflation and Mortgage Rates Low

- The combined unemployment, inflation and mortgage rate is at its **lowest level since 1968**.
- Consumer Price Index **inflation has averaged just 2.7% per year** since President Clinton took office — the lowest since the Kennedy Administration.

Creating Economic Security

- Protected the pensions of more than 40 million workers and retirees by **reforming the federal pension insurance system** and requiring companies to keep retirement plans sufficiently funded. (Retirement Protection Act)

Opening New Markets to Create Jobs for U.S. Workers

- Exports have surged **31% over the last three years** because President Clinton stood up for American workers and opened more markets to U.S. goods and services.
- More than **1 million new export-related jobs** have been created under the Clinton Administration — jobs supported by exports pay on average 15% more than other jobs.
- America is once again the **world's number one manufacturer of automobiles** — overtaking Japan for the first time since the 1970's.
- American goods exported in sectors covered by Clinton Administration trade agreements with Japan have grown over 85% — **three times faster** than growth in other U.S. goods exported to Japan.
- The United States was named the **most competitive economy in the world** for the second year in a row.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

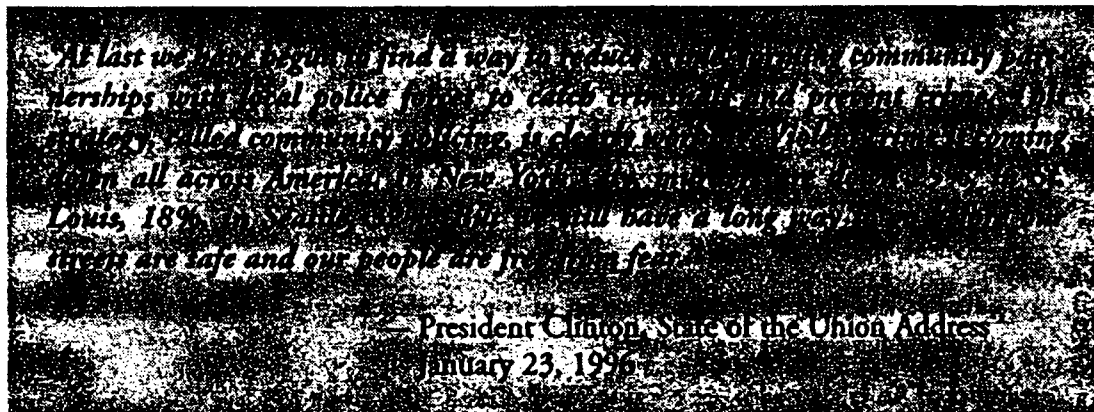
American workers need to realize higher wages, more job security and greater opportunity to provide for their families. President Clinton will continue to fight for the economic policies that enable hard-working American families to make the most of their lives by challenging Congress to:

- Raise the **minimum wage** to provide the opportunity for working Americans to lift themselves and their families out of poverty.
- Consolidate overlapping, antiquated federal job-training programs into a simple **\$2,600 job-training voucher** that allows unemployed workers the freedom to choose the training programs that are right for them.
- Enable Americans to **save for their retirements** by increasing pension portability, enhancing pension protection and expanding coverage while making it easier for small businesses to offer pension plans to their workers.

If working families are to succeed in the new economy, they must be able to buy affordable health insurance. President Clinton will continue to:

- Challenge Congress to pass **meaningful health insurance reform** that allows people to keep coverage when they change jobs and prevents insurance companies from denying coverage due to pre-existing conditions.
- Preserve and strengthen **Medicare and Medicaid**.
- Fight health care fraud and abuse.

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON: MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE OF TAKING BACK OUR STREETS FROM CRIME, GANGS AND DRUGS



A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Won Passage of the Most Comprehensive Crime Bill Ever

In 1994, after more than six years of gridlock, a bipartisan majority in Congress passed the toughest, smartest Crime Bill in the nation's history. It passed with the strong support of every major law enforcement organization in the country, as well as prosecutors, mayors, and state and local officials. The new law now provides:

- A targeted **"Three-Strikes-and-You're-Out"** provision to put career violent offenders behind bars for life.
- An expanded **death penalty** for drug kingpins, murderers of federal law enforcement officers and nearly 60 additional categories of violent felons.
- Funding for **100,000 more prison cells** to help states ensure that violent offenders serve their full sentences.
- Increased penalties for **sex offenders** and a registration requirement for violent sexual offenders.

More Police and Community Policing

- The President's plan to put **100,000 more police** officers on the street through community policing represents the federal government's biggest commitment ever to local law enforcement. The funding of **\$8.8 billion** will result in an almost **20%** increase in the nation's police force levels. Already, more than **43,000** officers have been funded.
- The number of **murders fell 8%** in 1995 -- one of the largest decreases in more than 30 years. The nation's largest cities saw their **overall crime fall 6%** during the same period.

Keeping Guns Out of the Hands of Criminals

- Stood up to the gun lobby and won passage of the **Brady Bill** which provides for a **5-day waiting period** and background checks of prospective handgun buyers. In the two years since its enactment, the Brady Law has stopped more than **60,000 fugitives and felons and other criminals** from purchasing handguns.
- Banned the manufacture and importation of **19 of the deadliest assault weapons** while specifically protecting more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons. Cop-killing assault weapons, like the Uzi, are the weapons of choice for drug dealers and gangs — not hunters and sportsmen.

Combatting Drug Use

- Developed a comprehensive **National Drug Control Strategy** that will reduce illegal drug use through law enforcement, prevention, treatment and interdiction.
- Breaking the cycle of drugs and crime through **universal drug testing** in the criminal justice system and by providing funding for **drug courts**.
- The number of Americans who use cocaine has **declined 30% since 1992**.

Fighting to End Domestic Violence

- Tripled funding for **battered women's shelters**.
- Bolstered local **law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services** to better address violence against women through \$26 million in state grants. (Violence Against Women Act)
- Improved the responses of police, prosecutors and judges to **domestic violence** and other violence against women; forced sex offenders to pay restitution to their victims.
- Established nationwide 24-hour **domestic violence hotline** providing immediate crisis intervention, counseling and referrals for those in need.

Making Our Schools and Communities Safer

- Keeping dangerous weapons out of our children's classrooms by enforcing a "**Zero Tolerance**" **gun policy in schools**.
- Reducing **violence and drug abuse in our schools** by investing in school security, drug prevention programs and counseling. (Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act)
- Encouraged schools to adopt **school uniform policies** to help reduce violence while promoting discipline and respect.
- Helped protect families and children who live in **public housing** from gangs, drugs and violent crime by instituting a "**One-Strike-and-You're-Out**" policy for residents who engage in criminal activity.

Securing America's Borders

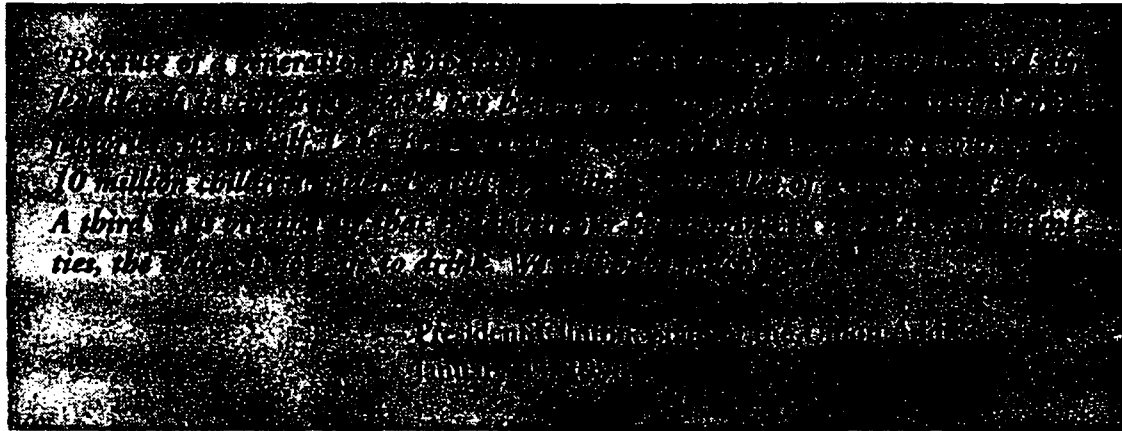
- Stood firm against illegal immigration and deported a record **51,600 illegal and criminal aliens** in 1995 — a 15% increase over 1994.
- Increasing the number of **Border Patrol agents** along the southwestern border by 50% to stem the flow of illegal aliens into the United States.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

While overall crime rates dropped, juveniles are increasingly the perpetrators — and the victims — of some of our country's most violent crimes. That is why reducing juvenile crime is a key component of President Clinton's crime-fighting agenda. The President is getting tougher with juvenile criminals by:

- Urging Congress to pass legislation providing **tougher sentences** for gun-wielding **drug dealers and gang members**. (Armed Dangerous Felons Act)
- Submitting to Congress legislation that gives prosecutors the discretion to prosecute **juvenile offenders as adults** — juveniles who commit adult crimes should face adult consequences.
- Calling on states to ensure that prisoners serve at least **85% of their sentences**, and to follow the federal lead in requiring all those arrested to be **drug-tested** as they enter the criminal justice system.

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON: MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE OF LEAVING OUR ENVIRONMENT SAFE AND CLEAN FOR THE NEXT GENERATION



A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Ensuring Public Health

- Made the air we breathe cleaner by issuing **new standards to cut toxic pollution** from chemical plants by **90%** and dangerous incinerator emissions by **98%**.
- Fought **attempts in Congress to roll back** the progress made in ensuring safe food and water for our families.
- Issued new policy to **control *E. coli* bacteria** contamination in meat.
- Expanded the public's **right-to-know** about toxic releases and required polluters to disclose information to the public.
- Ensured compliance with environmental safeguards by **toughening EPA's enforcement programs**.
- Required drinking water systems to test for and eliminate **dangerous contaminants**.
- Introduced comprehensive **Safe Drinking Water and Superfund** reforms.

Protecting Our Natural Resources

- Fought attempts to close **national parks** and lift the ban on offshore oil drilling.
- Committed **\$1.5 billion** over seven years to help restore the unique **Florida Everglades**.
- Broke through decades of conflict and negotiated a consensus plan to protect and allocate **California Bay-Delta water**.
- Protected Yellowstone National Park by withdrawing land from new mining claims.

Common Sense Reforms to Environmental Programs

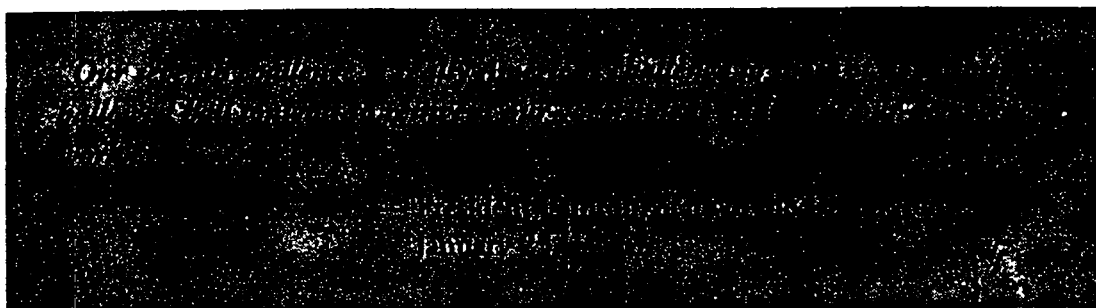
- Changed EPA rules and procedures to **reduce paperwork requirements** for businesses by 10 million hours.
- Reformed wetlands and endangered species programs to better protect the environment while lessening any adverse impact on homeowners.
- Launched a **Brownfields Initiative** to return land to productive use by providing tax incentives to clean-up old industrial waste sites.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

President Clinton will continue to support policies that protect our health and natural resources while making common sense reforms to environmental programs by:

- Challenging Congress to abandon proposals to force taxpayers to pick up the tab for environmental cleanup — **polluters should pay**.
- Challenging Congress to re-examine and **reverse those policies that would endanger our health and safety** by weakening health and safety programs such as safe drinking water and clean air.
- **Challenging American businesses** to take greater initiative in protecting the environment.
- Replacing one-size-fits-all regulations with **result-focused programs**.
- Continuing to work with state and community leaders and businesses to find better ways to **protect our natural resources and provide economic opportunities** for all Americans.

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON: MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE OF REFORMING OUR POLITICAL SYSTEM AND MAKING GOVERNMENT WORK FOR PEOPLE



A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Reforming Our Political System

- Made voting easier for more than 11 million Americans by creating more accessible voter registration locations. The **Motor-Voter** law has already created the greatest expansion in the **voter registration rolls** since the 19th century.
- Fought for and signed into law the first major overhaul of lobbying rules in 50 years. This bill requires **lobbyists to disclose** who they work for and **eliminated loopholes** that allowed lobbying organizations to avoid disclosure. (Lobbying Disclosure Act)
- Eliminated the tax deductibility of the cost of **lobbying expenses** for corporations.
- Imposed the strictest Administration **ethics guidelines** ever, including a five-year ban on top officials lobbying their former agencies and a lifetime ban against lobbying for foreign governments.
- Ensured that the **same laws apply to Congress** as to the rest of America. (Congressional Accountability Act)

Making Government Work Better and Cost Less

- Cut the federal civilian workforce by **more than 200,000 positions** — the size of the federal government is now at its **lowest level in 30 years**.
- Eliminating **16,000 pages of obsolete regulations** affecting the public and **rewriting 31,000 more**. Agencies are cutting half of their internal regulations. This is saving millions in administrative duties and allowing employees to devote more time to their customers, the American public.
- The Vice President's **Reinventing Government** efforts have already saved **\$58 billion** by cutting wasteful government practices and spending. Additional recommendations will save another **\$116 billion**.

- Reducing **regulatory and administrative burdens** on the public by **\$28 billion**.
- Prohibited Congress from imposing new requirements on state and local governments without paying for them. (Unfunded Mandates Reform Act)
- Fought for and signed into law **line-item veto** legislation to change the way Washington works by **cutting spending** on wasteful special-interest projects.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

President Clinton will continue to challenge government to reward performance — to make the laws more attentive to all Americans, not just Washington special interests. This government can, once again, become a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. That is why President Clinton is challenging Congress and government agencies to:

- Pass the first truly bipartisan **campaign finance reform bill** in a generation that will limit campaign spending and open the airwaves to all candidates.
- Forge new relationships with **communities** by creating performance partnerships. Together the **federal, state and local** governments will set goals and the communities will decide how best to meet them.
- Establish single **points of contact for communities** with more than 150,000 residents. The single point of contact will facilitate the resolution of problems these communities have that may involve agencies of the federal government.