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California Children and Families First Initiative

FACT SHEET

The California Children and Families First Act of 1998 will create an annual funding stream of \$900 million by adding an additional 50 cents per pack tax to cigarettes. The revenue will be used for the following:

- ☐ Create a comprehensive and integrated delivery system of information and services to promote early childhood development;
- ☐ Provide funds to existing community based centers or establish new centers that focus on parenting education and family support services;
- ☐ Educate Californians via a statewide multimedia campaign on the importance of early child development;
- ☐ Provide assistance to pregnant women and parents of young children who want to quit smoking;
- ☐ **Direct services would include:**
 - Education and training on the avoidance of tobacco, drugs and alcohol during pregnancy
 - Prenatal and postnatal maternal and infant nutrition services
 - Immunizations
 - Education on the importance of nurturing children
 - Child care skills for parents and child care providers
 - Domestic violence prevention and treatment
 - Tobacco and substance abuse prevention and treatment
 - Child development, health care and social services not provided by existing programs

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California Children and Families First Initiative

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q: Why impose another tax on cigarettes?

A: Three reasons:

1. Tobacco taxes in California have not been raised in ten years and are below the national average. A surtax on cigarettes is the type of tax which is most likely to win voter approval.
2. Cigarette smoking is a major contributor to serious health problems, including those that inhibit the development of children.
3. Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death and disease in California. There is strong evidence supporting a direct correlation between raising the cost of a pack of cigarettes and a decrease in consumption of cigarettes, especially among teenagers.

Q: Why is the initiative process being utilized to put the "California Children and Families First Act of 1998" into law?

A: The initiative process is a structural and funding mechanism that can make "The California Children and Families First of 1998" a reality. It is the only way to raise enough money to create a comprehensive system for all California children.

The initiative will ask California voters to affirm early childhood development as a highest priority program.

Discussion to create public policy at the federal, state and local levels concerning child development, child care and health care is ongoing among leaders at the National Governor's Association, the National Conference of State Legislatures and the Rand Corporation.

California is the only state to bring early childhood development to the attention of its citizens with an initiative and aggressively move it forward.

Q: Will the "California Children and Families First Act of 1998" compete with existing programs throughout the state by setting up its own delivery system?

A: No. The revenue generated from the "California Children and Families First Act of 1998" will supplement the limited existing programs. The intent is to work in harmony with, facilitate and integrate existing state programs that provide child development assistance, child care, health care and family services to California's children and families.

Q: How will the money from the cigarette surtax be collected?

A: A special account, the California Children and Families First Trust Fund Account, will be set up within the State Treasury to collect and hold for disbursement all revenue generated by the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax.

Q: Does the California Children and Families First Act of 1998 affect the funding for Proposition 99 and/or the Breast Cancer Fund, two measures that were previously voted into law to raise funds to combat the negative effects of smoking and smoking related diseases?

A: No. The initiative specifically protects funding for these programs by requiring money from the new initiative to first be used to offset any decrease in funds that might occur as a result of a decrease in cigarette consumption. The State Board of Equalization will, within one year, determine the effect of imposing additional taxes on cigarettes as well as the increase or decrease in the level of consumption of cigarettes and the amount of money generated by the tax.

The State Board of Equalization will transfer from the California Children and Families First Trust Fund accounts whatever funds are necessary to offset revenue decreases in programs that support Proposition 99 and the Breast Cancer Fund.

This reimbursement will occur annually if necessary.

Q: Who will administer the California Children and Families Trust Fund Account and the California Children and Families First Program at the state level?

A: A seven member commission will be appointed by the California Governor, State Rules Committee and Assembly Speaker to provide oversight and technical assistance to the 58 local county commissions.

The state commission will adopt guidelines for a comprehensive statewide program that supports and improves early childhood development. The provisions will include healthy parenting and parenting education, child health care services, affordable high quality child care, development and distribution of educational materials for early childhood development and research focusing on developing the best practices for early childhood development and education. It will also provide for the preparation of annual audits.

Q: Is the program audited?

A: The commission must prepare and present to the Governor and the Legislature an annual audit that includes reports from each individual county commission. The audit will be available to the public.

Q: Who designates the County Children and Families First Commission?

A: The Board of Supervisors from each county will appoint a five to nine member County Children and Families First Commission.

The County Children and Families First Commission is responsible for developing and adopting a county strategic plan that promotes the improvement of early childhood development.

Q: Will a special formula be used to specifically determine how much money each county will receive?

A: Yes. Funds allocated to each county commission will be based on the proportion of the number of births that occur within the county relative to statewide births.

Q: How much money is expected to be raised from the cigarette surtax?

A: In the first year alone, the 50 cents per pack cigarette surtax will generate approximately \$900 million in new revenue.

Q: How will the \$900 million in cigarette surtaxes for the California Children and Families First Act of 1998 be allocated?

A: Every fiscal year, after determining the level of smoking consumption and whether or not Proposition 99 and the Breast Cancer Fund need reimbursement, the \$900 million in funds for the California Children and Families First Act will be allocated as follows:

Twenty percent of the \$900 million will be appropriated to the State Commission for statewide expenditures. This money will then be allocated as follows:

- Six percent will fund a statewide multimedia child development and education campaign.
- Five percent will be used for parenting education and training and the development of educational materials and technical support for the local county commissions.
- Three percent will be allocated for education and training of child care providers, the development of educational materials and guidelines for child care workers.
- Three percent will be directed to research and development that identifies the best practices for early childhood development programs.
- One percent will be used for administrative functions of the state commission.
- Two percent will be set aside in a special sub-account and made available for approved expenditures. **None of this money will be used for administrative purposes.**

The remaining eighty percent of the revenue in the California Children and Families First Trust Fund Account shall be given directly to county commissions that adopt and submit a county strategic plan. The money will be used to provide the direct services deemed necessary by the local county commissions.

The Sacramento Bee

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CAPITOL POLITICS

Dueling tobacco tax proposals aim for fall '98 ballot

By Dan Bernstein

Bee Capitol Bureau

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■ California voters could face a multiple choice of tobacco tax proposals on the November 1998 ballot, including two sponsored by actor-director Rob Reiner.

Under one possible scenario, the tax on cigarettes could increase by 75 cents per pack, bringing the total state tobacco tax to \$1.12 per pack and giving California the highest tobacco tax rate in the nation.

But one of the proposed ballot measures, if it captures the most votes, has a provision that would limit the tax hike to 20 cents per pack, regardless of the fate of the two other measures.

The confusing array of possible outcomes reflects the modern-day initiative process, where proposed ballot measures beget countermeasures.

Reiner got the ball rolling in October, when he submitted to state officials a proposed voter initiative to raise the state's tobacco tax by 50 cents a pack to finance a variety of early childhood development programs. State officials estimate that the tax could raise as much as \$700 million annually.

"In public dollars, we spend very little on prenatal through the first three years of life," Reiner said, "but they are the most important for the emotional and intellectual foundation at home and in school."

Reiner, chairman of California Children and Families First of Los Angeles, said supporters started gathering signatures for his proposed initiative last week. He said he has contributed \$50,000 of his own money to the effort and is confident supporters will collect the 693,230 signatures needed for the measure to qualify for the November 1998 ballot.

Last month, another proposed initiative was submitted to raise the cigarette tax by 20 cents a pack to pay for breast cancer and prostate cancer research. Proponents expect to begin collecting signatures in January.

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Supporter Mary Lou Wright, president of the Mathews Foundation for Prostate Cancer Research, said the measure makes "perfect sense" because breast and prostate cancer are linked to cigarette smoking and are widely feared.

The 20-cent tobacco tax measure, however, has an unusual provision. It states that if any other tobacco tax is approved by voters in the same election, the initiative that receives the most votes "shall prevail in its entirety," and all other tobacco tax measures "shall be null and void."

The "conflict" provision prompted Mike Roos, campaign manager for Reiner's measure, to charge that the competing measure is a brainchild of the tobacco industry, which he said would be willing to accept a 20-cent tax increase to head off a 50-cent increase.

"I say to you there is only one culprit in this -- the tobacco industry," said Roos, a former Democratic assemblyman. "They're simply trying to reduce their exposure."

Paul Kinney, campaign manager for the 20-cent tobacco tax proposal, denied that cigarette companies are connected in any way to that initiative.

"The tobacco industry is going to fight us all the way down the line," he predicted.

Kinney said the "conflict" provision was inserted because supporters do not think the public would favor cigarette taxes totaling 70 cents per pack.

Reiner doesn't agree with that assessment. To counter the "conflict" provision, he recently submitted another proposed initiative. This one would increase the tobacco tax by another 25 cents per pack of cigarettes.

The revenues from that tax also would be spent on breast and prostate cancer research, but the measure would have a "no conflict" provision: Its passage would not prevent the proposed 50-cent tax increase from taking effect if it also wins approval.

If either of Reiner's measures gets the most votes, and both win voter approval, the total new tax would be 75 cents. But if the measure mandating a 20-cent tax gets the most votes, the total new tax could not exceed that amount.

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Text of Proposed Law

CALIFORNIA CHILDREN AND FAMILIES FIRST INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE

This initiative measure is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Article II, Section 8 of the Constitution.

This initiative measure expressly amends the Constitution by adding sections thereto, and adds sections to the Health and Safety Code and the Revenue and Taxation Code. New provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate they are new.

SECTION 1. **Title.** This measure shall be known and may be cited as the "California Children and Families First Act of 1998."

SECTION 2. **Findings and declarations.** The people find and declare as follows:

(a) There is a compelling need in California to create and implement a comprehensive, collaborative, and integrated system of information and services to promote, support, and optimize early childhood development from the prenatal stage to five years of age.

(b) There is a further compelling need in California to ensure that early childhood development programs and services are universally and continuously available for children until the beginning of kindergarten. Proper parenting, nurturing, and health care during these early years will provide the means for California's children to enter school in good health, ready and able to learn, and emotionally well developed.

(c) It has been determined that a child's first three years are the most critical in brain development, yet these crucial years have inadvertently been neglected. Experiences that fill the child's first three years have a direct and substantial impact not only on brain development but on subsequent intellectual, social, emotional, and physical growth.

(d) The seminal Starting Points report by the Carnegie Corporation of New York

concludes that "how children function from the preschool years all the way through adolescence, and even adulthood, hinges in large part on their experiences before the age of three."

(e) New research from many sources, including the Carnegie Corporation, the Baylor College of Medicine and the White House Conference on Early Childhood Development, demonstrates that the capacity of a child's brain grows more during the first three years than at any other time.

(f) The Education Commission of the States' report on the results of neuroscience research associated with early childhood development states: "Too many infants are born with problems that hinder their start in life. Damage that occurs to the embryo during critical growth times may lead to irreversible disabilities."

(g) California taxpayers spend billions of dollars on public education each year, yet there are few programs designed specifically to help prepare children to enter school in good health, ready and able to learn, and emotionally well developed. Children who succeed in school are far more likely to engage in meaningful social, economic, and civic participation as adults and to avoid the use of tobacco and other addictive substances.

(h) Dollars spent now on well-coordinated programs that enable children to begin school healthy, ready and able to learn, and emotionally well developed will save billions of dollars in remedial programs, treatment services, social services, and our criminal justice system.

(i) The well-being of California's infants and children is endangered. Each year, tens of thousands of children are born exposed to tobacco, drugs, and alcohol. Cigarette smoking and other tobacco use by pregnant women and new parents represent a significant threat to the healthy development of infants and young children. Smoking is the leading preventable cause of death and disease in California.

(j) Studies published by the American Lung Association state: "Smoking during pregnancy accounts for an estimated 20 to 30 percent of low birth weight babies, up to 14 percent of preterm deliveries, and some 10 percent of all infant deaths. Maternal smoking has been linked to asthma among infants and young children."

(k) Research and studies demonstrate that low birth weight infants are particularly at risk for severe physical and developmental complications.

(l) Studies by the federal Environmental Protection Agency demonstrate an increased risk of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) in infants of mothers who smoke. The federal Environmental Protection Agency also estimates that secondhand smoke is responsible for between 150,000 and 300,000 lower respiratory tract infections in infants and children under 18 months of age annually, resulting in between 7,500 and 15,000 hospitalizations each year.

(m) The California Children and Families First Act of 1998 addresses these issues by facilitating the creation of a seamless system of integrated and comprehensive programs and services, and a funding base for the system with program and financial accountability, that will:

(1) Establish community-based programs to provide parental education and family support services relevant to effective childhood development. These services shall include education and skills training in nurturing and in avoidance of tobacco, drugs, and alcohol during pregnancy. Emphasis will be on services not provided by existing programs and on the consolidation of existing programs and new services provided pursuant to this Act into an integrated system from the consumer's perspective.

(2) Educate the public, using mass media, on the importance and the benefits of nurturing, health care, family support, and child care; and inform involved professionals and the general public about programs that focus on early childhood development.

(3) Educate the public, using mass media, on the dangers caused by smoking and other tobacco use by pregnant women to themselves and to infants and young children, and the dangers of secondhand smoke to all children.

(4) Assist pregnant women and parents of young children to quit smoking.

(n) A fifty cent per pack increase in the state surtax on cigarettes and an equivalent increase in the state surtax on tobacco products to fund anti-smoking and early childhood development programs is necessary, appropriate, and in the public interest.

SECTION 3. Addition of Section 7 to Article XIII A of Constitution. Section 7 is added to Article XIII A of the Constitution, to read:

Section 7. Section 3 of Article XIII A does not apply to the California Children and Families First Act of 1998.

SECTION 4. Addition of Section 13 to Article XIII B of Constitution. Section 13 is added to Article XIII B of the Constitution, to read:

Section 13. "Appropriations subject to limitation" of each entity of government shall not include appropriations of revenue from the California Children and Families First Trust Fund created by the California Children and Families First Act of 1998. No adjustment in the appropriations limit of any entity of government shall be required pursuant to Section 3 as a result of revenue being deposited in or appropriated from the California Children and Families First Trust Fund. The surtax created by the California Children and Families First Act of 1998 shall not be considered General Fund revenues for the purposes of Article XVI, Section 8 of the California Constitution.

SECTION 5. Addition of Division 108 (commencing with Section 130100) to the Health and Safety Code. Division 108 (commencing with Section 130100) is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

Division 108. California Children and Families First Program

130100. There is hereby created a program in the state for the purposes of promoting, supporting, and improving the early development of children from the prenatal stage to five years of age. These purposes shall be accomplished through the establishment, institution, and coordination of appropriate standards, resources, and integrated and comprehensive programs emphasizing community awareness, education, nurturing, child care, social services, health care, and research.

(a) It is the intent of this Act to facilitate the creation and implementation of an integrated, comprehensive and collaborative system of information and services to enhance optimal early childhood development. This system should function as a network that promotes the accessibility to all information and services from any entry point into the system. It is the further intent of this Act to emphasize local decisionmaking, to provide for greater local flexibility in designing delivery systems, and to eliminate duplicate administrative systems.

(b) The programs authorized by this Act shall be administered by the California Children and Families First Commission and by county children and families

first commissions. In administering this Act, the state and county commissions shall use outcomes-based accountability to determine future expenditures.

(c) This division shall be known and may be cited as the "California Children and Families First Act of 1998."

130105. The California Children and Families First Trust Fund is hereby created in the State Treasury.

(a) The California Children and Families First Trust Fund shall consist of moneys collected pursuant to the taxes imposed by Section 30131.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(b) All costs to implement this Act shall be paid from moneys deposited in the California Children and Families First Trust Fund.

(c) The State Board of Equalization shall determine within one year of the passage of this Act the effect that additional taxes imposed on cigarettes and tobacco products by this Act has on the consumption of cigarettes and tobacco products in this state. To the extent that a decrease in consumption is determined by the State Board of Equalization to be the direct result of additional taxes imposed by this Act, the State Board of Equalization shall determine the fiscal effect the decrease in consumption has on the funding of any Proposition 99 (the Tobacco Tax and Health Protection Act of 1988) state health-related education or research programs in effect as of November 1, 1998 and the Breast Cancer Fund programs which are funded by excise taxes on cigarettes and tobacco products. Funds shall be transferred from the California Children and Families First Trust Fund to those affected programs as necessary to offset the revenue decrease directly resulting from the imposition of additional taxes by this Act. Such reimbursements shall occur, and at such times, as determined necessary to further the intent of this subdivision (c).

(d) Moneys shall be allocated and appropriated from the California Children and Families First Trust Fund as follows:

(1) Twenty percent shall be allocated and appropriated to separate accounts of the state commission for expenditure according to the following formula:

(A) Six percent shall be deposited in a Mass Media Communications Account

for expenditures for communications to the general public utilizing television, radio, newspapers, and other mass media on subjects relating to and furthering the goals and purposes of this Act, including, but not limited to, methods of nurturing and parenting which encourage proper childhood development, the informed selection of child care, information regarding health and social services, the prevention of tobacco, alcohol, and drug use by pregnant women, and the detrimental effects of secondhand smoke on early childhood development.

(B) Five percent shall be deposited in an Education Account for expenditures for programs relating to education, including, but not limited to, the development of educational materials, professional and parental education and training, and technical support for county commissions in the areas described in subdivision (b)(1)(A) of Section 130125.

(C) Three percent shall be deposited in a Child Care Account for expenditures for programs relating to child care, including, but not limited to, the education and training of child care providers, the development of educational materials and guidelines for child care workers, and the other areas described in subdivision (b)(1)(B) of Section 130125.

(D) Three percent shall be deposited in a Research and Development Account for expenditures for the research and development of best practices and standards for all programs and services relating to early childhood development established pursuant to this Act, and for the assessment and quality evaluation of such programs and services.

(E) One percent shall be deposited in an Administration Account for expenditures for the administrative functions of the state commission.

(F) Two percent shall be deposited in an Unallocated Account for expenditures by the state commission for any of the purposes of this Act as described in Section 130100; provided, however, that no such moneys shall be expended for the administrative functions of the state commission.

(G) In the event that, for whatever reason, the expenditure of any moneys allocated and appropriated for the purposes specified in subdivisions (A) through (F), inclusive, is enjoined by a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, then such

moneys shall be available for expenditure by the state commission for mass media communication emphasizing the need to eliminate smoking and other tobacco use by pregnant women, the need to eliminate smoking and other tobacco use by persons under eighteen years of age, and the need to eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke.

(H) Any moneys allocated and appropriated to any of the accounts described above in subdivisions (A) through (F), inclusive, which are not encumbered or expended within any applicable period prescribed by law shall (together with the accrued interest on the amount) revert to and remain in the same account for the next fiscal period.

(2) Eighty percent shall be allocated and appropriated to county commissions in accordance with the provisions of Section 130140.

(A) The moneys allocated and appropriated to county commissions shall be deposited in each local Children and Families First Trust Fund administered by each county commission, and shall be expended only for the purposes authorized by this Act and in accordance with the county strategic plan approved by each county commission.

(B) Any moneys allocated and appropriated to any of the county commissions which are not encumbered or expended within any applicable period prescribed by law shall (together with the accrued interest on the amount) revert to and remain in the same local Children and Families First Trust Fund for the next fiscal period under the same conditions set forth in subdivision (d)(2)(A) above.

(e) All grants, gifts, or bequests of money made to or for the benefit of the state commission from public or private sources to be used for early childhood development programs shall be deposited in the California Children and Families First Trust Fund and expended for the specific purpose such grant, gift, or bequest was made. The amount of any such grant, gift, or bequest shall not be considered in computing the amount allocated and appropriated to the state commission pursuant to subdivision (d)(1) above.

(f) All grants, gifts, or bequests of money made to or for the benefit of any county commission from public or private sources to be used for early childhood development programs shall be deposited in the local Children And Families First Trust Fund and expended for the specific purpose such grant, gift, or bequest was made. The

amount of any such grant, gift, or bequest shall not be considered in computing the amount allocated and appropriated to the county commissions pursuant to subdivision (d)(2) above.

130110. There is hereby established a California Children and Families First Commission composed of seven voting members and two ex officio members.

(a) The voting members shall be selected, pursuant to Section 130115, from persons with knowledge, experience, and expertise in early child development, child care, education, social services, public health, the prevention and treatment of tobacco and other substance abuse, behavioral health, and medicine (including, but not limited to, representatives of statewide medical and pediatric associations or societies), upon consultation with public and private sector associations, organizations, and conferences composed of professionals in these fields.

(b) The state Secretary of the Health and Welfare Agency and the state Secretary of Child Development and Education, or their designees, shall serve as ex officio nonvoting members of the state commission.

130115. The Governor shall appoint three members of the state commission, one of whom shall be designated as chairperson. One of the Governor's appointees shall be either a county health officer or a county health executive. The Speaker of the Assembly and the Senate Rules Committee shall each appoint two members of the state commission. Of the members first appointed by the Governor, one shall serve for a term of four years, and two for a term of two years. Of the members appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly and the Senate Rules Committee, one appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly and the Senate Rules Committee shall serve for a period of four years with the other appointees to serve for a period of three years. Thereafter, all appointments shall be for four-year terms. No appointee shall serve as a member of the state commission for more than two four-term terms.

130120. The state commission shall, within three months after a majority of its voting members have been appointed, hire an executive director. The state commission shall thereafter hire such other staff as necessary or appropriate. The executive director and staff shall be compensated as determined by the state commission

consistent with moneys available for appropriation in the Administration Account. All professional staff employees of the state commission shall be exempt from civil service. The executive director shall act under the authority of and in accordance with the direction of the state commission.

130125. The powers and duties of the state commission shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Providing for statewide dissemination of public information and educational materials to members of the general public and to professionals for the purpose of developing appropriate awareness and knowledge regarding the promotion, support, and improvement of early childhood development.

(b) Adopting guidelines for an integrated and comprehensive statewide program of promoting, supporting, and improving early childhood development that enhances the intellectual, social, emotional, and physical development of children in California.

(1) The state commission's guidelines shall, at a minimum, address the following matters:

(A) Parental education and support services in all areas required for and relevant to informed and healthy parenting. Examples of parental education shall include, but are not limited to, prenatal and postnatal infant and maternal nutrition, education and training in newborn and infant care and nurturing for optimal early childhood development, parenting and other necessary skills, child abuse prevention, and avoidance of tobacco, drugs, and alcohol during pregnancy. Examples of parental support services shall include, but are not limited to, family support centers offering an integrated system of services required for the development and maintenance of self-sufficiency, domestic violence prevention and treatment, tobacco and other substance abuse control and treatment, voluntary intervention for families at risk, and such other prevention and family services and counseling critical to successful early childhood development.

(B) The availability and provision of high quality, accessible, and affordable child care, both in-home and at child care facilities, that emphasizes education, training

and qualifications of care providers, increased availability and access to child care facilities, resource and referral services, technical assistance for care givers, and financial and other assistance to ensure appropriate child care for all households.

(C) The provision of child health care services that emphasize prevention, diagnostic screenings, and treatment not covered by other programs; and the provision of prenatal and postnatal maternal health care services that emphasize prevention, immunizations, nutrition, treatment of tobacco and other substance abuse, general health screenings, and treatment services not covered by other programs.

(2) The state commission shall conduct at least one public hearing on its proposed guidelines before they are adopted.

(3) The state commission shall, on at least an annual basis, periodically review its adopted guidelines and revise them as may be necessary or appropriate.

(c) Defining the results to be achieved by the adopted guidelines, and collecting and analyzing data to measure progress toward attaining such results.

(d) Providing for independent research, including the evaluation of any relevant programs, to identify the best standards and practices for optimal early childhood development, and establishing and monitoring demonstration projects.

(e) Soliciting input regarding program policy and direction from individuals and entities with experience in early childhood development, facilitating the exchange of information between such individuals and entities, and assisting in the coordination of the services of public and private agencies to deal more effectively with early childhood development.

(f) Providing technical assistance to county commissions in adopting and implementing county strategic plans for early childhood development.

(g) Reviewing and considering the annual audits and reports transmitted by the county commissions and, following a public hearing, adopting a written report that consolidates, summarizes, analyzes, and comments on such annual audits and reports.

(h) Applying for gifts, grants, donations, or contributions of money, property, facilities, or services from any person, corporation, foundation, or other entity, or from the state or any agency or political subdivision thereof, or from the federal government

or any agency or instrumentality thereof in furtherance of a statewide program of early childhood development.

(i) *Entering into such contracts as necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions and purposes of this Act.*

(j) *Making recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature for changes in state laws, regulations, and services necessary or appropriate to carry out an integrated and comprehensive program of early childhood development in an effective and cost-efficient manner.*

130130. *Procedures for the conduct of business by the state commission not specified in this Act shall be contained in bylaws adopted by the state commission. A majority of the voting members of the state commission shall constitute a quorum. All decisions of the state commission, including the hiring of the executive director, shall be by a majority of four votes.*

130135. *Voting members of the state commission shall not be compensated for their services, except they shall be paid reasonable per diem and reimbursement of reasonable expenses for attending meetings and discharging other official responsibilities as authorized by the state commission.*

130140. *Any county or counties developing, adopting, promoting, and implementing local early childhood development programs consistent with the goals and objectives of this Act shall receive moneys pursuant to subdivision (d)(2) of Section 130105 in accordance with the following provisions:*

(a) *For the period between January 1, 1999 and June 30, 2000, county commissions shall receive the portion of the total moneys available to all county commissions equal to the percentage of the number of births recorded in the relevant county (for the most recent reporting period) in proportion to the entire number of births recorded in California (for the same period), provided that each of the following requirements has first been satisfied:*

(1) *The county's board of supervisors has adopted an ordinance containing the following minimum provisions:*

(A) *The establishment of a county children and families first commission. The*

county commission shall be appointed by the board of supervisors and shall consist of at least five but not more than nine members.

(i) Two members of the county commission shall be from among the county health officer and persons responsible for management of the following county functions: children's services, public health services, behavioral health services, social services, and tobacco and other substance abuse prevention and treatment services.

(ii) One member of the county commission shall be a member of the board of supervisors.

(iii) The remaining members of the county commission shall be from among the persons described in subdivision (a)(1)(A)(i) above and persons from the following categories: recipients of project services included in the county strategic plan; educators specializing in early childhood development; representatives of a local child care resource or referral agency, or a local child care coordinating group; representatives of a local organization for prevention or early intervention for families at risk; representatives of community-based organizations which have the goal of promoting nurturing and early childhood development; representatives of local school districts; and representatives of local medical, pediatric, or obstetric associations or societies.

(B) The manner of appointment, selection, or removal of members of the county commission, the duration and number of terms county commission members shall serve, and any other matters as the board of supervisors deems necessary or convenient for the conduct of the county commission's activities; provided, however, that members of the county commission shall not be compensated for their services, except they shall be paid reasonable per diem and reimbursement of reasonable expenses for attending meetings and discharging other official responsibilities as authorized by the county commission.

(C) The requirement that the county commission adopt an adequate and complete county strategic plan for the support and improvement of early childhood development within the county.

(i) The county strategic plan shall be consistent with and in furtherance of the purposes of this Act and any guidelines adopted by the state commission pursuant to

subdivision (b) of Section 130125 that are in effect at the time the plan is adopted.

(ii) The county strategic plan shall, at a minimum, include: a description of the goals and objectives proposed to be attained; a description of the programs, services, and projects proposed to be provided, sponsored, or facilitated; and a description of how measurable outcomes of such programs, services, and projects will be determined by the county commission using appropriate reliable indicators. No county strategic plan shall be deemed adequate or complete until and unless the plan describes how programs, services, and projects relating to early childhood development within the county will be integrated into a consumer-oriented and easily accessible system.

(iii) The county commission shall, on at least an annual basis, be required to periodically review its county strategic plan and to revise the plan as may be necessary or appropriate.

(D) The requirement that the county commission conduct at least one public hearing on its proposed county strategic plan before the plan is adopted.

(E) The requirement that the county commission conduct at least one public hearing on its periodic review of the county strategic plan before any revisions to the plan are adopted.

(F) The requirement that the county commission submit its adopted county strategic plan, and any subsequent revisions thereto, to the state commission.

(G) The requirement that the county commission prepare and adopt an annual audit and report pursuant to Section 130150. The county commission shall conduct at least one public hearing prior to adopting any annual audit and report.

(H) The requirement that the county commission conduct at least one public hearing on each annual report by the state commission prepared pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 130150.

(I) Two or more counties may form a joint county commission, adopt a joint county strategic plan, or implement joint programs, services, or projects.

(2) The county's board of supervisors has established a county commission and has appointed a majority of its members.

(3) The county has established a local Children and Families First Trust Fund

pursuant to subdivision (d)(2)(A) of Section 130105.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act to the contrary, no moneys made available to county commissions under subdivision (a) above shall be expended to provide, sponsor, or facilitate any programs, services, or projects for early childhood development until and unless the county commission has first adopted an adequate and complete county strategic plan that contains the provisions required by subdivision (a)(1)(C)(ii) above.

(c) In the event that any county elects not to participate in the California Children and Families First program, the monies remaining in the California Children and Families First Trust Fund shall be reallocated and reappropriated to participating counties in the following fiscal year.

(d) For the fiscal year commencing on July 1, 2000, and for each fiscal year thereafter, county commissions shall receive the portion of the total moneys available to all county commissions equal to the percentage of the number of births recorded in the relevant county (for the most recent reporting period) in proportion to the number of births recorded in all of the counties participating in the California Children and Families First program (for the same period), provided that each of the following requirements has first been satisfied:

(1) The county commission has, after the required public hearings, adopted an adequate and complete county strategic plan conforming to the requirements of subdivision (a)(1)(C) above, and has submitted the plan to the state commission.

(2) The county commission has conducted the required public hearings, and has prepared and submitted all audits and reports required pursuant to Section 130150.

(3) The county commission has conducted the required public hearings on the state commission annual reports prepared pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 130150.

(e) In the event that any county elects not to continue participation in the California Children and Families First program, any unencumbered and unexpended monies remaining in the local Children and Families First Trust Fund shall be returned to the California Children and Families First Trust Fund for reallocation and reappropriation to participating counties in the following fiscal year.

130145. *The state commission and each county commission shall establish one or more advisory committees to provide technical and professional expertise and support for any purposes that will be beneficial in accomplishing the purposes of this Act. Each advisory committee shall meet and shall make recommendations and reports as deemed necessary or appropriate.*

130150. *On or before October 15 of each year, the state commission and each county commission shall conduct an audit of and issue a written report on the implementation and performance of their respective functions during the preceding fiscal year, including, at a minimum, the manner in which funds were expended, the progress toward and the achievement of program goals and objectives, and the measurement of specific outcomes through appropriate reliable indicators.*

(a) *The audits and reports of each county commission shall be transmitted to the state commission.*

(b) *The state commission shall, on or before January 31 of each year, prepare a written report that consolidates, summarizes, analyzes, and comments on the annual audits and reports submitted by all of the county commissions for the preceding fiscal year. This report by the state commission shall be transmitted to the Governor, the Legislature, and each county commission.*

(c) *The state commission shall make copies of each of its annual audits and reports available to members of the general public on request and at no cost. The state commission shall furnish each county commission with copies of such documents in a number sufficient for local distribution by the county commission to members of the general public on request and at no cost.*

(d) *Each county commission shall make copies of its annual audits and reports available to members of the general public on request and at no cost.*

130155. *The following definitions shall apply for purposes of this Act:*

(a) *"Act" means the California Children and Families First Act of 1998.*

(b) *"County commission" means each county children and families first commission established in accordance with Section 130140.*

(c) *"County strategic plan" means the plan adopted by each county children*

and families first commission and submitted to the California Children and Families First Commission pursuant to Section 130140.

(d) "State commission" means the California Children and Families First Commission established in accordance with Section 130110.

SECTION 6. **Addition of Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 30131) to Chapter 2 of Part 13 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.** Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 30131) is added to Chapter 2 of Part 13 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:

Article 3. California Children and Families First Trust Fund Account

30131. Notwithstanding Section 30122, the California Children and Families First Trust Fund is hereby created in the State Treasury for the exclusive purpose of funding the California Children and Families First Act of 1998 established in Division 108 (commencing with Section 130100) of the Health and Safety Code.

30131.1. The following definitions shall apply for purposes of this article:

(a) "Cigarette" has the same meaning as in Section 30003, as it read on January 1, 1997.

(b) "Tobacco products" includes, but is not limited to, all forms of cigars, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff, and any other articles or products made of, or containing at least fifty (50) percent, tobacco, but does not include cigarettes.

30131.2. (a) In addition to the taxes imposed upon the distribution of cigarettes by Article 1 (commencing with Section 30101) and Article 2 (commencing with Section 30121) and any other taxes in this Chapter, there shall be imposed an additional surtax upon every distributor of cigarettes at the rate of twenty-five mills (\$0.025) for each cigarette distributed.

(b) In addition to the taxes imposed upon the distribution of tobacco products by Article 1 (commencing with Section 30101) and Article 2 (commencing with Section 30121) and any other taxes in this Chapter, there shall be imposed an additional tax upon every distributor of tobacco products, based on the wholesale cost of these products, at a tax rate, as determined annually by the State Board of Equalization, which

is equivalent to the rate of tax imposed on cigarettes by subdivision (a) of this Section 30132.2.

30131.3. *Except for payments of refunds made pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 30361) of Chapter 6, reimbursement of the State Board of Equalization for expenses incurred in the administration and collection of the taxes imposed by Section 31031.2, and transfers of funds in accordance with Section 130105, subdivision (c) of the Health and Safety Code, all moneys raised pursuant to the taxes imposed by Section 31031.2 shall be deposited in the California Children and Families First Trust Fund and is continuously appropriated for the exclusive purpose of the California Children and Families First Program established by Division 108 (commencing with Section 130100) of the Health and Safety Code.*

30131.4. *All moneys raised pursuant to taxes imposed by Section 31031.2 shall be appropriated and expended only for the purposes expressed in the California Children and Families First Act, and shall be used only to supplement existing levels of service and not to fund existing levels of service. No moneys in the California Children and Families First Trust Fund shall be used to supplant state or local General Fund money for any purpose.*

30131.5. *The annual determination required of the State Board of Equalization pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 30131.2 shall be made based on the wholesale cost of tobacco products as of March 1, and shall be effective during the state's next fiscal year.*

30131.6. *The taxes imposed by Section 30131.2 shall be imposed on every cigarette and on tobacco products in the possession or under the control of every dealer and distributor on and after 12:01 a.m. on January 1, 1999, pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the State Board of Equalization.*

SECTION 7. Effective date. Notwithstanding the imposition of the taxes authorized by Section 30131.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code as of January 1, 1999, this Act shall take effect and become operative on the date the Secretary of State certifies the results of the election at which the Act was approved.

SECTION 8. Amendment. This Act may be amended only by a vote of two-thirds of the membership of both houses of the Legislature. All amendments to this Act shall be to further the Act and must be consistent with its purposes.

SECTION 9. Liberal construction. The provisions of this Act shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes of promoting, supporting, and improving early childhood development from the prenatal stage to five years of age.

SECTION 10. No conflict with other laws. The provisions of this Act are intended to be in addition to and not in conflict with any other initiative measure that may be adopted by the people at the November 1998 election, and the provisions of this Act shall be interpreted and construed so as to avoid conflicts with any such measure whenever possible.

SECTION 11. Severability. If any provision of this Act, or part thereof, is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions shall not be affected, but shall remain in full force and effect, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

MEMO

December 12, 1997

TO: WJC
FROM: NORM ORNSTEIN

I have intended to write you a memo for months on the sixth year, and pledged both to Michael Waldman and Doug Sosnik that I would do so (after forcing them both to listen to me pontificate about my notions.) But events, including both the Advisory Commission on Digital TV and the college search for Matthew, crowded it out until now, when some of my observations may seem more trite and obvious than they would have a while back. But after a dinner discussion last night with Erskine, I decided that some of my thoughts and ideas were still relevant. .

First, on the sixth year generally. Any student of the presidency knows that, in the absence of a crisis, the sixth year of a two-term presidency is the most difficult and vulnerable time. It is the equivalent of hitting the wall in a marathon. There is a natural depletion of energy and drive, a letdown one has to force oneself through. By the sixth year, either the major initiatives of the president have been accomplished or they have been defeated. There is a political backlash, because everyone knows the president's party suffers losses in the election to come, and the president's partisans in Congress get more nervous and uneasy. The jockeying for the open presidential nomination and election ahead becomes more intense, and that means inevitable tension between congressional leaders and the administration.

As significant as any of these phenomena is the turnover one. Lots of people, key people, leave in the sixth year. Those who have stayed from the beginning get burned out. If they have younger children, they are generally too young to have built up a substantial capital base, and five to six years is about all they can handle at government salaries before they need more money. And others know that their options and leverage in the job market will be greater in the sixth year than at the very end of an administration.

The other side of the coin is that getting "A-Team" equivalents to replace the departees becomes much harder. The excitement level that is there at the beginning of a new presidency is gone. Disruption of family and career to come in are much greater if you are doing so for one or two years at most. The confirmation or vetting process is more arduous, and the acclaim and rewards are less. And these days, the lure of public service at the highest levels includes the strong possibility that you will be rewarded with heavy legal bills, subpoenas and appearances in front of Dan Burton.

These things are obvious, but the lessons to be drawn from them are not. They mean that you should be especially sensitive to them and their implications as you contemplate the changes ahead in the White House staff. The choice and timing of a new Chief of Staff must be considered in the context of others who are planning to leave (and the dynamic of filling those posts) and with acute sensitivity to the disruption caused by turnover just as you are hitting the sixth year wall.

Most importantly, you need to minimize the disruptions. The next six months or so are a critical time, through the State of the Union and the important part of the policy

process remaining in the 105th Congress—you need continuity. Keeping Erskine for another three or six months would be great, but you do not want to postpone the transition to a new Chief until after other major assistant posts have been vacated and refilled, or the new Chief of Staff will generate yet another wave of changes as he discovers which staffers he can work with.

You also need to be acutely aware of the need for institutional memory. Do whatever you can (or must) to keep people around who know well what happened during the first five and six years of the Clinton White House—who know about the people, the policy histories, and the scandal dynamics, who know who made promises to whom, where everything is kept, what has been turned over and what has not, etc. It would be a disaster to lose that institutional memory, or even to have a discontinuity for a few months.

That means a strong case can be made for picking from inside, someone who knows you (and vice versa) and who already has working relationships with the other players in the White House and the Administration—who won't want or need to bring his own team in, who would then have to work out their own relationships with you and everybody else.

Obviously, many of the qualities you want and need in a Chief of Staff will be the same whether it is an inside or outside candidate—strong managerial sense, political antennae, maturity and gravitas, connections throughout the city, high energy and a proactive rather than reactive personality, the ability to communicate your message on television.

Long before the fast track issue, it was clear to me that you also needed someone with ties to your House Democrats. The departure of George and Leon was a real blow in this area; the House Democrats need an inside figure with empathy for them, who gives them a shoulder to cry on, a conduit they trust, a figure who can deal with their inevitable frustration in an environment where they are in the minority and yet have to bear some responsibility for governing. If no one is available to fill that vacuum, the bitching and moaning which is always there increases exponentially, and you pay a price for that—you also miss some of the early warning signals that make it easier to head off problems before they develop.

Put all that together, and the choice seems clear to me (at least.) In an ideal world, I would keep Erskine and take on Vic Fazio as a senior counselor, with a range of portfolios that would include interacting with Congress. In the less-than-ideal world we face, I would move Sandy over to Chief-of-Staff and make Vic a senior counselor.

Sandy has all the qualities you want in a COS, has a longstanding relationship of trust with you, knows everybody in town (and is liked by everybody,) and gives you the continuity you need. He is doing a superb job at NSC, but you have two great replacements for him (Steinberg and Talbott) who would also provide continuity, and having Sandy as COS would actually mean better coordination on all the critical foreign policy decisions you will be involved in during the coming year. Sandy would not cause House Democrats and Senate Republicans to go ballistic, as the choice of Hilley would.

But Sandy will not give you enough of a link to congressional Democrats, nor will he want to spend the time negotiating details with all of them. I have known Vic for more than two decades. No House member is more decent, thoughtful and capable, or more respected across the board. He has been a fierce partisan, but is like and respected even by people like Bill Thomas. He would be a huge plus to your team. But the best balance would be to make him a major figure, senior on the staff, while going inside for COS. I don't know if that would be acceptable to Vic, but I would think you can find the formula to make it work for both of you—and do so according to a timetable that will best ensure that his seat does not switch to the Republicans.

I don't want to go on at length in this memo about the policy agenda for the coming year, but I do want to make a couple of observations. The upcoming State of the Union message is a crucially important one—more than any since your first. It will set the tone for the rest of your presidency, and can demolish the chattering about how you have no agenda, have lost interest in governing, are only interested in small-bore things. This speech needs both to celebrate your major accomplishments—the legacy so far—and to lay out in grand terms your big agenda ahead. Of course, you need to weave in the laundry list of things to do, but it should be more streamlined than usual. The focus needs to be the big picture. I have my own notions about what the big picture should be, which I've conveyed to Waldman and Bowles.

But I do want to make a small suggestion. As you discuss the looming (or present) first balanced budget since 1969, you should acknowledge that there is plenty of credit to go around, to both parties. But you should make a special acknowledgement to the congressional Democrats who passed your plan without any GOP support in 1993. I would recommend that you point to two people in the gallery—Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky, and Mike Synar's father or other close relative. Reflect on the courage of Margolies-Mezvinsky and Synar, who acted in a way they knew would jeopardize their seats, but did so for the good of the country. It is not only the right thing to do, it will also give you major kudos among your congressional Democrats.

As always, I am available for further elucidation or schmoozing. Hope to see you soon, Norm.

→ I want to do this

BS



Norman J. Ornstein
Resident Scholar
1150 17th St NW
Washington DC 20036 4603



ATTENTION: NANCY HEINRICH PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500-2000

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

through
Goose

Nancy-

this is
second
request -
I believe

1/14/98

Send to Burkhardt

Yes ☒

no ☐

coordinate w/NO/c

Yes ☒

no ☐

C

THE SMITH-FREE GROUP

Suite 325

1500 K Street, NW

Washington, DC 20005

TELEPHONE

202/393-4760

FACSIMILE

202/393-3516

January 7, 1998

MEMORANDUM

98 JAN 16 PM 2:38

VIA FAX: 456-6703 ✓

Total # pages, including this cover: 2

To: BETTY W. CURRIE
Office of The President

From: JIM FREE

Re: Welcome Letter to the Chairman of the 23rd Annual
Southeast U.S./Japan Conference

As I stated to you, my friends at Alabama Power have asked that President Clinton consider writing a welcome letter to the Chairman of the Southeast U.S./Japan Conference, Mr. Naohiko Kumagai. This is a group that the President will be familiar with. It's participants include the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Florida and Georgia.

Elmer Harris, President and CEO of Alabama Power, will be helping to host the October 4-6 meetings in Mobile, Alabama. They would very much like to have this letter included in the briefing books to be given to Mr. Kumagai and his immediate staff (seven books in total) when they meet with him in Tokyo on March 10th. As of now the Vice President has it on his schedule to speak at this conference in October.

Thank you for your assistance with this request. I would greatly appreciate it if the President would consider allowing a letter from him to be included. Intending to be helpful rather than presumptuous, I have enclosed a suggested draft letter for your consideration. My office number is 202/393-4760. Please let me know if you have any further questions.

Attachment

<< Date >>

Mr. Naohiko Kumagai
Chairman of the Board and Executive Director
Mitsui & Co., Ltd.
2-1, Ohtemachi
1-chome, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo, Japan

Dear Mr. Kumagai:

It is with great anticipation that we look forward to 23rd annual Southeast U.S./Japan Conference in Mobile, Alabama, October 4-6, 1998. Mobile is a beautiful city that plays an important role in world business and trade. I am certain that this great American city will serve as a gracious and hospitable host for the conference.

Governor Fob James, Mayor Mike Dow and your conference co-chairman Elmer Harris have made a very strong commitment to informative, thought-provoking sessions that will bring even greater opportunities for Japan and the seven participating southeastern states. In addition, I am sure that the conference participants will enjoy the many activities that are being planned around the beauty and charm of America's Gulf Coast. It is, indeed, one of the most beautiful parts of our country.

We look forward to your visit and a highly successful conference.

Sincerely,

(President Clinton)

11/14/48

Send to Burschardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Agency liaison?

Yes ☒

No ☐

BETTY CURRIE

Please refer this matter
to the proper jurisdiction
in the S.S.A.

Many thanks,

FRANKLIN C. MARMO

Retired

THANK YOU
Franklin C. Marmo.



Internal Revenue Service

Director
Internal Revenue
Ogden Service Center

Southwest Region

Department of the Treasury

P.O. Box 9941, Ogden, Utah 84409
MS 6730

Franklin C. Marmo
P.O. Box 714
Livingston, NJ 07039

Date: JUN 01 1993

COPY

Dear Mr. Marmo:

This is in response to your letter of April 30, 1993, regarding employers who are not paying their employees properly.

Please be assured that the Service is continually working on improving the efficient administration of our tax system. Because of disclosure laws, we are unable to give you any information on the entities you identify in your letter. However, we do respect your right to speak out and let your views be known, as this is one of the ways our Government can be improved. Thank you for your interest.

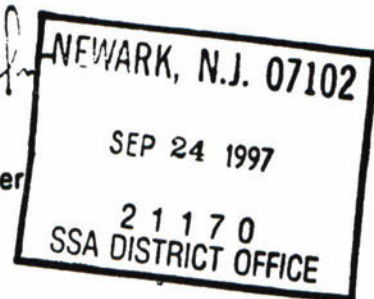
We are sorry, but because we cannot provide you with additional information, we will not respond to future letters concerning these same issues.

Sincerely,

Michael S. Bigelow

Michael S. Bigelow
Director, Service Center

cj
Enclosure:
Copy of this letter



NORTH FLORIDA

TIMES - JOURNAL

Post Office Box 76 East Hanover, N.J. 07936



CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
TO THE PRESIDENT ==D'ITY CURRIE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20000



FRANKLIN C. MARMO
EDITOR

20006-0001 1A



*cc: G...
1/16/98
US budget
how much
OK
WW
1/14*

*copied
Spierling
COS*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1998

Dr. Charles M. Vest
President
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Room 3-208
77 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Dear Chuck:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter and timely advice regarding the importance of robust government-wide investments in science and technology. I recognize that achieving our national goals in health research depends on strong research programs in the fields supported by the agencies you mentioned -- the National Science Foundation, the Departments of Defense and Energy, and the National Institutes of Health. Your views have been strongly reinforced by letters from many other leaders in the science and technology community.

Thanks also for taking time away from your leadership of MIT during the past few years to provide counsel to me through your service on PCAST. You have been a key member of several special panels -- most recently the Energy R&D Panel. The report and recommendations of that panel were crucial in establishing our position in Kyoto and have helped inform my Administration's budget request for fiscal 1999.

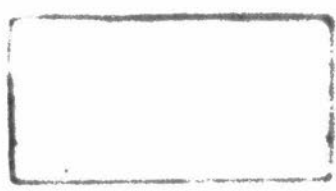
I continue to welcome your input.

Sincerely,

Bill

Todd - ^{12/23} Rauten → Sarah - ¹²⁻¹⁷⁻⁹⁷
Should we prepare to send ^{Set up for B.C. Sig} the ^{the.} the
to the Oral? _{the} 12/30

To Burkett Yes _____
to _____
C.





'97 DEC 17 PM 3:59

CHARLES M. VEST, PRESIDENT

ROOM 3-208
77 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139-4307
617-253-0148

December 17, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It is my hope that your presidency will leave a legacy of vigorous national commitment to science, technology, and advanced education in order to set us on a strong course into the next century. This is essential for our nation to prosper and lead in the knowledge-based economy that will dominate in the coming decades.

In my opinion, the FY 1999 budget is being constructed at a critical moment. There is a growing bipartisan recommitment to American science and technology in the Congress. This commitment needs to be nourished and empowered by each of the leading R&D agencies.

*((In your State of the Union address and budget for FY 1999, I hope that you will propose a strong leadership budget for science and technology government wide. I respectfully recommend that above all else the National Science Foundation, which is the heart of the American research enterprise, receive substantial real growth in its budget. This is the sine qua non. Despite the pressures on the budget, I would urge a six- to seven-percent increase.

The Department of Defense provides more than 40 percent of all federal support to U.S. universities for the critical fields of engineering, computer science, and mathematics. These budgets are crucial investments and deserve parity of growth with NSF and NIH.

As an individual member of PCAST, I further urge that you support both the funding level and the distribution of these funds across the DOE's research portfolio that were recommended in the PCAST study of federal energy R&D, which was delivered to you in October. Low gas prices and a period of general geopolitical stability have lulled us into complacency about energy. A strong, broad commitment to energy R&D is essential to your strategy regarding global change, and it is essential

The Honorable William J. Clinton
December 17, 1997
Page two

for American leadership, environmental responsibility, economic strength, and security in the future.

Mr. President, I respectfully urge your personal leadership in establishing a strong FY99 science and technology budget, with particular attention to the National Science Foundation and to the Department of Energy R&D portfolio and energy research budget.

Thank you for your leadership and for your thoughtful consideration of these matters.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Chuck Vest".

Charles M. Vest

7/6/8
Thank you for
invitation to bring kids
to a reading address
Pittsburgh

copied
Hennrich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 15, 1998

Joanne and Walter Drozdoski & Family
18162 Headwaters Drive
Olney, Maryland 20832

Dear Joanne, Walter, Anne Elise, and William:

Thank you so much for the holiday wishes and
the wonderful note.

I was so sorry to hear, Walter, about your
illness and wanted you to know I'm pulling for
you. Hillary and I will keep you in our
prayers.

I am deeply touched that you chose to name your
son after me. I remember well our meeting at
the Georgetown reunion. Thanks for the
pictures -- you have a beautiful family.

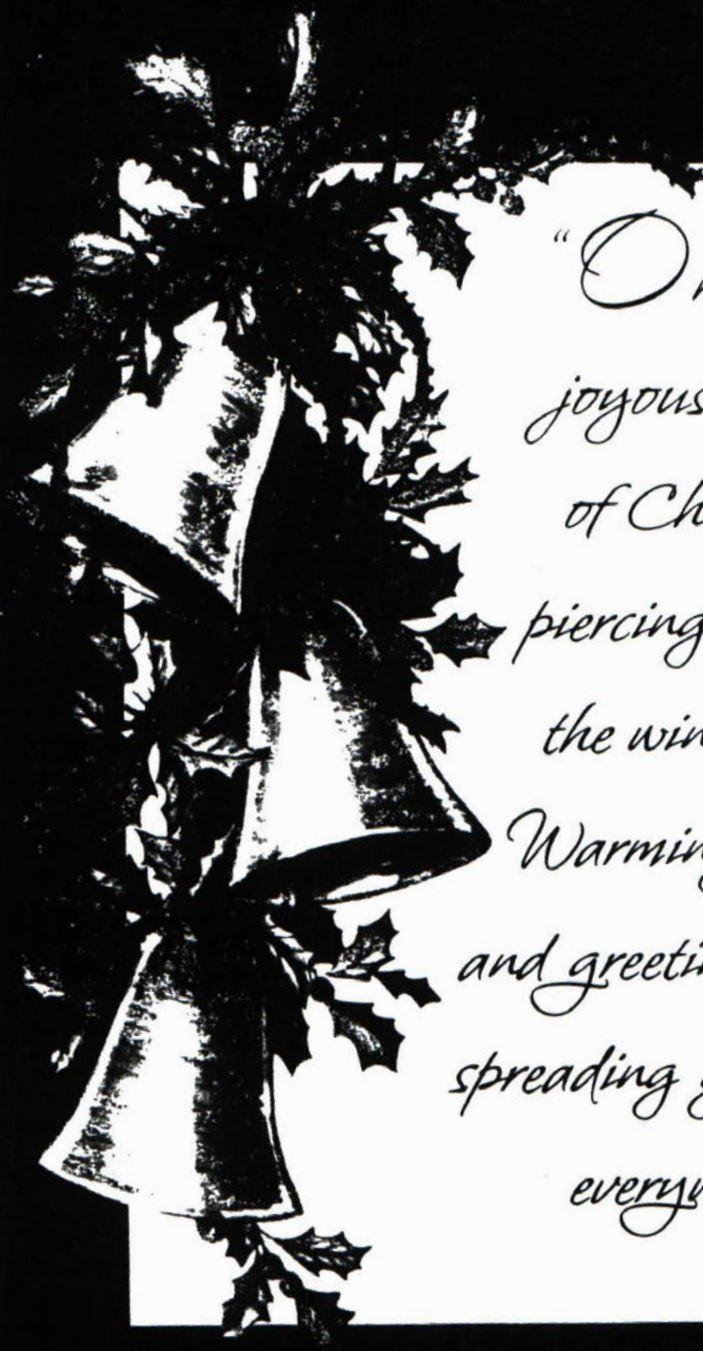
Best wishes for the new year.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

The children are
beautiful

Joanne and Walter Drozdoski &
Family
18162 Headwaters Drive
Olney, Maryland 20832



*"O hear the
joyous bells
of Christmas,
piercing through
the wintry air...
Warming hearts
and greeting people,
spreading gladness
everywhere."*



12/23

President Clinton,

We wish you, Mrs. Clinton, and
Chelsea a joyful Christmas and a
healthy, happy New Year. Enclosed find
a photograph(s) of William Jefferson Dwyer, Jr.,
who will be four years old next month.
Also find a photo of his sister, Anne Elise.
You will recall that my husband,
Walter, and I decided to name
our son William Jefferson after
we had the honor and pleasure
of meeting you at our
George Washington University Reunion,
on June 6, 1993 in D.C.



President Clinton,

December 25, 1997



When the sound of
Christmas bells

Begins to fill the winter air,
When the *spirit* of the season
Spreads its *magic* everywhere,
It's time to send a *greeting*
Meant especially to say
You're wished the *brightest*,
happiest things

That come with *Christmas Day!*
Merry Christmas!

Jane C. Droydoski and
Walter S. Droydoski and children

Anne Elise Droydoski

William Jefferson Droydoski

18162 Headquarters Drive
Olney, MD 20832



President Clinton, - #3790946 12/23/97

Merry Christmas! Hopefully, your
White House staff has had the
~~good sense~~ to show you this
beautiful Christmas card and the
gorgeous pictures of William and
his sister. You will recall from
my earlier letters that

I, Joanne C. Droydoski (OU '78)
and my husband Dr. Walter S.
Droydoski (OU '67) met
you at our Reunion in June,
1993 and chose to name
our son after you. (You will
recall the beautiful story
behind our choice of this
name if you refer to
my 12/17/94 letter,
which you answered
and signed, personally.)

We are
writing now
(over)

to ask you for your prayers,
Mr. President. My husband Walter,
who is only 46, and whom our
son William Jefferson, is the
spitting image of, is suffering
from cancer. He is otherwise in
perfect health, does not smoke.
But, he had a high-grade, serious
malignancy removed from the
chest wall last July. He then
had radiation treatments at
Georgetown University / Lombardi
Cancer Center, not far from where
he met me as a student in
the 1970's. Walter had a
soft cell tissue sarcoma. We
thought he was going to be
just fine, but, there has been a
complication. After a routine cat-
scan, 5 months post-op, three
tiny spots appeared on my
husband Walter's lung. It may
be nothing; but it may be
very serious. We will not know

until mid-January at the earliest. It is not primary lung cancer or lymphoma or anything like that, but it could be a recurrence of the sarcoma. Again, it may be nothing, just some benign spot on the lung tissue. The doctors at Georgetown are first-rate, but they can not tell anything until we have another scan.

Please pray for William's
dad, my husband, Walter
Dryden. He is a wonderful man, a gifted doctor of chemistry (which he received from Y.U. at the age of 26), and a loving, fun father.

One thing
→

I do not want my little William Jefferson to have in common with you, Mr. President, is to not know his Dad. I would hate to have William lose his dad at a very young age. Of course, I do not want to lose my husband either, or my daughter and son their father. Please pray for Walter and for all of us.

God Bless you and your family. You have met myself, Walter and Anne Elise, when she was just three. I hope you will one day have the great pleasure of meeting William Jefferson Droydolci.

Very truly yours,

(GU CAS '78) Joanne Crisafulli Droydolci

12/23/97

To Whomever Opens This Envelope,
Please have the good
sense to give this Christmas
card, photographs and
enclosed letter to
the President. He will
love the card and
photographs and will
be very moved by the
letter.

Merry Christmas!

Joanne C. Droydla,
Esq.

18162 Headquarters Dr.
Olney, MD 20832

EXTRA
POSTAGE
REQUIRED

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.
20500

Jeanne C. Droyloski
18162 Headwaters Drive
Olney, MD 20832





(born)
1897
11/97
age 3 1/2

William Jefferson Droydoski
11/97 age 3 1/2

Anne Elise Rose Droydoski
11/97 age 7 1/2

029 NNNN 3A 23NOV97 4

January 15, 1998

Sam X

MEMORANDUM

TO: The President

FROM: Nancy Hernreich
Kari Oudenhoven

SUBJECT: Ed McNamera, Setting Wayne County Airport

Ed McNamera called to express his concerns about the negotiations with Japan. He completely supports the demanding of open skies, but the issue of deregulation is what most affects him. In Michigan, the deregulation of ticket prices are very important since there are one or two airports in particular that would greatly suffer if prices increased or number of flights decreased. He asks that you take this into consideration during negotiations.

*copied
Tara 1/16
COS*

BOBBIE GREENE

1/13/98

Debbie -

Attached is
the annotated
list of key
people to thank
for their contribution
to the success
of the Nat'l
Campaign to
Prevent Teen
Pregnancy, which
you'll recall
was launched
in response to

the president's call
for a reinvigorated
effort to reduce
teen pregnancies.)

I think it's
self-explanatory but
please let me
know if you
need more
information.

Thanks a million.

All best,
Bobbie

Pls. give me
copies for our
files.

Phil

Bobbie Greene
give this to
Mike Edgell -
seems like
something
Don B. should
handle at Bure
lead output not

1-10-98

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Don -
sounds reasonable, but old.
Can we check to see if letters
have been done already. Mark
plm

THE
NATIONAL
CAMPAIGN
TO
PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY

2100 M STREET NW SUITE 300
WASHINGTON DC 20037

SARAH S. BROWN, DIRECTOR
PHONE: 202.857.8692
FAX: 202.331.7735
EMAIL: SSBROWN@TEENPREGNANCY.ORG
WEB: WWW.TEENPREGNANCY.ORG

1/9/98

Memorandum:

To: Bobbie Greene

98 JAN 16 AM 1:46

From: Sarah Brown *SB*

Re: Follow-up

Thank you so much for taking the time to meet with me today in the midst of a very busy day. I appreciated your receptivity to my various requests and will look forward to talking further with you and Melanne in the weeks ahead. The support of your office has been critical to our success and we value it very highly.

You kindly agreed to help organize some "thank you notes" to a few key Campaign leaders. As you know, the Campaign came into being in direct response to the President's challenge (in the 1995 State of the Union address) that the private sector take up the problem of teen pregnancy more intensely. A note of appreciation and recognition from him or from the First Lady to a few of the key people who have made the Campaign a reality would be deeply appreciated.

Congress to prevent Teen Pregnancy

The message could simply be that he/she has followed the Campaign closely and been impressed by its vigor and accomplishments, that he/she knows of their personal leadership in the Campaign and is grateful for the effort.

Several of our board members are most deserving of such attention and include the following:

The Honorable Thomas H. Kean (Campaign Chair)
President
Drew University
36 Madison Avenue
Madison, NJ 07940

Dr. Isabel V. Sawhill (Campaign President)
Senior Fellow and Johnson Chair
The Brookings Institution
Room 628
1775 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Dr. William Galston
School of Public Affairs
University Of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742

Ms. Barbara Huberman
Advocates For Youth
1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20005

Ms. Jody Greenstone Miller
Executive Vice President for Operations
Americast
10880 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 444
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Dr. Kristin Moore
President
Child Trends
4301 Connecticut Avenue
Suite 100
Washington, D.C. 20008

Ms. Sheila Johnson
Executive Vice President, Corporate Affairs
Black Entertainment Television, Inc.
One BET Plaza
1900 W Place, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20018-1211

Dr. Douglas Kirby
Director of Research
ETR Associates
P.O. Box 1830
Santa Cruz, CA 95061-1830

I have attached to this memo a copy of a letter Gov. Kean sent to the President recently that might be referenced in a note to him, as appropriate.

My thanks again for your support and interest. I look forward to being in touch soon.

Attachment

THE
NATIONAL
CAMPAIGN
PREVENT TEEN PREGNANCY

2100 M STREET NW SUITE 300
WASHINGTON DC 20037

PHONE: 202.857.8655

FAX: 202.331.7735

EMAIL: CAMPAIGN@TEENPREGNANCY.ORG

WEB: WWW.TEENPREGNANCY.ORG

December 4, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to report to you on the activities and progress of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. As you will recall, this group was created in early 1996 after your 1995 State of the Union address and a follow-up meeting at the White House during which you challenged the private sector to get involved. We remain extremely grateful for your leadership, and for the First Lady's great interest in, and assistance to, the Campaign.

I want to highlight for you, the First Lady, and your staffs some of the accomplishments of the Campaign over the past two years:

- We have a distinguished board, including some members who are there as a result of your or your staff's efforts: David Hamburg, Warren Rudman, Nancy Kassebaum-Baker, Whoopi Goldberg, Andrew Young, Hugh Price, Judy McGrath, Everett Koop, Bill Galston, Jody Greenstone Miller and others. In addition, we have established four task forces and recruited about 60 additional national and community-based leaders to work closely with us on our ambitious agenda.
- Isabel Sawhill serves as our President and Sarah Brown as our Director. Together they have raised a budget of \$2 million per year, assembled a staff of 16, and developed a strategy for accomplishing the Campaign's mission which is to reduce the teen pregnancy rate by one third by the year 2005.
- We have insisted from the beginning that the Campaign's work be of the highest quality and based on the best research. We have published a definitive guide to what is known about effective programs to reduce teen pregnancy and issued many other publications that are now in wide use, especially by local communities.

- We are working closely with the media, including BET, MTV, NBC, ABC, and Warner Brothers, to produce public service announcements on teen pregnancy and to incorporate new, more positive messages and story lines into prime time television, soap operas, and films.
- We have made personal visits to 28 states where we have provided technical assistance, revitalized community or state-wide coalitions, made substantive presentations at conferences, and deepened our own understanding of the issue. With funding from DHHS, we are now producing a "tool kit" or guidebook with practical suggestions for local communities struggling to prevent teen pregnancy.
- We are also seeking ways to deal with the conflict that so often impedes efforts in this area by respectfully involving and listening to different points of view within the Campaign's task force on Religion and Public Values (chaired by Bill Galston) and by sponsoring carefully structured community discussions to deal with controversy at the local level.
- We have established two bipartisan advisory panels, one in the Senate co-chaired by Joe Lieberman and Olympia Snowe and one in the House co-chaired by Nita Lowey and Mike Castle. We have done a number of special projects with both groups and when requested, have worked with their staffs on legislative ideas.
- We have hosted a number of seminars or conferences on such topics as the role of men and boys in teen pregnancy, how to run a media campaign at the state level, the cultural messages that may affect the self image and sexual behavior of teenage girls, and the role of youth-serving organizations and youth development programs in preventing teen pregnancy.
- Last May, we held an awards dinner and reception at the White House with Mrs. Clinton during which national and community leaders who have made particularly outstanding contributions in this arena were honored. We brought together for the first time such groups as Planned Parenthood and the Best Friends Foundation. The event at the White House was especially motivating for the honorees, board and task force members, and everyone else who has worked so hard to make this Campaign a success. We hope we can hold a similar event in late April of this year when we will again be honoring a variety of leaders in this field. (Our awards dinner will be held on April 29.)

Thank you again for your leadership. We hope you will continue to speak out about this issue and to support the work of the Campaign. We would be happy to brief you or your staff at any time and would welcome your continued assistance in accomplishing our mission.

Sincerely,



Thomas H. Kean
Chairman

1-16-98

We will send copy of
ltr & original book to
Beed after you have
seen -

We will send original
ltr to Burkhardt w/ copy
of cover & TOC.

Ok - but not sure a written
reply is necessary for what
Pons meant Phil



NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LITERACY

January 14, 1998

✓
President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

DAN BURKHARDT:

please coordiante the
reply.

Dear Mr. President:

I am very pleased to be able to place this copy of our soon-to-be-published report, *"The State of Literacy in America"* in your hands. This is the only copy that exists, and it was created especially so that I might give it to you ahead of schedule.

This report is a part of the national literacy public awareness campaign that I have been directing for the past two years. The focus of the current campaign message is the importance of literacy to good policy, and we have prepared materials for use by literacy advocates in making the case for strengthened literacy support among policymakers.

I believe you will be interested and concerned as you read the very brief introduction (which is written in lay terms) and peruse the national map and chart of state literacy rates for adults at the lowest level of literacy skills. I also believe that, while I have noted below several action steps for your consideration as you move toward the State of the Union, you will draw some conclusions of your own as to how the low literacy levels of Americans age 16 and older impact other policy areas important to your Administration. This is my hope.

It is clear that you believe literacy skills are essential for all Americans. I saw your commitment first-hand when I was Executive Director of the Arkansas Governor's Commission on Adult Literacy. Now, with Welfare-to-Work, your Commission's dialogue on race, America Reads, Hope Scholarships, and the technology education and training program you announced only days ago, to name only a few, I think you will agree that the success of each of your initiatives rests in no small measure on the literacy skills of those you seek to help.

Possible policy outcomes as a result of the report

1. **Increase funding for Adult Education and Literacy programs.** Increase the amount of federal funds to state adult education and literacy programs to at least \$500 million--up from the current \$345 million. Your own budget recommendation this year was \$382 million. (Division of Adult Education and Literacy, Office of Vocational and Adult Education, US Department of Education.) Both public adult education and volunteer-based literacy programs are eligible for

these funds and need a major infusion of support to meet demands for service. This modest increase would be historic and significant. It would show a real commitment to lifelong learning.

Further, a directive from you to federal agencies for increased collaboration and planning with literacy policy specialists would be a bold signal as to the importance you place on this fundamental need for all agencies to pay attention to how literacy affects the lives of their constituents. Already we work with health insurance-medical professionals and welfare-to-work (HHS), job training (Labor), corrections and parole literacy programs (Justice), public housing (HUD), America Reads (Education), National Skills Standards, and Small Business Administration and a host of other agencies we have made inroads with. But nothing requires them to think and plan with literacy in mind. It would be interesting to consider the possibility of asking agencies to come up with a "literacy impact statement" similar to an environmental impact statement.

2. Hope Scholarships. Consider allowing use of the scholarship by adult learners without high school credentials who wish to matriculate at community colleges. Adults could take basic skills courses for credit and continue into higher education track course work and increased employability. Many adult students with literacy needs would be better served by community colleges because of employment schedules and availability of public transportation. Further, the increased self-esteem that results from attending classes on a college campus is a major boost to adult learners and would serve as an orientation to campus and academic life. Some states currently fund public adult education through the community college system.

3. Welfare-to-Work. You already have stated that you want your program to build long-term self-sufficiency. If workers do not have basic education/literacy skills, this goal is not likely to prove possible. Welfare-to-Work clients want to get decent jobs and to know that any and all education or training programs or job experience will help them reach this goal. They must build resumes that employers will reward.

Additionally, the large percentage of women on welfare who are also mothers with children on welfare need special encouragement. Most are already working but are stuck in dead-end jobs without hope of climbing the internal job ladder. Only increased education will qualify them for better jobs.

Since education services have been largely written out of the welfare reform legislation, including the new \$3 billion welfare-to-work program, the 50 percent of welfare recipients without a high school degree could benefit from on-the-job educational training. (Welfare recipients read, on average, at the sixth grade level.)

3. Race and Literacy. The attached summary pages from the National Adult Literacy Survey of 1993 show the discrepancies in literacy skills among ethnic populations. Any policies designed to provide a level playing field for all must begin with a universal solid grounding in literacy. Your race commission would do well to consider literacy as a critical area for reform

and equal access, no matter what the age of an individual. Further, there need to be special inducements for high-school dropouts to get back on an educational track as soon as possible.

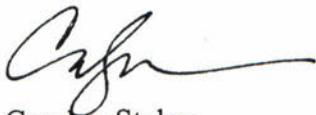
4. **Learning Disabilities (LD).** Since one significant cause of literacy problems is considered to be LD, you might want to suggest the possibility of early LD screening for all children. The latest research on reading disabilities has shown that early intervention with appropriate instruction is the best hope for many children who are now falling further and further behind -- and who almost certainly make up a significant proportion of youth and adults with low literacy.

Additional ideas for a policy announcement include:

- Appointing a "blue ribbon" panel, possibly chaired by Paul Simon, to report back to you by International Literacy Day, September 8, 1998 with a set of recommendations for what the nation must do to give Americans with low levels of literacy and education a chance to find opportunity in the economy and society of today and the future. Our Board is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. With Paul Simon's confirmation in July, the Board consists of all Clinton nominees, so it could serve as a ready-made panel, or another group could be named.
- Announce a legislative initiative for the next fiscal year. It could be a special section and appropriation to the Adult Education Act that would provide funding for specific populations and areas of need, such as English as a Second Language (ESL) and welfare-to-work. In the case of ESL, the information we have collected about waiting lists exposes a national shame - several months to several *years* in major urban areas -- and could justify, and generate support for, an effort like this. The recent National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) report on dropouts also demonstrates the need of immigrants for alternative education services. You could announce that there will be a follow-up to the 1992 National Adult Literacy Survey report that would provide a picture of literacy in the nation by 2002. Preliminary planning for such a survey has been initiated by NCES, but a Presidential announcement could make sure it actually happen.

Thank you, Mr. President, for your commitment to literacy for all. This report, grave as it is, demands that literacy be made a national priority. You always told me to keep you posted and never to let you miss an opportunity for service. Here it is.

Yours sincerely, and with gratitude in advance for what you will do,



Carolyn Staley
Deputy Director

Average Years of Schooling, by Age

Age	Average Years of Schooling*
16 to 18 years**	10.8
19 to 24 years**	12.5
25 to 39 years	12.9
40 to 54 years	13.1
55 to 64 years	11.8
65 years and older	10.7

*in this country.

**Many adults in these age groups are still in school.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Adult Literacy Survey, 1992.

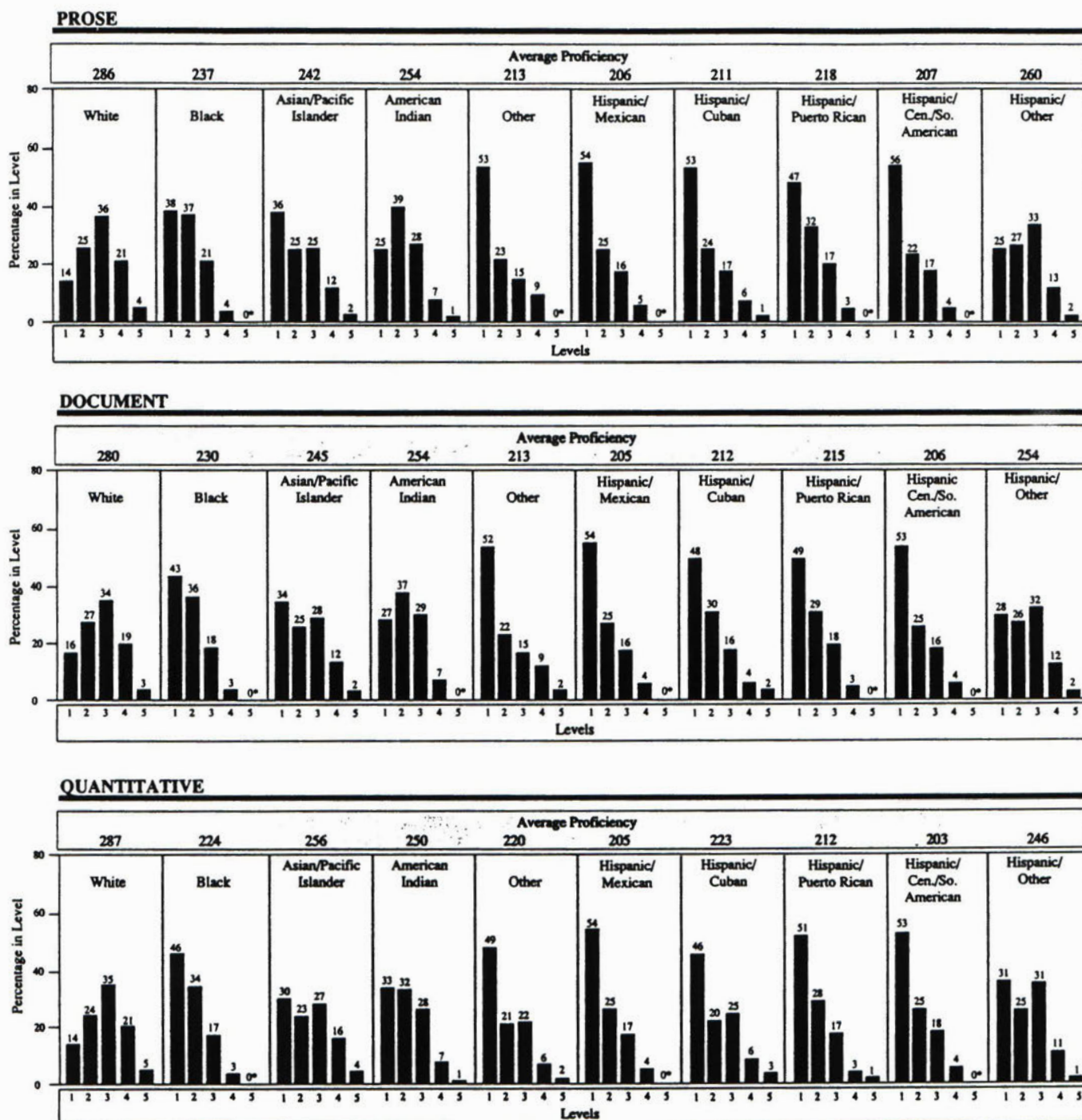
Results by Race/Ethnicity

Because such a large number of adults participated in this survey, it is possible to report performance results for many more racial/ethnic groups than has been possible in the past.

The average prose literacy of White adults is 26 to 80 points higher than that of any of the other nine racial/ethnic groups reported here (FIGURE 1.6). Similar patterns are evident on the document and quantitative scales. On the document scale, the average scores of White adults are between 26 and 75 points higher than those of other groups, while on quantitative scale they are from 31 to 84 points higher.

With the exception of Hispanic/Other adults, the average proficiencies of the Hispanic subpopulations are not significantly different from one another. On average, Mexican and Central/South American adults were outperformed by Black adults. In contrast, Hispanic/Other adults outperformed Black adults on the prose and document scales by more than 20 points. (On the quantitative scale, the difference is not significant.) Their performance was, on average, similar to that of Asian/Pacific Islander adults and American Indian/Alaskan Native adults.

Literacy Levels and Average Literacy Proficiencies, by Race/Ethnicity



*Percentages below .5 are rounded to 0.

Level 1 (0 to 225) Level 2 (226 to 275) Level 3 (276 to 325) Level 4 (326 to 375) Level 5 (376 to 500)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Adult Literacy Survey, 1992.

When one compares the average proficiency results for White and Black adults and for White and Asian/Pacific Islander adults, one sees very different patterns across the three literacy scales. While the proficiency gap between White and Black adults *increases* across the prose, document, and quantitative scales (from 49 to 63 points), the gap between White and Asian/Pacific Islander adults *decreases* (from 44 to 31 points). On the prose scale, the average proficiencies of White and Black adults differ by 49 points, compared with a difference of 44 points between White and Asian/Pacific Islander adults. On the document scale, the proficiency gap between White and Black adults is 50 points, whereas between White and Asian/Pacific Islander adults it is 35 points. On the quantitative scale, the average proficiency of White adults is 63 points higher than that of Black adults, but only 31 points higher than that of Asian/Pacific Islander adults.

The differences in average performance between Black and Asian/Pacific Islander respondents are even more striking. The two groups performed similarly on the prose and document scales, but Asian/Pacific Islander adults outperformed Black adults by 32 points on the quantitative scale. Such differences in the patterns of performance reflect the different backgrounds and experiences of these adults. If performance were reported on a single literacy scale, such important variations across the scales would be masked.

The racial/ethnic differences in performance reflect the influence of many variables. Data on some of these variables were collected as part of the National Adult Literacy Survey, including information on educational attainment, age, and country of birth.

Educational Attainment and Racial/Ethnic Differences

Given the strength of the relationship between adults' level of education and their literacy performance, it was hypothesized that proficiency differences among the various racial/ethnic groups might be related to varying educational attainments. The average years of schooling in this country reported by respondents in different racial/ethnic groups are presented in Table 1.5. Because the numbers of adults in each of the Hispanic subpopulations are relatively small, analyses of the nine levels of educational attainment within each group result in unreliable estimates. Therefore, the five Hispanic subpopulations are combined for these analyses.

Hispanic adults reported having had the fewest years of schooling of all the groups — just over 10 years, on average. The average years of education attained by Black adults and respondents of American Indian/Alaskan Native origin are similar: 11.6 and 11.7 years, respectively. Thus, these groups had

Average Years of Schooling, by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Average Years of Schooling*
White	12.8
Black	11.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	13.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	11.7
Hispanic groups	10.2

*in this country.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Adult Literacy Survey, 1992.

completed more years of school than Hispanic adults, on average, but at least a year less than either White or Asian/Pacific Islander adults.

While these differences in years of education may help explain some of the gaps in performance among the various racial/ethnic groups, they do not explain all of the disparities that are found. Another way to examine the relationship between years of schooling and racial/ethnic differences is to compare proficiencies across levels of educational attainment (FIGURE 1.7).

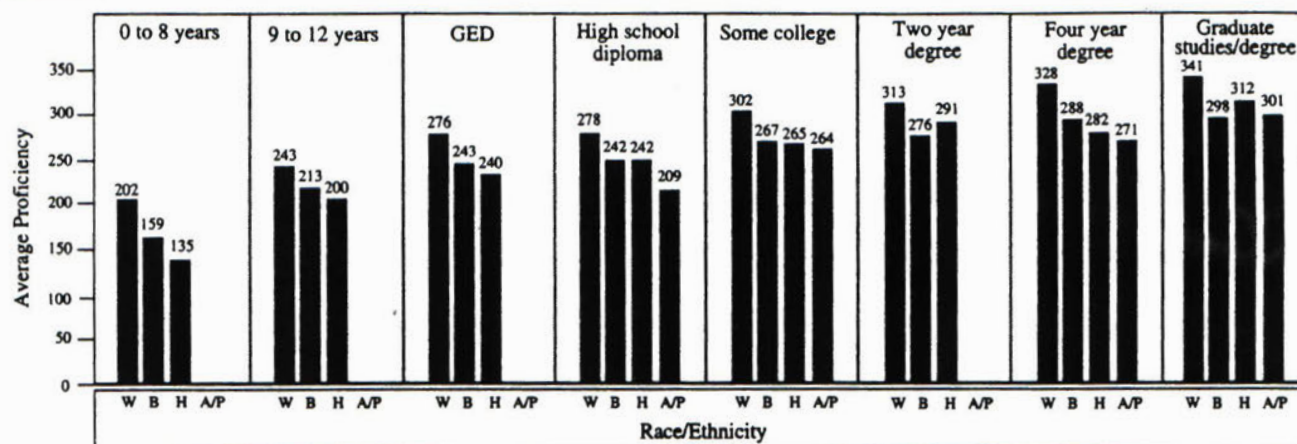
For the most part, differences in average proficiencies among minority subgroups are reduced when comparisons are made only among individuals with the same levels of education. Even when one controls for level of education, however, large differences in average performance continue to be observed (TABLE 1.6).

The average differences in prose, document, and quantitative proficiencies between White and Black adults are 49, 50, and 63 points, respectively. When level of education is taken into account, the average proficiency differences across the nine levels of education decrease to 36, 37, and 48 points, respectively. The remaining disparities in performance between White and Black adults may be the result of numerous factors. One plausible explanation is the variation in the quality of education available to these two populations. Differences in socioeconomic status are also likely to be a factor.

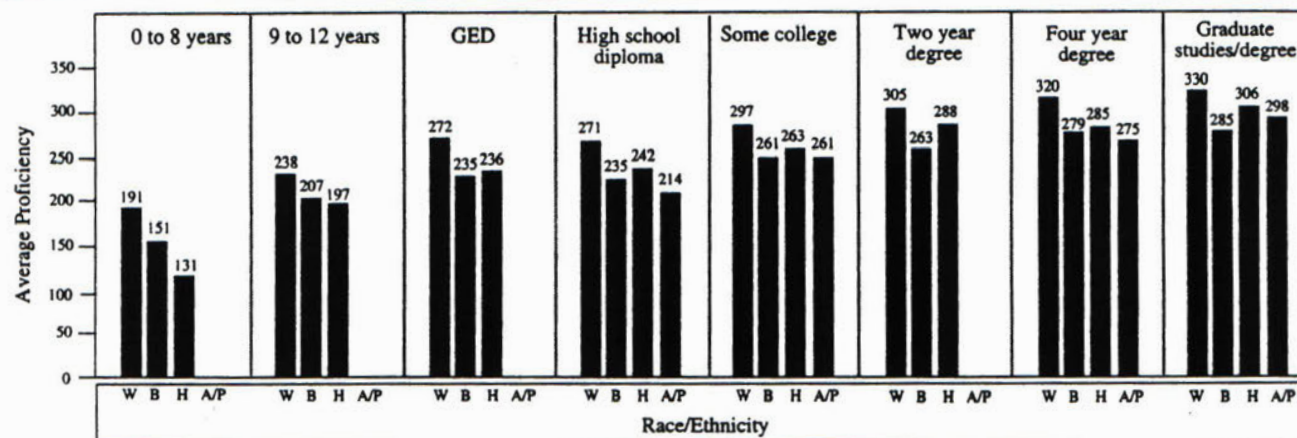
When comparing the differences between White and Hispanic adults, the effects of controlling for education are even greater than for White and Black adults. This reflects the larger difference between these two groups in years of

Average Literacy Proficiencies, by Highest Level of Education Completed and Race/Ethnicity

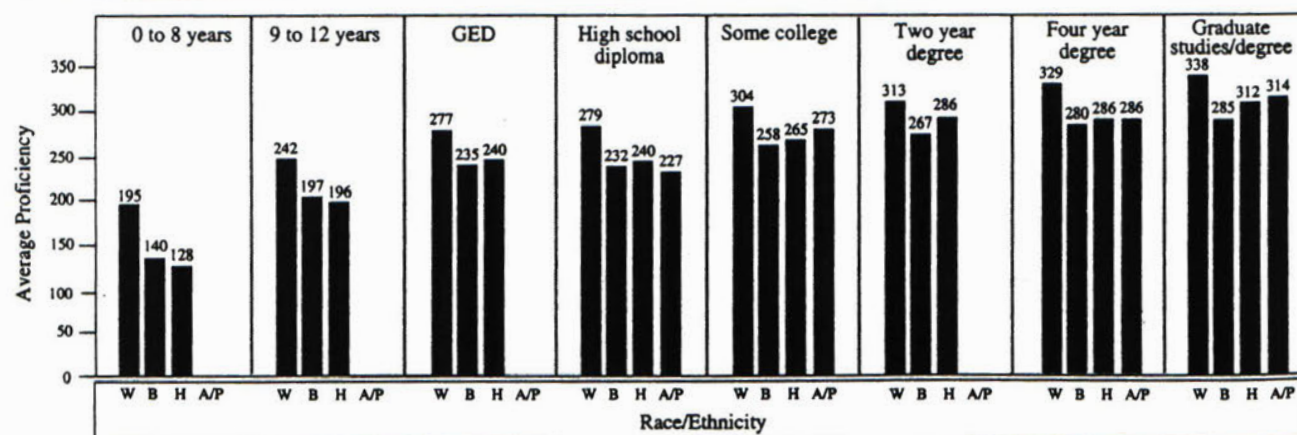
PROSE



DOCUMENT



QUANTITATIVE



Note: The numbers of Asian/Pacific Islander adults who had completed 0 to 8 years or 9 to 12 years of education, a GED, or a two year degree are too small to provide reliable proficiency estimates.

W: White B: Black H: Hispanic groups A/P: Asian/Pacific Islander

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Adult Literacy Survey, 1992.

Differences in Average Literacy Proficiencies Between Various Racial/Ethnic Groups, Overall and by Level of Education

Differences Between:	Overall Difference	Average Difference by Level of Education*
White and Black Adults		
Prose	49	36
Document	50	37
Quantitative	63	48
White and Hispanic Adults		
Prose	71	40
Document	67	35
Quantitative	75	41
White and Asian/Pacific Islander Adults		
Prose	44	54
Document	35	45
Quantitative	31	40

*The "average difference" column reflects the weighted average of the proficiency differences between each pair of groups across the levels of education. For the White-Black and White-Hispanic comparisons, the average is based on all nine levels of education. For the White-Asian/Pacific Islander comparisons, the average is based on the four levels of education for which there are reliable estimates.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Adult Literacy Survey, 1992.

schooling, as reported in Table 1.5. The average difference across the three scales is reduced by almost 50 percent when level of education is taken into consideration. Overall, the average differences in prose, document, and quantitative proficiencies between White and Hispanic adults are 71, 67, and 75 points, respectively. When one takes levels of education into account, however, these differences decline to 40, 35, and 41 points across the three literacy scales.

In contrast, given the similarity in the number of years of schooling completed by White and Asian/Pacific Islander adults, the differences in average performance do not change significantly when level of education is taken into account. That is, whereas the average differences in prose, document, and quantitative performance between White adults and respondents of Asian/Pacific Islander origin are 44, 35, and 31 points, respectively, the average differences are 54, 45, and 40 points on the three scales when one compares performance while controlling for level of education.

Age and Racial/Ethnic Differences

While there continue to be disparities in educational attainment among individuals with different racial/ethnic characteristics, levels of education have risen for all individuals throughout the last century. Therefore, it seems important to explore racial/ethnic group differences in various age cohorts. One might expect that the differences in average years of education among the racial/ethnic groups would be smaller for younger adults, and that the differences in average proficiencies would therefore be higher for older adults.

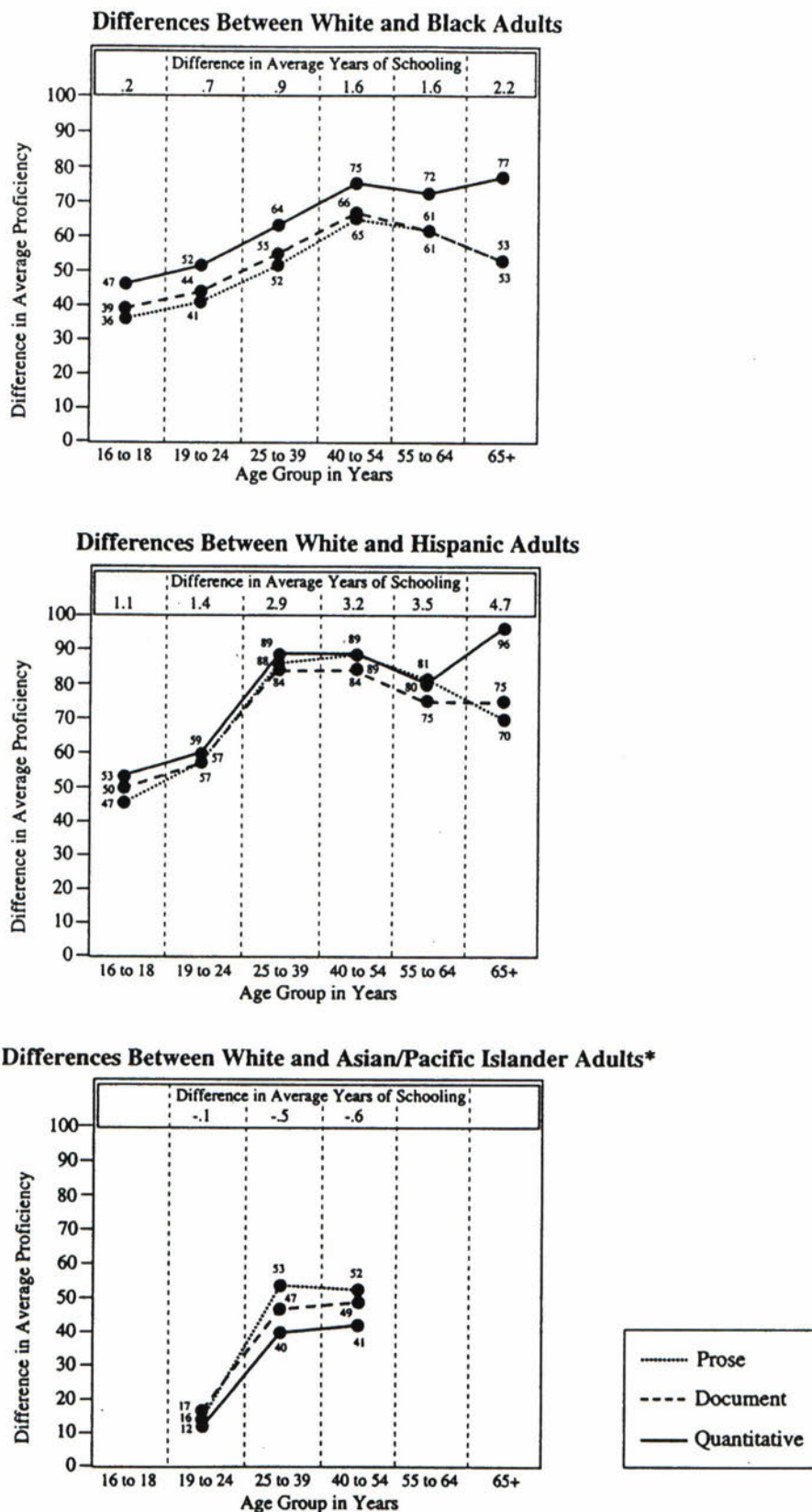
Figure 1.8 shows the differences in average literacy proficiencies and in average years of schooling between White adults and those in the other minority groups by age. The differences in average years of schooling between White and Black adults and between White and Hispanic adults increase across the age groups, and so it is not surprising to see that these are mirrored by rising disparities in literacy performance. For example, across the scales, the average proficiency difference between Black and White adults in the 16 to 18 age group is 36 to 47 points. The accompanying difference in years of schooling is .2 years. In contrast, in the 40 to 54 age group, the average performance gap between White and Black adults is much larger, ranging from 65 to 75 points. The corresponding difference in average years of education is 1.6 years.

Across the age groups, there are even larger differences in average literacy proficiencies and years of schooling between White adults and respondents of Hispanic origin. Among 16- to 18-year-olds, the difference in average years of schooling between these two groups is 1.1 years, and the proficiency differences range from 47 to 53 points across the scales. Among 40- to 54-year-olds, on the other hand, the difference in average years of schooling is 3.2 years, and the proficiency gap is between 84 and 89 points on each scale.

For White adults and those of Asian/Pacific Islander origin, a different pattern is evident. The numbers of Asian/Pacific Islander adults in the 16 to 18, 55 to 64, and 65 and older age groups are too small to provide reliable proficiency estimates. In the age categories for which data are available, however, White adults outperformed Asian/Pacific Islander adults, but there are no significant differences between the two groups in average years of schooling. It is noteworthy that the performance gap between White and Asian/Pacific Islander adults is relatively small in the 19 to 24 age group.

In making the comparisons between White adults and those of either Hispanic or Asian/Pacific Islander origin, it is important to remember that first language spoken and country of birth may contribute substantially to the proficiency differences that are observed.

Differences Between Adults in Various Racial/Ethnic Groups in Average Literacy Proficiencies and Average Years of Schooling, by Age



*The number of adults of Asian/Pacific Islander origin who were in the 16 to 18, 55 to 64, and 65 and older age groups were too small to provide reliable proficiency estimates.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Adult Literacy Survey, 1992.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

ADULT LITERACY in America

A First Look at the Results of the
National Adult Literacy Survey

Prepared by Educational Testing Service
under Contract with the
National Center for Education Statistics
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
U.S. Department of Education

Kid McGinty-Full-Sun
to try to
David
R

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-14-98

Coejl Winter'98

Coalition on the Environment & Jewish Life

Mr. President:
You're doing God's
work on this one.
Thanks.

"Wamby" (go to speak),
David Epstein

For our children and our children's children,
for our neighbors and their children,
for the trees and forests gracing our planet,
and for all of the earth's creatures,
Let us choose life, that we and our descendants
may live.

Let us walk more and drive less.
Let us recycle more and waste less.
Let us conserve more and destroy less.
Let us dedicate more energy to cultivating
our own communities,
more time advocating for ecological
sustainability and justice,
and more attention to nourishing our own souls.
May we find the courage to slow down our lives
so that we may cherish the simple pleasures of life: sharing
Shabbat with our family, taking a walk in the woods, planting a
garden, reaching out to those in need, meditating upon the
goodness of life.
May each and every moment become an opportunity for holiness
as we seek to cleave to the Holy One and bring our lives
into harmony with the great Tree of Life.

Today we choose life, that we and our descendants may live.

Global Warming:
An Opportunity to Choose Life

copied
McGinty
Stern
COS

Burkhardt
to reply

לחיים ברוכים
למען תחיה אתה וזרעך
Therefore choose life, that you and your descendants may live - Deuteronomy 30:19



Coalition on the Environment & Jewish Life

Protecting Creation, from Generation to Generation

Where we are despoiling our air, land, and water, it is our sacred duty as Jews to acknowledge our God-given responsibility and take action to alleviate environmental degradation and the pain and suffering that it causes.

—from COEJL's founding statement, 1992

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New York, NY 10016-7322
tel: 212/684-6950, ext. 210
fax: 212/686-1353
coejl@aol.com
www.jtsa.edu/org/coejl

Mark X. Jacobs, director
Anat Youdkes, office manager
Heather Kaplan, legislative assistant
(COEJLindc@aol.com)

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American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
B'nai B'rith International
Coalition for the Advancement of Jewish Education Hadassah
Hillel
Jewish Community Centers Association
Jewish Council for Public Affairs (formerly NJCRAC)
Jewish Labor Committee
Jewish National Fund
Jewish Reconstructionist Federation
Jewish Theological Seminary of America (JTS)
Jewish War Veterans
Na'amat USA
National Council of Jewish Women
New Israel Fund
Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism (RAC)
Shomrei Adamah
The Shalom Center/ALEPH: The Alliance for Jewish Renewal
Union of American Hebrew Congregations (UAHC)
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America (UOJCA)
United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism (USCJ)
U.S.-Israel Environment Council of the American-Israel Friendship League
Women of Reform Judaism
Women's American ORT
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Cover: Poem "The Tree of Life" by Mark X. Jacobs.

Design: Bachner + Co

100% ♻️



From the Director

Our history as a Jewish people, and as an American nation, is a testament to our ability to join together to meet challenges that we face.

Again, it is time to rise to a challenge: the earth is warming, potentially endangering generations to come.

The causes of this danger are complicated and pervasive. Those benefiting from the status quo are powerful. And political leadership is weak.

Yet, even though there is much cause for despair and cynicism, I am hopeful.

I feel privileged to be part of a generation challenged to join with people around the world to collectively pursue what is most important: to choose life.

And I am grateful that there are so many others willing to face the changes we must make with courage, creativity, steadfast commitment, and soulfulness.

For the sake of our children and our children's children, for the sake of the other creatures with which we share this planet, and for the sake of our own moral integrity, let us all join together—Jews and Christians, rich and poor, business leaders and environmental activists, elected officials and ordinary citizens—to create a just and sustainable society and economy.

We at COEJL encourage you to use the resources in this newsletter to educate and activate yourself and your community through text study, Jewish observances, local projects, and legislative advocacy.

May every day, every Shabbat, and the coming celebration of Tu B'Shvat be an opportunity to hear the call to our generation to join together in choosing life.

Mark X. Jacobs, director

What is COEJL?

COEJL serves as a national coordinating office for the Jewish environmental movement. In collaboration with the full spectrum of American Jewish religious and communal institutions, COEJL supports and promotes environmental education, scholarship, advocacy, and action in the American Jewish community. Founded in 1993, COEJL is the Jewish member of the National Religious Partnership for the Environment.

Education and Action Resources

See order form on the back cover.

Publications—a wide variety of study and action guides are available.

Operation Noah: Defending God's Endangered Creatures and Habitats—a national campaign launched in 1996 to engage institutions and individuals in education and action to protect biodiversity. Extensive materials available.

www.jtsa.edu/org/coejl—COEJL's extensive web site.

kol-chai@jtsa.edu—a lively discussion forum open to all—and the fastest way to receive the latest news from COEJL. To **subscribe**: send a message to listserv@jtsa.edu with subject: x and message: sub kol-chai FirstName LastName.

COEJL Legislative Advocacy Network—members receive periodic action alerts on critical environmental issues. Alerts contain all background information (including a Jewish perspective) needed to take action.

For e-mail delivery: send your name, postal address, and phone number to COEJLindc@aol.com. Note subject as "COEJLAction subscription."

Leadership Training—COEJL organizes an annual Leadership Institute and cosponsors the annual EcoZionism student conference with JNF on Campus and Hillel.

Support for Local and Regional Initiatives—through technical assistance, the facilitation of contacts and meetings, and small grants, COEJL assists grassroots initiatives. See page 7.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: January 16, 1998

NOTE FOR: Mark Penn
Penn, Schoen, Berland & Associates

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you
for your:

Information ☒X

Action ☐

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

cc:

IF PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-16-98

January 15, 1998

MEMORANDUM

TO: The President

FROM: Nancy Hernreich
Kari Oudenhoven

SUBJECT: Good Society by Hiram Eastland

Regala
Penn
Waldman

Last year Hiram Eastland sent you some ideas regarding the concept of a "Good Society" that you may want to use in the State of the Union. These ideas were received the day of the address last year. You had written a note thanking him for his ideas. He is submitting the concept again for your consideration.

He proposes the idea of a "Good Society" to be a paradigm that your Presidency is associated with, just as Theodore Roosevelt's New Nationalism, Wilson's New Freedom, Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, Truman's Fair Deal, Kennedy's New Frontier, and Johnson's Great Society. He uses several quotations from each President to elaborate on this issue. He also quotes your first Inaugural Address and the 1997 State of the Union Address to show that this concept coincides with the goals of your Presidency. He also states that often at the defining moment of a presidency, a president will refer to America's goodness and the empowering bond of common good purpose in the lives of the American people as the apex of America's underlying strength, goals, and greatness.

"A major goal of describing a Good Society paradigm through Presidential and moral leadership is to reveal a pathway to the future, a bridge to the twenty-first century, a strong sense of national direction, based upon common values, common ground, and common sense that the broad spectrum of the American people can innately understand and rally around in common bond, common purpose, and individual and common commitment".

Copied
Regala
Emanuel
Penn
Waldman
COS

EASTLAND LAW OFFICES

HIRAM EASTLAND
ATTORNEY AT LAW

101 North State Street
Jackson, MS 39201
(601) 355-7961
Fax (601) 355-0530

Drawer 86
Doddsville, MS 38736
Pager: 1-800-946-4646
PIN No. 255-1040

Ms. Nancy Hernreich
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Re: Ideas and suggested remarks for the State of the Union Address

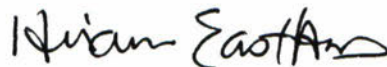
Dear Ms. Hernreich:

Attached please find a cover letter to the President along with ideas and suggested remarks for the State of the Union Address.

You may recall that I forwarded similar ideas and remarks for last year's State of the Union. The President wrote me the attached hand-written letter indicating the suggestions arrived too late but that he may be interested in using the concept of a Good Society in a later address.

Accordingly, I would sincerely appreciate your providing the President the attached letter and suggestions as a reminder of their potential usefulness in this year's State of the Union address.

Sincerest and Best Regards,



Hiram Eastland



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2/20/97

Dear Hirom

Thank you for your fine
moving letter - It came too
late for the State of the Union
but I may want to use your
ideas in a separate speech on
the Good Society which, after
all, is what we are trying to
establish.

Sincerely,
Bill Clinton



STATE OF THE UNION

Address to the 105th Congress

— First Session —

To Hiram Eostland

with thanks

Bill Clinton

President William J. Clinton

February 4, 1997

Washington, D.C.

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January 9, 1998

President Bill Clinton
The White House

Re: Suggestions for State of the Union Address

Dear Mr. President:

I am forwarding the attached ideas and suggested remarks regarding the concept of a "Good Society" which I hope you may find useful in your upcoming State of the Union Address.

You may recall that I forwarded you similar remarks for last year's State of the Union. You were kind enough to respond with a hand written letter indicating that the suggestions arrived too late for the State of the Union, but that you may be interested in using the Good Society concept in a later speech.

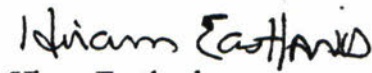
I am, therefore, forwarding the attached Good Society ideas and suggested remarks for this year's State of the Union as a reminder of their potential usefulness and as a renewal of my loyal assurance that I consider these ideas and remarks yours to be used in any way you deem appropriate.

I also sincerely appreciate your October 10th response to my letter discussing support for enacting comprehensive national tobacco settlement legislation. Your discussion of support for comprehensive tobacco legislation in your State of the Union Address would likewise work very well with the theme of a Good Society. I have no doubt that you agree that a Good Society is also one in which the American people and America's leaders exemplify the moral and political courage, responsibility, and action needed to protect America's children from the addiction and deathly disease caused by tobacco.

Little did I know this past year, when I included "protecting our children from additional vices and harm such as tobacco" in initiatives that could be discussed in the State of the Union under the concept of a Good Society, that you would this year have the historic opportunity of providing the leadership to enact the most important public health legislation in American history.

As always, my family's prayers and full support are with you and we wish you all God's speed.

Sincerest and Best Regards,


Hiram Eastland

Attachments

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: MJ DATE: 7/19/11
2019-0774-5

HIRAM EASTLAND
EASTLAND LAW OFFICES

101 NORTH STATE STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39201

(601) 355-7961
(601) 355-0530

March 31, 1997

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

President Bill Clinton
The White House

Re: Reply to the President's personal letter regarding a
potential speech on "The Good Society"

Dear Mr. President:

I sincerely appreciate your taking the time to personally respond to the suggestions I provided you regarding the State of the Union Address.

I am very pleased that you may find the ideas useful in a separate speech on the "Good Society," and I want to once again assure you that the ideas and remarks I provided for such an address are for you and are yours as far as I am concerned.

As I indicated in my initial letter, the Presidential leadership/bi-partisanship/triangulation theme of bringing out the best of the "Good Society's" ideas and ideals and common values to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century are a nice compliment to your first Inaugural Address in which you stated that there is nothing wrong with America that cannot be successfully addressed by concentrating upon what is right about America.

Moreover, the theme of even more comprehensively establishing a Good Society is a nice New Democratic subtle contrast and compliment to the lessons learned from the 60's theme of seeking to establish a "Great Society," and to De Tocqueville's discovery and admonition that America's greatness comes about first and foremost because of America's goodness.

The Good Society provides a strong sense of national direction, is based upon a "bond of common faith," "bond of common goals," common sense, and common ground, and is more appealing to common purpose and common commitment. In its appeal to deeply held common ideals and common patriotic and spiritual values the Good Society unites rather than divides, and is in no way elitist.

President Bill Clinton
Page 2
March 31, 1997

I have provided an attached sample of the general goals and concepts of the Good Society, as well as additional remarks that would blend well with a Good Society address.

I have also provided a brief historic foundation analysis which provides additional logical support for a Good Society address, as well as a Good Society paradigm. It is interesting to note that the brief historic review reveals that at the defining moments of their presidency, many Presidents have referred to America's goodness and the empowering bond of common good purpose in the lives of all American people as the apex of America's underlying strength and greatness and goals. It also indicates that a deeply saddened and acutely focused Robert Kennedy was later to emotionally state upon the death of Martin Luther King, just two months before his own assassination, that "surely this bond of common faith, this bond of common goal, can begin to teach us something."

I would be most pleased to confer further with you and/or provide further suggested ideas and remarks for such an address.

As you indicated in your letter, it is a Good Society that we are trying to establish. I agree, and because of that, there are so many of your most important initiatives that already fall under the concept of securing a Good Society.

I would note that the themes and details of a Good Society address might work very well with your invitation to speak at Ole Miss in honor of Robert Kennedy's landmark reconciliation address there thirty-one years ago (March 18, 1966). America is of course already "good," (This is not a malaise address!) but the comprehensive establishment of a Good Society paradigm to more fully realize the promise of America, to make America more unified and more secure, and to prepare America for the challenges of the twenty-first century is itself an exercise in reconciling the many diverse interests of American society. As indicated in my prior letter, it is sad but true that just three weeks before his assassination Robert Kennedy also stated:

"What we do need. . . is a better liberalism and a better conservatism. We need a liberalism in its wish to do good; that yet recognizes the limits to rhetoric and American power abroad; that knows the answer to all problems is not spending money. . . We need a conservatism, in its wish to preserve the enduring values of the American society, that yet recognizes the urgent need to bring opportunity to all citizens, that is willing to take action to meet the needs of the future. What the new politics is, in the last

President Bill Clinton
Page 3
March 31, 1997

analysis, is a reaffirmation of the best within the great political traditions of our nation: compassion for those who suffer, determination to right the wrongs within our nation, and a willingness to think and act anew, free from old concepts and false illusions. That is the kind of politics -- that is the kind of leadership -- the American people want.

As also related to some of the bi-partisan / bring out the best of American values type remarks in my initial letter, it would appear interesting and appropriate to invite Senator Lott to a Good Society Ole Miss address, since he is an Ole Miss alumnus.

Again I am glad that some of these ideas and remarks may be of use to you. As fellow Southerners, you and I were raised in a turbulent time when we were forced to examine what we truly believe to be the right direction for America, and what we truly believe to be the real strengths that have made America great and can make America more secure and even greater. It is probably no coincidence, therefore, that you and I think *very much alike!

Your friend,

HIRAM EASTLAND

*American Legion Boys Nation Delegate, 1967.

HE/rcd

Ps. All God speed for a quick and successful recovery! Also, remember there is now a DOE's in Georgetown that can serve you up some Hot Tamales and a big juicy steak to help your knee get back in full swing!

HISTORIC FOUNDATION FOR MAKING A GOOD SOCIETY ADDRESS
AND POSSIBLY ADOPTING THE TERM AND DESCRIBING
YOUR INITIATIVES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OR PARADIGM
OF ATTEMPTING TO ESTABLISH A GOOD SOCIETY

Many years ago Alexis DeTocqueville traveled around the country searching for “the greatness and genius of America” and concluded that it was “not until I went into the churches of America and heard her pulpits flame with righteousness did I understand the secret of her genius and powers. America is great because she is good, and if America ever ceases to be good, America will cease to be great.”

Many years later in its repeated search for answers, for empowering truths about America, for transformations sought to match each changing time and different sets of challenges and circumstances, America has set out on such ventures as Theodore Roosevelt’s New Nationalism, Woodrow Wilson’s New Freedom, Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal and Four Essential Human Freedoms, Harry Truman’s Fair Deal, Dwight Eisenhower’s Dynamic Conservatism, John Kennedy’s New Frontier, and Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society.

Throughout the years, however, it is interesting and no coincidence that at the defining moments of their presidency many of our Presidents have referred to America’s goodness and the empowering bond of common good purpose in the lives of the American people as the apex of America’s underlying strength, goals and greatness. This was stated by one President, for example, as “meant one day to inspire the hopes of all mankind” and by another as a comprehensive goal to always strive for and to one day “achieve in our time and for all time.”

At the outset, you stated in your first Inaugural Address that there is nothing wrong with America that cannot be successfully addressed by concentrating on what is right with America.

In his memorable Inaugural Address President Woodrow Wilson, similarly stated:

"We have been refreshed by a new insight into our life. We see that in many things. . . life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweeps of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprises of groups of men. . . . Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. . . . The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. . . . We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye to the standards of just and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of

our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.”

With all of President Franklin Roosevelt’s notoriety about his New Deal, it is interesting that he was also known as having a very simple creed with respect to his approach to the presidency. It so happens the creed relates to the common good of the people. President Roosevelt said he believed that the role of any President was “. . . to preserve under the changing conditions of each generation a people’s government for the people’s good.”

It is also interesting that President Roosevelt’s final words were related to challenging the American People to move forward on the basis of a national bond of active faith. The last words that President Roosevelt wrote on the day of his death were: “The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith.”

President Eisenhower began his Inaugural Address with a prayer which concluded with an appeal for all Americans to work in common effort for the common good. “May cooperation be permitted and be the mutual aim of those who, under the concepts of our Constitution, hold to differing political faiths; so that all may work for the good of our beloved country and Thy glory. Amen.”

Likewise, President Eisenhower’s Farewell Address called for a bond of unity and common good:

“Down the long lane of the history yet to be written America knows that this world of ours, ever growing smaller, must avoid becoming a

community of dreadful fear and hate, and be, instead, a proud confederation of mutual trust and respect.

....

We pray that people of all faiths, all races, all nations may have their great human needs satisfied; that those now denied opportunity shall come to enjoy it to the full; that all who yearn for freedom may experience its spiritual blessings; that those who have freedom will understand, also, its heavy responsibilities; that all who are insensitive to the needs of others will learn charity; that the scourges of poverty, disease, and ignorance will be made to disappear from the earth, and that, in the goodness of time, all peoples will come to live together in peace guaranteed by the binding force of mutual respect and love. . .

It is also sad but true that President Kennedy's final words to be delivered on the day he was assassinated spoke of the constant goal and righteousness of seeking to achieve union of common "good will" "in our time and for all time." In fact, President Kennedy, as did DeTocqueville, was to allude to the fact that the basic quest for good will underlies our nation's strength. President Kennedy was to say:

"We ask, therefore, that we may be worthy of our power and responsibility, that we may exercise our strength with wisdom and restraint, and that we may achieve in our time and for all time the ancient vision of 'peace on earth, good will toward men.' That must always be our goal -- and the righteousness of our cause must always underlie our strength. For as was written long ago: 'Except the Lord keep the city,

the watchman waketh in vain.”

President Johnson likewise referred in his Inaugural Address to the empowerment of the American people through their bond of common purpose and common faith, and common character:

“Our destiny in the midst of change will rest on the unchanged character of our people
-- and on their faiths. They came here -- the exile and the stranger, brave but
frightened -- to find a place where a man could be his own man. They made a
covenant with this land. Conceived in justice, written in liberty, bound in union, it
was meant one day to inspire the hopes of all mankind. And it binds us still. If we
keep its terms, we shall flourish. . . .”

Finally, the final words of Robert Kennedy upon the death of Martin Luther King, acutely
focused and forged as they were by a deep sense of loss and frustration by the failure of the American
people to reach their fullest potential by moving forward together in unity, and common purpose and
common humanity, are also a testament to the type of common direction and common bond that we
are capable of forging together to live out our lives as Americans in a truly Good Society.

“. . . when you teach that those who differ from you threaten your freedom or your
job or your family, then you also learn to confront others not as fellow citizens but as
enemies -- to be met not with cooperation but with conquest, to be subjugated and
mastered.

We learn, at the last, to look at our brothers as aliens, men [and women] with
whom we share a city, but not a community, men [and women] bound to us in
common dwelling, but not in common effort. We learn to share only a common fear
-- only a common desire to retreat from each other -- only a common impulse to meet

disagreement with force. For all this there are no final answers -- yet we know what we must do. It is to achieve true justice among our fellow citizens. The question is whether we can find in our midst and in our hearts that leadership of human purpose that will recognize the terrible truths of our existence.

We must admit the vanity of our false distinctions among men [and women] and learn to find our own advancement in the search for the advancement of all. We must admit in ourselves that our own children's future cannot be built on the misfortunes of others. We must recognize that this short life can neither be ennobled or enriched by hatred or revenge. Our lives on this planet are too short and the work to be done too great to let this spirit flourish any longer in our land.

Of course we cannot vanquish it with a program, nor with a resolution. But we can perhaps remember -- even if only for a time -- that those who live with us are our brothers [and sisters], that they share with us the same short movement of life, that they seek -- as we do -- nothing but the chance to live out their lives in purpose and happiness, winning what satisfaction and fulfillment they can. Surely this bond of common faith, this bond of common goal, can begin to teach us something. Surely we can learn, at least, to look at those around us as fellow men [and women] and surely we can begin to work a little harder to bind up the wounds among us and become in our hearts brothers and countrymen once again."

[Source: Robert Kennedy, April 5, 1968, Cleveland, Ohio, only sixty days before his own assassination.]

Surely the American people can reconcile and forge a pathway to the future based on “this common bond of faith,” “this common bond of goal,” that will allow the citizens of this great country to live out their lives in a truly Good Society.

Surely this common bond “can begin to teach us something” about a pathway and bridge to the future for all fellow Americans upon which in the words of Isaiah “Thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations, and thou shalt be called, the repairer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in.” (Isaiah 58:12).

“For no matter what our differences -- in our faiths, our backgrounds, our politics -- we must all be repairers of the breach.” (State of the Union Address, February 4, 1997).

And also in the words of Isaiah, let us never, ever forget that “they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint.” (Isaiah 40:31).

GENERAL GOALS AND CONCEPTS OF THE GOOD SOCIETY:

A major goal of describing a Good Society paradigm through Presidential and moral leadership is to reveal a pathway to the future, a bridge to the twenty-first century, a strong sense of national direction, based upon common values, common ground, and common sense that the broad spectrum of the American people can innately understand and rally around in common bond, common purpose, and individual and common commitment.

As you consider the concept of a Good Society, though similar in name to a Great Society, just as the subsequent Fair Deal was similar in name to a New Deal, it is interesting to note that President Johnson would be the first to acknowledge the need to make adjustments. In describing

his vision of a "Great Society" in his Inaugural Address, President Johnson stated:

"I do not believe that the Great Society is the ordered, changeless and sterile battalion of the ants. It is the excitement of becoming -- always becoming, trying, probing, falling, resting and trying again -- but always trying and always gaining. In each generation -- with toil and tears -- we have had to earn our heritage again."

The Good Society inherently recognizes that America's greatness is first and foremost because of America's goodness and that we as a nation have learned many lessons since the well intended attempted establishment of a Great Society, with all its tremendous successes and failures.

Whether it is called a practical lesson that there is a common American ethic of commitment willing to support "liberalism with standards," or a practical lesson that what we must seek is a "combination of the intentions of the Great Society and the 'tough love' concepts of discipline, standards, and responsibility that underscore[s] the realisms with which the Republicans [have] addressed the government's social programs," that Dick Morris has spoken of; or a "vision" about our "national life as a whole" similar to Wilson's, that we should focus on the "good," because we were "very heedless and in a hurry to be a great," and "have made up our minds to square every process of our national life" through "restoration"; or a recognition of the need to focus on America's goodness and empowering bond of common good purpose in the "common lives" of the American people recognized by Presidents Wilson, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Senator Robert Kennedy, "surely this bond of common faith, this bond of common goal, can begin to teach us something" about empowering the American people to find a pathway and bridge to the future upon which they may "inspire the hopes of all mankind," "in our time and for all time," and "all be repairers of the breach" and "the restorer of paths to dwell in."

The Good Society is a sensible, widely unified, and morally acceptable direction for America.

The Good Society is willing to take action to enhance and secure the freedom of Americans to live out their lives in communities and neighborhoods across America free of crime and threats to personal safety; full of opportunity for the advancement and security of themselves, their families, and their communities; full of opportunity to pursue their own faith and sense of purpose and happiness in life; and full of opportunity and privilege for each American to serve and enhance their country and community along with their fellow countrymen.

Based upon this “bond of common goal,” this “bond of common faith,” the Good Society is also willing to take action to meet the needs of the future. (Many of your initiatives have already begun to honor this common bond).

As discussed in your State of the Union “the enemy of our time is inaction.” The call to action you issued in the State of the Union is completely consistent with a further reinforcement call through a Good Society address. The Good Society address can honestly proclaim that this call to action forging a pathway to the future and building a bridge to the twenty-first century is also in effect a national, state, and community course of direction that will establish a more comprehensive Good Society in which the American people may live out their lives together, more fully enjoying the blessings of freedom, security, and democracy with their families, their friends, and their fellow countrymen --

“Action by this Congress, action by our states, by our people, to prepare America for the twenty-first century. Action to keep our economy and our democracy strong and working for all our people; action to strengthen education and harness the forces of technology and science; action to build stronger families and stronger communities

and a safer environment; action to keep America the world's strongest force for peace, freedom and prosperity. And above all, action to build a more perfect union here at home."

(State of the Union, February 4, 1997).

The Good Society takes actions based on our common humanity rather than our individual prejudices. It is also based upon individual and community common purpose and responsibility, and common commitment, rather than simply throwing money at all national, state, and local challenges.

The Good Society does "not ask the government to do what we should do for ourselves [and what we should do for our country]. We should rely on government as a partner to help us do more for ourselves and for each other [and for our country]."

"The spirit we bring to our work will make all the difference. We must be committed to the pursuit of opportunity for all Americans, responsibility from all Americans, in a community of all Americans. And we must be committed to a new kind of government -- not to solve all our problems for us, but to give our people -- all our people -- the tools they need to make the most of their own lives."

(State of the Union, February 4, 1997).

Once the Good Society's simple, understandable, common sense, but powerful approach is understood, and the pathway and bridge to the future clearly visible, your leadership to fully establish a Good Society can inspire and restore an abiding faith in the power of the American people to confront the future and to transcend the mistakes of the past to make things better for all Americans.

The Good Society is a journey of reconciliation. It is based upon a deeply held common bond of patriotic and spiritual values, strong family values, opportunity, work ethic and responsibility, and

a deep faith in the promise and possibilities of America.

The Good Society is also based upon a deeply held belief in the capacity of the American people to collectively assert moral leadership over the unacceptable conditions of American society, and that men and women of good will can be unified and inspired to grasp the future through their common sense, and deeply and commonly held patriotic and spiritual ideals and values.

The Good Society blends the best of conservative and liberal ideology and transcends the old liberal/conservative debate to provide common sense, common ground (often triangulation), unified, common bond answers to problems we face as a nation and to provide widely accepted common purpose and national direction. In so doing it can inspire young and old alike to each do their part to further strengthen and secure America for themselves and generations to come.

**BRIEF SAMPLE ADDITIONAL REMARKS
FOR A GOOD SOCIETY ADDRESS:**

We have to learn to better allocate and intermingle the vast intellectual, educational, business, financial, economic, health care, environmental, communications, governmental, community, individual and spiritual resources of this country to better serve the American people and better secure their families and their futures.

We are a good country and the greatest country in the history of the world and there are, to be sure, many accomplishments that Americans since the 1960's can, and should be proud of. We've ushered in the end of the Cold War and witnessed the triumph of freedom and democracy over communism. Our ideals of freedom and democracy continue to light the world. American ingenuity and innovation has continued to lead the way in technological after technological break through. (obviously numerous examples can be applied here).

In other regards, the family of America since the 1960's has not done so good. “We should begin to learn something from this,” and we should learn our lessons well, just as we should “teach our children well.”

Just since the 1960's we have witnessed many declining moral, social and behavioral values in American society, resulting, for example, in more crime, more drug abuse, more teenage pregnancies, more welfare dependency, and more divisiveness. Just since 1960, social spending by all levels of government has seen a five fold increase. (There are obviously a host of paradoxes and statistics that could be used in this example). Yet during the same thirty-year period, there has been a 560 percent increase in violent crime; more than a 400 percent increase in illegitimate births; a quadrupling in divorces; more that a 200 percent increase in the teenage suicide rate; and a drop of 80 points in average SAT scores of high school students. So money alone does not build a Great Society.

We have learned, often the hard way, that for America to be at its best, for America to be a Great Society, we have to first and foremost be a Good Society.

We have learned that we have to incorporate the right values into our national moral fabric, fibers like work, faith, family, community, individual, church, civic, and governmental responsibility, or we will reap what we sow. Along with opportunity comes responsibility, personal and common commitment, and community.

These are the values that have sustained America and allowed her to grow.

These are the defining values that have allowed America to become stronger, and have provided more and more opportunities for more and more Americans to share in the American Dream.

And we have learned, often the hard way that for America to be at its best, America must be truly united in common purpose and common commitment based on common ground. Too many of the programs of the past have caused too much resentment and divisiveness. And it is time that we set a new course as a nation, a new direction towards a Good Society truly based upon our common humanity rather than our individual prejudices.

The author Camus once said that "A man does not show his greatness by being at one extremity, but rather by touching both at once."

I say to you today [President Clinton states] that a country, like a man or woman, does not show its greatness by being at one extremity, but rather by touching both at once. To bring about the kind of transformation needed to secure America's future in the 21st Century, we as America's elected leaders, and all of us American's citizens as a whole, must be willing to draw upon a combination (a synthesis) of the best of America's ideas and ideals and spiritual values. We must be willing to draw upon and be empowered by the deep common bond of good purpose in the lives of the American people. There is nothing wrong with America, no challenge that the family of America cannot successfully address by focusing on what is right with America -- her basic goodness carved out of a great tradition of American ideas and ideals, American ingenuity and work ethic, a deep sense of spiritual values.

I see an America, and I believe you do to, in which the American people, the Congress, Majority Leader Lott and Speaker Gingrich, and all of us are going to draw upon the strength of the deep common bond of good purpose in the lives of the American people to bring out the best of this truly "Good Society."

And yes, I see an America in which we, the family of America, are going to in the words of that grand old American anthem -- "crown thy good with brotherhood from sea to shining sea."

Other Examples:

- * You may also wish to include remarks similar to the extremely effective moral leadership provisions of your Memphis speech in which you admonished, for example, that Martin Luther King did not live and die (or our founding fathers, or anyone who has given their life for our country) for the type of so called "freedom" being exercised on the streets today, etc. (or maybe even on the airways) (or so children could have children) (or so citizens could chose apathy and ignorance over education, job training, opportunity, and responsibility)
- * You may wish to develop and include even more specific examples of how faith based organizations and churches can constitutionally assist bringing about the kind of transformation in lives needed to turn America away from, crime, drugs, teenage pregnancy, reckless use of abortion as a form of birth control, welfare dependency, and other threats to a full and productive American life and a Good Society as a whole.
- * There are of course numerous examples of your initiatives that fall under the concept of establishing a Good Society. For example, harnessing the forces of science and technology to benefit all Americans and building stronger families and communities, including targeted tax credits and incentives that help reinforce security and opportunity in a Good Society, balanced budget initiatives, educational standards, increased educational opportunities through enhanced communications, putting children first in general, protecting children from trashy communications, crime fighting and crime reduction measures, environmental safety, empowerment zones and enterprise communities, welfare reform and job training, new drug

fighting initiatives, protection of the Medicare and Medicaid and Social Security system, health care, including protecting our children from additional vices and harm such as tobacco, mentoring and recent challenges to church and faith based organizations.