

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
APRIL 24, 1997

[Acknowledgements: Dr. John Shumaker, President; Professor Mary Hawkesworth; Elizabeth Sawyer, a high school student who will introduce you]

It is great to be back in Louisville -- and to be able to share in the energy and vitality of this campus. Your enthusiasm doesn't surprise me given the history of the University of Louisville and what it represents to the people of Kentucky. And I'm not just talking about Cardinals basketball. (And please tell the team to take it easy on the Razorbacks next year). I'm talking about the education that young men and women receive here — in the humanities, sciences, medicine, law, public policy and many other fields. And the ethic of service that is reflected in an array of community service projects the U of L sponsors.

Citizen service is what I'd like to discuss with you today. It's a subject that has been close to my heart ever since my first experience as a volunteer in grade school. My friends and I put on our own neighborhood Olympics to raise money for a local charity. I don't remember how much we raised. Probably not very much. But what mattered was that, even at that age, we got a taste of what it means to do something to help someone else.

Over the years, I have seen what service can mean to individual citizens. I've also seen what it can mean to the fabric of our democracy. Democracy, after all, depends on citizenship. And citizenship depends on people voluntarily contributing their time and performing services that their communities and their country need.

Whether they are law students, like those participating in the Samuel L. Greenebaum Public Service Program who provide pro bono services as part of their legal training, or students at the Kent School who do free health screenings in rural areas, or students who have joined the federal government's AmeriCorps national service program, young men and women across Kentucky are doing their part to address some of our nation's most pressing social challenges. At the same time, they are strengthening the foundations of our democracy.

Those of you who have studied American history may have read the works of Alexis de Tocqueville, the French visitor who toured our country more than 150 years. De Tocqueville was struck by the spirit of service that seemed to permeate American society. The greatest strength of America, he observed, rests on individual and collective efforts to improve our communities and our nation.

I have had many occasions to think about American democracy -- its resilience, endurance and the beacon it is for the world -- on my travels overseas. In Mongolia, I saw a country where nearly a century of domination and oppression at the hands of dictatorship could not suppress the popular will for self-expression and self-rule. Last year, I spent the Fourth of July in Prague, the capital of the Czech Republic, where not so long ago Czech citizens peacefully overcame decades of Communist rule and paved the way for a newly democratic Central Europe.

And recently I returned from two weeks in Africa, a continent better known in the West for conflict, war, disease, poverty and human suffering than for democracy and freedom.

Yet Africa, too, has undergone a political, economic and social sea change in the past decade, thanks in part to the example America sets for the world. Although many in our country don't know the story of Africa's renaissance, it is a story of democracy's triumph. It is a story of one nation after another adopting a Constitution that enshrines human rights; opening up the press and creating an independent judiciary; holding free and open elections; and embracing free market economic policies that encourage entrepreneurship, private investment and trade.

Around the world we have seen that the human zeal for freedom is a remarkable thing. So remarkable that people will risk prison, torture, exile and even death to realize the privileges of democracy that most of us take for granted in our daily lives. So remarkable that an entire country — South Africa — is now engaged in an historic effort at healing and reconciliation to bury the legacy of injustice and brutality of the apartheid era and launch itself along the path to democracy and freedom.

I have also seen in my visits to other countries that democracy is always a work in progress. We know this from our own history too. More than 200 years

after the founding of our country, we are still striving to perfect our democratic ideals.

We also have learned that one way to ensure the strength and longevity of our democracy is to nurture an ethos of responsibility, caring and initiative that allows people to participate fully in the civic life of their communities and their countries.

In other words, to do what so many of you are doing through community groups, civic associations, volunteer activities, churches and other efforts to promote the common good.

President Woodrow Wilson once said that “liberty does not consist . . . in mere declarations of the rights of man. It consists in the translation of those declarations into definite actions.” Service -- whether through public, private or voluntary efforts -- is the way that we steep the ideals of democracy and freedom into our daily lives.

As you may know, the President has called for the Summit for America’s Future, which will begin in Philadelphia on Tuesday. He will be joined by former Presidents Bush and Carter, along with summit co-chairs General Colin Powell, Henry Cisneros, and Lynda Johnson Robb. For three days, educators, business leaders, community organizers and volunteers will discuss the importance of volunteer activity and focus on what we can do together to meet the special needs of America’s children and families.

This Summit comes at a critical moment for us as Americans. We live in an Information Age that promises unprecedented opportunities for peace and prosperity at home and abroad. At the same time, we and our friends overseas feel the strains of growing global competition, of widening income gaps between rich and poor, of racial and ethnic conflict around the world, of new stresses on families as too many parents try to make ends meet with fewer dollars and fewer hours in their day.

Yet just as our country faces the economic and social pressures inherent in a fast-changing world, we see a decline in volunteer activity, a drop-off in voting and other indications that Americans are less eager and less willing to serve their fellow citizens.

This is a disturbing trend and one that speaks volumes about how we view

ourselves as a Americans. And it's one reason that the President has called for the Summit in Philadelphia. The goal is to consider ways that we can renew the spirit of service across our country and, as the President said recently, "spark a renewed national sense of obligation and a new sense of duty."

Service can take many forms — from volunteering on weekends to joining a neighborhood crime watch to devoting years of one's life through activities like the Peace Corps.

One of the President's proudest initiatives is AmeriCorps, the national service program he launched in 1993. Some 50,000 young people who have enlisted in AmeriCorps have earned college tuition by serving their communities -- cleaning up rivers, immunizing children, working with police to make neighborhoods safer, teaching youngsters to read. I want to thank those of you who have participated in AmeriCorps at the U of L through Agencies/Communities Merging Effectively.

The success of AmeriCorps shows that service really does work. It helps meet community needs. And it helps instill an ethic of service in others.

At the Summit this weekend, the President and other leaders will ask Americans to commit themselves to meeting the needs of every child in our country, with specific recommendations about what each of us can do. None of this requires a lot of money or an advanced degree, but simply time and a commitment to serving our nation's children.

All Americans will be asked to:

- Make sure that every child has an ongoing relationship with a caring adult, whether a mentor, tutor or coach.
- Work hard to provide safe places for children to learn and grow — from schools to libraries to after-school programs to recreational centers that can offer safe havens for boys and girls who need positive channels for their energy and creativity.
- Promote healthy lifestyles for children, work that should not be left entirely to health professionals. As some of you have shown, we can all

volunteer to help immunize children or offer guidance to young mothers and fathers.

- Provide young people marketable skills through education and training. I have seen examples of businesses around the country that have adopted schools, offered jobs to high school students and work experiences such as summer internships.
- Expand opportunities for children of all ages to give back to their own communities and learn the value of citizen service.

Martin Luther King, Jr. once said: “Everybody can be great because everybody can serve.”

We cannot let the Summit’s call to service go unanswered. Let’s use this opportunity to recognize our own duties and obligations to one another by making time to serve our communities and our country.

Through actions large and small, public and private, we can build a true community for the 21st century and fulfill our greatest duties of citizenship.

Thank you.

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APR 4/22/97

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themselves and hope in their futures. We owe it to them to feel a sense of responsibility and what they have to offer their country.

Today, we will ask all Americans to pledge their best efforts to ensure that we care for every child, with recommendations about what each of us can do. None of us has a lot of money or an advanced degree but simply time and a commitment to our children. Here's what the summit will ask:

1. We make sure every child has an ongoing relationship with a caring adult, a teacher, tutor or coach.

2. We work hard to provide safe places for children to learn and grow -- from neighborhood after-school programs to recreational centers that can offer safe havens for children to find positive outlets for their creativity and energy.

3. We promote healthy lifestyles for our children from the earliest years on. This is not solely to health professionals. Any of us can volunteer to help immunize a child, or spend time with young mothers and fathers who need guidance and support in the responsibilities of parenthood.

4. We provide young people with marketable skills through effective education and training. School leaders have a special role to play here. I have seen examples of schools in this country that have adopted schools, offered jobs to high school students and provided training and women for the workplace through experiences such as summer internships.

5. We expand opportunities for children of all ages to give back to their own communities and learn what it means to do something for someone else. As Martin Luther King said, "Everybody can be great because everybody can serve."

6. We set ambitious, and necessary, goals. But none of them will matter to our children if our work stops after three days of meetings in Philadelphia. All of us -- parents, teachers, business leaders, religious leaders, politicians, grass-roots advocates and, most of all, ourselves -- need to do our part, day in and day out across America. We must commit to recognize our own duties and obligations to one another by working together to serve our communities. Whether we are teaching a child to read, organizing a neighborhood watch, helping out at a hospital or serving our fellow citizens in any way, we can make a difference. Through actions large and small, we can build a true sense of community and fulfill the greatest responsibility of citizenship.

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CASE

at time I remember volunteering was in grade school, when my friends and I put on the Good Olympics to raise money for a local charity. Not only did we have great fun with the project, we felt a special sense of pride and accomplishment that we were able to help other people.

A group at church also provided me with chances to do volunteer work. We did projects in the community, visited nursing homes and held car washes for the holidays. My favorite memory is the baby sitting we did for the children of Mexican migrant workers who picked fruits and vegetables in the fields outside of Chicago.

These opportunities gave me an early taste of what volunteering can mean in one's life. Over the years, I have seen what volunteering means in the life of our country. Whether it's mentoring children, picking up litter on a highway or providing free legal counsel to a family, we all have a chance to help address problems in our communities and enjoy the rewards that come from being good neighbors.

One thing I realize is that, in the process, we are also strengthening our country. Our country depends on citizenship. And citizenship depends on people who give their time and performing services that their communities and their country need.

The French visitor Alexis de Tocqueville observed more than 150 years ago, the strength of America rests on individual and collective efforts to improve our country and our nation. Citizen service is vital to fulfilling the ideals of our democracy. Yet when our country faces the economic and social challenges inherent in a globalized world, we see a decline in volunteer activity, a drop-off in voting and other civic actions. Americans are no longer as eager or as willing to do their part to promote the

growing trend and one that speaks volumes about how we view ourselves as a nation. It's one reason that the President has called for the three-day Summit for Service, which will consider ways to renew the spirit of service across our country. In Philadelphia, the President and I will join former Presidents Bush and Clinton at the summit co-chairs Gen. Colin Powell, Henry Cisneros and Lynda Johnson Reekie. For three days, educators, business leaders, community leaders and volunteers will discuss the importance of volunteer activity and focus on just some of the special needs of children and families.

As children and families cope with stresses as varied as poverty, poor health, the challenges of drugs, and competition for jobs, it is no surprise that so many young

TALKING POINTS ON THE PRESIDENTS' SUMMIT FOR SERVICE AND THE CLINTON'S ADMINISTRATION'S COMMITMENT TO CITIZEN SERVICE

Thursday, April 10, 1997

"The era of big government may be over, but the era of big challenges for our nation is surely not. Citizen service is the main way we recognize that we are responsible for one another. It is the very American idea that we meet our challenges not through heavy-handed government or as isolated individuals, but as members of a true community, with all of us working together."

-- President William J. Clinton, April 5, 1997

Service as a path to good citizenship. The President believes that citizen service is not only an effective answer to a community's problems, it is also an important part of every young person's civic education -- their sense of responsibility for themselves, our community, and our nation. Those who serve gain a greater understanding of their communities and neighbors. In many ways, they learn what it truly means to be an American.

Engaging young people in service through AmeriCorps. While today's challenges require something of all of us, it is especially important that young people take leading roles in shaping their own futures, and gain the sense of citizenship that service helps to provide. That is why the President created AmeriCorps. It is also an important reason for the Service Summit's focus on young people.

AmeriCorps: the basic bargain of opportunity and responsibility. The President often says that one of his proudest moments was creating the Corporation for National Service and AmeriCorps. During the last three years, 50,000 young AmeriCorps participants have earned college tuition by serving their communities, with the basic bargain of getting the opportunity to go to college in return for giving something back to their friends and neighbors.

AmeriCorps: reviving the spirit of service in America. The success of AmeriCorps shows that service can help to meet our most pressing social needs, from renewing our cities to protecting our environment, from helping children learn to read to giving them mentors and someone to look up to. That service often leads to more service -- a typical AmeriCorps member trains or recruits a dozen or more community volunteers. *AmeriCorps -- and even larger numbers of Senior Service Corps and student volunteers -- have helped revive the spirit of service in America.*

The Presidents' Summit: mobilizing citizen power. From April 27-29, in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, President Clinton and President Bush will convene the first Presidents' Summit On Citizen Service, with the support and leadership of the Corporation For National Service and AmeriCorps, the Points Of Light Foundation, Summit Chairman General Colin Powell and Vice Chairs Henry Cisneros and Lynda Robb. The Summit's goal, like that of AmeriCorps, is to

mobilize America's citizen power into a united effort to solve our common problems -- especially those that threaten our young people.

Participation from all sectors of society. Leaders from a broad spectrum will come to the Summit with commitments in hand, concrete pledges of support and volunteers to solve their local problems. In preparation for the summit some of our most prominent corporations and service organizations have already stepped forward.

An unprecedented bipartisan Summit. Every living former President will attend or send a representative. We hope this will serve as an example that there are common national values that unite us all. The idea of service is such a value.

A special focus on children, to help prepare them for the 21st Century. No task facing is more crucial than preparing our children for the future. To do that, we must help our children and families overcome the challenges of society today: the burdens of illiteracy and poor health, the lure of tobacco, alcohol and drugs; the need to acquire the tools to succeed in a global economy. That is why the Summit will have a special emphasis on service aimed at America's children.

In preparation for the Summit, the President has already:

- Announced a new National Week of Service (April 13-19), with AmeriCorps and Peace Corps alumni engaging young people in service across the country;
- Called on all states to make service a part of high school and middle school education;
- Launched his National Service Scholarships, offering \$1,000 scholarships (half provided by the government, half by local civic groups and businesses) to help students who perform outstanding service pay for college;
- Highlighted a recent Brandeis study that shows that when you begin to serve at a young age, schoolwork improves and there is a good chance you will keep serving in years to come.

In the coming weeks before the Summit, the President will:

- Recognize service and volunteers working for children at the White House Early Childhood Conference on April 17;
- Recognize service, volunteers, and public-private partnerships on Net Day, on April 19;
- Play major role at the Presidents' Service Summit in Philadelphia, which he will attend from April 27-28. (The Vice President, the First Lady, and Mrs. Gore will also attend.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 5, 1997

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

The Oval Office

A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. I want to talk with you today about how we can make this glorious spring a season of service all across America. As I have said many times, the era of big government may be over, but the era of big challenges for our nation is surely not. Citizen service is the main way we recognize that we are responsible for one another. It is the very American idea that we meet our challenges not through heavy-handed government or as isolated individuals, but as members of a true community, with all of us working together.

On April 27th through 29th, at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, we will be convening the Historic Presidents' Summit on Service. I will be joined by President Bush, General Colin Powell, by every living former president or his representative, by other prominent Americans, including former HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros and Lynda Robb. Every person, business or organization represented at the summit will have already committed to take specific steps to help to serve our children and to rebuild our communities. Our mission is nothing less than to spark a renewed national sense of obligation, a new sense of duty, a new season of service.

I hope that many activities in the weeks leading up to this wonderful event will make all Americans think about the duty all of us owe to one another. Citizen service can take many forms -- it can mean volunteering nights or on weekends in a religious group or neighborhood organization, or devoting full years of your life to service like those the Peace Corps or the Jesuit Volunteer Corps members do.

Over the past four years, we have worked to harness this citizen energy in so many ways. I am especially proud of AmeriCorps, the national service program I proposed when I ran for President, that we launched the very next year. Since its creation, 50,000 young people have earned college tuition by serving their communities, with the basic bargain of getting the opportunity to go to college in return for giving something back to their friends and neighbors.

The success of AmeriCorps shows that service can help to meet our most pressing social problems from renewing our cities to protecting our environment, to immunizing poor children, to giving them mentors and someone to look up to. And that service often leads to more service -- a

AmeriCorps member trains or recruits a dozen or more community volunteers.

To focus the American people on the importance of this summit and the urgency of it, I'll issue a proclamation designating the week of April 13th through 19th as national service week in America. During that week, over a million young people will participate in 3,000 events across our nation, cleaning up neighborhoods and working with children.

I've asked the thousands of AmeriCorps alumni and returned Peace Corps volunteers to participate as well, reaching out to youth in their communities, speaking in schools, recruiting volunteers and teaching a new generation about the power of service. I've very pleased that some have joined our Peace Corps Director, Mark Gearan, here with me today.

I hope that they will teach that citizen service cannot be a pursuit for just a week or a month but that the ethic of service must extend throughout a lifetime. No one is too young to serve, as a recent study by Brandeis University shows -- when you begin to serve at a young age, schoolwork improves and there is a good chance you will continue to serve in the years to come. It's a good habit that's hard to break. And no one is too old to serve, either. But we must find even more ways to encourage our young people to begin to serve.

I'm joined here today by some young men and women from Maryland, along with that Lieutenant Governor, Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, who has been a leader in making Maryland the first state in our nation to require that every student perform some service as a condition of high school graduation. One of the students meeting with me gathered food and clothing for the needy; another, dyslexic herself, taught disabled students; another tutors young children at a Head Start center.

Today I challenge schools and communities in every state to make service a part of the curriculum in high school and even in middle school. There are many creative ways to do this -- including giving students credit, making service part of the curriculum, putting service on a student's transcript or even requiring it, as Maryland does. This week, the National Association of Secondary School Principals agreed to introduce service learning to more than 2 million schools, and I hope they'll work to find even more creative ways to involve service. States and schools, of course, should be free to decide this for themselves. But every young American should be taught the joy and the duty of serving, and should learn it at the moment when it will have the most enduring impact on the rest of their lives.

Two weeks ago, applications went out to high school principals all around our nation, asking them to select a student in that school who has performed outstanding service, thereby making them eligible for a \$1,000 scholarship. Under this new initiative, which we launched last year, our national government will put up \$500 for each student if it is matched by local communities. Already, a host of civic organizations -- including the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Rotary International, the Lions Clubs, the U.S. Jaycees -- have accepted our challenge to work with their local chapters to provide matching funds for these scholarships. And public servants

agencies like the Agriculture Department will continue to work as partners with these
is, sending volunteers to work with teachers and acting as mentors to students.

I hope all of you will join in the spirit of the Presidents' Summit on Service, and take part
in the national week of service beginning April 13th. Service is in our deepest national tradition.
Millions of young Americans in my generation were inspired by the call to service, issued so
often from this very office, by President Kennedy. Now it is up to all of up to take up
President Kennedy's challenges -- remembering, as he said, that every person can make a
difference, and every person must try.

Thanks for listening.

END

10:12 A.M. EST

MEMO

To: Lissa
From: Carrie
Subject: University of Louisville Speech
Date: April 18, 1997

Length of the speech is 10-15 minutes and it can be on ANYTHING. Originally, it was scheduled to be an informal hour-long session with 200-300 students, but it evolved into a speech for 1,000 students.

Kentucky Author Forum

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Mary Moss Greenebaum
Producer

April 15, 1997

To: Patti Solis Doyle
Director, Scheduling, First Lady


From: Mary Moss Greenebaum
Kentucky Author Forum

Subject: April 24- Reminder about Mrs. Clinton's evening schedule
in Louisville for the Kentucky Author Forum

I updated you yesterday with a fax which I hope you received.

Everything stands and is in order.

We will await your call now about the schedule so we can let the University, which is on pins and needles, know if Mrs. Clinton is stopping at some point during the day. Also the Courier Journal is waiting to hear if she wishes to meet with the Editorial Board.

HOWEVER, Sue Fleming (Simon and Schuster) and I thought it would be wise to emphasize again that the theatre event from 6 to 7 pm has an audience (full!) of 630 people, 240 of whom are coming to dinner in her honor after the interview.

The dinner is directly across the street in the Humana Building (that is David Jones CEO of Humana) who is hosting it.

The Governor is coming up specially for the dinner to sit with her and make some comments after the dinner.

Mrs. Clinton will be introduced by the President of the University, Dr. Shumaker. A wonderful gift has been made for her- relevant to her book- by the local and famous Louisville Stoneware Company.

Everyone is hoping to have Mrs. Clinton speak briefly after dinner- which would probably be somewhat before 10 pm or so - about anything she would like to! I mentioned that this would be a fairly substantive group- interested in issues.

Patti! We wanted you to be aware of this timing when working out your schedule and plane home.

Also told you.....Carl Sferrazza Anthony would be very pleased to take a lift home (back to Washington D. C.) if that is agreeable with the First Lady and if Mrs. Clinton is returning to Washington. We would be happy to pay the airline cost of a ticket if that is required.

Thank you again and call as soon as you can!

cc. Sue Fleming

Fax: 516- 568- 1803

Fax also: 212- 698- 7695

Kentucky Author Forum

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Mary Moss Greenebaum
Producer

Mary Ann Thoren
Associate

DATE: 4.15.97

TO: Patricia Ann Doyle

FROM: Mary Greenebaum / Mary Ann Thoren

FAX: 202 - 456 - 5340

NO. PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 3

Kentucky Author Forum

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Mary Moss Greenebaum
Producer

February 21, 1997

Ms. Marsha Berry
Director, Communications
First Lady
White House

yes
4/24

Dear Ms. Berry,

I was delighted to hear from you this morning! and in that you mentioned seeing Mrs. Clinton later today, thought it would be helpful to place a proposed schedule before her as well as summation of what we said to one another!

1. April 24, we hope, is the confirmed day. And we can't wait!

With your confirmation later today, I will take "hold" on the theatre (on April 23- which I did for safety) off.

2. Proposed schedule based on other authors coming (example Updike, Katharine Graham, Neil Simon etc.)

10 am: Visit to University of Louisville Campus for about one hour. Students and faculty come. She will be introduced by the new young president Dr. John Shumaker. Student moderator will sit with her on stage. Lovely music hall setting. Faculty and students have an opportunity to "talk to her" ask her questions. Very informal and relaxed.

(Usually have a booksigning, but we are able to skip since Touchstone Fireside already confirmed they have the pre-signed hardbacks of "Village". But we will also sell the soft cover. In other words, we will arrange a booksale outside the auditorium door, but she won't need to be present).

NOTE: re Press: This University "stop" is a good opportunity for tv to get some "takes" on Mrs. Clinton for the evening news, which has worked in the past well. We could give them 10 minutes before the student gathering in a nearby room. (This is because we obviously do not allow cameras in the theatre during the taping that evening).

11:am Courier Journal Editorial Board Meeting. They are pleased to do it at lunch or without lunch. She sits down with them at a long table, it is very

informal and they talk about things.
My evaluation is that the CJ (begun under Bingham
now owned by Gannett....
are a long time Democratic liberal paper on all
social issues and political issues.
I can make it a point to send her some of their
editorial "positions" they have taken on
some sticky issues if Mrs. Clinton wants to see
them, but my gut feeling is there is nothing
negative about this visit and all positive. It would
be overseen by the Book Editor who is also the
Opinion Editor of the Paper: Keith Runyon.
So much for that. This visit will result in
pictures and a long piece probably on the following
Sunday in the FORUM section of the paper.

Lunch: Options

If Mrs. Clinton did not have lunch at the

Courier there are some options:

- a. We can put one together with 50 or 60 women
all of whom belong to a new force in this state:
Ky. Women's Political Caucus! Downtown location.
Small room. They would be thrilled. Obviously
she can chat informally and speak briefly on
the difference women can make etc.
What I call a "no notes necessary" specch.
- b. We can plan a really lovely private lunch
with 9 or 10 of us (people from the Arts Center
from the Hawley Cooke Bookstore (independent!)
and a few people she might enjoy - low key
and have a nice lunch and then take her to see
some interesting points. Lunch could be at a home
home.
Then we could visit the Arts and Crafts
Foundation, or see the visual at Churchill
Downs, the new "Louisville Slugger" Bat museum
Things like that. She might want some personal
time with few along.
- c. She can go back to Seelbach Hotel (we will get
her a room or suite...) and room service and
have the afternoon to herself.
- d. Another idea provided by you!

DOWN TIME at some point

- 4:45: Mrs. Clinton would leave her hotel for the Kentucky
Center for the Arts, which is 3 blocks away and
arrive there at 5:00 pm
- 5:00-5:30 She and interviewer will chat in an "empty house"
on the set (which is like a beautiful old library

room in a home. Lighting and sound adjusted.
Newspapers etc. can take pictures but
no sound etc.
5:30 they both go behind stage
6:00 promptly- Interview begins. The interviewer is
introduced. Then Mrs. Clinton.
Then they have a dialogue about books, about life,
about the state of the world and children and
new thinking etc. etc. etc. until about 7:15.
Humor and delightful stories are appreciated.
Come with a basket of those!

(Note: Meanwhile, the book has been on sale in the lobby for
the hour preceeding the event by Hawley Cooke
Booksellers)

7:15 or 7:30: Interview finishes.

Everyone who has bought tickets to dinner
(which raises money for the non-profit Kentucky Author
Forum....) will walk directly across the street to the
beautiful Michael Graves! Humana Building for dinner
on the top floor. Probably 200 people we would think.

Hosts: Dr. and Mrs. Shumaker (President of U. of
Louisville)

**DAVID AND BETTY JONES, CHAIRMAN OF HUMANA AND
HIS WIFE.**

Mrs. Clinton may remember being in Romania
with them in June 1966 during their
medical announcement of aid to children
and pediatric program et.al

Cocktails followed by dinner will be there

After dinner: First the interviewer will say a few words
after receiving an "award for the University's
bicentennial) from the University President
and... Mrs. Clinton will say something after
receiving same.

Then (sadly) we say goodbye! and she returns to Washington
that night.

3. Interviewer question.

We said this to one another so all is clear:

a. Doris Kearns Goodwin: I have placed a call and will
follow that up today. She would be a first choice.

b. I am fully sensitive to choosing interviewers appropriate
for Mrs. Clinton. And I will keep in full communication with
you about that.

4. Television and Radio.

Kentucky public radio covers the events and excerpts run for weeks. Kentucky Educational Television, (KET) which is our statewide public television station also covers the event, edits it, and airs it within two weeks. That reaches Ohio and Indiana as well as Kentucky.

Finally, KET will "Package" the event, and share it through an organization SECA which then distributes to the national network of public television (which I understand is 300 plus stations). Those that wish to air it- do.

That's all I can think of quickly. Wanted to get this to you making it clearer for you and Mrs. Clinton when you saw her this morning.

5. Oh! did Mrs. Clinton ever see the 15 minute tape on Romania- David Jones sent it to me yesterday from Humana. I can share it if she would like that. She is in it once- delivering some remarks. But would re- familiarize her with their "program" pretty quickly so she could make reference at dinner etc.

Pat!

Mary Moss Sreenbaum

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University Profile

University of Louisville is a state supported urban university located in Kentucky's largest metropolitan area. It was a municipally supported public institution for many decades prior to joining the state university system in 1970.

The university has three campuses. The 169-acre Belknap Campus is three miles from downtown Louisville and houses eight of the university's 12 colleges, schools and divisions. The Health Sciences Center is situated in downtown Louisville's medical complex and houses the university's health related programs and the University of Louisville Hospital.

On the 243-acre Shelby Campus located in eastern Jefferson County are the National Crime Prevention Institute and the University Center for Continuing and Professional Education. In recent years, the university has also offered expanded campus courses at Fort Knox, Ky.

Highlights

- ☐ Headcount enrollment in Fall 1995 was 21,218.
- ☐ Those students enrolled full-time represent 61.7 percent of the student population.
- ☐ Jefferson County residents represent 66.3 percent of all students, and Kentucky residents represent 88.6 percent. Out-of-state students are 8.5 percent of enrollment and persons from foreign countries are 2.9 percent.
- ☐ Women are a majority at the university, accounting for 52.5 percent of enrollment.
- ☐ Minority students represent 15.5 percent of the university's enrollment.
- ☐ Eight percent of all students live in university housing.
- ☐ The average age of the total student body is 27.
- ☐ U of L granted 3,320 degrees in 1993-1994.
- ☐ Over 57 percent of the university's alumni reside in Kentucky.
- ☐ U of L employs a staff of 2,754 of which 91 percent are full-time.
- ☐ The university's total budget is \$335.1 million.
- ☐ The university library contains 1,232,945 volumes and 12,263 periodicals.

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Comments to John Drees at: jddree01@ulkyvm.louisville.edu



Mission Statement

The University of Louisville shall serve as Kentucky's urban/metropolitan university. Located in the Commonwealth's largest metropolitan area, it shall serve the specific educational, intellectual, cultural, service, and research needs of the greater Louisville region. It has a special obligation to serve the needs of a diverse population, including many ethnic minorities and placebound, part-time, nontraditional students.

Geographic Region

It shall serve as the principal university for instruction, research, and service programs in the Louisville metropolitan area. In addition, it shall help meet statewide educational, research, and service needs in medicine, dentistry, law, and urban affairs.

Institutional Admission Standards

The University of Louisville shall admit undergraduate students to its schools and colleges under selective admission standards that exceed the minimum guidelines established by the Council on Higher Education. In addition, the university shall admit a limited number of undergraduates who shall have an opportunity to remove their academic deficiencies within a limited time according to guidelines established by the Council on Higher Education. Through this approach, the university seeks to provide both broad access and programs of high quality for undergraduates. The university shall admit graduate and professional students using very selective or selective admission standards established by the: various graduate and professional schools.

At the undergraduate level, U of L shall offer selected degree programs closely related to the needs of its urban mission. At the master's level, it shall offer a range of programs responding directly to the advanced educational needs of its metropolitan area. At the doctoral level, it shall offer a limited number of rigorous programs that do not unnecessarily duplicate other doctoral programs in Kentucky. It may offer programs at the associate level, but certificate programs shall not be offered unless they are integral to Community college programs, linked to degree programs, or well justified by the human resource needs of the Louisville metropolitan area.

Strategic Directions/Program Priorities

The University of Louisville shall place a high priority on programs that have achieved academic excellence. The university shall build on program strength in business, dentistry, education, engineering, English, environmental studies, law, medicine, music, psychology, and urban affairs. It shall maintain national recognition in selected programs that have already attained such recognition. These strategic priorities translate into a core of liberal arts baccalaureate programs, in addition to degree program priorities at the baccalaureate, master's, education specialist, doctoral and professional levels that may include the following: -- [relevant categories from the Classification of Instructional Programs by degree level are included in brackets -- business [B, M - 52]; dentistry [M, D, P -51]; education [B, M, S, D -13]; engineering [B,

M, D - 14]; English [M, D -23]; environmental studies [M, D - 26, 40]; law [P - 22]; medicine [M, D, P - 51]; music [B, M, D - 50]; psychology [M, D - 42]; urban affairs [D - 44].

Enhancement of Instruction

The university shall emphasize teaching and educational services to the students admitted to its degree programs. It shall bring the intellectual excitement of research into its instructional programs whenever possible. It shall utilize technology to enhance teaching and increase productivity. It shall adopt teaching methods to serve the needs of students graduated from Kentucky's public schools, a statewide educational system that will change fundamentally as a result of the Commonwealth's educational reform efforts.

Research and Service Function

The University of Louisville shall be a research university that places special emphasis on the research and service needs of Kentucky's urban areas. Research shall be encouraged, in particular, as part of doctoral and high-priority programs. Through its research and service efforts, it shall contribute to economic development, educational reform, and problem-solving initiatives in the Commonwealth.

Collaborative Ventures

Emphasis shall be placed on cooperative programming with the other state universities. Careful articulation of academic programming at Jefferson Community College and the university shall be developed. The university shall collaborate with the public schools in its service area to further education reform in Kentucky. It shall develop and employ telecommunication resources to communicate with other institutions in the fulfillment of its mission. Undergraduate curriculum development shall emphasize the transfer of credits from other institutions toward degree completion.

Efficiency and Effectiveness

The Board of Trustees shall promote cost effectiveness in academic programming and institutional management. Strategic planning and budgeting shall focus on reallocation and, where appropriate, restructuring to assure the prudent use of resources in maintaining quality, relevant curricula, and responsive programming. Processes to measure and evaluate outcomes in major shall be undertaken to assure accountability in the university's use of scarce resources. The elimination of duplicative or unproductive programs is essential, while the development of carefully selected new programs, which are consistent with U of L's mission shall be appropriate. The university shall strive for continuous improvement of its programs and services.

Source: Mission Statements of the Higher Education Institutions of Kentucky



A Brief History of the University of Louisville

The University of Louisville traces its roots to 1798 when the Jefferson Seminary was established.

During the early 19th century, the growing importance of steam navigation, coupled with a strategic location at the falls of the Ohio River, made Louisville a commercial hub for the South and West. As the city's population and economy advanced, so did its institutions.

In 1837 the Louisville Medical Institute opened for its first class, and the next year the city created the Louisville Collegiate Institute. The two schools had no official connection, but they both manifested the city's dream of intellectual as well as mercantile leadership. In 1844 the Collegiate Institute inherited property from the defunct Jefferson Seminary.

Medical school supplied foundation

The Louisville Medical Institute attracted large enrollments and prospered financially, but the Collegiate Institute struggled to remain open. Proponents of grass roots democracy wanted to combine the schools and divert a portion of the medical school's resources to the college. They won a partial victory in 1846, when the General Assembly merged the Medical and Collegiate Institutes as the University of Louisville, but the new charter offered complete vindication to neither interest. It created a common board of trustees, but each division retained financial autonomy. The medical school continued to prosper and a newly-added law school brought in a respectable number of students.

Growth led to new programs

Most of the professors in the medical and law schools were drawn from the ranks of local physicians and attorneys who considered teaching a part-time vocation. By the 1880s and 1890s, however, the University felt some pressure from educational reformers who not only believed schools should employ full-time instructors, but who advocated well-enforced, national standards for academic training. In 1907, this trend contributed to the revival of the College of Arts and Sciences, which had been all but forgotten for most of the 19th century. As the university added new programs--the Graduate School (1915), School of Dentistry (1918), Speed Scientific School (1925), the Louisville Municipal College (1931), the School of Music (1932) and Kent School of Social Work (1936)--conformity to accreditation guidelines became increasingly important. Expanded academic programs and the adherence to higher educational standards led to the appointment of full-time administrators early in the 20th century.

A time of change

World War II and the postwar era brought major changes to the University of Louisville. Shortly after the war, a movement began to close the all-black Louisville Municipal College and desegregate the University on all levels. This was accomplished in 1950 and 1951. The School of Business was established in 1953. Perhaps the most

dramatic development of the postwar period was the movement of tax-paying citizens from the city to the suburbs. Since the University of Louisville was municipally funded, this caused a damaging drain on the school's revenue. As early as 1965, a governor's task force suggested the possibility of the University of Louisville joining the state system of higher education, which it did five years later.

Phenomenal growth

Since 1968 the university has added several new academic units, including the School of Education (1968), the School of Justice Administration (1969), the School of Nursing (1979) and the College of Urban and Public Affairs (1983). In 1992 the College of Urban and Public Affairs was eliminated and its functions distributed to other units. The School of Justice Administration moved from the College of Urban and Public Affairs to the College of Arts and Sciences. In recognition of the expanded mission of the School of Business its name was changed in 1992 to the College of Business and Public Administration. Also in 1992 the Kent School of Social Work joined the Division of Allied Health to form the new College of Health and Social Services.

As its 200th birthday approaches, the University of Louisville has grown into its role as Kentucky's second-largest university and a leader in addressing the needs of Kentucky's and the nation's urban issues. Modern facilities and historic beauty shape a campus that offers students an outstanding educational and social experience. U of L has established itself as an up-and-coming research university, recently earning Research University II status. Its student life programs have been judged to be among the nation's best. And its graduates are taking leadership positions throughout the country and abroad.

Source: *University Archives*

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Comments to John Drees at: jddree01@ulkyvm.louisville.edu

Examples of community service projects sponsored by the University of

Sustainable Urban Neighborhoods (SUN) Program. A \$2.3 million partnership to Louisville's Russell, Parkland and California neighborhoods. U of L coordinates effort, which includes business, government, community and other educational efforts. Background is attached.

U of L has been involved in the AmeriCorps national service program through a project called ACME for Agencies/Communities Merging Effectively. Initially, the project provided for 18 full-time and four part-time public service jobs for people 17 and older. It works with youths on activities designed to boost academics and discourage

U of L Greenebaum Public Service Program. Through this program, U of L law students provide more than 5,000 hours of pro bono public service work each year. Each student is required to provide at least 30 hours of public service before graduation. U of L was one of the first schools in the nation to promote pro bono work among its

students. The Kent School of Social Work spend two semesters doing unpaid work at agencies in the region. Last year, the students spent 151,260 hours on these projects, saving the agencies more than \$1.8 million.

Kent School also provides free health screenings of hundreds of patients in rural and locally underserved areas of the state through its Kentucky Interdisciplinary Community Screenings (KICS) program. Students from social work, dentistry, nursing and other disciplines join forces to provide the screenings.

U of L hosts an annual Volunteer Fair that connects non-profit agencies with individuals who want a place to serve the community. Participating agencies seek volunteers from all ages who share the desire to be active in our community. Many of the agencies, including the Red Cross and the Kentucky Special Olympics, would not reach their goals without the help of volunteers.

U of L's teacher education program has within it a service component that fosters service-learning/community service. This helps future teachers understand that they teach more than just math, English or science. Students have worked for Kentucky Harvest bringing food to the Family Place, a shelter for battered women and their families. They provide wide tutoring and general mentoring for young people in their communities and work at family and youth service centers housed in various schools.

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of 1, employs a staff of 2,803 of which 91.2 percent are full-time.

The university's total budget is \$358.8 million.

The university library contains 1,359,140 volumes and 13,139 periodicals.

TO : 912024662239P95423

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NEWS

Sept. 25, 1995

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Judy Hughes

WEST END PARTNERSHIP FEDERAL EDUCATION GRANT

VILLE, Ky. --A \$2.3 million University of Louisville-coordinated partnership to Louisville's west end neighborhoods will be funded by a mix of federal, state and includes a \$544,029 U.S. Department of Education grant secured this month.

U.S. Department of Education's Urban Community Service program is helping to three-year Sustainable Urban Neighborhoods (SUN) project. The \$544,029 is for the the anticipated \$1.6 million DOE commitment.

SUN project uses a team approach for its five components: human development, economic development, community design and planning, and crime prevention. L faculty, staff and students, the partnership includes business, government, and other educational institutions, including the University of Kentucky College of Jefferson Community College and Kentucky Tech.

include skill-building for residents to become economically self-sufficient, improving housing stock, fostering new enterprises and reinvestment, boosting community- and neighborhood participation, increasing crime-prevention awareness and and safety, and accounting for all those objectives.

Funding mix includes in-kind and cash commitments of \$696,053 for the three-year project. The local and state funds have been committed by the City of Louisville's offices of development and of housing and urban development, Kentucky Housing Corp., Mount Community Center, Jefferson County Public Schools, St. Stephen Economic Corp., Neighborhood Development Corp. and Louisville Central Development as well as U of L.

targeted area includes Russell, Parkland and California neighborhoods as well as other Louisville's urban core that the federal government recently designated as the West End Community.

It was one of 15 recipients of the 165 proposals considered by the U.S. Department of Education, according to project associate director Thomas S. Lyons.

For information, call Lyons at (502) 852-8256.

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Law student Hays Lawson (left) and volunteer attorney Marty Woerner provide legal advice to a low-income client as a follow up to a Jan. 19, free consumer law seminar.

Law's service program enters fourth year

Law students are:

- Mediating claims of civil rights violations from federal prisoners
- Helping indigent people with family law issues
- Providing free continuing legal education seminars for attorneys willing to accept pro bono cases

The activities are all par for the course these days at the School of Law.

Now in its fourth year, the School of Law's Samuel L. Greenebaum Public Service Program spurs students to provide more than 6,000 hours of law-related public service work to organizations each year. Adopted by a unanimous faculty in 1990, the obligation requires each U of L law student to perform a minimum of 30 hours of law-related public service prior to graduation.

From its small beginning of 16 sponsoring organizations and 20 volunteer students in summer 1992, the program has grown dramatically. Under the leadership of director Linda Speed, the pro bono program now has nearly 200 sponsoring agencies offering more than 300 placement opportunities to approximately 150 participating students each year.

Students can choose from a variety of placements. Including public defender or prosecutor's offices; legal aid offices; mediation projects; refugee and immigration projects; and children's, victims' and women's issues, among others.

Placements are located throughout Kentucky and in 10 other states. Students also are free to submit their own projects for approval by the faculty.

Last year the program, in conjunction with The Legal Aid Society Inc. and with funding from the Kentucky Bar Foundation, sponsored a free continuing legal education seminar for attorneys who volunteered to

take consumer law cases from their local legal aid service provider.

Fifty-one attorneys received training in the nuts and bolts of consumer matters and have been assisting the indigent with their consumer issues ever since.

This year the program will sponsor the same seminar in three areas of the state so that the impact will be felt statewide.

In February, eight law students received mediation training so they could begin a unique program mediating prisoner grievances at the LaGrange Reformatory. Working with volunteer mediators, the students mediate cases referred specifically to this project by the U.S. District Court. This is widely believed to be the first such project in the nation.

In another project, law students awarded mediation fellowships funded by Louisville lawyer Edwin H. Perry received extensive training in basic, family and divorce mediation skills last fall.

Shortly, these students, along with experienced volunteer family law mediators, will begin mediating issues of child custody and visitation for domestic cases handled by the Louisville Bar Association/Legal Aid Society Inc. Family Law Pro Bono Teams Project.

In short, there is much to do and much excitement in the student body and the community about this program and the opportunities it provides for legal students to put theory into practice, and for busy organizations serving indigent clients to boost, through the work of law students, the services they are able to provide. Expect to hear more exciting things about the program in the coming year.

1/17/97