

Lissa -

Hope this helps for 6/10 speech.

You should focus mostly on these partnerships between lawfirms and D.C. schools. Note this years awardees. The idea here is to encourage more

lawfirms to participate. The remarks she gave at Cleveland were just right. Call with any questions/problems.

Jen

► TOP 10 POST SPORTS STORIES OF THE Y

Year of the Bobcat bri

The success of Ohio football and baseball sandwiched a sports season filled with many highs and lows, but The Post sports staff selected and ranked the ten most significant. What follows are the Top Ten stories of 1996-97.

1) A Historical season for Bobcat Baseball

With a dozen seniors and pre-season expectations high, it was a now or never year for the 1997 Bobcats. Not only did they live up to high expectations, this Bobcat team also laid claim to being one of the top three baseball teams ever.

Ohio won a school-record 43 times, capturing its first Mid-American Conference regular season title since 1991, its first ever MAC Tournament championship at Trautwein Field and an automatic trip to the NCAA regionals in the process.

The Bobcats traveled to Stillwater, Okla. for the Midwest Regional, but dropped their only two games to Tennessee 5-2 and UCLA 15-1.

But for two weekends in May, the Bobcats staged the best sports drama at Ohio this year. Trailing Ball State by one game in the race for the regular season title but knowing the Cardinals had already split at Kent, the Bobcats swept four games from Akron with a come-from-behind, extra inning win in game four that clinched the title in the season's final day.

The regular season title clinched home field for the MAC tournament, and the Bobcats took full advantage. Wiping out Miami 23-4 and Ball State 9-6 in the first two rounds, Ohio clinched the MAC tournament with a 7-6 win over a young Kent team.

2) Can a .500 season spell a turnaround for football?

Ohio a football school?

Last fall it was. The perennially pitiful Bobcats, loveable losers that they were, shocked the MAC by opening up the season with a 6-3 record and battling for first place in the conference. Though they dropped their last three games, the Bobcats turned a lot of heads with wins against Hawaii, Bowling Green, Eastern Michigan and an impressive showing in a loss at Northwestern.

Fall is usually reserved as a time when Bobcat fans speculate about basketball and ice hockey seasons, displaying their interest by dressing as empty seats in Peden Stadium. But the Bobcats had the stadium at, or close to, capacity in its four home games. Fans cheered on the triumphs of quarterback Karcem Wilson and fullback Steve Hookfin as they displayed the potential of the triple-option offense.

The Ohio offense's triple options used to be punt, interception and fumble. Those days are gone. If the team improves on last season, look for the triple option to mean first down, touchdown and win.

3) Club hockey three-peats

Two weeks after losing its first Central States Collegiate Hockey League title in three years to Iowa State, the Ohio hockey team faced the same opponent in the same rink for the ACHA national title.

With 8:06 remaining in the title game in Ann Arbor, Mich., forward J.J. Bamberger scored on a breakaway to give the Bobcats the 2-1 lead. It would turn out to be the game winner, clinching the Bobcats' third straight national club title.

Ohio goalie Brody Danner, the Tournament MVP, did his part by keeping



An unidentified Ohio player exalts with the MAC Championship trophy in hand. Ohio won the title by beating Kent 7-6.

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ngs three MAC championships

opponents off the scoreboard. He recorded 59 saves in the final two tournament games and rejected shot after shot that Iowa State sent his way.

The victory was especially sweet for seniors Dan Morris, Derek Partlo, John Grasso and Steve Witt. They were the nucleus of Ohio's rebuilding four years ago and were the only ones on the team to taste defeat ACHA tournament play, losing 4-1 in the 1994 finals to North Dakota State.

4) Jackie Conrad: Queen of MAC cross-country and track

Jackie Conrad was the focus of the Ohio women's cross-country program all season. She had broken course records and finished first in every meet she ran. But until the MAC Finals, the wins meant nothing.

On November 2, 1996, Conrad proved her undefeated record was no fluke by taking the MAC title in women's cross-country. It was the first time in school history Ohio had a runner finish first for the women's team, winning by more than 20 seconds. The first-place finish also earned her All-American honors.

MAC Coaches still had not figured out how to stop Conrad six months later. On May 15, she took the 10,000-meter race at the MAC Track Championships in Kent, winning in a time of 35 minutes, 2.49 seconds, enough to compete at the national track championships in Bloomington, Ind. Two days later she finished as the conference's top 5,000-meter female runner.

In two sports she finished with two Athlete of the Year Awards — 1997 MAC Track Athlete of the Year and 1996 Cross-country Athlete of the Year. Not bad for a freshman.

5) Wrestlers win MAC — again

Say this about the Ohio wrestling program: it usually knows where it's going, and it always knows how to get there.

This year the Bobcats went to the MAC Championship March 9 at the Convo, but the process of getting there started in the 1995-1996 season when they redshirted five starters. Three of those starters (Dwight Gardner, Jim Guttridge and John Noble) returned this year to win individual MAC titles and to lead Ohio to a MAC team title, its fourth in five years.

Ohio senior Ed Schillig was the fourth Ohio wrestler to win a MAC title this year.

Three Bobcats finished second. One of those, Shawn Enright, qualified for the NCAA Championships, joining Ohio's four MAC Champions. But it was the junior Gardner, ranked as high as No. 6 (158 lb weight class) in the Amateur Wrestling News Poll, who would return with All-American honors.

Ohio's season-ending triumphs ended an inconsistent year marked by injuries. For the majority of the season, Ohio wrestled without anyone in the 118 lb. class. It didn't matter.

6) Men's Cross Country wins MAC

After winning a MAC men's cross country title in 1964, Ohio went into a rebuilding mode — for 33 years. But last fall, the Bobcats finally won the title again.

Behind the coaching of Elmore Banton and the running of Josh Ritchie, brother to former Bobcat and All-American Shannan Ritchie, Ohio ran over the hump on Nov. 2 in Muncie, IN, and won the MAC title.

Ritchie, a junior transfer from Wisconsin, finished first at the MAC Championships, only the fourth Bobcat to do it. He then finished fifth at the NCAA Regionals and 25th at the NCAA Championship, becoming Ohio's fifth All-American.

7. Fading, Choking, Failing: Call it what you want.

The fadeaway: Geno Ford's favorite shot? Or the close of the men's basketball season?

Both.

After a sluggish start, the Ford and Ed Sears-led Bobcats smashed their way through the MAC season defeating Miami, Eastern Michigan (twice) and Bowling Green down the home stretch. Ohio was on a 10-2 run from late January to late February. The team that couldn't win a game early in the MAC season couldn't lose. Until it ran into Western Michigan.

The Broncos performed a three-game season sweep on the Bobcats. Western beat Ohio to open the MAC season 64-63, and once again on the last day of the season to kick Ohio out of the MAC lead. Who did Ohio draw for the first round of the MAC Tourney? Western, of course. The Broncos bucked the Bobcats one last time, ending the season with a nightmarish 74-68 loss.

8. So long guys. We hardly knew you.

Will the men's basketball bench please rise for the national anthem.

Thank you, sir.

Okay, maybe the Bobcats are more than one man deep, but after losing four players in four months fans are left scratching their heads in disbelief. Gone are Andy Kanzig (asked to leave in December), Paul Morris (left the team the morning before a game in January), Jason Grunkemeyer (left for Miami in April) and Damion Washington (violated team policy two weeks ago).

Ohio returns four players next year, none of whom averaged double digits in points. Look forward to one of those "rebuilding years," Bobcat fans.

9) Welcome ladies!

Behind the instruction of coach Nicole Hollingsworth, the Ohio women's golf program was born in the fall of 1996. The team began varsity play at the Lady Wolverine Invitational in Ann Arbor, Mich. on Sept. 14, 1996.

The Bobcats played in inclement weather during most of the fall, but Hollingsworth said it was something team members would have to become accustomed to during their collegiate careers.

With the most experienced person on the team being sophomore Alexis Yarnokoski, the Bobcats started out slowly and finished 13th out of 14 at Michigan.

However, behind the steady play of freshman Heather Fueger, Ohio consistently improved as the season went along. Late in the fall, the Bobcats shot a season-best 325 on the final day of the University of Kentucky Invitational.

10) Field Hockey can't escape rain

For the second time in 1996, an Ohio athletic team advanced to their conference tournament, won its first game and then lost to the weather. Last April, rain victimized the Ohio softball team in Akron. In November, the Ohio field hockey club beat Kent 3-2 in round one of the MAC tournament in Muncie, Ind., but rain washed the MAC tournament out. Ball State, who Ohio would have played in round two, advanced to the NCAA play-in round, representing the MAC as regular season champions.

Coaches questioned the decision of the MAC, believing the tournament could have been moved to Miami's AstroTurf. Similar claims were made seven months prior in Akron, but once again the MAC denied the coaches and players cry to finish what they started.

THE POST

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P.04

Hockey team three-peats

BY SCOTT HEASLEY
THE POST

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — The Ohio hockey team beat the top-ranked Iowa State Cyclones 2-1 Saturday for its third straight American Collegiate Hockey League National Championship.

"Every guy left everything he had on the ice," senior captain Dan Morris said. "I couldn't imagine going out any other way than winning three consecutive national championships."

Coach Craig McCarthy took home his third Murdoch Cup in four years at Ohio.

"It's a sentimental thing," he said. "Dan Morris, Derek Partlo, John Grasso and Steve Witt were here four years ago with myself. We're the only five guys from this program that were in Ames, Iowa, four years ago when we got our hearts broken in a 4-1 loss to North Dakota State. I think it's extra special for those four guys."

McCarthy compared his team's dedication to another endeavor that requires commitment.

"We stuck together through thick and thin," he said. "It sounds kind of like a marriage, but the team kept plugging away. When we were down, we added to our game instead of making it simpler."

Ohio goalie and tournament MVP Brody Danner anchored the team. He allowed only six goals in four games and one goal in the final two.

"I needed to stay focused," he said. "I was working on it all year and in the tournament — especially in the big games."

Danner made several acrobatic saves and played near perfect in the semifinal and the final. He had 59 saves in those



MATT SULLIVAN/FOR THE POST

Ohio hockey players celebrate a win over Iowa State and its third straight ACHA National Championship Saturday night in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Hockey: Defense wins title

FROM PAGE 1

two games and finished the tournament with 90.

Ohio's defense was the key in its 3-0 win against Arizona in the semifinals Friday, but faltered in the second period of the title game. Witt was attempting to clear the puck and made a dangerous pass to the center of the ice. Iowa State's Brian Wierson intercepted the puck and scored an unassisted goal.

Down 1-0, Ohio seemed out of synch through most of the second period, but the Bobcats tied the game when Morris scored a power-play goal with 1:08 remaining.

"I shot the puck and it went off like eight guys and went into the net," he said. "That calmed everybody down."

Danner and the Ohio defense then clamped down on the Cyclones' prolific offense, which was averaging six goals a game for the tournament. With 8:06 left in the game, Ohio forward J.J. Bamberger scored the game-winner on a breakaway goal.

"I think the goalie should have come out and played it," Bamberger said. "Bobbie Smith and Derek Partlo made a great play on the faceoff to give me the breakaway."

Partlo may not have scored the game-winning goal, but he contributed the intangibles that teams need to win championships. He assisted on both of the goals in the Iowa State game and also drew the penalty to give the Bobcats the main advantage when Morris scored.

"I wasn't scoring at my normal rate so I tried to do the other things," Partlo said. "I've been in the limelight enough over the years that I don't

have to shine every time. Winning was a lot more important to me."

The Bobcats finish the year 29-8-3 with a No. 1 national club ranking. In a moment of candor and humor, McCarthy revealed his secret to success.

"I fool them," he said. "I tell them something that isn't true and then I try to convince them that it's true. If you can do that, you can convince them of anything."

"I've learned more from them than they've probably learned from me. I've been a different coach for four straight years. I've gone bipolar from one end to the other and it's been a great experience for me."

McCarthy may have learned from his team over the years, but he also knows a thing or two about hockey.

Morris said three weeks ago, before the Central States Hockey League tournament, McCarthy gave him an envelope with a note inside. The note said Ohio would lose the league tournament because of the refereeing. The Bobcats did lose 7-4 to Iowa State and a controversial call by the referees played a big part.

Then last week Morris received another note from his coach. This time it said Ohio would meet Iowa State in the finals and that they would win. The Bobcats then indulged their coach with their best performance of the entire season.

As the horn sounded and the players rushed onto the ice, 21 helmets, 42 gloves and 21 sticks littered the A2 Ice Cube rink. They left everything they had on the ice, taking home only what they needed — a third straight national championship.



MATT SULLIVAN/FOR THE POST

Ohio hockey player John Grasso heads down the ice looking to score against Iowa State Saturday night in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Wrestlers: On top of MAC once again

FROM PAGE 1

The lead was short-lived. Two-time MAC Champion Enright lost in overtime to Cunningham, the defending champion, in a match Ohio's coaches thought Enright should have won in regulation. Responding to encouraging shouts from his father in the audience, Enright grabbed the lead with a take-down in the second period.

As quickly as Enright had taken control, the officials took it away. After a Central coach objected to Enright's take-down, the mat judge overruled the referee's decision to allow the two points, and the lead vanished.

Ohio assistant coach Dan Willaman said the mat judge should not have been permitted to overrule the referee, and even if he had been, the take-down was legitimate and should have been allowed. In any event, after Enright's loss and the next round's competition, Ohio trailed by one. Then Gardner, the eighth-ranked wrestler in the country and Ohio's most consistent winner, stepped up to the mat.

"Miami's wrestler tried to come out and intimidate me," Gardner said. "He was headbutting, but I know a lot of guys are going to do anything to beat me. It felt great to win, because I've been working at this for four years now. It's about time."

Gardner's victory persuaded the MAC coaches to select him as the outstanding MAC Meet Wrestler, but more importantly it gave Ohio a lead that it never relinquished. With the victory, coach Harry Houska earned

Ohio wins t

The Ohio baseball team improved its record to 6-5 by taking two of three games from the North Carolina-Asheville Bulldogs (6-11).

Ohio stumbled in Friday's opener, managing just seven hits in a 9-2 loss. Bobby Sismundo allowed five runs on eight hits in five innings, and Bob White failed to stop the Bulldog offensive attack.

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A proposed budget for fiscal year 1997-98 will be held at 1:45 p.m. on Tuesday, April 8, in the D.C. Bar's meeting rooms, 1250 H Street, NW.

As *Bar Report* went to press, the Bar's Budget Committee approved a proposed budget. Highlights of the proposal include a recommendation that Bar dues remain at current levels and a proposal that the late fee charged to members who fail to pay their Bar dues promptly be increased by \$10 to \$30. The Committee's full report will be published in the March/April edition of *The Washington Lawyer* magazine, distributed by mail to all D.C. Bar members.

Following the public hearing, the proposal will be submitted to the Bar's Board of Governors for consideration.



Members of the law firm of Holland & Knight in the District of Columbia joined the First Lady on Valentine's Day in reading a story to students at Cleveland Elementary School in Northwest Washington. The firm has "adopted" the students at Cleveland, providing volunteer music instructors, tutors, sports coaches, and advocates. The First Lady challenged other firms and individual lawyers to follow Holland & Knight's example in order to make a difference in the lives of the District's youngsters.

First Lady hails Holland & Knight's D.C. public school partnership

On Valentine's Day, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton went back to school to present a bouquet to the law firm of Holland & Knight for "adopting" a D.C. public school and to challenge other firms to follow suit.

At a program on D.C. schools/D.C. law firm partnerships held at the Cleveland Elementary School, Holland & Knight's partner, the First Lady demonstrated how much law firms can do for schools by enumerating Holland & Knight's contributions. "Lawyers and staff have tutored students and have spent afternoons reading with them. They have taken children on field trips, helped repair school facilities, and helped reclaim historic Kennedy Park from drug dealers. They have donated computers, supplies, and clothing, and they have helped parents with legal problems."

Over the last 15 months, Holland & Knight spent 650 hours—valued at \$115,000—to help the school and donated an additional 920 hours of pro bono work for organizations in the Shaw neighborhood, said Clinton, who applauded other legal organizations with partnership programs: Covington & Burling; Steptoe & Johnson; Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson; Crowell & Moring; Patton Boggs; GWAC-Greater Washington Area Chapter, Women Lawyers Division, National Bar Association; and the D.C. Office of Corporation Counsel. The First Lady concluded by throwing down a gauntlet. "I would like today to challenge every single law firm in the Dis-

resources with a school in this city. I challenge each managing partner to call the Washington Lawyers' Committee and volunteer to adopt a school."

The Washington Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs, the link between the schools and the legal community, can be reached at 202/835-0031.

During an ensuing panel discussion, Julius W. Becton Jr., chief executive officer and superintendent of D.C. Public Schools, noted that 23 of the District's 156 schools lack partners and invited firms to call the D.C. Schools hotline (202/724-4016) to inquire about vacancies.

Board revises ACAB rules, sets up pilot mediation program

The D.C. Bar Board of Governors has approved a number of significant changes in the Attorney/Client Arbitration Board (ACAB) Rules of Procedure for the Fee Arbitration Service and endorsed implementation of a six-month Voluntary Fee Dispute Mediation Pilot Program.

In one of the most substantive rule changes, the ACAB has codified its policy of enforcing a predispute agreement to arbitrate a fee dispute only if the agreement meets specific criteria laid out by the Legal Ethics Committee in its Opinion 218. In general, the agreement must advise the client in writing about the availability of written materials on the ACAB process and the client may contact ACAB staff for counseling about the ACAB program.

Panel moderator Theodore W. Small of Holland & Knight emphasized the value of the partnership to his law firm. "By working here at Cleveland, we have established that much needed connection to the community."

Holland & Knight's Melinda Burrows hoped that other firms would accept the First Lady's challenge. "We're doing what she and the President are trying very hard to promote, and in a small way it's working. We lawyers take an awful lot from the city; this is one way to give something back."

time limit within which parties must file a response to a petition to arbitrate, a request to dismiss based on the jurisdiction of the ACAB to process the petition, or a counterclaim.

New language in one revision extends the definition of "client" to allow inclusion of a party who has no client relationship with a lawyer but who assumes the client's legal right to collect a refund of legal fees or who is legally responsible for paying fees on behalf of the client.

Under the revised rules, the ACAB can now accept a petition to arbitrate a fee dispute even when the dispute is the subject of a pending lawsuit.

"The new rules reflect changes in the program made as a result of implementation of mandatory arbitration," said Carla Freudenburg, ACAB director. For a full text

to be satisfied

The D.C. Bar will recognize outstanding members and projects at its Annual Awards Luncheon and Business Meeting, set for June 18 at the Capital Hilton Hotel.

Among the awards to be presented are the Frederick B. Abramson President's Award for extraordinary service to the profession; and the William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall Awards for excellence in public interest law.

Also to be presented are awards for Pro Bono Lawyer of the Year, Pro Bono Law Firm of the Year, Best Section Community Outreach Project, Best Section Committee, Best Section, Best Bar Committee, and Best Bar Project.

Honored last year were: The Hon. William B. Bryant (Brennan Award), Judith L. Lichtman (Marshall Award), the Reproductive Cancer Task Force (Frederick B. Abramson Award); Michael J. Zoeller of Crowell & Moring (Pro Bono Lawyer Award); the law firms of Covington & Burling and Shea & Gardner (Law Firm Pro Bono Awards); the D.C. Affairs Section's Children's Initiative Forum (Best Section Community Outreach Project); the Employee Benefits Committee of the Taxation Section (Best Section Committee); the Health Law Section (Best Section); the Pro Bono Initiative Working Group (Best Bar Committee); and the Examination of Rule 49 Committee (Best Bar Project).

Nominations must be submitted to the D.C. Bar Executive Director, 1250 H Street NW, Sixth Floor, Washington, DC 20005-5937, by April 1.

of Procedure, contact Wendy Mays, 202/737-4700, ext. 216.

Acting on requests for mediation of fee disputes by numerous clients and attorneys, the ACAB requested and received permission to offer the option of mediation to every party to a fee dispute. Beginning on February 1, along with an Agreement to Mediate form, each party receives information explaining the voluntary mediation process and how it differs from arbitration. If both parties agree in writing to mediate, a volunteer mediator is assigned who has been selected from among ACAB's volunteer arbitrators and a mediation session is scheduled. Cases that cannot be mediated will be returned to arbitration.

After the conclusion of the pilot program, on July 31, 1997, the ACAB will evaluate the program and make its recom-



P R E S I D E N T ' S
P A G E

A Sense of Community

By Myles V. Lynk

As I write this month's column the D.C. Bar has just completed its 1997 Winter Convention. Attendance at the Keynote Luncheon on Wednesday, February 26, was one of the highest ever. We had more than 670 attendees. Those who came heard very moving remarks from our Beatrice Rosenberg Award recipient, Elizabeth Noël, and an extraordinary keynote address from Joseph A. Califano Jr., on the lessons to be learned for the practice of law today, from his experiences representing parties and witnesses in litigation arising out of the Watergate scandal 20 years ago. We were truly enriched by our speakers.

The Convention's Presidential Showcase programs addressed the problems faced by the District of Columbia in this time of fiscal crisis. In one way or another these programs all asked the question "What should each of us be doing to help solve these problems?" A difficult question to answer. So difficult, in fact, that we risk being overwhelmed by the depth and breadth of the needs of District of Columbia residents and the diminution of city services, as compared with our limited personal resources to address these needs. This sense of being overwhelmed is compounded by the dilemma we face as lawyers in distinguishing between our obligation to provide pro bono legal services to the poor, and our capacity to provide community services that draw on our abilities as educated and caring human beings, not on our legal skills. This is not an either-or proposition. We should do both. Yet while we all have some understanding of what it means to provide pro bono legal services, we have no common definition of community service.

Three years ago, another D.C. Bar Winter Convention keynote speaker tried to provide us with that common definition. On March 2, 1994, United

States Attorney Eric Holder, speaking at the D.C. Bar Winter Convention, challenged D.C. Bar members "to look beyond the narrow confines of the field of law" to determine "how many livable hours we devote to our fellow citizens." He urged Bar members to become involved in the greater Washington community through a number of activities that would not invoke our skills as lawyers as much as they would require our commitment as responsible adults: tutoring and mentoring children; providing internships in our offices for students we meet in our volunteer activities; being guest teachers in schools to teach students from our own experiences; establishing extracurricular clubs at schools based on our hobbies or skills; getting involved in games, sports or other recreational activity with children after school.

Since then, Bar members, law firms, government legal agencies and corporate law departments have become involved in the community. In particular, many law firms and government agencies have "adopted" public schools in the District of Columbia. They work with the children in these schools on many of the activities Eric Holder referred to in 1994. The Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia has adopted the Margaret A. Amidon Elementary School in southwest Washington. Covington & Burling has adopted Cardozo Senior High School. Steptoe & Johnson, Howrey & Simon and Patton Boggs also have adopted schools. The District of Columbia Office of the Corporation Counsel has adopted the Walker-Jones Elementary School. Angela Harvey, assistant corporation counsel, began the D.C.

Bar's Children's Initiative Forum for our D.C. Affairs Section. In 1996 the Children's Initiative Forum received the D.C. Bar's Community Outreach Project of the Year Award.

What does it mean to adopt a school? Different things to different law firms or agencies. Within each firm or agency it means different things to the people who actually donate time to the effort, and to those who do not.

For example, last month First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, General Julius Becton and others met at the Cleveland Elementary School in the District of Columbia to honor the contributions made to the school by the law firm of Holland & Knight. As Mrs. Clinton wrote in a letter she sent to Washington area law firms after her visit, "Holland & Knight lawyers and staff provide . . . pro bono legal assistance; tutor students . . . ; take children on field trips; help repair school

facilities; donate . . . used computers, supplies, clothing and grocery register receipts; and much more. I was told how letters that had fallen on deaf ears when written by a parent, received an immediate response when sent on an law firm's letterhead. One long-time community leader told us the law firm partnership was 'the

most valuable thing that has happened in [the] Shaw [neighborhood] since urban renewal in 1966."

It was an inspiring event. Teachers and parents were uniform in the view that lawyers and other staff from Holland & Knight had contributed to the success of their efforts with the children. They greatly appreciated having volunteers spend time with the children. The resources and adult involvement we may

continued on page 85

**We should
provide community
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STOCK OPTION



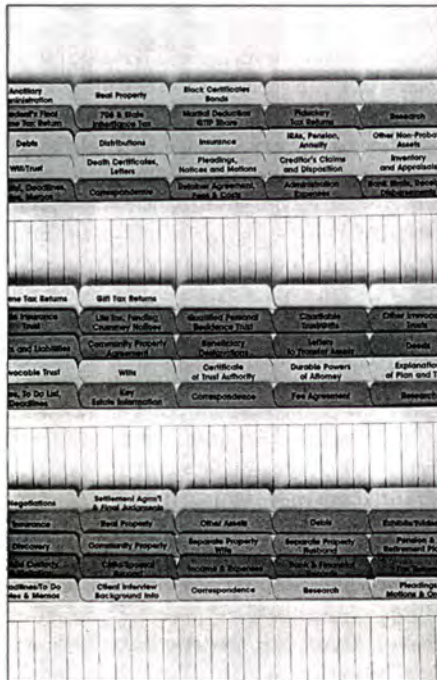
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KEEPING TABS

New index tabs for family law, estate planning and probate are available from Bindertek LawFiles. The family law organizer covers all phases of a divorce proceeding; the estate planning tabs include all relevant estate documents; the probate organizer provides access to the documents necessary to transfer assets and handle tax compliance. Tabs fit two- or three-ring binders and two-prong file folders. Cost: \$6 per set.

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President's Page

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take for granted in the lives of our own children cannot be taken for granted in the lives of these children. Lawyers and law firms willing to commit some of their time and energy to these young lives can make a big difference.

Mrs. Clinton asked law firms in the District to establish or strengthen ties to one or more public schools in the city. Law firms, government agencies, corporate law departments and individual attorneys who wish to become involved in such community service projects should contact Col. Harvey Dickerson at the D.C. Public Schools, 202/724-4222, or Iris Toyer at the Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs, or the D.C. Bar's Children's Initiative Forum. This year's forum will be held on Wednesday, May 14, from 4:00 to 7:00 p.m., at the law firm of Hogan & Hartson.

Please consider making a commitment to community service. Such activities are twice blessed; they reward those who undertake them, and those whose lives are enriched by the benefits they receive through the service of others.



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Thirteen Federal Judges attending in honor of Wiley A. Branton Awardee
Judge Charles R. Richey

Lawyers as Mentors: The Program That Started It All



By Kathleen Schwar

Debra Lesser, director of the national MENTOR program, swears that she advises participants to start small. A law firm paired with a school in the program agrees to follow three steps: To send a lawyer to visit the school and talk with a class, take the class to a courtroom to observe a legal proceeding, and invite the class to the firm for lunch with other lawyers. That's all.

But somewhere along the way, in MENTOR's 15 years, quite often lawyers have got caught up in the moment, and have:

- In California, helped design, see approved as curriculum and teach a course in Law and Government.
 - In Utah, talked with a student who seemed to think little of her encounter with the law.
 - In New York, taken a student into the lawyer's own home.
 - Forced legal action against a landlord whose tenant, a student, was bitten in the eye by a rat.
 - Taken "moot court" winners to meet U.S. Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas.
 - Awarded a \$5,000 scholarship, as did Willkie Farr & Gallagher of Manhattan, for an Adlai Stevenson High School student in the Bronx.
 - Taken students to a Yankees game, as Burton Roberts, administrative judge for the Supreme Court of Bronx County, New York, arranged for his fellow judges to do.
 - In numerous states, coached for moot court competitions.
- In Los Angeles, Bill Freedman is one

of the highest billing attorneys of 300 as a partner in McCutchen, Doyle, Brown & Enersen. And yet, he said, "The best thing I do with my time is this program."

His firm joined the program after the 1992 Los Angeles race riots, to help get in touch with the community. MENTOR stood out among other programs, he said, because it gives directly back to the community. The lawyers are paired with Inglewood High School, students predominantly African American and Hispanic, near the city.

In Salt Lake City, Asst. Attorney General Tom Mitchell can't call his MENTOR work "pro bono," as Freedman can, because "in theory we're captive counsel to taxpayers 'X' hours a day." But Atty. General Jan Graham and the AGs' pro bono committee support the work, which comes out of discretionary time, he said.

In the most recent program, January through May, Mitchell and Clark Snelson, also an assistant attorney general, taught conflict resolution with materials provided through their state coordinator. They met at their assigned school in the city to teach a couple of classes every week during what normally would be the lawyers' lunch hour. Both chuckle they thought they'd committed to one class, but discovered that two teachers were counting on them, so the classes were arranged back-to-back.

Snelson recalled a student missed a class because she'd been in court on a shoplifting charge. "She was kind of blowing it off like it was no biggie," he

said. So he sat down and talked with her about the implications of her act, and about more hardened criminals he'd met in his court experience.

Snelson said, "I really think if you make a difference in one kid's life, it's worth the time you spent. ... It's hard to tell when you make a difference, but if you don't try you never will."

Yet it challenges the two lawyers, dealing with fourth- through sixth-graders in Project Hope schools for disadvantaged youth. Many are exposed to "a lot of stuff kids shouldn't have to deal with," Mitchell said, citing drive-by gang shootings as one example. Some students might show up carrying guns to school, some have boyfriends twice their age.

The original MENTOR program, created among five law firms in New York City has spread far and wide. Founder Thomas W. Evans, of counsel in New York to the national law firm of Andrews & Kurth LLP, has long considered education his avocation. He was president of the Federal Bar Council, and a member of the New York Alliance for Public Schools when the alliance's chairperson suggested a program be started where lawyers would work directly with students, he said. Evans looked into similar programs involving doctors and dentists, and saw that the students enjoyed and paid attention to these role models.

Evans noted that MENTOR was a case without precedent in the legal world. In his 1992 book, "Mentors: Making a Difference in Our Public Schools," he wrote, "Law firms are notoriously conservative institutions. If you want a firm to undertake a project — unless it is one suggested by a major client or that promises a large retainer paid in advance — you are asked two questions: 'What did we do last year?' and 'What are the other firms doing?'"

It can be tough sledding for a project, he said. "Oddly enough, this is even more so in the pro bono field because lawyers' traditional work is to represent indigent clients, and the idea of a pro bono activity that does not fall directly within a firm's traditional confines is a further compelling reason to do nothing."

Today MENTOR involves an estimated 700 firms (and DA and corporate legal offices and legal aid societies) paired with schools in 15 states, and more than 37,000 students. These figures vary according to funding and participation. Lawyers typically work with a social studies, constitutional law class or an elective class of 25-40 students, classes with a pre-defined interest, as Evans described them, and may choose their grade level.

Evaluations by the New York City Board of Education have concluded the program not only acquainted students with the courts, the legal profession and the law, but also resulted in students having more respect for school and their teachers, and a deeper interest in their studies. The major goals are to guide students in recognizing the impact of the law on their lives, increase their knowledge and appreciation of the legal system and provide information on possible careers.

"It's a structured program and flexible enough that it's not taxing on a lawyer's time," said Lesser, who runs the national program from the Justice Resource Center, a not-for-profit organization in New York. "Teachers love it because it excites kids. It's a win-win situation for everybody."

It not only exposes kids to lawyers, but also the paralegals, secretaries, accountants, librarians, research assistants, human resource directors, and computer specialists who keep a law firm humming.

Evans recalled during his early years with MENTOR, "The students would go through a clear metamorphosis, where they were in absolute awe the first time. Then, after a while, (they said) 'You know, I can do this.' It had a great and observable effect." He said funding is being sought to follow MENTOR's impact on students as they progress through higher education and on into careers.

Freedman said he knows students have gone on to Harvard, Princeton, UCLA, and military academies, but he reminds himself to keep his expectations realistic. "These kids live a life that's unfathomable and hopefully we give them something else to think about," he said. The average male student at his high school, he said, lives 34 years, because of violence, poverty and drug abuse.

While the firm speaks with advance placement classes twice a month as the core of MENTOR, he said, it also spent two years helping to develop the actual law and government class inserted into the curriculum after scrutiny by the LA Unified School District. Before, preparing for mock trial was more an extracurricular activity, and students had jobs to hold down after school, he said. Now they earn credit.

One of the keys to the program is to lecture as little as possible. Students love to role play, and, Freedman said, "to be a witness, a lawyer and get into a cross-examination. Frequently when they do people are on the floor doing belly laughs." But they do play by the rules, he added.

Mitchell, in Utah, said, "Teaching is a lot like trying a case. The jury won't listen unless they find you interesting, and the kids aren't going to listen unless they find you interesting. Both are unwilling

**No matter how
big or little the
law firm, I would tell
them to start small.**

participants." In fact, he said, "At the end of an hour you feel like you've been in a hotly contested trial."

Mitchell and Snelson suggest role playing, for example, in playground conflicts, or such home conflicts as over who chooses the television channel and who's going to do dishes. Mitchell teaches kids to use "I" rather than "you" messages — "I have a problem with you doing this," instead of, "You're a jerk for doing this."

He said, "It's really deserving of being experienced if for no other reason, I don't think these sorts of conversations are going on between adults and children. For the kids, there are literally no other role models for dealing with conflict."

MENTOR in Utah began in 1985, and has since expanded from high schools to include junior highs and elementary schools, according to Kathy Dryer, coordinator of the Utah Law-Related Education Project, which oversees the program.

On the national level, MENTOR is updating its training manual for state coordinators, and Lesser offers to meet with them to present start-up workshops. However, each state finds its own funding, she said, and firms generally absorb such costs as copying materials and providing lunch when students tour a firm. Funding comes through cities, foundations, private donations, and other sources.

Lesser explained that MENTOR once received law-related education funding from the U.S. Department of Education that is no longer available. "Funding comes and goes," she said. Lesser, in fact, took over about three years ago after funding through the Washington State Bar Association for national coordination of the program ended.

Costs include a full-time state coordinator. Lesser said, "Once a coordinator is in place in each state, it is very self-sustaining. The teachers and lawyers work well together."

"No matter how big or little the law firm, I would tell them to start small," Lesser said. "First, we just want the pairs (teachers and lawyers) to get comfortable. And I just tell them to have a great time and relax."

That isn't always possible. Teacher Kim Cleveland of Diamond Bar High School outside of Los Angeles, who has

worked 10 years with MENTOR, recalled that one of the firms she was paired with didn't return calls, and, she said, "You know how you get a sense, gee, we're taking up your busy time? I know they're busy. I am, too."

So she asked for another firm, and today is happily working with Dewey Ballantine of Los Angeles, for which the commitment requires more than an hour's commute.

MENTOR often is an eye-opener for lawyers. Lesser cited an instance where one senior lawyer "was quite shocked that Latin wasn't being taught at an inner city high school." Another was bothered by the school's clocks all reading different times. Another noticed that a school had no computers — and rounded up 10 computers to donate.

MENTOR has made the *New York Times*' front page more than once. One story told of a lawyer who took in a student after watching the student bounced from foster home to foster home. Another told of a firm that took a disadvantaged but brilliant, award-winning student under its wing after he'd been virtually assaulted by media and contract-seeking organizations hoping to win him over for publicity reasons.

After working in a Wall Street firm with MENTOR, Mark Whitney works in Manchester, N.H., for McLane, Graf, Raulerson & Middleton and is helping to plan a pilot project incorporating MENTOR aspects into the state's LRE program.

Having done pro bono work involving housing for indigents, he said, he prefers MENTOR. "I think you do the most good working with the kids," he said. He spoke to classes regularly but most enjoyed coaching a few hours a week for the fall appeals court competition.

"I think the goals of the program are to illuminate people as to the existence of rights, where they come from and how they can be asserted."

He recalled seeing how students eventually connected the law to their own lives, seeing how the constitutional guarantee of free speech applied to a play they wanted to produce. In New York, for example, a drama club's proposal to adapt "West Side Story" using modern gang names and colors became a First Amendment case. And students followed that.

"Probably the best satisfaction comes from seeing them do things by thinking in a logical fashion, which they weren't doing at the beginning of the program," Whitney said.

Kathleen Schwar is a writer in Rochester, New York.

D.C. Lawyers Lend Hand (and Heart) to Area Schools



By Tena Jamison Lee

Attorney Lewis Rosman noticed Willie Starks almost immediately. Rosman, an associate with Covington & Burling in Washington, D.C., had been observing as the wife of one of his partners addressed a group of Cardozo Senior High School students on the importance of listening skills.

The partner's wife instructed some of the teens to leave the room, and told a story while they were out of the room. When the first student returned, someone recounted the story to the young girl. The student then relayed it to the next person returning into the room. As each person returned, the story deviated more and more from the original narrative. By the time the last person heard the story, it was a markedly different version from the first one. Students witnessed first-hand how rumors get started and facts get confused.

Rosman had noticed a student sitting

in the back, eyes shut tight, repeating the story to himself. "I told [the class], 'this kid in the back of the room can tell you the story,' and he basically recited it word for word," said Rosman. "It was remarkable. I immediately liked this kid and wanted to be his mentor."

Rosman has become Starks' mentor. The 17-year-old was hired on at Covington & Burling for the summer and now works at the firm after school. Rosman occasionally takes him to lunch and encourages him to go to college, a feat no one in his family has accomplished. Covington & Burling and Cardozo are involved in a unique partnership with one another, one in which Iris J. Toyer, director of the Public Education Legal Services Project (PELSP) would like to see more of.

PELSP is one of the projects of the Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs, a non-

profit organization established in 1968 in the aftermath of the civil disturbances that erupted in many urban centers. Staffed by 13 lawyers and 12 support staff, the Committee provides assistance in cases of gender bias, national origin discrimination and disability rights. Through its public education projects, the committee established itself as the district's major link between the public school system and the legal community.

In 1978, the committee, through PELSP, began offering legal assistance to D.C. public school parent groups in low-income areas of the city. While the effort faded five years later, it produced two still successful parent organizations—Parents United and the Washington Parent Group Fund.

The Committee has reinstated PELSP which again supplies volunteer attorneys to assist organized parent groups in city schools to create a renewable network of activist parents seeking to improve the quality of their children's education. PELSP is based on the premise that proper legal advice and advocacy provided at needy public schools can help parents more fully participate in their own children's education, local school improvement and citywide education issues.

"The job of the Lawyer's Committee is not necessarily so much dealing with the legal aspects as much as making sure school boards are following the rules and regulations already set before them," said Toyer, stressing that committee lawyers are not there to mediate between the parents and teachers as much as they are to aid in the process of shifting responsibility from central administration to the individual schools.

"We are here to help with this evolving process of school based management. Each school will eventually be run like a business," said Toyer. The committee has always encouraged private firms to become involved, she added.

According to Toyer, close to 200 firms serve the Washington Lawyer's Committee with the level of involvement of each firm changing. About 14 firms are involved intimately with area inner city schools.

The plight of the D.C. public school system has received a lot of publicity of late. The *Washington Post* and national news organizations have publicized such events as the schools not opening on time due to fire and safety violations, and the problem of violence in the schools.

"Oftentimes," began Toyer, "firms feel that there is so much of a problem that they ask 'what can I do?'" Besides the feeling of hopelessness, most attorneys don't live in the city and they go

home to the suburbs. "People who don't have children in the schools don't see it as their issue." Toyer doesn't think that D.C. is any different from other urban areas in this respect.

"Due to the crisis we find our schools in today, we decided to reactivate the program," said Toyer who has been directing PELSP for two years. She was a PTA officer when the Lawyer's Committee came to her school 20 years

ago. "We have a whole new crop of parents," said Toyer whose children are now in their 20's. "We need to grow some more advocates."

firm decided on Cardozo located in the Columbia Heights neighborhood. Flack said the number of attorneys involved in the program varies. It is a small, constant program. The firm's Saturday Academy, where Rosman met Starks, is the partnership's strongest program. At 9 a.m., students and lawyers convene at the school on Saturday mornings to discuss things like mediation skills, listening skills, how to get one's

the school is also a good recruiting tool. "We have 10 full-time employees who were Cardozo students. We are really helping ourselves in a business sense by training future employees," she added. "I don't see any negatives to this program," added Flack.

The firm has even persuaded vendors to chip in by donating furniture, computers, and even one vendor went in and took out an old three-story high incinerator that students and faculty were complaining about. "We don't know where this will take us," said Flack who pointed out that in the future the firm may start providing legal pro bono services. "Once you choose a school, it is a focus, a way to pare down the problem to a manageable size," she said.

According to Rosman, the firm has established a billing number for the high school and he gets credit for the work he does. "I'm happy the firm recognizes it," he said. Besides Saturday Academy, Rosman has also been involved in a city-wide mock trial program sponsored by Georgetown University.

Rosman said his participation in the partnership has given him a greater appreciation for the cultural gap between a law firm that services multinational companies and the public schools in Washington, D.C. "I have a greater appreciation for what needs to be done to bridge that gap.

"I think the only way to do that is one-on-one," he said.

"Working in a law firm like this, one could easily ignore the reality that most of the citizens of Washington face," acknowledged Rosman.

Another successful partnership is one between Holland & Knight's D.C. office and Cleveland Elementary School. According to Theodore W. Small, a lawyer for the community services team of Holland & Knight in D.C., his firm has a pro bono policy that sets the expectation of 50 hours a year per lawyer. It is an aspiration, not a requirement, he noted.

"For a more holistic approach to pro bono and community services, we decided to adopt a school," said Small. "We wanted to put as much of the firm's involvement in one area in order to have an identifiable impact on one area," he said. After meeting with Principal Annie Mair and the school's PTA President, Nancy Griffin, the firm decided on Cleveland who, according to Mair, had been trying to round up interested businesses for quite some time.

Originally the firm was interested in tutoring and making charitable donations to the school, noted Small, but as he and

(please turn to page 20)

For a more holistic approach to pro bono and community services, we decided to adopt a school.

ago. "We have a whole new crop of parents," said Toyer whose children are now in their 20's. "We need to grow some more advocates."

According to Toyer, the program had a tremendous impact in the late 1970's. "Active parents were provided with good, solid facts, and elected officials listened."

She admitted that it is a more difficult job getting parents involved this time because the parents are younger. However, the work is tremendously rewarding. "People who demand good schools get them, but we have to know what they look like," said Toyer.

One partnership the Lawyer's Committee helped initiate is that between Covington & Burling and Cardozo in 1992. "I think Covington [& Burling] stands out among firms—they have an enduring partnership working primarily with students. They have become part of the school," said Toyer.

Jan L. Flack is coordinator of public service activities for Covington & Burling, a 300-attorney corporate law firm. "We decided to do some outreach into the community and chose a high school two-three miles from the firm with a multicultural student body which reflected the make up of our firm," she said, adding that mentoring and tutoring particularly appealed to lawyers. The

point across in a non-confrontational way and how to interview or apply for a job. Last spring's Saturday Academy visited the Holocaust Museum.

Covington & Burling has done other things for Cardozo. Last year they put on a spaghetti dinner where 300 people showed up to a function that was traditionally sparsely attended. In the past they have collaborated on community projects like Christmas in April, when the school received a new paint job courtesy of students and Covington & Burling employees. The firm has provided some legal work for the school as well, said Flack. The firm represented the parents association in their plea to get their roof fixed. "Now," she chuckled, "the roof doesn't leak."

Flack admitted that not everyone in the firm participates by any stretch, but she added it is a program the whole firm can be proud of. The firm also hires students to work at the firm. One-third of the slots each summer are reserved for Cardozo students like Willie Starks.

Covington & Burling does not have pro bono requirements but has billable targets. Flack acknowledged the program benefits the firm as well as students. "It is good for us to be able to tell clients we are active in the city," she said, admitting that the firm's partnership with

were unwilling to take a stand against the Ministry of Justice on the issue of who would control such a program. Under the Law on Courts, all the judges were up for reappointment to life terms and did not want to risk upsetting the Ministry of Justice. Secondly, there were no means to finance such an ambitious program. The judges wanted to delay any action until after the reappointment process which would end in July 1996. I believed it would be a mistake to wait since CEELI's time in these countries is limited as a result of U.S. foreign assistance policy. Also, I was aware that there were currently many opportunities for obtaining international assistance.

Rather than wait, I persistently met with the judges as well as foreign donors, such as the European Union's ECPHARE program, the SOROS foundation, and the Dutch government. To get foreign donors interested in the program, I assisted the judges in drafting a grant proposal. This served the added purpose of forcing the judges to formulate concrete plans addressing issues relating to trainers, course materials, and teaching methods. The judges rose to the occasion and drafted several proposals. We discussed many possible alternatives. By the end of my stay in Macedonia, both the European Union's ECPHARE program and the Dutch government were interested in funding the judges' endeavors.

Education was not a new concept to the judges. For years the judges had participated in legal seminars where indi-

viduals would read prepared speeches to large audiences. There were few breaks and virtually no interaction or exchange of ideas. As part of their new programs, the judges were interested in employing



Lydia Brashear with the president of the Macedonian Supreme Court.

modern interactive teaching methods, but they had no experience in this area.

Therefore, CEELI and the Judges' Association sponsored a seminar entitled,

"Faculty Development: Judges Helping to Teach Other Judges." The seminar spanned three days and was taught by American attorney Tony Fisser, who is the executive director of the Connecticut Center for Judicial Education. Fisser lectured on modern teaching methods and course organization. Honestly, I was quite nervous about the seminar because the entire education system in Macedonia was entrenched in lectures and memorization with no interaction. Our training session was something entirely new and if the seminar failed, I was concerned about CEELI's and my credibility.

On the first day, the judges attended the seminar and were quite serious and stern in their demeanor. By the end of the three days, Fisser had elicited a new side to the judges who came alive and even demonstrated the techniques that they had learned. I drew a great sigh of relief!

By the time I left the judges they were well on their way to establishing their first judicial education program. They were planning their own seminars and working on financial self-subsistence. Despite this result much still remains to be done on this project as well as on other projects supporting Macedonia's legal development. There are no quick fixes and only time and commitment will improve this country's legal system.

Lydia Brashear is a lawyer in San Diego.

D.C. Lawyers (from page 9)

others listened to the comments of Mair and Griffin, it became clear to them that the firm could help out in other ways as well. The firm could help with such tasks as preparing parents for presentations to school boards and city council for funding requests and helping them contact the appropriate school officials.

"Lawyers often ignore the very simple type of assistance parent groups need. We don't necessarily need to go in and file a law suit to be effective," said Small. "Simply knowing how administrative bureaucracies work and how to present issues in a clear, concise manner is often all one needs to do to be of great assistance."

The firm has many programs for students as well. Small is involved with the firm's After Care program. Once a week, two to four people from Holland &

Knight go to the school from 3:30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Their involvement includes tutoring, playing games and organizing activities for the students.

Six lawyers are currently donating their time in the After Care program. Although attorneys don't get billable credit, Small says it is the most rewarding, satisfying time he spends.

"Once you go up [to the school] a couple of times, they expect you to be there and ask you where you were if you missed a week. For them if you miss a week it's as if you've abandoned them."

The one-year partnership has been "very, very, very positive," said Principal Mair. "We would not have a lot of the things we do have if not for the partnership," she added. "They come in and tutor in our After Care program, they have given us eight computers, and have come

in Saturdays and painted. They have purchased supplies, brought in clothing and coats their children can no longer use, and have sponsored some enrichment programs in the evening and on weekends."

According to Cleveland's principal, the program has helped the morale of staff, students and parents. "They are not the kind of partners who stand back and send things every now and then. They are here every week. Those who get personally involved in a personal commitment are hard to find," said Mair. "I am very grateful they work with us," she added. "It is refreshing to know folks are really and truly interested in our kids."

Tena Jamison Lee is a writer in Little Rock, Arkansas, and a frequent contributor to Human Rights.

Washington Lawyers' Committee
for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs

Head Table

sitting from Left to Right as you face the head table

Iris J. Toyer, Esq.
Director
Public Education Legal Services Project
Washington Lawyers' Committee

Hillary Rodham Clinton

Thomas S. Williamson, Jr., Esq.
Board of Directors
Washington Lawyers' Committee
Covington & Burling

Mrs. Charles Richey
Widow of Wiley A. Branton Awardee
Judge Charles R. Richey

Laurence J. Hoffman, Esq.
Co-Chair
Washington Lawyers' Committee
Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld

John A. Payton, Jr., Esq.
Co-Chair
Washington Lawyers' Committee
Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering

Sara Ann Determan
Board of Directors
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Hogan & Hartson

Roderic V.O. Boggs, Esq.
Executive Director
Washington Lawyers' Committee

Jeffrey F. Liss, Esq.
Board of Directors
Washington Lawyers' Committee
Piper & Marbury

Joseph M. Sellers, Esq.
EEO Project Director
Washington Lawyers' Committee

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Benjamin F. Wilson

Program

Welcoming Remarks
John A. Payton, Jr., Co-Chair
Washington Lawyers' Committee

Presentation of Outstanding Achievement Awards to Law Firms
Roderic V.O. Boggs, Executive Director
Washington Lawyers' Committee

Luncheon

Video Presentation on Law Firm/D.C. Public School Partnerships

Introduction of the First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton
Iris J. Toyer, Director, Public Education Legal Services Project
Washington Lawyers' Committee

Remarks
First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

Presentation of the
Wiley A. Branton Award
for Distinguished Service to the Cause of Civil Rights
to the late

Judge Charles R. Richey
by Joseph M. Sellers, EEO Project Director
Washington Lawyers' Committee
and

Jeffrey F. Liss, Board of Directors
Washington Lawyers' Committee

Accepting for Judge Richey
Mrs. Charles Richey
and
The Honorable John Garrett Penn
Chief Judge of the United States
District Court for the District of Columbia

Closing Remarks
Laurence J. Hoffman, Co-Chair
Washington Lawyers' Committee

The Wiley A. Branton Award for Distinguished Service to the Cause of Civil Rights



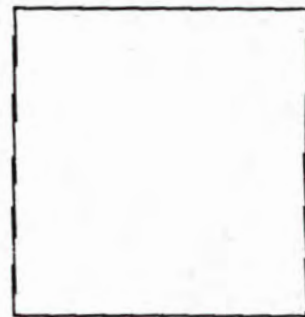
The Wiley A. Branton Award was established by the Washington Lawyers' Committee in 1989 to honor the memory of an extraordinary man whose life embodied the highest standard of civil rights advocacy. The Committee believes it can best serve Wiley Branton's dream of assuring a just society by recognizing the contributions of those who have followed in his footsteps.

As a young civil rights lawyer in Arkansas in the 1950's, Wiley Branton's labors were lonely, dangerous and heroic. He went on to a distinguished career as an innovative government official and Dean of the Howard University Law School. While in private practice, he held leadership posts in numerous highly respected civil rights organizations. He served as Co-Chair of the Washington Lawyers' Committee in 1987 and 1988.

Wiley Branton was an inspiration to everyone who had the privilege of knowing and working with him. He personified the legal profession's ideal of *pro bono* service that is the heart of the Washington Lawyers' Committee's mission.

1997 Wiley A. Branton Award Recipient The Honorable Charles R. Richey

Throughout his long and distinguished career as a jurist, practicing attorney and educator, Charles Richey demonstrated extraordinary dedication to the cause of equal justice under the law. The depth and strength of his commitment were obvious to all who had the opportunity to appear before him, to serve with him, or simply to know him as a friend. Born in Ohio in 1923, Judge Richey came to Washington in 1948, after receiving his B.A. degree from Ohio Wesleyan University and his law degree from Case Western Reserve University Law School. While in private practice for 23 years preceding his appointment to the federal bench in 1971, he held a succession of leadership positions in state government and in numerous civic and community organizations, with considerable efforts devoted to issues related to housing and youth.



As a member of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Judge Richey earned a remarkable reputation as a legal scholar, judicial innovator and champion of civil rights. Among many notable decisions, he issued the first opinion in the country finding allegations of sexual harassment in the workplace actionable under the 1964 Civil Rights Act and presided over the trial in one of the largest cases ever successfully prosecuted under the Equal Pay Act and the 1964 Civil Rights Act, a case that resulted in sweeping changes in the employment practices of the Bindery Division of the Government Printing Office and the award of nearly \$20 million in back pay and damages to a class of several hundred women. Augmenting his work as a jurist, Judge Richey made lasting contributions to legal scholarship by writing major books on employment discrimination law and prisoners' rights litigation and serving as a respected faculty member at the Georgetown University Law Center and numerous federal judicial and ABA institutes.

Judge Richey's life of service to the highest principles of the law makes him a most fitting recipient of the Wiley Branton Award.

1997 Outstanding Achievement Awards

Equal Employment Opportunity

Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn --- Concluding nearly 20 years of litigation, this firm recently distributed back pay checks to hundreds of African-American plaintiffs in a class action lawsuit which successfully challenged discriminatory promotional policies at the Library of Congress. The settlement achieved in this case included the payment of over \$8 million in damages and fees and the adoption of a comprehensive monitoring plan covering the Library's employment practices for a term of five years. The monetary settlement achieved represents a record for federal sector EEO litigation.

Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge --- Shaw Pittman served as lead counsel with Committee staff in a Title VII race discrimination class action challenging the promotion policies at the headquarters of Circuit City Stores, the nation's largest retailer of home electronics. Following a five week trial a federal district court jury returned a verdict for plaintiffs, finding a pattern and practice of race discrimination and awarding nearly \$300,000 in damages to two individual plaintiffs. Subsequently, the presiding judge issued a broad injunction mandating comprehensive changes in the defendant's personnel practices and establishing a procedure for scores of other African-American employees to present individual claims of race discrimination to the Court.

Shuford, Rubin & Gibney --- While initially requested to serve as local counsel in the Committee's litigation against Circuit City Stores, this Richmond firm soon took on an active and invaluable role in all aspects of the litigation. Its excellent work contributed substantially to the highly successful result achieved.

Fair Housing

Crowell & Moring --- Over the last year, the firm has won a \$150,000 settlement on behalf of Vivian Voss and the Fair Housing Council of Greater Washington, taken on representation in a number of other fair

housing cases, and begun service as general counsel to the Fair Housing Council of Greater Washington, one of the pre-eminent fair housing centers in the nation. The Voss case was particularly important because it is one of the first cases in the country to raise issues concerning access for persons with disabilities to private housing under the Americans With Disabilities Act.

Terris, Pravlik & Wagner --- This firm represented a victim of sexual harassment and the Fair Housing Council in a case that resulted in a decision that established an important new theory for proving gender discrimination in fair housing cases. This theory, known as the "hostile living environment theory," is a variant of a cause of action that is well established under Title VII. The case was ultimately settled for \$200,000, one of the largest settlements in the nation for an individual case of housing discrimination.

Asylum & Refugee Rights

Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson --- During the past year, attorneys from Fried Frank have assisted in handling an array of political asylum cases, including affirmative applications and appeals to the Board of Immigration Appeals and the Circuit Courts of Appeal. Fried Frank lawyers also participated in naturalization workshops, provided leadership in the efforts to oppose restrictive provisions in the proposed immigration reform legislation, prepared and filed formal comments on the proposed INS regulations implementing the 1996 Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act, and spoke on the topic of political asylum at a number of D.C. Bar panels and training seminars.

McKenna & Cuneo --- Since 1988, attorneys at McKenna & Cuneo have represented asylum seekers and other indigent immigrants seeking relief from deportation. During the past year, the firm tried and won three asylum cases before immigration judges. In one of these cases, the firm was assisted by a former associate traveling in Africa, who obtained critical supporting evidence at considerable risk to his own personal safety. The firm was also heavily involved during the past year in opposing proposed restrictions in the 1996 Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act.

Pierson Semmes & Bernis --- This firm helped to monitor compliance by the United States government with international human rights conventions affecting refugees, asylum applicants, and victims of torture. It also prepared and submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Committee a report on United States compliance with the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with respect to refugees and asylum applicants. The firm is currently preparing a similar report on United States compliance with the United Nations Committee Against Torture. The firm has also prepared detailed comments on restrictive regulations proposed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Public Education

Holland & Knight --- This firm has established a special partnership which embraces the children of Washington's Shaw community not only in school, but at home as well. Holland & Knight's partnership with the Cleveland Elementary School grew out of the firm's commitment to go into the Shaw community and make a difference. The partnership emerged naturally from the firm's extensive work with community activists to improve the neighborhood by providing needed *pro bono* legal services to nonprofit organizations. The results have benefitted hundreds of children while helping to build an even stronger connection between a local school and the community.

Patton Boggs --- Patton Boggs has taken on the challenge of working with young people at the junior high level. Its partnership with Francis Junior High School has been tremendously successful in a relatively short period of time. Mentoring, sponsoring a monthly theme-based speaker series featuring firm attorneys, coaching soccer, teaching instrumental music, and conducting a poetry workshop are but a few of the exciting activities that characterize the firm's involvement with Francis. Most importantly the partnership provides the students with real examples of career choices and the belief that they too can achieve success.

Howrey & Simon --- Understanding that improving the lives of children is a day-to-day, year-to-year activity, for three years this firm has provided mentoring and after-school tutoring to the children of Bancroft Elementary School. The firm's sustained commitment to the school has resulted in assistance with the school's singing group, reading sessions for the

younger students, bi-annual cleanup activities, and the establishment of an electronic mail connection between the school and the firm. Firm volunteers have also provided conflict resolution training for the students.

Disability Rights

Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton --- During the past year, Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton has provided extensive assistance in its role as general counsel to the Disability Rights Council of Greater Washington, an organization which promotes equal opportunities for persons with disabilities. Two years ago they provided *pro bono* representation to the DRC in securing a settlement which ensures the availability of assisted listening devices for hard of hearing patrons of the Cineplex Odeon theater chain.

Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering --- This firm represented the Disability Rights Council of Greater Washington in an important case against the Burger King Corporation and two of its local franchises, negotiating a successful settlement of the case in May of this year. The case challenged barriers in Burger King restaurants, restricting the access of wheelchair users to the counters. Pursuant to the settlement reached in May of this year, Burger King Corporation will survey all of the restaurants it owns in the United States to assess their compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and assure that access problems are remedied.



WASHINGTON LAWYERS' COMMITTEE
FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND URBAN AFFAIRS

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

FAX NUMBER: (202) 835-0309

Telephone: (202) 835-0031

DATE:

June 3, 1997

TO:

Jennifer Kline

Facsimile Number:

(202) 456-2878 Long Distance?: ☐ Y ☒ N

FROM:

Iris Royer

Project Billing Code:

800 Client:

We are beginning to send a communication of 7 pages (including this cover page).

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE ADDRESSEE AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL. IF YOU ARE NOT THE INTENDED RECIPIENT, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ANY DISSEMINATION OF THIS COMMUNICATION IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED. IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS COMMUNICATION IN ERROR, PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY BY TELEPHONE AT (202) 835-0031. THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

COMMENTS: Faying a brief description of Education Project and chart of active law firm/DC Public School partnerships. This years awardees have been indicated + Newly established partners are also shown

EXAMPLES OF D. C PUBLIC SCHOOLS & LAW FIRM PARTNERSHIPS

SCHOOL	PARTNER	CONTACT	ACTIVITIES
Bancroft ES	Howrey & Simon 1997 Awardee	Lois G. Williams (202)383-6676	Active for several years providing mentoring and afterschool tutoring by lawyer and nonlawyer staff. Individual activities include assistance with singing group; twice annual cleanup activities; computer assistance (established e-mail between firm & school); lap reading for younger children; conflict resolution training & program; annual holiday party (student design appears on firms holiday card to clients) and various special activities.
Cleveland Tri-School Learning Academy (Lower Campus)	Holland & Knight 1997 Awardee	Ted Small Hank Brothers, Melinda Burrows (202) 955-3000	Afterschool Tutoring; Christmas in April; enrichment trips to Botanical Gardens, to Stand for Children March; Donations of gently used items (computer, books and clothing); Scholarship to the Studio School (housed in Cleveland); collection of cash register receipts for computers. Reading Is Fundamental book distribution.
Garnett-Patterson	Crowell & Moring	Susan Hoffman (202) 624-2591	C & M Law Club; Saturday Morning Enrichment; Beautification Project; Grocery Receipts Collection Program; Christmas for G-P Families in Need; Parental Participation Projects; Library/Gymnasium Development Project; School Uniforms Contribution Drive; Furniture and Equipment donations

SCHOOL	PARTNER	CONTACT	ACTIVITIES
Cardozo SHS	Covington & Burling	Jan Flack (202) 662-5044	Saturday Academy; employ 7 to 9 students each summer and several students afterschool during the year. Provide speakers, Mentors, Mini-Courses, Teacher Partners, Enrichment Activities, Computer Assistance, School Beautification Projects
Seaton ES	Weil, Gotshal & Manges	Rhett Weiss (202) 682-7000	Undertake beautification projects to improve the appearance of the school itself. "Adopted" the sixth grade students. Meet directly with 6th graders in various activities arranged by WGM & teachers including mentoring, tutoring, conflict resolution, classroom lectures and presentations and field trips.
School Without Walls	Fried Frank Harris Shriver & Jacobson	Karen Grisez (202) 639-7000	Conducts Street Law program (2 month intensive course instruction Feb/March - May). Conducts classes and assists students with preparation for mock trial competition. Provides opportunities for visits to the firm, the local courts and Lorton complex. (Participates via project of National Institute of Citizens in the Law (NICIL)
Raymond ES	Steptoe & Johnson	Barbara Kagan (202) 429-6258	Lunchtime Tutorial Program for 3rd Grade Students; School Beautification projects; Special Events such as Kite Day, book drive called Sweet Treats for the Mind (Valentine's Day activity) parent advocacy

SCHOOL	PARTNER	CONTACT	ACTIVITIES
Francis JHS	Patton Boggs, L.L.P. 1997 Andurdee	Melanie Gerber (202) 457-6312 Bill Krulak (202) 457-5649	Mentoring; monthly speaker series (theme based) featuring firm attorneys (firm librarian tapes series for future use). Firm Librarian provides instruction on Internet use. Coaches soccer and other team sports; Provides music lessons. Created poetry workshop. Other activities include Clean-up days, judging science fair projects, chess club. Plans underway for peer mediation and parent activities.
Park View ES	Reed Smith	Marnie Sarver (202) 414-9209	Annual power lunches w/5th grade students (in groups of 10-12) at firm to talk about jobs at the firm and to learn more about students in small group setting. Drawing contest; winning piece used for firm's holiday card; annual essay contest; clean-up, fix-up day; development of a Park View brochure to attract other corporate and community partners to work with it; involvement at the All-School Career Fair; coordination of collection of safeway and Giant receipts at the Firm to purchase equipment needed by the school; other special activities.
Eastern, Dunbar, Arch Bishop Carroll, School Without Walls, Duke Ellington	Piper & Marbury	Andrew Herscowitz (202) 861-6466	Firm sponsors an Explorer Post for high school students interested in learning about law-related careers. Attorneys make presentations to the students twice each month. Students' parents are invited to attend some meetings.
Bell Multicultural HS	Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan	Monique LaForce (202) 383-6365	Assists in teaching Bell's Street Law program. Coaches school's mock trial team for annual Street Law competition.

SCHOOL	PARTNER	CONTACT	ACTIVITIES
Walker Jones ES	D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel	Angela Thornton Harvey, Deputy Family Services Division (202) 727-3839	Goldilocks Moot Court (Superior Court program); Thanksgiving Basket Food Drive, Chess Club; Tutoring; Annual activities include: Family Fun Day, Career Day, Children's Holiday Party, Register Tape Drive, and Book Drive. Up to 75 employees including attorneys participate during the year.
Adams ES	Swidler & Berlin	Brian Friel (202) 424-7500	Lunch time tutorial program for 3rd and 6th grade students; major financial supporter of School's Saturday Morning Math and Science Academy; special activities, including book drive, school cleanup, school trips, and holiday parties; provide funding for school supplies and equipment; plan to initiate free legal services center for parents of students.
Garrison ES	Arnold & Porter	Marsha Tucker	Newly established. Plans include enhancing school library. Presenting seminars for parents on the new welfare reform initiatives, special education, etc.
Martin Luther King, Jr. ES	King & Spaulding	Kevin Canada	Newly established. Activities not yet reported
Malcolm X Elementary School	Greater Washington Area Council of Female Attorneys (GWAC)	Kathy Ellis (292) 686-5896	Mentoring and tutoring to approximately thirty 5th & 6th grade girls. Meet w/ little sisters' every Tues. 6-7:30pm at the school. Provide individual counseling using life experiences; and exposure to cultural events.
Spingarn SHS	Hogan and Hartson	Karen M. Hardwick (202) 637-5600	This is a new partnership. Plans are underway to establish a homework center for the students.
Stanton ES	Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz	Don Green (202) 828-1200	Newly established partnership. Activities not yet defined.

* Established after Mr. Chilton's
visit to Cleveland

*

Marie Reed LC	FannieMae Legal Dept.	Debra House (202) 752-3521	Newly established partnership. Possible activities include buildings and grounds enhancements; workshops for parents on obtaining mortgages (available in English, Spanish & Chines) Activity planning session scheduled.
Thompson ES	Sidley & Austin	Ron Flagg (202) 736-8171	Currently providing peer mediation for students (in connection with Lawyers for Children)

**THE WASHINGTON LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS
AND URBAN AFFAIRS: EDUCATION PROJECTS**

WHO WE ARE: The Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs, along with counterparts in cities across the country is first and foremost an organization of lawyers working to assure that the legal profession fulfills its responsibilities to those in need of representation to secure their basic rights.

WHAT WE DO: The Committee provides assistance in cases of gender bias, national origin discrimination, and disability rights. The Washington Lawyers' Committee believes that its approach must always be two-pronged: the first, to help the individual or group that turns to us for assistance; and second, to achieve the systemic change that will ensure social justice for the community in which our clients live and work. Because such litigation successes often benefit only those individuals with the educational backgrounds to work effectively in the job market, the Committee has expanded its areas of service to include gender bias, national discrimination, disability rights and public education.

Through its public education projects, the Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs has assumed the role of the District's major link between the public school system and the legal community. **The Public Education Legal Services Project** brings together individual lawyers and/or law firms with the organized parent groups at selected D.C. public schools to serve as pro bono counsel and/or to adopt the schools in the traditional sense. **The Public Education Reform Project** carries out research, analysis and reporting on education reform, budget and staffing in the D.C. Public Schools and arranges pro bono legal services in support of education reform. Together these projects aim to:

Engage the resources of the legal community to support education reform by helping law firms to partner with public schools in the District

Identify, coordinate and supervise volunteer attorneys to assist children and parents in up to 40 schools in low-income neighborhoods.

Build capacity through local parent groups to empower parents to participate in their own children's education, local school improvement and citywide education discussions

Create a network of parent advocates who will work continually and cooperatively to press for continuing improvement in the quality of educational opportunity for all children in the District and to create a tradition of parent activism that will enable this network to recreate itself, year after year.

Continue intensive participation in the formulation and development of an integrated, broadly acceptable systemic reform package

Provide independent and reliable basic information and data about D.C. Public Schools and school reform.

Act as a source of technical assistance, data and information for education reform activities led by others, including DCPS, the D.C. Agenda Project, parent and community organizations.

FUNDING: The Committee's Public Education Projects are funded by payments from client organizations and foundation grants.



WASHINGTON LAWYERS' COMMITTEE
FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND URBAN AFFAIRS

March 13, 1997

Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton

I am writing on behalf of the Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs to invite you to attend and speak at this year's Wiley A. Branton Awards Luncheon. This year's luncheon will be held on Tuesday, June 10th at the Capital Hilton Hotel. Based on our experience over the past ten years, we anticipate an attendance of 800-1,000 at this event.

The Wiley Branton Luncheon is the Lawyers' Committee's opportunity to thank the hundreds of area law firms and lawyers who provide *pro bono* support for its various projects every year. This year's program will feature a tribute to the major law firms in the city, such as Holland and Knight, Steptoe & Johnson and Covington & Burling, that are engaged in active partnerships with D.C. public schools. We also hope that this event will be chance for us to encourage many other firms to adopt similar programs.

I believe your presence at our luncheon could make a real difference in securing increased participation in our program and in letting the lawyers who are working with us know how much we appreciate their help. I hope that you will be able to join us for what we believe will be a memorable event. Please let me know if have any questions about our plans or need additional information.

Sincerely yours,

Rod Boggs

Roderic V.O. Boggs
Executive Director

*Glenn Hart
Producing video
on school
buss*

MEEN

Camie
Melanne -
Here is the invite
HRC has received.
Thy faxed me a copy.
I think it would be
great if HRC could
do this or as you say
do a separate event
at the White House.
- Patti
cc Jen
Patti

*SUB-
0007*

TALKING IT OVER
BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

It's no secret that Washington, D.C., is not the city our nation's capital should be. Random violence robs children of their freedom. The public schools are short of text books and teachers. Local housing projects are havens for drugs.

These problems should worry all Americans, not just those of us who live in Washington. We all want to feel proud of our nation's capital, whether it is the gleaming monuments that millions of tourists see each year or the schools, businesses and neighborhoods that exist in their shadows. We all have a stake in the city and its future.

Although many Americans only hear the bad news about our capital city, Washington has some good news, too. It is an international nerve center for finance, communications, law and health-care research. And it has its people -- a wealth of human talent and potential.

That's why I'm optimistic that, if we all pitch in, the city will shine again. Just look at New York City. Twenty years ago, the conventional wisdom was that New York was doomed to decay. Now, its crime rate is down, its reputation is up, and the city is as alive and vibrant as ever.

Chicago, too, is enjoying a renaissance. For years, the city was notorious for having what many experts considered the worst schools in America. Yet, as I saw for myself on a trip to Chicago this week, the city's schools are on the rebound, thanks to strong leadership, better management, more accountability and a committed partnership involving government leaders, business people, school administrators, teachers, parents and members of the local community.

In Washington, solutions will have to come on many different levels. But there are already signs of progress. A new financial control board created by Congress and appointed by the President is now in charge of the city's budget. A well-respected, no-nonsense retired Army general, Julius Becton, has been hired to root out waste, fraud and mismanagement in the public schools. The President and Congress have agreed to make Washington a top priority. And perhaps most importantly, citizens, businesses and organizations across the city are tackling an array of social and economic problems at the neighborhood level.

Last week, I visited the Cleveland School, located in one of the city's most depressed neighborhoods. The school is home to 300 children in kindergarten

through third grade. It has a dedicated principal, committed teachers and an active PTA. It also has the support of partners in the community, like members of the U.S. military who volunteer as physical education instructors at the school and also take the children on field trips.

One particularly active partner is a law firm downtown called Holland & Knight. Every week, lawyers and staff spend afternoons tutoring and reading to students. They have spent weekends repairing school facilities. They even reclaimed a neighborhood park and playground from local drug dealers.

The firm has donated computers, supplies and clothing to the school. Lawyers have helped parents with legal problems and represented non-profit organizations based in the surrounding neighborhood for free.

When I visited the school, teachers told me how the lawyers' visits inspired the students to raise their expectations of themselves. Parents described how the firm's involvement fostered a new can-do spirit throughout the neighborhood. And lawyers talked about the rewards of developing new friendships in a community that they might never have visited otherwise.

Given the number of lawyers in Washington, one can only imagine how much good would come if every firm was as eager to commit its time and resources to improving life in the city.

Fortunately, other professional, business and non-profit organizations are following suit. Recently, a community bank, supported jointly by local private investors and the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development, was launched to promote small businesses and spur the local economy. And I have seen the commitment of religious communities across the city, which have come together in an unprecedented partnership to strengthen schools and provide affordable housing.

All of these projects are vital, but they are only part of the solution. There is no panacea or quick fix for Washington's deeply rooted problems. The city needs the budgetary changes that Congress and the President are working for. It needs strong, dedicated leadership in local government and business. And it needs the involvement and commitment of every citizen.

As the President said a few weeks ago, it's time to renew our capital city so that Washington is a great place to work and live -- and once again the proud face America shows the world.

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February 19, 1997

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR HOLLAND & KNIGHT/CLEVELAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FEBRUARY 14, 1997

Thank you Principal Mayer. Good morning and thank you for inviting me here to the historic Shaw neighborhood. I am delighted to be joined by General Becton, Delegate Norton, Mayor Barry, Councilman Smith, and Councilman Chavous (SHAVE - ISS). I've heard many wonderful things about this partnership between Holland & Knight and Cleveland Elementary and am delighted for this chance to get a sense of your relationship firsthand. I want to thank all of you, as well as the Washington Lawyers' Committee and Reading is Fundamental, who is represented today by its chairwoman, Lynda Robb, for making this partnership such a success.

As all of you know, the District of Columbia is a unique place to live, work, and do business. Not only is it the capital city, it is a mecca for tourists, a leading center for biotechnology and medical research, and a nerve center for international communications.

And it is a city full of lawyers. Every sector of Washington -- from the federal and local governments to churches to businesses -- has a role to play in bringing greater prosperity and progress to the District of Columbia. And every single person who lives and works in Washington can help transform this city's schools into the nation's pride.

While much maligned, lawyers, who are possessed of so many skills, expertise, and boundless energy, can take a leadership role in this task. Washington law firms employ nearly 30,000 highly-educated, disciplined, and hard-working individuals. And each of those employees can make a difference in our schools.

Lawyers and staff of the firm of Holland & Knight have tutored students and spent afternoons reading with them. They have taken children on field trips, helped repair school facilities and reclaimed the historic Kennedy park and playground from drug dealers. They have donated computers, supplies, and clothing. They have helped parents with legal problems. And they have supported the Studio School program which has provided so much of the artwork celebrating Black History Month that decorates this building.

Over the last 15 months, the firm has spent 650 hours -- worth about \$115,000 -- helping Cleveland Elementary. In addition, attorneys have donated about 920 hours of pro bono legal work on behalf of non-profit organizations in the Shaw neighborhood. I want to thank all the members of the Holland & Knight for their outstanding service. Let me mention by name a few people from the firm who have had important roles in making this partnership so successful: Steve Hanlon, Ted Small, Hank Brothers and Melinda Burrows.

Holland & Knight isn't the only firm that has given so generously of its time and resources. Several other firms have also formed partnerships with D.C. public schools, including Covington & Burling; Steptoe & Johnson; and the D.C. Office of Corporation Counsel, each of whom has sent representatives to join us today. And as the participants from all of these

firms can tell you, the students, parents, schools and communities are not the only beneficiaries of these partnerships.

Not only do the volunteers reap the personal rewards of working with children, they are also developing individuals who could very well become future colleagues. By helping students to read, to think creatively, to stay in school and follow their dreams, the volunteers are preparing them to meet the challenges of working in the 21st century. I understand that Covington and Burling hires students from high school every year for summer jobs. The partnership has also enabled the volunteer lawyers to meet and develop friendships with some of Washington's most interesting and dynamic citizens, people they would never have had the opportunity of meeting at work.

So, I challenge each and every single law firm in the District of Columbia to share its talents and resources with a school in this city. I challenge each managing partner to call up the Washington Lawyers Committee and work to find a school whose needs his or her firm can answer. And I thank General Becton for pledging his support for this effort.

Education is the single most important tool our children will need to thrive in the coming century. If this city and this country are to succeed in the next century, we can't afford to leave any of our children behind. I thank all of you for doing your part.

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6/3/97

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
CITY YEAR RALLY
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND
JUNE 4, 1997**

Acknowledgments: Governor Almond, Mayor Cianci [See-an-see]; Sen. Reed; Reps. Weygand [Way-gund] and Kennedy; fm̄r. Sen. Pell [honorary chair]; Harris Wofford; Fred Lohrum [Loar-um/chair, summit steering comm.]; Michael Brown and Alan Khazei [Kay-zee/founders, City Year]; Matt Brown [Exec. Dir. Rhode Island City Year]; corporate sponsors; people of Providence; and, most of all, City Year members.

It is fitting that we gather today in the heart of this renewed city. For we are here to celebrate another renewal: The renewal of citizen action in America.

All of you are proof of that. Over a century ago, Alexis de Tocqueville said, "America is great because America is good." Service is at the heart of our American ethic -- it was then and it still is today.

A little more than a month ago, many of us gathered in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, at the Presidents' Summit for America's Future, to see what we could do to deepen and extend that ethic of service and voluntarism.

As inspiration, we had the building in which our founding fathers wrote America's timeless words -- life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. And we had you: members of City Year.

I have always believed that service is essential to redeeming the promise of American life. We have survived longer than any democracy in the world because of the realization that it takes all kinds of service to keep our nation alive -- the service of government, of business leaders, of volunteers, philanthropists, advocates, and activists.

In America, citizenship has always been more than paying taxes, more than going to work, more than obeying the law, more than casting a vote. Citizenship is built on the belief that we are responsible for one another, that we meet our challenges not through government alone, or as isolated individuals, but as a true community -- all of us working together.

As I have traveled the country, I have seen this everywhere -- Americans of all ages serving their communities, their country and building what political leaders and intellectuals call "civil society." That is, banding together to solve problems in common sense ways.

There is no better expression of that commitment than City Year. As I look out at this sea of red jackets, I see people of different races, different backgrounds, from different regions of our country, united by service.

You have come together across all your diversity to accomplish great things: 750 City Corps members in eight cities taught and mentored more than 15,000 school age children. In over 1 million hours of service, you helped children learn to read, educated them about the dangers of AIDS and taught them about alternatives to violence. You built playgrounds, transformed vacant lots into community gardens, fixed up neighborhood centers -- even took children running after school.

You did this in Providence, throughout Rhode Island, and across the United States: in Boston, in Cleveland, Chicago, Columbia, Columbus, San Antonio, and in San Jose.

While this week's summit marks the end of your own year, you must know that what you have done will truly last others for their lifetimes. And I thank you.

In so many ways, City Year is a model for what the President believes service in America can look like. As many of you know, City Year served as a blueprint for Americorps, of which it is now a part.

Supported equally by Americorps grants and the private sector, City Year is proof positive that we must never buy into the false premise that voluntarism is a replacement for government. Government can and should play a role in sustaining and supporting service and voluntarism.

As the first youth service corps launched entirely by private sector funds, City Year is also proof of the vital role that the private sector can play in fostering voluntarism. I want to thank the corporate sponsors here today. And I want to express special gratitude to those who are making it possible for City Year to start up in Philadelphia later this year.

City Year is also an example of how we can empower communities to lift themselves up. City Year avoids what could be called "Imperial Voluntarism" -- that is, walking into a community and thinking you know best. City Year recognizes that communities are their own best experts on the challenges they face. You teach a great lesson by asking communities what their problems are, and then working with them to find appropriate solutions.

City Year does something else: It shows that service is not a one-shot deal. We want to foster an ethic of service that lasts a lifetime -- not merely a weekend or a week -- an ethic of service that is woven through the very fabric of our lives. Through your work, you are helping us do that.

Finally, City Year, like Americorps, reflects the belief that society should reward young people who contribute to their communities. That is why I think it is so important that City Year enables its members get their GEDs, to earn money for college, to receive important counseling and training.

I think we all know, however, that those are not the only rewards. I would wager that each of you learned something important about yourselves this year. Perhaps it was that when you help someone else, you feel empowered; that in the serving, you are served. Perhaps you experienced for yourselves the full meaning of Dr. Martin Luther King's words -- that "Everybody can be great because everybody can serve."

I want to leave you with one last thought. The American spirit of service enriches us as individuals and strengthens us as a country. But it is also an example to the world -- especially to those countries that are working to nurture young democracies.

In the past few years, I have been privileged to travel abroad on behalf of the United States. In Mongolia, I saw a country where nearly a century of domination at the hands of dictatorship and communism could not suppress the popular will for self-expression and self-rule.

In Prague, the capital of the Czech Republic, I met citizens who led a peaceful Velvet Revolution -- overcoming decades of communist oppression and paving the way for a newly democratic Central Europe.

Just a few months ago in Africa, I visited six nations that have undergone a political, economic, and social transformation -- with free elections, open markets, and political reforms.

Each of these places represented extraordinary progress. Yet it was also clear -- from Mongolia to Uganda -- that arriving at democracy was turning out to be easier than sustaining it. Over and over people asked me: "How have you in America done it? How have you created a society where democratic values flourish?"

The answer lies in what you are doing -- in City Year, in Americorps, in the organizations and associations and activities we engage in to promote the common good.

These efforts reveal a basic truth: That the success of democracy lies not just in the institutions of government or in the freedom of open markets. It lies in the internalization of democratic values in people's hearts and minds and everyday lives.

Service is one of those values. That you perform it day in and day out shows that it is as much a part of you as the air we breathe and the landscape we walk on.

I wish you great success with your day of "high-impact" service tomorrow. I know it will not be your last. Thank you and God bless you.

February 13, 1997

CLEVELAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL VISIT

DATE:	February 14, 1997
TIME:	10:00 am
LOCATION:	Cleveland Elementary School
FROM:	Pauline Abernathy Katy Button

I - PURPOSE

To visit the Cleveland Elementary School, highlight its partnership with the Holland & Knight Law firm, challenge other DC law firms to engage in similar partnerships, and to celebrate Black History Month.

II - BACKGROUND

Cleveland Elementary School

The Cleveland Elementary School, located in the Shaw neighborhood, serves 315 children in grades pre-K to 3rd. Every student is eligible for free or reduced price lunches and 89% of the students receive AFDC. The school, however, enjoys a high level of community participation and is recognized within the District for its early childhood development program. Cleveland operates a Head Start program, before- and after-care services, "lap reading," a studio school for arts instruction by visiting artists, special education for children with special needs, bilingual education for non-English speaking students, and the "Daisy Program," which helps children who have been affected by the drug and alcohol abuse of others.

The Cleveland School's early childhood development program was initiated in 1992 in response to "Right from the Start," the report of the National Association of State Boards of Education (NASBE) Task Force on Early Childhood Education, on which you served. Cleveland's program is modeled after the recommendations in the report, including parent-teacher conferences, a parent resource room and cultural diversity instruction. The school employs an early learning coordinator, Dr. Sandra Braxton, who works with teachers and provides instructional and programmatic support.

Holland & Knight Law Firm

The Law Offices of Holland & Knight -- a firm based in Florida and consisting of 12 offices in Florida, Atlanta and Washington, DC -- initiated a partnership with the Cleveland Elementary School in 1995 to extend its involvement in the Shaw

neighborhood. Holland & Knight, who invited you to visit the Cleveland Elementary School, already provided ongoing pro bono legal assistance throughout the Shaw Urban Renewal Area in order to help residents rebuild their community. The firm primarily worked with the MANNA Community Building Initiative by lobbying city officials and the police on behalf of the neighborhood and the PTA. Shaw residents agreed to match every hour billed by a Holland & Knight lawyer for the community with one hour of their volunteer work through the "Time Dollar Network," a nationally recognized service-exchange program. As Members of the Network, residents volunteer to tutor, clean up neighborhoods, babysit or garden. Their commitment comes back to them in the form of pro bono representation by Holland & Knight.

Once a week, several lawyers and staff from Holland & Knight go to Cleveland's "after-care" program and provide assistance in the form of tutoring, playing games and organizing activities and field trips for the children. Holland & Knight has also donated books, computers, games, and supplies. Lawyers and staff will participate extensively in the annual "Christmas in April" program (in which DC residents volunteer time to improve public and private properties) and attempt to remedy some of the school's physical needs: plumbing, electrical, plastering, painting, locks replacement, etc. Each year, Holland & Knight has recognized the school's "Students of the Month" by taking them on a field trip to the Botanical Gardens. The firm also organized a trip to the Stand for Children rally for students and parents.

During the past 15 months, Holland & Knight firm members have dedicated approximately 650 hours, valued at \$115,000, to its work with the Cleveland Elementary School. During the same period, they contributed approximately 920 hours of pro bono legal work to provide legislative, corporate, tax, real estate and litigation counsel to non-profit groups in the Shaw neighborhood. The partnership has benefitted both the school and the lawyers and staff of Holland & Knight. School officials say that the firm's volunteers are "as much a part of the school faculty as we are." Holland & Knight, which has a long tradition of community involvement, insists that they have gotten more out of the partnership than those they are helping. The firm has a Community Services Team, which consists of two lawyers and a paralegal.

In addition, Holland & Knight works with *Reading Is Fundamental* (RIF), the national non-profit organization aimed at motivating children "to read often and well." RIF assists local groups, like Holland & Knight, in selecting and purchasing appropriate books for children (local groups pay 25 percent book costs). Last year, RIF provided over 11 million books to nearly 3.8 million children nationwide, and 136,000 books to 4,500 children in Washington, D.C. Lynda Johnson Robb, the Chairman of the Board of RIF, and Ruth Grave, RIF's President, will both be at the event. Funding for RIF is provided through a variety of sources, from individuals, corporations, foundations, and the U.S. Department of Education. Federal funding for RIF totaled nearly \$10.3 million last year, and the Administration has requested \$12 million this year.

III - PARTICIPANTS

Discussion Participants:

HRC

General Becton, CEO, DC Public Schools

Iris Toyer - Director of the Public Education Legal Services Project at the Washington Lawyers Committee (WLC) and member of the ABA's Public Schools Committee

Norman Wood - Chair of local school reform team, community activist

Nancy Griffin - Parent and PTA President, volunteer at after-care program

Ted Small - Holland & Knight lawyer, Chair of the ABA's Public Schools Committee

NOTE: Ted Small will serve as the discussion's moderator

Dr. Sandra Braxton - Cleveland Elementary School's Early Learning Coordinator

Book Reading Participants:

HRC

General Becton

Melinda Burrows - Holland & Knight Lawyer

Miss Casey - Educational aide at after-care program

50 children from Cleveland's 2nd grade

Audience:

- Mayor Barry

- Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton

- Frank Smith, DC City Council Representative from Ward 1

- Hilda Mason, DC City Council Representative

- Kevin Chavous, Chair of the DC Council Education Committee

- Wilma Harvey, DC School Board representative

- Lynda Robb, RIF, Chairman of the Board

- Ruth Grave, RIF, President

- Jim Dickerson, Founder of MANNA

- Steve Powell, Holland & Knight

- Approximately 50 representatives from local community organizations, Holland & Knight, the DC Bar Association, the American Bar Association, Washington Lawyers Committee, RIF, Covington & Burling, Steptoe & Johnson and the DC Corporation Council.

III - SEQUENCE

- HRC arrives Cleveland Elementary School
 - Greeter: Annie Mair, Principal, Cleveland Elementary School
- HRC proceeds to the All Purpose Room
- HRC is briefed outside All Purpose Room
- HRC proceeds to podium (behind discussion table)
- Annie Mair, Principal, makes welcoming remarks and intros HRC
- HRC makes remarks from podium
- After podium is moved, HRC is seated at table with 6 other discussion participants
- Ted Small, a Holland & Knight lawyer, moderates discussion
- After discussion, HRC proceeds to chair in front of table for book reading as children are brought into the room
- HRC follows in book with children as Melinda Burrows, a Holland & Knight lawyer, reads "The Story of Bessie Coleman"
- After reading, White House Valentine's Day cookies are distributed to children
- HRC departs

IV - PRESS

Open Press

V - REMARKS

Provided by June Shih

DISCUSSION PARTICIPANTS

Iris Toyer, Washington Lawyers Committee (WLC) -- Project Director of the Public Education Legal Services Project at WLC. She is also a member of the national ABA's Public Schools Committee. Former DC public school student, parent of children who attended DC public schools, former PTA President and former school board member. Member of the national ABA's Public Schools Committee.

Ted Small, Holland & Knight -- the full-time pro-bono associate on Holland & Knight's community services team. He is the lawyer in the DC office specifically assigned to the Shaw neighborhood project and serves as a tutor at the Cleveland Elementary School. He also chairs the national ABA Public Schools Committee of the ABA Section on Individual Rights and Responsibilities.

General Becton, CEO of DC Public Schools -- Appointed by the DC Control Board in 1996. Formerly served as Director of Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance and President Reagan's Director of FEMA. Also served 40 years in the U.S. Army.

Norman Wood -- Chair of the local school reform team and former Advisory Neighborhood Commissioner. Former PTA President. Graduate of Cleveland Elementary School. Parent and grandparent of Cleveland School students. Informally serves as the school's "guardian angel." (See attached article)

Nancy Griffin, PTA President -- Parent of Cleveland students, volunteer at the after-care program.

Dr. Sandra Braxton, Cleveland Elementary School's Early Learning Coordinator -- Started at Cleveland as a Pre-K teacher 27 years ago and helped develop the Early Learning Program.

School History

The Cleveland Elementary School was built in 1911. It has been named in honor of Stephen Grover Cleveland -- 22nd and 24th President of the United States. Born the son of a Presbyterian minister "Grover" was the fifth of nine children. He enjoyed fishing and hunting. He was known for his belief in honesty as a personality trait. Mr. Cleveland finished Hamilton College in New York. After having taught at the institution for the Blind, he decided to move to Buffalo, New York and became a lawyer. From teacher to lawyer, lawyer to mayor, and finally president, Grover Cleveland had made a full commitment to community and state.

Did you know that Grover Cleveland decided the Status of Liberty from France to the United States on October 28, 1886? Did you know that a national monument at the famous Princeton University honors him? Did you know that the first Ford car appeared on the streets in Detroit in 1886 during this presidency?

It is highly appropriate that a person so committed to human understanding, political leadership and international influence should have a public school named in his honor. Stephen Grover Cleveland lived from March 18, 1837 to June 1908.

SCHOOL LOGO AND COLORS

We are the Cleveland Lions. We are tenacious, proud and preserving. Our colors are BLUE and WHITE. The blue symbolizes the HOPE we have in the future. The white depicts the SINCERITY with which we deal with the puzzles that life has to offer.

MOTTO

"CLEVELAND IS NUMBER ONE"

HOLLAND & KNIGHT LLP

FACT SHEET

What is Holland & Knight LLP?

Holland & Knight is one of the largest law firms in the southeast and the 23rd largest nationally, with offices in Washington, D.C., Atlanta and throughout the state of Florida (Boca Raton, Fort Lauderdale, Lakeland, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, Tallahassee, Tampa, St. Petersburg, and West Palm Beach). The Firm's more than 500 lawyers represent over 50 areas of the law and practice at the local, regional, national and international levels. The firm's Washington office is the largest with 105 attorneys.

How did Holland & Knight begin its involvement with Cleveland Elementary School?

The law firm "adopted" Cleveland Elementary School in November 1995 as a part of its partnership with the Shaw neighborhood, which concentrates the firm's resources to help rebuild this historic community. Holland & Knight's commitment to programs at Cleveland Elementary include weekly after school mentoring, text book donations, clothing drives, assistance in fund raising activities, and building renovations through the Christmas in April program. The firm also provides legal counsel to the school's PTA group.

What is the approximate time commitment and monetary value of the services Holland & Knight contributes to Cleveland Elementary and Shaw neighborhood?

During the past 15 months, Holland & Knight firm members dedicated approximately 650 hours, valued at \$115,000, to weekly after school mentoring, text book donations, clothing drives, assistance in fund raising activities, and building renovations through the Christmas in April program. Additionally, during the same time period, attorneys contributed approximately 920 hours of pro bono legal work valued at more than \$166,000 to provide legislative, corporate, tax, real estate and litigation counsel to non-profit groups in Shaw neighborhood.

What are the other programs and projects with which Holland & Knight is involved in the Shaw Neighborhood?

The Time Dollar Institute is a nationally-acclaimed service exchange program developed by Dr. Edgar Cahn, a professor of law at the District of Columbia School of Law. Time Dollar programs currently operate at more than 150 locations in 38 states and 3 foreign countries and involve more than 20,000 volunteers. As participants in the network, residents of Shaw volunteer one hour of community service activities in exchange for one hour of legal counsel from Holland & Knight lawyers.

MANNA, Inc. is the largest non-profit producer of for-sale housing to lower and moderate-income people in Washington, D.C. In the early 15 years it has existed, MANNA, Inc. has developed and sold nearly 500 housing units consisting of cooperatives, condominiums and single-family houses to first time homebuyers. MANNA sponsors the CBI program (see below) which developed the idea and provides the staff support necessary for the Time Dollar exchange between Holland & Knight and residents of the Shaw neighborhood.

MANNA's Community Building Initiative (CBI) provides technical training and organizational support to groups and organizations whose goal is to build a safer, cleaner and revitalized community. The CBI supports events and programs that connects homeowners and residents of Shaw neighborhood with such groups.

The Kennedy Playground is the focus of a legislative and corporate/tax assistance project being undertaken by Holland & Knight to secure city and federal support and funding for renovations for the historic Kennedy Playground. The playground which was once a place of safe play, was dedicated to the memory of John F. Kennedy by his brother Robert Kennedy in 1964. When Holland & Knight attorneys first toured Shaw neighborhood in 1995, the playground had deteriorated into a haven for drug dealers and truants. With the pro bono assistance of Holland & Knight and other private companies, the Playground is once again becoming a safe place for the children of the Shaw Neighborhood.

Drug Clean-Up Holland & Knight lawyers work closely with an association of Shaw residents living near crack houses. Lawyers are working to develop legal strategies that will promote the clean-up of the houses and the eviction of drug dealing tenants.

Shaw Neighborhood Improvement Council, which has lead and fostered much of the community outreach for the project, has received assistance from Holland & Knight to incorporate and obtain tax exempt status, as well as guidance on how to work with the City Council and Congressional representatives to obtain funding and support for community needs.

Does Holland & Knight have a history of pro bono service to the communities in which they have offices?

The Shaw neighborhood project is the firm's first major pro bono commitment outside of Florida, where the firm has a long tradition of public services. Major pro bono cases like Shaw Adopt-a-Neighborhood project are handled through the firm's Community Services Team. Although the partnership at Cleveland was initiated as part of a partnership with the Shaw neighborhood, many of the on-going programs are now sponsored as part of the firm's Opening Doors for Children Program, which coordinates and supports mentoring/tutoring programs in the communities of all the Holland & Knight offices.

For additional information about Holland & Knight's work in Shaw, please contact Ted Small, the Community Services Team lawyer specifically assigned to the Shaw Neighborhood project, at 202-457-7031 (e-mail "tsmall@hklaw.com").

III. Community Building Initiative

Manna, Inc.

The Community Building Initiative of MANNA, Incorporated ("MANNA") requested that Holland & Knight provide ongoing pro bono legal assistance for MANNA's community development efforts in the Shaw Urban Renewal Area in Washington, D.C. This representation is an important opportunity for the firm to become involved in the Washington D.C. community by helping MANNA to make home ownership by low income residents a cornerstone of the redevelopment of the Shaw area. Through its representation of MANNA, our Washington office has in essence "adopted a neighborhood" and made its pro bono services one part of a coordinated and integrated series of solutions to complex social problems in that neighborhood. Moreover, Shaw residents are an integral part of these integrated solutions because, through their participation in the highly acclaimed Time Dollar Network, they do one hour of volunteer work in Shaw for each billable hour worked by lawyers at Holland & Knight.

Involvement in the Shaw Urban Renewal Area has provided the firm with a unique opportunity to become a partner in the rebuilding of a neighborhood whose historic rise, fall, and attempted renaissance may have a profound impact on current policy debates. Shaw is located in the north central section of Washington, D.C. and consists of 105 city square blocks which include other communities such as Logan Circle, Bate Street, and U Street. Although the designation of Shaw as an urban renewal area did not occur until May, 1966, the constituent parts of Shaw share a long history as the home of some of the strongest and most influential black businesses, churches and institutions in Washington's African-American community. Examples of the premier black institutions established in the Shaw area include Howard University founded in 1867, black businesses such as the O Street Market established in 1886, the Capital Savings Bank of Washington founded in 1888 and the Whitelaw Hotel built in 1919, famous meeting and recreation facilities such as True Reformers Hall, the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA and the Anthony Bowen Twelfth Street YMCA, and popular theaters such as The Howard, Dunbar and Lincoln Theaters.

Shaw initially developed as a racially and economically diverse area during the Civil War era. However, Shaw became increasingly segregated at the turn of the century as new residential areas to the west and northwest replaced it as a preferred neighborhood for middle class whites. At the same time, Jim Crow segregation enforced by restrictive conveyances made Shaw one of the only residential neighborhoods available to black Washingtonians. Shaw's black businesses and institutions initially flourished because of the increasing number of black residents moving to Shaw. However, Shaw soon began experiencing economic depression which began with the severe overcrowding that resulted

from residential segregation in the 1920s and '30s and persisted because of the economic slowdown related to the Great Depression in the 1930s, the exodus of middle class black residents to newly desegregated neighborhoods in the 1950s and '60s, and the 1968 riots following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

With other corporate and government sponsors, MANNA has begun the important work of rebuilding the Shaw area into a safe and prosperous neighborhood. MANNA is a thirteen-year-old nonprofit organization that designs, builds and sells houses to low income families across the District, but with a focus on Shaw. Founded in 1982 by Reverend Jim Dickerson, MANNA has received widespread publicity for having developed over 400 units of attractive cooperative, condominiums and single-family homes through construction at abandoned and dilapidated properties. After providing practical training to potential homeowners in its Home Buyers Clubs, MANNA has been able to make over 400 housing units available to households usually earning between \$12-28,000 at average prices between \$55-80,000. The median sales prices of D.C. housing generally is about \$160,000. MANNA's outstanding achievements in affordable housing are made possible through the commitments of a diverse staff of 48 individuals--African-American, white and Hispanic, male and female, young and old--who all share a commitment to helping families recapture the American Dream and renew their neighborhoods. MANNA also depends on the contributions of thousands of neighborhood volunteers who participate in old-fashioned "houseraisings."

Holland & Knight has provided legal assistance to MANNA's Community Building Initiative program, which name aptly describes a series of ongoing and future neighborhood improvement projects. MANNA has committed a full-time staff director, part-time administrative assistant and a part-time Americorps volunteer to this program. With MANNA's assistance, Shaw residents organized several neighborhood clean-ups and established two new associations including: (1) the Shaw Neighborhood Improvement Council ("SNIC") to serve as an umbrella organization for all neighborhood initiatives; and (2) the "I Have A Dream Neighborhood Association" to coordinate community efforts including the elimination of drug dealing in certain dilapidated rental properties. Also with MANNA's organizing assistance, residents of Shaw have produced a neighborhood vision statement which identifies education, increasing jobs and entrepreneurship, youth, drugs and crime and affordable housing as their top five priorities. Shaw residents have identified the clean-up and renovation of the Kennedy Playground, a once prominent recreational attraction for the entire city, as one discrete project for moving the neighborhood towards realizing its vision.

Holland and Knight's assistance to MANNA's Community Building Initiative focuses on legal needs that arise from a number of discrete community projects. Our work on the Kennedy Playground restoration project has included lobbying city officials to disburse previously appropriated funding and with negotiating

fundraising agreements. For the I Have A Dream Neighborhood Association project, the firm has developed legal strategies that will lead to the eviction of identified drug dealing tenants. These efforts have included lobbying for greater responsiveness to complaints by Shaw residents at the police department, the city council and the U.S. Attorney's Office. The firm has also provided general legal assistance to the Shaw neighborhood, including 501(c)(3) tax advice for the newly formed associations and sponsorship of training sessions on effective lobbying at the local and national level. The Washington office has "adopted" the Cleveland Elementary School, a public school in the Shaw neighborhood. Our legal and non-legal staff alike work directly with children in the Shaw neighborhood to improve their lives.

Shaw residents agreed to match every hour billed by a Holland & Knight lawyer with one hour of their volunteer work through the "Time Dollar Network." The Time Dollar Network is an nationally acclaimed service-exchange program developed twelve years ago by Edgar Cahn, a professor of law at the District of Columbia School of Law. Shaw residents, as members of the Network, volunteer to do such services as neighborhood clean-ups, babysitting or gardening for neighbors in need, tutoring school kids or testifying before the city council on behalf of the Shaw projects. Each hour that residents devote to serving others and improving the Shaw community earns them one credit which is recorded in a computerized database, similar to a savings account, that is maintained at the offices of Time Dollar Network. The commitment of Shaw residents to match each hour of our legal service with one hour of their volunteer work in Shaw ensures the residents themselves will always be working with us, albeit through non-legal service, to make a difference in their neighborhood.

This representation has given the firm a very manageable way to establish a more direct link between our pro bono commitments and the community-building commitments of low income residents who live in a neighborhood with enormous historic significance. The firm has participated with MANNA in helping Shaw residents help themselves. Our ultimate goal is to be a key player in bringing about Shaw's future prominence as a Washington neighborhood. Ted Small (Washington) has played a leadership role in the Manna project which includes George Dalley, Steve Powell, Harold Bucholtz, Stephanie Childs, Chad Tiedemann, Ross Dembling, Hank Brothers, La Fonte Nesbitt, Jerry Levine, Chris Myers, Steve Gordon, Laura Eilers, Jennifer Crowe, Judy Sinkin, Marc Miller, Brad Wine, Robin Pollack, Steve Niles and Marty Duvall.

METRO

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1996

COURTLAND MILLOY

Cleveland Elementary's Guardian Angel

At Cleveland Elementary, a D.C. public school in a Northwest neighborhood well-known for drug-dealing, W. Norman Wood Jr. was right on time for the first day of school. It's a ritual he's followed on many opening days since he was a kindergartner there. And that was in 1929.

"Good morning, Mr. Wood," Cleveland Principal Annie Mair said. Wood's response, the same he has greeted Mair with since she was named to head the school in 1988: "If there's anything you need, just let me know."

They are not idle words for Wood, 72.

When the school needed a piano, Mair let Wood know. And he found one. When the school needed an electrical upgrade to accommodate new equipment, Wood found a way to get the work done. When the school needed tutors, Wood scoured the churches in the neighborhood and found some.

"Mr. Wood is our link to the outside world," Mair explained. "He has found a way weave our school into the fiber of the community. Even on weekends, he comes around to check on the school. If something is amiss, he calls me. I call him 'Mr. Cleveland.'"

To visit Cleveland Elementary, you'd never know that the D.C. public schools are in a state of crisis, that fire code violations caused opening day disruptions across the city or that the school superintendent's job is on the chopping block. Perhaps more important, you'd never know that Cleveland Elementary, at Eighth and T streets NW, is in one of the District's most economically depressed neighborhoods.

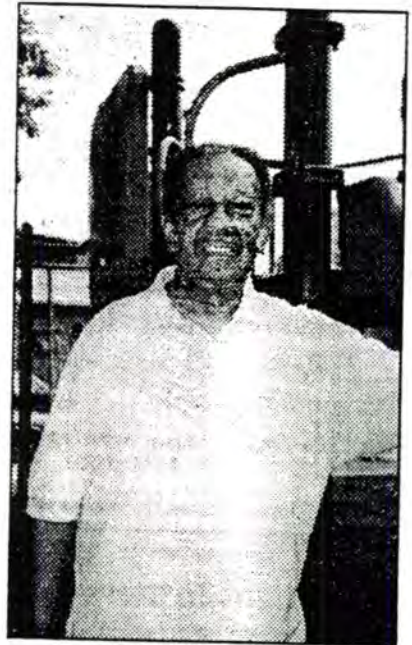
Students arrived yesterday dressed smartly in crisp blue-and-white uniforms. Wood and a security guard greeted them on the school playground, and both made sure that the grounds were free of debris and hooligans alike.

Once inside, the students kicked off the day with a pledge: "I am somebody. I am capable and lovable. I am teachable; therefore, I can learn."

The latest standardized test scores bear them out. Most students at Cleveland are performing at or above grade level. Says Mair, "Children give you what you expect, so we expect the best."

Surmounting the obstacles has taken a team effort, led by Mair and her teaching staff. Among the heroes are parents who serve as volunteers, PTA leader Nancy Griffith, businesses such as the Holland & Knight law firm and the Grand Hyatt Washington Hotel and, of course, people such as Wood who

See MILLOY, D4, Col. 1



BY COURTLAND MILLOY—THE WASHINGTON POST
W. Norman Wood Jr., 72, is the school's "link to the outside world."

Can-Do Spirit in the Flesh

MILLOY, From D1

bring wisdom and a sense of history to today's students.

Wood's mother was a social worker at Cleveland during the 1930s. He recalled riding with her in a wagon loaded with food and clothes for students who lived in alleys nearby.

"When I look back on how it used to be, with children poorly clothed and hungry and schools serving only milk and graham crackers, I think we're making progress," Wood said. "You know, there were drugs at Seventh and T back in the 1930s. But what really motivates me is knowing that, as bad as circumstances were, our school still found a way to educate people. That's our tradition at Cleveland. It's my belief that if we can do it here, we can do it anywhere."

Among many special features of the school is a Daisy Program, in which students whose lives have been affected by the drug and alcohol abuse of others get some of the best, most patient teachers in the school system. The school also has an array of clubs designed to make reading, writing, math and music even more exciting and fun.

Wood, who lives two blocks from the school, attended Cleveland, Garnet-Patterson Junior High and Armstrong Senior High. He spent two years studying accounting at Howard University before being drafted into the Army.

After his discharge, he went to work for the Veterans Administration. He retired from the VA in 1980 but not from

community service and his work on behalf of Cleveland Elementary.

With 10 children, Wood's commitment to improving education in the city seems endless. He was Cleveland's third PTA president. In 1984, he was elected to serve as an advisory neighborhood commissioner. Yesterday, another Wood grandchild—his fourth—began her formal education at Cleveland. He was there to greet her, and others.

In 1993, when the D.C. school board voted to close Cleveland in a cost-cutting move, Wood, along with Griffith and Mair, led a community protest that forced city officials to reverse their decision. It was a textbook example of where real political power lies.

"Cleveland Elementary is like a family, the focal point for political and spiritual life in our neighborhood," Wood said. "The worst thing you can do is put your hands on a teacher. We believe our teachers have been ordained, and our community responds to them with reverence."

"Good morning, Mr. Wood," a teacher called out cheerily. "We're going to have another great year, right?"

"If I have anything to do with it," Wood replied with a smile.

No one doubts that he will.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To read two weeks of Courtland Milloy columns, click on the above symbol on the front page of The Post's site on the World Wide Web at <http://www.washingtonpost.com>

**EXAMPLES OF
D. C PUBLIC SCHOOLS & LAW FIRM PARTNERSHIPS**

SCHOOL	PARTNER	CONTACT	ACTIVITIES
croft ES	Howrey & Simon	Lois G. Williams (202)383-6676	Active for several years providing mentoring and afterschool tutoring by lawyer and nonlawyer staff. Individual activities include assistance with singing group; twice annual cleanup activities; computer assistance (established e-mail between firm & school); lap reading for younger children; conflict resolution training & program; annual holiday party (student design appears on firms holiday card to clients) and various special activities.
Cleveland Tri-School Learning Academy (Lower Campus)	Holland & Knight	Ted Small Hank Brothers, Melinda Burrows (202) 955-3000	Afterschool Tutoring; Christmas in April; enrichment trips to Botanical Gardens, to Stand for Children March; Donations of gently used items (computer, books and clothing); Scholarship to the Studio School (housed in Cleveland); collection of cash register receipts for computers. Reading Is Fundamental book distribution.

SCHOOL	PARTNER	CONTACT	ACTIVITIES
mett-Patterson	Crowell & Moring	Susan Hoffman (202) 624-2591	C & M Law Club; Saturday Morning Enrichment; Beautification Project; Grocery Receipts Collection Program; Christmas for G-P Families in Need; Parental Participation Projects; Library/Gymnasium Development Project; School Uniform Contribution Drive; Furniture and Equipment donations
dozo SHS	Covington & Burling	Jan Flack (202) 662-5044	Saturday Academy; employ 8 to 9 students each summer and several students afterschool during the year. Provide speakers, Mentors, Mini-Courses, Teacher Partners, Enrichment Activities, Computer Assistance, School Beautification Projects
lcolm X Elementary hool	Greater Washington Area Council of Female Attorneys (GWAC)	Kathy Ellis (292) 686-5896	Mentoring and tutoring to approximately thirty 5th & 6th grade girls. Meet w/'little sisters' every Tues. 6-7:30pm at the school. Provide individual counseling using life experiences; and exposure to cultural events.
hool Without Walls	Fried Frank Harris Shriver & Jacobson	Karen Grisez (202) 639-7000	Conducts Street Law program (2month intensive course instruction Feb/March - May). Conducts classes and assists students with preparation for mock trial competition. Provides opportunities for visits to the firm, the local courts and Lorton complex. (Participates via project of National Institute of Citizens in the Law (NICIL))

SCHO	PARTNER	CONTAC.	ACTIVITIES
Raymond ES	Step toe & Johnson	Barbara Kagan (202) 429-6258	Lunchtime Tutorial Program for 3rd Grade Students; School Beautification projects; Special Events; parent advocacy
Francis JHS	Patton Boggs, L.L.P.	Melanie Gerber (202) 457-6312 Bill Krulak (202) 457-5649	Mentoring; monthly speaker series (theme based) featuring firm attorneys (firm librarian tapes series for future use). Firm Librarian provides instruction on internet use. Coaches soccer and other team sports; Provides music lessons. Created poetry workshop. Other activities include Clean-up days, judging science fair projects, chess club. Plans underway for peer mediation and parent activities.
Walker Jones ES	D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel	Angela Thornton Harvey, Deputy Family Services Division (202) 727-3839	Goldilocks Moot Court (Superior Court program); Thanksgiving Basket Food Drive, Chess Club; Tutoring; Annual activities include: Family Fun Day, Career Day, Children's Holiday Party, Register Tape Drive, and Book Drive. Up to 75 employees including attorneys participate during the year.

Right from the Start

The Report of the
NASBE Task Force
on
Early Childhood Education



National Association of State Boards of Education

October 28, 1988

To the Reader:

State boards of education across the country are greatly indebted to the individuals who served on the NASBE Early Childhood Education Task Force. They committed themselves to a challenging year-long process. They engaged in extensive exploration of the needs of our youngest children with eagerness, thoughtfulness, and sensitivity.

The association is particularly grateful to Richard Owens, 1988 President of NASBE, who challenged us to focus our energies on early childhood education and chaired the Task Force through its deliberations.

Additionally, we offer our genuine gratitude to Dr. Tom Schultz, chief staff to the Task Force and co-author of this report. The final document reflects his unique creativity, and commitment to quality education for our nation's children.

NASBE and state boards of education welcome this report. Our members will respond with openness to the Task Force suggestions, for we know the quality of life for our children and the preservation of our society depend on how well we meet the challenges you have laid before us. We at NASBE will use all the resources available to us to help states and communities meet these challenges.

Gene Wilhoit
Executive Director
National Association of State Boards
of Education

Preface

The preschool and early school years are crucial for children and parents. When children experience success in responsive, high quality programs, they learn essential skills and knowledge, and their parents learn to be confident partners with teachers and administrators. However, when children lack the benefit of successful early education, they often fall behind their peers in achievement and suffer low self esteem - and parents may feel they lack the ability to work with professionals in support of their child's education.

We know how to mount programs that help children develop successfully and ensure effective partnerships with parents. We know these programs produce long-term benefits and significant cost savings by reducing referrals to special education, retention in grade, school drop-outs, delinquency, and substance abuse. Our challenge is to muster the resources, provide the leadership and design supportive policies so all families get the best from early childhood education.

This report from NASBE's National Early Childhood Education Task Force provides a new policy agenda to promote the development of all young children ages 4-8. Aimed at public school leaders and state policymakers, our recommendations spell out new ways for the public schools to teach young children, work with their parents, and collaborate with other programs that serve preschoolers and their families.

The Task Force brought together leaders from the public schools, early childhood education, and state policymaking. This rich blend of experience and perspectives served us well as we addressed two key aims:

- Developing more successful models for teaching in the early grades of elementary school based on our knowledge of child development and the lessons of successful preschool programs.
- Finding new ways for public schools to complement and supplement the efforts of other early childhood programs in serving preschool children and their families.

We drew on many sources of advice and evidence for our work. We were briefed by leading experts, and

we reviewed position statements and papers on key issues. We conducted four regional hearings, which included visits to 14 exemplary early childhood programs and testimony from 165 witnesses. We listened to state legislators, school principals and superintendents, teachers, Head Start and child care center directors, teacher trainers, and parents.

Our recommendations are motivated by a sense of acute need and the potential of exemplary programs to fill that need. We alternated between alarm, despair, excitement and optimism as we moved through our activities.

We heard disturbing testimony about the harmful effects of increased testing on young children, about class sizes of 33 children in kindergarten programs, and about the difficulties Head Start parents encounter as they seek to continue active involvement in their child's education in the public schools. We were equally concerned about reports of low salaries for early childhood teachers, staff turnover rates averaging 40% nationally in child care centers, and limited, uneven public funding for early childhood services.

On the other hand, we visited some wonderful classrooms in public schools, Head Start centers and community-based programs. We were moved by testimony of committed professionals and involved parents who are excited about their successes with young children. And we were impressed with the ingenuity of state and local policymakers who have designed and funded a wide range of innovative early childhood programs.

We hope this report will stimulate reflection, debate, and positive changes in schools and communities. State boards of education are only one of many groups that need to work together to assess our recommendations, review current programs and policies, and plan for improvements. NASBE stands ready to work with our members and other groups on this agenda in the next year.

Richard Owens
President, National Association of State
Boards of Education
Chair, National Early Childhood Education
Task Force

NASBE Early Education Task Force Members

Chair

Richard Owens - NASBE President, member, Georgia State Board of Education

Members

Roy Blunt - Secretary of State, Missouri

Dodie Truman Borup - United States Commissioner for Children,
Youth & Families

Barbara Bowman - Director of Graduate Studies, Erikson Institute, Chicago, Ill.

Richard Boyd - Superintendent of Education, State of Mississippi

Mary Busch - Indianapolis, Indiana Board of Education

Maria Chavez - New Mexico State Board of Education

Hillary Rodham Clinton - First Lady, Arkansas

Michael Cowper - First Lady, Alaska

Carolyn Cummings - Early Childhood Consultant, Saginaw County Public
Schools, Michigan

Barbara Day - Professor and Chair, Teaching and Learning, University of
North Carolina

David Elkind - Professor of Child Study, Tufts University

Ethel Hall - Alabama State Board of Education

Rebecca Pena Hines - Assistant Director, University of Texas Child Care Center,
Houston, Texas

Sharon Lynn Kagan - Associate Director, Bush Center in Child Development,
Yale University

Donna Kenney Moffat - Buffalo preschool teacher and New York State Teacher
of the Year

Gwen Morgan - Lecturer, Wheelock College, Boston, Massachusetts

Gary Patterson - Director, Early Childhood Interagency Committee,
South Carolina

Lee Etta Powell - Superintendent, Cincinnati Public Schools
Gregory Ross - President, Children's World Learning Centers, Golden, Colorado
Donnetta Spink - Chair, National PTA Commission on Education, Arleta, Calif.
Kaye Steinmetz - House of Representatives, Missouri
Jule Sugarman - Secretary for Social and Health Services, Washington State
Elizabeth Strong Ussery - Associate Commissioner, Head Start Bureau
Bernice Weissbourd - President, Family Focus, Evanston, Illinois
Cathy Zeuske - House of Representatives, Wisconsin

Ex-Officio Member:

Roseann Bentley - President-elect, NASBE and Chair, Missouri State Board of Education

Staff

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Executive Summary

Our nation is in the midst of a major education reform movement and a major effort to build a new system for serving preschool children and their parents. Our public education system is searching for models and strategies to improve the quality of teaching and learning in classrooms, and to enhance the contribution of education to our economic growth and social welfare. At the same time, the early childhood community has developed a comprehensive vision of the components of effective services for young children and their families. They are working to construct a funding and delivery system to carry out this vision.

Both efforts are aimed at enhancing school success and overall development of children. Both efforts will require major changes in public schools, new public investments, and strong leadership from state policymakers, the private sector, and local communities. However, the two movements have largely separate origins and leadership. NASBE's Early Childhood Task Force provided the first opportunity for national leaders from both communities to work on a common agenda for action. Together, we have developed a new vision for early childhood education that combines a restructured approach to schooling for 4-8 year-olds with a call for new partnerships among schools, parents, and other early childhood programs to serve young children and their families. At the heart of this vision are two recommendations:

We recommend that early childhood units be established in elementary schools, to provide a new pedagogy for working with children ages 4-8 and a focal point for enhanced services to preschool children and their parents.

Our knowledge of child development supports teaching, testing, and curriculum that are responsive to how young children learn and to cultural and linguistic diversity. We also believe elementary schools would be improved by adopting other features from high quality programs for young children, such as active parental involvement, family support services, and comprehensive services for children. Implementing the early childhood unit will help schools to do a better job when they serve prekindergarten children. It will also help children and parents to sustain

the benefits of good preschool programs during their early years in public schools.

We recommend that public schools develop partnerships with other early childhood programs and community agencies to build and improve services for young children and their parents.

We recognize that healthy child development begins during the pre-natal period and that education begins at birth. We need to create a comprehensive system of early childhood services including parent education and family support programs; child care; and health, social, and mental health services. We believe public schools and other early childhood programs need to work together to build this system through joint planning, advocacy, and partnerships in sponsoring services. Just as public schools have developed partnerships with businesses and higher education institutions that accept their graduates, public schools and the early childhood community need to work together.

These two major recommendations will help public schools and other community early childhood agencies to serve more children, to make better use of public funds, and to improve the quality of programs.

Thus, this report complements other recent proposals for school improvement and new early childhood programs. In contrast to other school reform reports, we have focused on the crucial early years of education, when children gain the essential skills, knowledge and dispositions critical to later school success. Compared to other recent early childhood reports, we have limited our charge to influencing public school programs and policies, but we have broadened the agenda to include improvements in both kindergarten and the early school years.

Our recommendations will require changes in classroom and school practice, in local policies and organizational relationships, and in state-level regulations and resources. Parents, classroom staff, local administrators and boards, early childhood programs, and state policymakers will need to exert leadership and work together to give our young children optimum support on their road to success.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

February 13, 1997

To: Pauline Abernathy

Through: Michael Deich MD
Carol Thompson Cole ()

From: Dan Tangherlini A

RE: DC Q & As

You asked for three Q & As for use by the First Lady in answering questions at tomorrow morning's event. I have included answers to the three questions you suggested as well as a number of additional Q & As we prepared for the Director in preparation for his hearings on the FY 1998 Budget. I hope the following will be of use:

Crime Issues

- Q. Crime in the District is consistently cited as the foremost concern of those who live in and around the city. What does the President's plan do to address the issue of crime?
- A. The President's plan addresses this issue in a number of ways. First, the Federal Government will assume direct responsibility for incarcerating sentenced felons and funding parts of the Court System. In addition, the plan relieves the District of certain financial and managerial responsibilities that traditionally are the province of State governments. In this way, the plan will allow the District government to concentrate its financial and managerial resources on providing those functions that are purely local responsibilities -- such as policing its streets.

2. Senator Lott: Federalizing the District's Police Force

- Q. Senator Lott suggested recently that if the Federal Government should be taking over anything in the District, it is the police force. Why does the President's plan not include a take-over of the District's police?
- A. The President's plan has two primary goals: 1) to revitalize Washington, D.C. as the Nation's capital, and 2) to improve the prospect for the District's self-governance, or "home rule," to succeed. A fundamental responsibility of any local government is to ensure public safety. Further, by assuming responsibility for certain governmental functions that are traditionally within the province of State governments, the President's plan would free the managerial and financial resources of the District to focus on delivering basic services such as police, fire and other public safety functions.

3. DC as Top 5 Priority

- Q. Why has the District been identified as one of the five issues that both Congress and the Administration agreed to work on?
- A. In recent years, both the Administration and the Congress have expressed concern about the District, and have taken a number of steps to address its problems. The Administration and the last Congress put in place the Financial Responsibility and Management Authority to begin addressing some of the District's immediate problems. The Administration and the Congress now must take the next step and address some of the long-term structural problems facing the District.

ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN TO REVITALIZE THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Question: Why is this plan necessary?

Answer: The plan is necessary for several reasons. It will 1) relieve the District of major financial and managerial responsibilities that many large cities do not face; 2) enable the Federal Government, at only modest cost, to act in areas where it has particular interests, capabilities and/or responsibilities (such as criminal justice and pensions); 3) strengthen the District's economic base, so that people and jobs will find the city to be an attractive location; and 4) draw upon the Federal Government's technical expertise, to help make this an effective city government in such areas as education, housing, transportation, and health care delivery.

Additional: The plan will be deficit-neutral in 1998; the plan will cost the Federal budget \$339 million more than current law (in outlays) for 1998-2002. Federal expenditures will continue past 2002. From a budget perspective, the largest component of the plan is the proposed assumption of certain District pension plans which, in present value terms, will cost the Federal Government \$4.3 billion over 30 years. We estimate that District budget savings will be \$42 million in the first year and \$733 million over five years.

Background: The District has broad responsibilities for State, county and local functions. The Federal government now provides the District with a relatively fixed Federal payment (\$660 million for general operating expenses and \$52 million for pensions for police and firefighters, teachers, and judges). At the same time, the Federal government subjects the District's budget to an unusual degree of oversight and control, and limits the District's revenue options. The current situation is not sustainable. The need to establish the Financial Authority is only one indication of the District's problems. In the end, it will be cheaper for the Federal government to act now and help the District rejuvenate itself, rather than to allow the situation to worsen to the point where even greater financial assistance will be needed. All of this assistance will be conditioned on the District taking specific tough steps to balance its budget and improve its management.

PENSION PLANS

Question: What would the pension proposal do?

Answer: The Federal Government would assume administrative and financial responsibility for the District's pension plans for law enforcement officers and firefighters, teachers, and judges. The plans would close (i.e., no new benefits would accrue) after a certain date. The District would transfer to the Federal Government or its designee existing pension assets, estimated at \$3.3 billion, leaving the Federal Government to take on a \$4.3 billion unfunded liability. A third-party Trustee would be selected by the Federal Government to administer the plan and invest the pension assets. The existing assets would be converted to cash as needed and used to make payments to beneficiaries.

Additional: We estimate that Federal outlays would begin in 2006 after the pension assets used to cover beneficiary payments are liquidated. (An actuarial analysis will be done to determine when Federal outlays would begin.) The estimated total cost to the Federal Government of assuming the pension plans is about \$4.3 billion. District budget savings are about \$320 million in the first year.

Background: The Federal Government saddled the District with financial and administrative responsibility for these pension plans with Home Rule. From 1979 to the present, contributions by the District government and employees to the retirement system along with earnings have more than covered the costs of the benefits paid out each year, but have not been sufficient to prevent the unfunded liability from growing. The plans currently have an unfunded pension liability of over \$4 billion which is the District's largest financial obligation.

Although the District pensions are a unique problem, our proposal has been crafted to meet Federal budgetary rules. The Federal Government typically does not hold private assets to fund pension obligations for which it is responsible. Rather than transfer the assets to the Federal Government in the first year (and thus reduce the FY 1998 budget deficit by \$3.3 billion), the plan calls for transferring the assets to a third party Trustee. The Trustee will be responsible for paying the beneficiaries through an orderly liquidation of the assets. After the assets are liquidated, the Federal Government will cover payments to beneficiaries using permanent budget authority.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (PRISONS AND COURTS)

Question: What responsibilities will the Federal Government assume under the criminal justice proposal?

Answer: The Federal government would assume responsibility for the District's sentenced prisoners (but not presentenced prisoners), a responsibility that is elsewhere borne by the States. The Federal Government would also assume responsibility for funding the District Court System.

Additional: Justice would only assume responsibility for District prisoners under the following conditions:

- A receiver would be appointed to oversee the D.C. Department of Corrections operations for D.C. felons for a period of three to five years, after which the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) would assume such responsibility.
- Prison facilities at Lorton would be repaired and expanded.
- The Federal Government would accept all current prisoners; future prisoners would be accepted only if they were sentenced in accordance with Federal standards.
- The Federal Government would also assume responsibility after the transition period for the District's parole system and community corrections program.
- The responsibility for outstanding lawsuits and court orders would remain with the District.
- BOP would have flexibility in transferring D.C. inmates elsewhere in the Federal Prison System, if needed, to manage the inmate population.
- Current DC corrections staff would be required to meet Federal standards and reapply for their positions.

There are no conditions for implementation of the Court funding initiative because the District court system is considered to be well managed.

Background:

Prisons. The District's sentenced prisoners are largely housed at the Lorton Complex in Virginia. This takeover would follow a 3-5 year transition period. During the transition, funding for the incarceration of the District's felons would be provided by the Federal government to a receiver responsible to the Control Board. The transition period would permit changes in sentencing systems and resolution of law suits and court orders involving the D.C. Department of Corrections. The costs for operations are \$176 million in the first year, and \$934 million over a five year period. The initiative also funds \$900 million in repairs and new prison construction, evenly distributed over the first three years, of which \$80 million for repairs would be provided in the first year.

Courts. There is a long precedent for special Federal involvement in the District's criminal justice system, including having the U.S. Attorney prosecute all serious crimes in the city, and the U.S. Marshals Service provide court security and acting as the sheriff for the District. Further, D.C. judges are Federal appointees. Federal funding will ensure that the courts' operations are not diminished. The funding will be requested in coordination with the Judiciary Branch's Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The Judiciary will act in an advisory capacity, and the courts will continue to be self-managed. Costs are estimated at \$129 million in the first year and \$685 million over five years.

MEDICAID

Question: What is the Administration's proposal for the District's Medicaid program?

Answer: The Administration proposes to reduce the District's share from 50 to 30 percent, the maximum share under current law for localities in States that receive a 50 percent Federal share for Medicaid. The District will receive an estimated \$156 million in additional Federal funding in the first year and almost \$1 billion over 5 years.

Additional: The District is currently held to the same matching formula as States, and the Federal government pays 50 percent of the District's Medicaid costs. The District, however, lacks the ability to tap the resources of a surrounding suburban population that could help broaden its tax base, bring down its poverty rate, and improve its health status indicators. The Administration will not be offering other cities in financial crisis this more favorable Medicaid matching rate. The District is the only large urban area that cannot rely on the resources of a surrounding state with a broader tax base.

Background: The Department of Health and Human Services will provide more intensive technical assistance (e.g., assistance with implementing Medicaid managed care) to help the District improve the management of its Medicaid program and assure that Federal funds are not mismanaged. The increased Medicaid funding will be conditioned on the District following various HHS suggestions for programmatic improvements. For example, HHS could require in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that D.C. submit detailed quarterly reviews of their payment systems to HCFA.

NATIONAL CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND (NCIF)

Question: What is the Administration's proposal for an infrastructure fund?

Answer: The proposal would establish the National Capital Infrastructure Fund (NCIF) to fund transportation capital infrastructure projects in the District which benefit residents and commuters alike. This includes the construction of local roads and bridges, the local match for federal-aid road and bridge projects, and capital expenditures for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA). Only capital projects would be funded.

Additional: The Administration would provide \$125 million in seed money from the Federal Highway Trust Fund to establish the NCIF. This is in addition to funds that the District already receives from the Highway Trust Fund for federal-aid road, bridge, and transit projects. The \$125 million will allow the District to address a backlog of highway and transit projects, such as road construction, reconstruction, and resurfacing. These new funds will help arrest the deterioration of the District's road infrastructure that has occurred and prevent deterioration of the area's transit system. The Administration will also propose that in future years the NCIF be authorized to accept contributions from other sources.

Capital costs incurred by the District due to the closing of Pennsylvania Avenue for security reasons would be eligible for NCIF funds. For example, if the District wishes to widen E street (which is estimated to cost \$3.5 million) to improve traffic flow in downtown, it would have the funds to do so.

Background: Recent investment in the District's transportation infrastructure has been minimal. For example, in FY96, the District only invested \$2 million in its local roads, which comprise about 60% of the District's road system. In FY95, the District was provided an emergency two-year waiver of the local match requirement (for most programs, a 20 percent local match is required) necessary to receive federal funds for federal-aid roads. This waiver allowed 74 new and 51 continuing federal-aid road projects worth \$166 million to proceed. In addition, the District spends approximately \$50 million for capital costs associated with transit services (mostly Metrorail construction and bus purchases). The NCIF will protect the federal investment in the District's road and bridge system and in the metropolitan area's transit system, both of which benefit District residents, commuters, and visitors.

DC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Question: What is the Administration's DC economic development proposal?

Answer: The Administration would establish an economic development corporation (EDC) as a non-Federal public authority in the District of Columbia to revitalize the nation's capital and benefit the residents of Washington, D.C. The EDC would be funded, in part, with Federal funds, with an increasing local and private sector match. The proposal would provide \$25 million in the first year for start-up expenses and \$260 million over five year for new Federal tax incentives.

Additional: Its board would be composed of Federal, city, and Control Board officials, and business, community, and civic leaders. The EDC would formulate a strategic economic development plan for D.C., including business development, linking D.C. residents to jobs, and fostering regional economic strategies. The strategic plan would also detail, among other things, how new Federal tax incentives would be leveraged to stimulate economic revitalization. Federal tax incentives would encourage capital investment in businesses that are located in D.C. and stimulate employment of economically disadvantaged residents of D.C.

In the short term, the proposed EDC won't have much impact on the District's fiscal problems. However, over the longer term effective economic development strategies combining growth in the District's tax base and reductions in welfare dependency will substantially reduce fiscal pressures confronting the District's government.

Background: In examining the District's current economy and after discussions with the District government, businesses, the Control Board and others, it has become evident that the District could greatly benefit from having a single entity that has as its principal mission the development of the D.C. economy. In addition, investments in the District would benefit the suburbs. Steven Fuller, an economist at the Center for Regional Analysis at George Mason University, has demonstrated that each dollar of new investment in the District of Columbia generates about a dollar and a half in additional economic activity in the suburbs.

D.C. TAX COLLECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

- Question:** What is being proposed for administration of D.C. taxes?
- Answer:** Our proposal is for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to assume responsibility for processing and collecting District income and employment taxes. The District would continue processing and collecting all other taxes, e.g., sales, franchise and property taxes.
- Additional:** Optimistically, we would not envision the first full year of operation until tax year 1998 (fiscal year 1999). D.C. would need to continue addressing tax issues prior to tax year 1998. FY 1998 would be devoted primarily to the programming, software and related data processing changes needed to accommodate the new work. We estimate about \$15 million is needed in the first year for start-up costs and \$25 million thereafter for annual operating expenses. These estimates include processing of all income tax returns, customer service and related assistance, and required compliance follow-up on identified tax cases.
- Background:** IRS brings its experience in core processing and efficiencies in tax return processing to the District. We believe this proposal could generate more revenue for the City with IRS strengthening the final collection of income taxes that are currently unpaid. The proposal could also free up District resources to improve administration of property and sales taxes.
- We would locate the processing to the IRS Philadelphia Service Center, where Federal returns for D.C. residents are currently filed. Our proposal is consistent with the Brookings Institution (O'Cleireacain) study which recommends that: (1) the D.C. tax process be "piggybacked" into the IRS system; and (2) that there be some D.C. tax provision changes and forms modifications beyond the current system, such as computing the tax from adjustable gross income or federal tax paid. We would want to study the recommendations further to evaluate whether and how they could become a part of the Administration's proposal.

Q: Can you comment on the problems at the Marcus Garvey Public Charter School in Washington in light of the President's proposal for \$100 million in support for the development of charter schools nationwide?

As part of his ten-point call to action for education, the President has pledged continued support for providing students and their families with more choices of schooling in public education. As part of this effort, the President is working to help teachers, parents, community groups and others to start charter schools -- innovative public schools that stay open only as long as they produce results and meet high standards. His budget has set aside \$100 million in planning and start-up funds for charter schools -- support that will be especially helpful for working parents and teachers engaged in the high-quality planning needed to start high-quality schools.

The President and I have visited some wonderful charter schools around the nation -- including the Vaughn Elementary School in Los Angeles and the Wilmington Math and Science school-within-a-school in Delaware.

I don't think it's appropriate for me to comment on the Marcus Garvey School. I will say that many of the difficult issues that come up in public education will also come up in new charter schools. Moreover, charter schools -- like any effort to education reform effort -- will help children learn and succeed when they are done right. This involves granting charters to schools that are likely to be of the highest quality, have real promise of helping children master the basics and meet high academic standards, and meet the needs of the community. We think the Clinton Administration's start-up funds -- in combination with careful local review of applications to found charter schools -- will help ensure that charter schools are successful and help children learn.

Q: The DC Public Schools received a \$1 million grant from the U.S. Department of Education to support the development of charter schools. It has been reported that management problems in the school system have delayed getting these funds to the five new charter schools in the city. Is the Clinton Administration doing anything to help get these funds from the central office to the schools?

The DC Public Schools received this grant four months ago, just before the school system's transition to the Emergency Board of Trustees and General Bechton. I understand that General Bechton recently appointed an aide to work on charter school issues, and that the federal charter school grants will be given out on a competitive basis in the next several weeks. I think anyone taking over a large urban school system should be given a few weeks to sort such matters out.

Q: Is the Clinton Administration going to work with the District of Columbia in supporting the development of charter schools?

The Department of Education has awarded the District of Columbia \$1 million this year to support the development of charter schools. Beyond that, as part of our discussions with General Bechton about improving public education generally here, we will be exploring ways to help in this area as well.

Q: What is the Clinton Administration doing to help the schools?

A: The President is committed to being a good partner with the District and has asked Secretary Riley to make the DC public schools one of his priorities. The Education Department has already begun to work with General Becton and the DC public schools with their long range plans for school reform while simultaneously taking steps to help address existing concerns in specific areas, such as adult education, special education, and bilingual education.

The Education Department has a DC Desk that provides the DC public schools with one-stop access to its resources and technical assistance. The Education Department has also adopted Amidon Elementary school, where employees tutor and mentor. To help more DC students go to college, the Department has also established an financial aid information network for school guidance counselors.