

8/16 copy to Rich S.
per John

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8/13/94

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

94 AUG 12 A 9:10

August 10, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ELI SEGAL *ES*

SUBJECT: UPDATE ON NATIONAL SERVICE

As we enter the home stretch towards our September 12 launch of AmeriCorps, I want to provide you with a status report on our progress.

AmeriCorps Programs

On Friday, August 12, we will announce the 299 programs that came to us from every state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Our grants will total \$100 million (roughly evenly divided between competitive and formula categories). Together with the 48 national direct grants announced on June 20 (this group included the Cabinet and national non-profits, and aggregated another \$50 million), we have selected all of the programs participating in AmeriCorps' first year. **Your AmeriCorps will have approximately 350 programs (two of which we'll operate: VISTA and the National Civilian Community Corps).**

The variety of the 299 programs included in Friday's announcement is enormous:

- AmeriCorps will include familiar names such as City Year (now included for their Boston and Providence sites as well as the previously-approved expansion cities of Columbus, San Jose, Chicago and Columbia, South Carolina), Public Allies, the California Conservation Corps, YouthBuild and programs run by Senator Nunn's daughter in Atlanta and Mathilda Cuomo in New York;
- AmeriCorps will engage large institutions in their first venture into full-time service -- such as the school districts of Los Angeles and Memphis; the Mid-America chapter of the Red Cross; and both the University of North Carolina and North Carolina State; and
- AmeriCorps will empower small community organizations from the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn to the Bay Area of California; from Jackson, Mississippi to Juneau, Alaska; and from Morrilton, Arkansas to Missoula, Montana.

And from our largest cities to our tiniest hamlets, AmeriCorps members will be getting things done. They'll be making better parents in Auburn, Alabama through intensive mentoring; they'll be reclaiming affordable housing from abandoned buildings in Roxbury, Massachusetts; they'll be keeping kids out of gangs with safe havens and after-school activities in Killen, Texas; and they'll be making low-income housing more energy-efficient in Salem, Oregon. **We've moved beyond rhetoric to real programs like these; no longer will the American people have to imagine the face of AmeriCorps.**

Generally, states with a strong service tradition tended to do well in the competitive category (including Colorado, Massachusetts and California). Some states were surprisingly strong, given a lack of earlier service track records: Texas, Missouri, North Carolina and Kentucky. Three states (Massachusetts, Minnesota and Montana) have joined Texas in putting up their own funds to supplement AmeriCorps'.

There were some disappointments. Arkansas' submittals were not as strong as expected, due in part to personnel changes within their state structure; similar problems (and a host of others) made the District of Columbia's slate particularly weak. Some of the smaller states believe their programs weren't selected out of an urban bias (disproved by the success of rural states like Montana, Vermont and Alaska); and there has been some grumbling from a few of the southern states, as well as HBCUs which also expected to fare better competitively. Generally, though, we expect community members and elected officials at all levels to be pleased with the selections. Governors and members of Congress were alerted to the selections yesterday (and we have also informed the appropriate White House departments, who are factoring the information into their pending legislative initiatives). I spoke to some elected officials directly, including an especially enthusiastic Jim Hunt, whose state turned in a stellar performance.

Launch

Of the 20,000 AmeriCorps Members who will be serving by year-end, well more than half should be ready to participate in our September 12 nation-wide launch. You, the First Lady, Vice President and Mrs. Gore and the Cabinet will be featured in the 17 media markets that will be our focus; AmeriCorps launch events, however, will occur in every state (Skip Rutherford is going to help us in Arkansas). We will provide you with a comprehensive briefing memorandum just on this subject in the near future; I am delighted, however, to give you an early indication of the level of excitement being generated: in private meetings with me, each of the network anchors has stated their intention to cover the launch prominently in their newscasts that evening and (at least two of the networks) to include features in their news-magazines; MTV will be providing coverage throughout the week, including live coverage of the launch; and the excitement of the key national columnists, editorial boards and long-lead-time magazines with whom we've met indicates that print press interest is equally substantial. We will enhance that interest, and public visibility, with our public service announcement, scheduled to begin regular airing in two weeks.

Summer of Safety

With the summer now past its mid-point, the 8000 Americans of all ages who have been using service to fight crime and violence are producing some very encouraging results. Today, the First Lady is meeting 38 women in the NYPD's Summer of Safety Cadet Corps -- in a visit with us last week, New York Police Commissioner Bratton said that the program had given his Department a crucial tool for community policing. Instead of having his young officers go from the "blue cocoon" of the Police Academy straight into the community, Cadets (who are fast-tracked for careers in law enforcement) **begin** in the community, learning neighborhood issues and police requirements. AmeriCorps is providing its part of your national goal of 100,000 new police officers -- and it's helping to make those officers better cops and better citizens.

Successes haven't been confined to large cities. The Police Chief of Bismarck, South Dakota, credits our Senior Summer Corps with reducing crime 50% in targeted neighborhoods. And newspapers from around the country continue to give your program outstanding coverage (a listing of recent articles is attached, along with a few selections).

We intend to extend at least 7 of the summer's programs into year-round AmeriCorps efforts, and will be announcing our choices next week.

Congress

Although it is too early to tell if they are coordinated political probes, we have received the first set of very pointed questioning from Republican members (Representative Goodling and Senator Grassley). Both sent us long letters asking many questions -- Grassley put out a press release with his, beginning, "Protecting the interests of American taxpayers, Senator Chuck Grassley today asked for detailed information regarding the cost and benefits of Clinton administration volunteer initiatives..."

Both Republicans were laying the ground-work for attacks on our appropriations, and both withdrew planned amendments under pressure from our Congressional allies (Senator Mikulski was especially effective; your time with her was well-spent). With our appropriations headed for Conference Committee, we have likely weathered the immediate crisis, but it is clear that at least an element of the opposition would like to undercut this program, and perceives that the best line of attack is on its costs.

Grassley's approach was typical: he inflated our cost numbers substantially, and then contrasted them on a per-participant basis with the average annual salary of Iowans. We have used corporate and foundation sponsorship to reduce the federal portion of many programs' costs, but we do estimate that federal segment may average \$13,000 per AmeriCorps member, not including the education award.

While constantly striving for greater cost-effectiveness, it is essential that we move the debate from cost to value -- that we show the benefit of service to the community, not merely to the participant. We will try to develop other clear winners like our Texas immunization example, where the societal benefit so dwarfed program costs. Our model, once again, is the Peace Corps: no one questions its high costs (roughly \$40,000 per participant) because no one doubts its value.

It's hard to believe that it is less than a year since you came up a soggy South Lawn with those corpsmembers, to the beat of the Soul Asylum, and signed your National Service Act. Since then, we've formed and staffed our Corporation, put thousands of early pioneers into the field, established our rules, ran our competitions and now selected our partners -- and we stand poised on the edge of launching this great experiment. It is an exciting time.

Attachments

cc: The Vice President
The First Lady
Mrs. Gore
Leon Panetta

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

August 15, 1994

NOTE TO: WILL ITO
TODD STERN

FROM: JODY GREENSTONE

RE: MELINDA SEBASTIAN

Attached is a letter David received via federal express at his home. He does not know this person, however, he would like to be responsive. I assume that the June 28, 1994, letter to the President is already in the system. Please let me know the current status so we can draft a response from David.

Thank you.

8.16.94

Jenny —

As we discussed.

Can you keep me
posted + also let

Jody Greenstone know?

Thanks,

TODD

12816 Turberville Lane
Herndon, VA 22071
August 11, 1944

Mr. David R. Gergen
1105 Alvord Court
McLean, VA 22101

Dear Mr. Gergen:

While I was still admiring you in PBS and had not joined the government, I had the privelege of meeting you on several occassions when I was working with Rite-Aid Pharmacy in McLean. That privelege I know does not extend to appealing to you for assistance. But we are so helpless and hopeless that we are begging for your compassion to my cousin, Melinda Sebastian in her predicament.

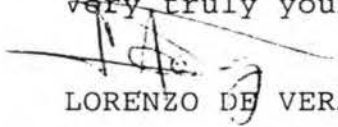
On May 12, 1993, my cousin, Melinda Sebastian M.D. congratulated the President on his election and also requested for assistance, the Presidential Staff acknowledged her congratulation but ignored her plea for assistance.

On June 28, 1994, she sent another letter which has not been acknowledged to this day. She is so disappointed, especially for someone who supported Bill Clinton for his election and one of the strong supporters of his health program, not for failing to assist her but the absence of courtesy to respond to her letters. We are aware of the red tape and bureaucracy in the government and that the President is so preoccupied with bigger responsibilities that he has no time to read all his letters. Enclosed are copies of her last letter and supporting documents.

Please help us get this letter and documents to the hands of the President. We are confident he would take favorable action if he personally understand the situation and merits of her case.

We will be eternally grateful to you. Thank you and I trust you would be most considerate under these circumsatances.

Very truly yours,


LORENZO DE VERA

Tel. (703) 501-1728/264-5970



U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Eastern Service Center
75 Lower Welden Street
St. Albans, VT 05479-0001

DATE: JUN 22 1994

FILE: EAC 94 163 51196

IN RE: Antonio RAMADA
213 Kerby Road
Ft. Washington, MD 20744

IN BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT: Linda Rose, Esq.
121 7th Avenue South
Nashville, TN 37203

APPLICATION: Application for Waiver of the Foreign Residence Requirement (Form I-612)

DISCUSSION: This refers to your motion filed on May 20, 1994. You are seeking the reconsideration of the decision rendered by this Service denying your application on April 23, 1994.

The motion as submitted has been reviewed. It meets the requirements of 8 CFR 103.5 concerning the proper filing of a motion. Accordingly, the request to reopen these proceedings will be and is hereby granted.

Your application, filed February 5, 1993, was denied as you had failed to establish that your departure from the United States would impose exceptional hardship on your United States Citizen spouse.

An appeal filed from this decision was remanded to this Service on September 14, 1993 to solicit the recommendation of the United States Information Agency. It was further noted that, should the United States Information Agency recommended against approval, this application would be redented, without appeal.

On March 24, 1994, this Service received a negative recommendation from the United States Information Agency. It was found that the claimed hardship does not outweigh the program considerations.

After a complete review of the record of proceeding, including your motion, the grounds of denial have not been overcome.

IT IS ORDERED that the previous decision will be and is hereby affirmed. The application is denied.

WR Yates
William R. Yates
Center Director

cc: Antonio Ramada
213 Kerby Road
Ft. Washington, MD 20744



U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Eastern Service Center
75 Lower Welden Street
St. Albans, VT 05479-0001

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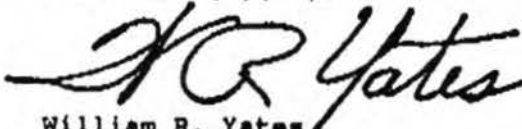
April 23, 1994

Antonio Ramada
c/o Linda Rose, Esq.
121 17th. Avenue South
Nashville, TN 37203

Dear Antonio Ramada:

This is in reference to your application for a waiver of the foreign residence requirement of section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, filed on February 5, 1993. You are subject to the provisions of section 212(e) because you entered the United States as an exchange visitor on or after January 10, 1977 to participate in graduate medical education or training. You applied for the waiver on the grounds that your departure from the United States would impose exceptional hardship upon your spouse who is a United States citizen.

On December 1, 1993, this Service requested a recommendation of the section 212(e) waiver from the United States Information Agency (formerly the International Communication Agency). The USIA has determined that the program and policy considerations of the Exchange Visitor Program outweigh the hardship claimed for your United States citizen spouse. Therefore, based upon the lack of a favorable recommendation from the USIA, your application for waiver of the foreign residence requirement of section 212(e) of the INA is denied. No appeal lies from this decision in accordance with Title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 212.7(c)(10).


William R. Yates
Center Director

cc: Antonio Rose
213 Kerby Road
Ft. Washington, MD 20744

For more, see additional information.



PRAMOD K. MOHANTY, M.D.

Professor of Medicine (Cardiology)

Medical College of Virginia

April 7, 1994

To Whom It May Concern:

Re: Antoino Ramada, M.D.

The purpose of this letter is to support the application of Dr. Antoino Ramada for waiver and grant immigrant status, in order to allow him to work as a housestaff officer in internal medicine at the V.A. Medical Center/Medical College of Virginia Hospitals in Richmond, Virginia. I interviewed Dr. Ramada on November 24, 1992 before his acceptance to the MCV program and I am familiar with Dr. Ramada's qualifications. Dr. Ramada graduated from Far Eastern Medical School in Manila, Philippines. Subsequently, he came to the United States, completed a year of externship training in Sandler Medical Center in Lexington, KY. Dr. Ramada entered the national residency match in 1993, to begin the residency program at the Medical College of Virginia in July, 1993.

My impression of Dr. Ramada from the interview and subsequent encounters during lectures is that of an individual that is highly motivated with an excellent knowledge base and potential abilities for handling patients with complex medical problems. Dr. Ramada was selected as a candidate for housestaff training in the top 25% of all the applicants. With the current shortage (1994-1995 academic year) of housestaff in general in internal medicine and projected downsizing, the ability to provide high quality patient care to a large number of patients is likely to be compromised. On the basis of the current and projected trends, I strongly feel that a favorable decision on Dr. Ramada's application for VISA waiver will allow the V.A. Medical Center to retain a highly qualified houseofficer, who will contribute immensely to the primary patient care at this institution. Thus, without any reservation, I would like to recommend and request that a favorable decision be rendered to Dr. Ramada's application as soon as possible to allow him to start working without much delay.

Sincerely yours,

PRAMOD K. MOHANTY, M.D.

Chief, Cardiology Section (IIIJ)
Hunter Holmes McGuire VA Medical Center
1201 Broad Rock Blvd., Richmond, Virginia 23249
(804) 230-1341 FAX (804) 230-1460

Virginia Commonwealth University
Medical College of Virginia

Department of Internal Medicine/ Office of Educational Affairs
Box 509 | 786-9726 | telefax 371-4926

Date: April 1, 1994
To: Whom it may concern
From: Ross Hunter, M. D.
Chief Resident
Department of Internal Medicine
Subject: Dr. Anthony Ramada

I would like to make a special appeal for the expedition of the application for citizenship made by Dr. Anthony Ramada. Dr. Ramada entered the National Residency Match in 1993. Consequently, he was scheduled to begin the Internal Medicine Residency Program at the Medical College of Virginia in July, 1993. As you know, Dr. Ramada has been unable to work, pending the resolution of the issues involving citizenship. Because of the way in which our institution allocates funds, we have been unable to replace Dr. Ramada, as the salary could not be transferred to another person. Going without Dr. Ramada has made for many inconveniences in the schedules of the other first year interns at MCV. Although it would be impossible to give you specific instances, it is likely that the decreased number of doctors has hurt the quality of patient care.

In March 1994 the results of the 1994 National Residency Match came out. Unfortunately, the Medical College of Virginia Internal Medicine program has been left with 5 positions which it has been unable to fill with qualified physicians. We are now in the process of scaling down our program. This downsizing will mean that fewer patients will receive care. In our program, that means fewer Veterans and indigent people will receive quality care. Waiting lines for clinics will grow and the Emergency Rooms will be more crowded.

As this nation pushes to have more primary care physicians, it does not make sense to have an Internal Medicine Training Program that has unfilled positions. For the past year Dr. Ramada has done all that he could do, not only to win citizenship, but to stay in close contact with our institution. I have no doubt that he would be an outstanding contributor to our program and would help to fill a critical void. Please do what you can to grant him citizenship, so that his training and service in this community can begin.



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
Hunter Holmes McGuire Medical Center
1201 Broad Rock Boulevard
Richmond VA 23249

APR 01 1994

1 April 1994

In Reply Refer To: 652/119F

●
Mark A. Newnham, Pharm.D.
Clinical Pharmacy Resident
McGuire Veterans Affairs Medical Center
1201 Broad Rock Boulevard
Richmond, VA 23249

SUBJ: To Who It May Concern

I am writing this letter in support of Antonio Ramada. I first met Antonio in July of 1993, when I began to participate in patient care rounds at the McGuire Veterans Affairs Medical Center. At the time, Antonio was functioning as an unpaid volunteer for the Internal Medicine Service at McGuire.

My role as a Clinical Pharmacist, and Tony's role as an advisor to the housestaff, resulted in a cohesive team with a very strong impact on the care of our Veterans. Tony and I would often do literature searches and evaluation in order to improve the quality of our patients' care. Tony blended very well with my mission to teach the concept of Pharmaceutical Care to our housestaff, as his knowledge base for pharmaceuticals was superior to that of our average housestaff members. I found Tony to be a very competent physician and his training and experience gained outside of the United States was clearly equivalent or superior to our housestaff who recently graduated from the Medical College of Virginia/ Virginia Commonwealth University.

I believe that Antonio Ramada is fully capable of functioning as a housestaff member here at the McGuire Veterans Affairs Medical Center and I believe that he will provide a necessary service to our Veterans. Please feel free to contact me if you have any further concerns.

Sincerely,

Mark A. Newnham, Pharm.D.

→ To the President
FYI
Bob Reich

July 29 TO Review Fyfe
F O C U S

072.366
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8/16/94

TRADE

BRUCE STOKES

FALLING OFF THE BICYCLE JUL 29 P4: 10

President Clinton's economic and trade advisers returned from the Naples summit of the G-7 industrial nations with their tails between their legs. Their ill-thought-out and insufficiently advanced proposal for launching a new round of international trade negotiations was resoundingly shot down by the leaders of the other governments.

It was an inauspicious beginning on the road to further integration of the global economy. The "bicycle theory" of trade negotiations holds that trade liberalization can never afford to stand still; without continual progress, protectionism is inevitable. The Clinton team clearly bungled its first attempt to keep the bicycle moving (unless, as some cynics suggest, Clinton never expected his proposal to be taken seriously this year, but only hoped to score public relations points by asserting his commitment to multilateralism at a time when his Administration is increasingly being criticized for its alleged unilateral approach to trade issues).

But Clinton operatives should take heart. There is ample precedent in the recent history of trade talks for losing and then regaining momentum. In the early 1980s, the Europeans initially rebuffed a Reagan Administration effort to launch new talks. In the end, the United States prevailed, resulting in the just-completed Uruguay Round of trade negotiations.

Clinton has promised to have ready for the 1995 G-7 summit in Halifax, Nova Scotia, a proposal outlining what the United States would like to see in a new international trade round. Doubtless that agenda will include uncompleted technical issues left over from the Uruguay Round—such as financial and audiovisual services—and new items such as harmonization of investment and antitrust policies. But the negative reaction of the other leaders in Naples suggests that before much progress can be made on that agenda, the industrial nations must first resolve a fundamental challenge that surfaced during the Uruguay Round: the widespread domestic political opposition to further trade liberalization seen in almost all countries.

The Uruguay Round, the latest in a series of postwar global trade talks, was by far the most politically divisive. Governments around the world have faced opposition to its implementation. In South Korea, 14 cabinet ministers resigned to do penance for liberalizing the rice market. Textile workers rioted in India. Farmers took to the streets in France. The current opposition in the United States to legislation implementing the agreement seems tame by comparison.

Antagonism to trade liberalization is nothing new. Imperiled industries and their workers have long attempted to block specific tariff cuts and the lifting of particular trade barriers. But current opposition to the Uruguay Round, while driven by such special-interest pleading, also appears to reflect a more widespread anxiety about the domestic consequences of future international economic decision making.

In Europe, for example, ratification of the Uruguay Round hinges on a case currently before the European Court of Justice challenging the European Commission's right to negotiate liber-



Peter Kuper/INX

alization of individual countries' regulation of service industries. European banks and insurance companies that have prospered behind protectionist national trade barriers are clearly behind this challenge. But the issue has struck a responsive public chord because European consumers, like those the world over, prefer their services to be local. They inherently don't trust decisions by banks and insurance companies headquartered in another country or on another continent. Moreover, the case taps into a profound wariness of the growing power of the European Union secretariat in Brussels, an anxiety first seen in the early 1990s at

the time of the debate over ratification of the Maastricht Treaty creating a single European market.

Similar anxieties have emerged in the United States in the controversy over implementation of the Uruguay Round. Environmentalists have raised the specter of the new World Trade Organization (WTO) weakening U.S. health and safety laws. State officials have suggested that the WTO may infringe on federalism. This depth and breadth of concern about the implications of greater trade liberalization, which first showed up during last year's intense debate over the North American Free Trade Agreement, is unlikely to go away—even if, as expected, legislation implementing the Uruguay Round receives congressional approval later this year.

To flesh out new rules and regulations governing trade, the WTO will be called on to make a number of decisions over the next few years that are bound to raise questions, in the United States and elsewhere, about the tradeoff between the economic benefits of international commerce and control over decisions that affect individual livelihoods.

Each past round of international trade negotiations has been followed by a hiatus of several years, during which negotiators recharged their physical and intellectual batteries and politicians regained their nerve. Despite the Clinton Administration's best efforts, this intermission is likely to be repeated.

Too many of the G-7 leaders have too tenuous a hold on power within their own countries to permit them to exercise much leadership on controversial international issues. German Chancellor Helmut Kohl faces a tough reelection fight in October. French President François Mitterrand's Socialist Party is expected to lose the Elysee Palace next year. British Prime Minister John Major is likely to be ousted by his own backbenchers in the fall. And Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama heads the fourth government in Tokyo in a year.

But delay need not be disastrous. To rebuild public support for further integration of the global economy, the G-7 leaders will have to find some way to help the victims of trade liberalization. The rhetoric in the final Naples communique about job creation will have to become a reality. The Clinton Administration's promise during the North American Free Trade Agreement debate of a new U.S. job retraining program must receive priority on Capitol Hill. Without such efforts, Clinton's aborted Naples trade initiative may never get off the ground. ■

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 12, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO ED KNIGHT

FROM: JOHN PODESTA 

SUBJECT: Treasury's Weekly
International Economic Report
for the President

This first memo to the President was received here this evening. The format seems fine; but why is this memo classified? Please get back to me. Thanks.

*Sent 8/15
S*

8.11.94

August 11, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED

SUBJECT: Punishment Provisions in Crime Bill

The crime bill includes several tough criminal penalties for violent and gun offenders, as well as substantial funds for state prisons, boot camps, and criminal alien incarceration. Forty percent of the prison money is tied to truth-in-sentencing requirements. The major provisions are:

I. PRISONS

* Prison Funds: The crime bill includes over \$10 billion for prisons -- more than any other provision in the bill, and more than any other crime bill in history.

* Truth-in-Sentencing Requirements: 40% of the prison grants must go to states that enact truth-in-sentencing laws which require violent offenders to serve at least 85% of their sentence.

* Criminal Aliens: The bill includes \$1.8 billion to reimburse states that incarcerate criminal aliens.

II. PENALTIES

* Three-Strikes: Effective immediately, the bill will impose life imprisonment on any offender who commits a serious violent felony under federal law, after having been previously convicted of two or more serious violent felonies under either federal or state law.

* Violent and Gun Offenders: The bill includes new minimum sentences for violent and gun offenders, including enhanced penalties for using a semiautomatic weapon in a violent crime or in drug-trafficking.

* Death Penalty: The bill will extend the death penalty to more than 60 crimes not currently covered, such as the killing of a federal law enforcement officer or a state or local law enforcement officer assisting in a federal investigation.

* Violent Youth: The bill lowers the age at which violent offenders can be tried as adults in federal court to 13, so that serious criminals can expect serious punishment no matter what their age.

This doesn't explain
how prevention will be
allocated. How much flexibility
there is left -
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6026 left

State House

Do sent
Guidelines on
offenders

ISSUE BRIEFING: PREVENTION

Crime Prevention Programs in the Crime Bill Conference Report Wednesday, August 3, 1994

This is the third of three issue papers papers discussing the key elements of the President's anti-crime strategy, represented in the Crime Bill before Congress. Just as certainly as we must punish those who break our laws and wreak havoc in our cities, we must also take whatever steps we can to stop crime before it happens. Those who have no hope, no job, no other answer, who know no other way are often drawn to crime and violence. All Americans deserve hope and opportunity; need to know that there is a better answer than crime, and must have the opportunity to go another way.

If we are going to steer young people away from crime and gangs we must, as the President often says, provide them with "something to say 'yes' to": after-school programs, summer youth activities, and employment, sports and recreation opportunities that can take the place of gangs. We can bring community groups, law enforcement officials, and struggling young Americans together in an effort to keep kids off the path to crime.

Key Prevention Programs in the Crime Bill

- The President's Youth Employment Skills program "Y.E.S." will provide young ~~people with job training and opportunities in hard-hit, high-crime areas~~. We believe that neighborhood youths and young adults will say "YES" to jobs and no to crime. And we must work with existing businesses in these areas to encourage them to stay, expand, and hire young people from the community.
- The Ounce of Prevention Council and programs can provide the vehicle for effectively coordinating and integrating the delivery of the Federal Government's new youth development and youth-oriented crime prevention initiatives.
- The Police Partnerships for Children program encourages police officers to make a difference in young lives by becoming involved with children and family services agencies that deal with at-risk children.
- The Gang Resistance Education and Training program ("G.R.E.A.T."), is already a proven success, helping kids fight the allure of gang membership through education.
- The Community Schools Initiative of the Ounce of Prevention Program will provide grants to communities across the country to develop and implement after-school programs for youth, drawing together parents, clergy, social workers, teachers, youth groups, community and business leaders and local officials.

- The Model Intensive Grant Program is a competitive program which will award up to 15 highly targeted grants to support comprehensive crime prevention programs in chronic, high-intensity crime areas.
- The Local Partnership Act will provide grants to thousands of American cities to fund health and educational crime prevention programs.
- The Midnight Sports Program will provide grants to programs designed to prevent youth violence by getting kids off the streets and teaching them sportsmanship, teamwork and conflict resolution.
- Programs to place Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects -- which are all too often located in high-crime areas -- can provide young people with a meaningful alternative to gangs, drugs, crime and violence.

Drug Courts

- We will never control crime until we control substance abuse. We must get the hard core drug users -- the 20% of cocaine users who consume over 2/3 of available cocaine -- off the streets and into treatment. Effective, innovative programs, like drug courts use the power of the criminal justice systems to force addicts to kick their drug habits.
 - * Adequately funded and administered drug treatment and coerced abstinence programs are critical to breaking the drug and violent crime cycle that has so heavily burdened our criminal justice system.
 - * The program includes an intensive supervision of the participants by the court, drug testing and treatment, and the prompt application of a series of graduated sanctions for failure to comply with the conditions of the program.
 - * The program can be administered on a pre-trial diversion basis, as a post-conviction probation program, or in combination.

Violence Against Women

- Action must be taken to stop and/or more severely penalize those criminals who prey, intentionally, upon women. New Federal laws and programs in the Violence Against Women Act can help prevent some attacks and improve after the fact restitution for the victims of others.

- * The Crime Bill's Violence Against Women Federal cause of action for gender-motivated violence is both fair and smart. It's fair because it addresses those situations in which victims are without redress due to inadequate state remedies, and allows victims improved access to Federal courts. It's smart because it does not clog Federal dockets by automatically labelling whole categories of offenses as gender-motivated.
- * We should also be focusing on the interstate incidents of criminal abuse and violence against women, recognizing the Federal criminal justice system's role in such matters. The Crime Bill would create appropriate new Federal offenses in this area, such as fleeing across state lines in violation of a "stay away" or protective order.
- * The Violence Against Women Act would enhance the rights of crime victims through provisions including strengthened restitution and extension of the "rape shield law" which protects victims from abusive inquiries concerning their private sexual conduct.
- * By putting money into enforcement, training, and other prevention approaches, we can effectively respond to crime and prevent many crimes. The Crime Bill would fund such efforts as a national domestic violence hotline, anti-stalking programs, and state grant programs to educate college students about rape and violence prevention.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/13/94

94 AUG 12 A 9:10

August 10, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ELI SEGAL *ESP*

SUBJECT: UPDATE ON NATIONAL SERVICE

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Nui's great
+ Regis*

*Leon
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8/15*

As we enter the home stretch towards our September 12 launch of AmeriCorps, I want to provide you with a status report on our progress.

AmeriCorps Programs

On Friday, August 12, we will announce the 299 programs that came to us from every state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Our grants will total \$100 million (roughly evenly divided between competitive and formula categories). Together with the 48 national direct grants announced on June 20 (this group included the Cabinet and national non-profits, and aggregated another \$50 million), we have selected all of the programs participating in AmeriCorps' first year. **Your AmeriCorps will have approximately 350 programs (two of which we'll operate: VISTA and the National Civilian Community Corps).**

The variety of the 299 programs included in Friday's announcement is enormous:

- AmeriCorps will include familiar names such as City Year (now included for their Boston and Providence sites as well as the previously-approved expansion cities of Columbus, San Jose, Chicago and Columbia, South Carolina), Public Allies, the California Conservation Corps, YouthBuild and programs run by Senator Nunn's daughter in Atlanta and Mathilda Cuomo in New York;
- AmeriCorps will engage large institutions in their first venture into full-time service -- such as the school districts of Los Angeles and Memphis; the Mid-America chapter of the Red Cross; and both the University of North Carolina and North Carolina State; and
- AmeriCorps will empower small community organizations from the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn to the Bay Area of California; from Jackson, Mississippi to Juneau, Alaska; and from Morrilton, Arkansas to Missoula, Montana.

And from our largest cities to our tiniest hamlets, AmeriCorps members will be getting things done. They'll be making better parents in Auburn, Alabama through intensive mentoring; they'll be reclaiming affordable housing from abandoned buildings in Roxbury, Massachusetts; they'll be keeping kids out of gangs with safe havens and after-school activities in Killen, Texas; and they'll be making low-income housing more energy-efficient in Salem, Oregon. **We've moved beyond rhetoric to real programs like these; no longer will the American people have to imagine the face of AmeriCorps.**

Generally, states with a strong service tradition tended to do well in the competitive category (including Colorado, Massachusetts and California). Some states were surprisingly strong, given a lack of earlier service track records: Texas, Missouri, North Carolina and Kentucky. Three states (Massachusetts, Minnesota and Montana) have joined Texas in putting up their own funds to supplement AmeriCorps'.

There were some disappointments. Arkansas' submittals were not as strong as expected, due in part to personnel changes within their state structure; similar problems (and a host of others) made the District of Columbia's slate particularly weak. Some of the smaller states believe their programs weren't selected out of an urban bias (disproved by the success of rural states like Montana, Vermont and Alaska); and there has been some grumbling from a few of the southern states, as well as HBCUs which also expected to fare better competitively. Generally, though, we expect community members and elected officials at all levels to be pleased with the selections. Governors and members of Congress were alerted to the selections yesterday (and we have also informed the appropriate White House departments, who are factoring the information into their pending legislative initiatives). I spoke to some elected officials directly, including an especially enthusiastic Jim Hunt, whose state turned in a stellar performance.

Should
consider
an
went there

Launch

Of the 20,000 AmeriCorps Members who will be serving by year-end, well more than half should be ready to participate in our September 12 nation-wide launch. You, the First Lady, Vice President and Mrs. Gore and the Cabinet will be featured in the 17 media markets that will be our focus; AmeriCorps launch events, however, will occur in every state (Skip Rutherford is going to help us in Arkansas). We will provide you with a comprehensive briefing memorandum just on this subject in the near future; I am delighted, however, to give you an early indication of the level of excitement being generated: in private meetings with me, each of the network anchors has stated their intention to cover the launch prominently in their newscasts that evening and (at least two of the networks) to include features in their news-magazines; MTV will be providing coverage throughout the week, including live coverage of the launch; and the excitement of the key national columnists, editorial boards and long-lead-time magazines with whom we've met indicates that print press interest is equally substantial. We will enhance that interest, and public visibility, with our public service announcement, scheduled to begin regular airing in two weeks.

Summer of Safety

With the summer now past its mid-point, the 8000 Americans of all ages who have been using service to fight crime and violence are producing some very encouraging results. Today, the First Lady is meeting 38 women in the NYPD's Summer of Safety Cadet Corps -- in a visit with us last week, New York Police Commissioner Bratton said that the program had given his Department a crucial tool for community policing. Instead of having his young officers go from the "blue cocoon" of the Police Academy straight into the community, Cadets (who are fast-tracked for careers in law enforcement) **begin** in the community, learning neighborhood issues and police requirements. AmeriCorps is providing its part of your national goal of 100,000 new police officers -- and it's helping to make those officers better cops and better citizens.

Successes haven't been confined to large cities. The Police Chief of Bismarck, South Dakota, credits our Senior Summer Corps with reducing crime 50% in targeted neighborhoods. And newspapers from around the country continue to give your program outstanding coverage (a listing of recent articles is attached, along with a few selections).

We intend to extend at least 7 of the summer's programs into year-round AmeriCorps efforts, and will be announcing our choices next week.

Congress

Although it is too early to tell if they are coordinated political probes, we have received the first set of very pointed questioning from Republican members (Representative Goodling and Senator Grassley). Both sent us long letters asking many questions -- Grassley put out a press release with his, beginning, "Protecting the interests of American taxpayers, Senator Chuck Grassley today asked for detailed information regarding the cost and benefits of Clinton administration volunteer initiatives..."

Both Republicans were laying the ground-work for attacks on our appropriations, and both withdrew planned amendments under pressure from our Congressional allies (Senator Mikulski was especially effective; your time with her was well-spent). With our appropriations headed for Conference Committee, we have likely weathered the immediate crisis, but it is clear that at least an element of the opposition would like to undercut this program, and perceives that the best line of attack is on its costs.

Grassley's approach was typical: he inflated our cost numbers substantially, and then contrasted them on a per-participant basis with the average annual salary of Iowans. We have used corporate and foundation sponsorship to reduce the federal portion of many programs' costs, but we do estimate that federal segment may average \$13,000 per AmeriCorps member, not including the education award.

While constantly striving for greater cost-effectiveness, it is essential that we move the debate from cost to value -- that we show the benefit of service to the community, not merely to the participant. We will try to develop other clear winners like our Texas immunization example, where the societal benefit so dwarfed program costs. Our model, once again, is the Peace Corps: no one questions its high costs (roughly \$40,000 per participant) because no one doubts its value.

It's hard to believe that it is less than a year since you came up a soggy South Lawn with those corpsmembers, to the beat of the Soul Asylum, and signed your National Service Act. Since then, we've formed and staffed our Corporation, put thousands of early pioneers into the field, established our rules, ran our competitions and now selected our partners -- and we stand poised on the edge of launching this great experiment. It is an exciting time.

Attachments

cc: The Vice President
The First Lady
Mrs. Gore
Leon Panetta

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
August 1, 1994

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN

8.15.94

MEMORANDUM FOR LEON PANETTA

FROM: Mark Gearan *ME*

SUBJECT: Press Dinners

Mark (Gearan)

*Business not doing
Dinner could stop
to 2-3 smaller meals
per week - off work or at home*

To follow up on our discussion about having the President host some small press dinners, I have prepared a list of journalists, editors and publishers who might be invited to the first few dinners. I have focused on journalists who tend to write "news analysis" pieces and appear on the weekend talk shows -- the stories that develop thinking about the President's agenda, accomplishments and his decision-making. I have put them in groups of ten, although we could certainly look at having larger or smaller groups. They are not in order of priority.

Another cluster would be newspaper publishers, New York-based magazine editors and editors of large regional papers. I would also like to bring in regional political reporters -- Fred Brown, Denver Post, Tom Fiedler, Miami Herald, etc. and local columnists -- Herb Caen, San Francisco Chronicle, Mike Royko, Chicago Tribune, etc. -- for a social event with the President as well. Finally, I believe it is essential that the Communications Office is informed of invitations of press people to social events.

Ron Brownstein, LA Times
Clarence Page, Chicago Tribune
Tom Friedman, New York Times
Ellen Goodman, Boston Globe
Michael Kinsley, Time, Crossfire
Ann Devroy, Washington Post
Gloria Borger, US News
Mara Liasson, National Public Radio
Jonathan Alter, Newsweek
Gwen Ifill, New York Times

Anthony Lewis, New York Times
Mickey Kaus, The New Republic
Andrea Mitchell, NBC
Ruth Marcus, Washington Post
Eleanor Clift, Newsweek
Gerry Seib, Wall Street Journal
Adam Clymer, New York Times
Rita Braver, CBS
Brit Hume, ABC
David Shribman, Boston Globe

*N. Kraemer Thin?
What about those
who feed what's
on news?*

Memo on Press Dinners
August 1, 1994
Page 2

Lars Erik-Nelson, Newsday
David Broder, Washington Post
Jack Nelson, LA Times
Helen Thomas, UPI
Mary McGrory, Washington Post
Johnny Apple, New York Times
Chris Matthews, San Francisco Examiner
Al Hunt, Wall Street Journal
Cokie Roberts, ABC
Walter Mears, Associated Press

Howard Fineman, Newsweek
Bob Herbert, New York Times
Jodie Allen, Washington Post
Michael Barone, US News
Margaret Carlson, Time
Mark Sheilds, McNeill-Lehrer
Judy Woodruff, CNN
Tim Russert, NBC
Andrew Rosenthal, NY Times
Bob Schieffer, CBS

David Yepsen, Des Moines Register
Mike Frisby, Wall Street Journal
Charlie Rose, "The Charlie Rose Show"
Judy Keen, USA Today
Margaret Warner, PBS
Ken Walsh, US News
Frank Sesno, CNN
Carl Leubsdorf, Dallas Morning News
Tom Brazaitis, Cleveland Plain Dealer
Barbara Cochran, CBS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 15, 1994

Dear Janice,

Thank you for coming
today. I have given you request
that I come to New Orleans to
my schedule, and I will see
what I can do.

You did a fine job
today. James would have
been proud of you.

Sincerely
Bill Clinton

Janice Payne
7525 Airline Highway
Apartment #212
Metairie, Louisiana
70003

~~for~~
| This should
be considered

In the name of James



Singer Charmaine Neville comforts Janice Payne, the mother of 9-year-old James Darby, at a rehearsal for the song memorializing the boy. James' photo is on his mother's T-shirt. STAFF PHOTO BY ELIOT KAMENI

Musicians remember slain boy

By **CONNIE JACKSON**
Staff writer

When songwriter Tina Marie Clark heard the news of 9-year-old James Darby's murder on Mother's Day, she cried. Then she got angry.

"I have two sons. It could have been my

child," Clark said. "I couldn't just sit on my hands and cry. I had to reach out."

So Clark wrote a song called "In the Name of James," which she sang during the funeral procession of the New Orleans boy who predicted his violent death in a letter sent to President Clinton just days before he was killed in a drive-by shoot-

ing.

At the request of James' mother, Janice Payne, Clark began a local campaign to get the song recorded. Two months later a group of about 35 musicians got together for their first rehearsal.

See **SONG, B-**

August 14.1994

Dear Mr. President Clinton,there is a song being recorded by some of New Orleans top musicians,which are listed in the article done about the song,tiltled In The Name Of James,would you promise me that you will come to New Orleans when it's been recorded,in the name of my son James Darby, this would do me good as well as showing the world,that you care,that there's a song done about James,James believed in you that's why he wrote to you,please say you will make it to New Orleans when,the song is recorded in late October.

Thank you for your concern,Janice Payne
James Darby's mother,Forever

Yes I will make an apeareance when the song is recorded

President Clinton

LEAD SHEET

IN THE NAME OF JAMES

BUENA VISTA
TINA MARIE C
© - AUG. 1994

① Am Dm7 Am

THIS IS A STORY THAT HAS TO BE TOLD A LIT-

Dm7 Am ②

BOY WAS ON-LY NINE YEARS OLD HE WROTE A

Dm7 Am

LET-TER TO THE PRES-I-DENT FEARED FOR HIS

Dm7 Am ③

LIFE SAID HE MIGHT BE NEXT SHOT DOWN U

Dm7 Am

ON HIS WAY ON MOTHER'S DAY A MOTHER

Dm7

CALLS HER SON YET HE CAN-NOT COME SOMETHING'S

Am Dm CHORUS ④ Am Em Am

GOT TO BE DONE WE WISH THE WORLD WOULD CHANGE

Dm Am

IN THE NAME OF JAMES DON'T LET HIM DIE

Dm7 Am Em

VAIN IN THE NAME OF JAMES WE WISH THE WORLD WOULD

Am Dm7 Am

CHANGE IN THE NAME OF JAMES NO CHILD SHOULD

Dm7

DIE THIS WAY IN THE NAME OF JAMES Em Am

⑤ Dm7 Am

THAT DRIVE BY SHOOT-ING DE-STROYED HIS DREAMS

Handwritten musical score for a song, featuring lyrics and chords. The score is written on ten staves, with lyrics and chords written below the notes. The chords are primarily Dm7, Am, Em, and Dm. The lyrics are about children's rights and the impact of war.

Staff 1: Dm7 Am Em Am Dm7 D.S. CHO

Staff 2: HOW COULD PED-PLE BE SO MEAN WE WISH THE

Staff 3: PUT DOWN THE GUNS LET THE CHILD-REN HAVE FUN

Staff 4: THEY HAVE THE RIGHT TO PLAY AND RUN IN THE NAME OF

Staff 5: D.S. (CHO) AL 6

Staff 6: JAMES WE WISH THE

Staff 7: DON'T TAKE A-WAY THEIR CHILDHOOD JUST BE-CAUSE YOU'RE UP

Staff 8: TO NO GOOD LET THE CHILD-REN PLAY for

Staff 9: GOOD-NESS' SAKE DON'T TAKE THEIR DREAMS A-WAY IN THE NAME OF JAMES

Staff 10: D.S. (CHO) AL 7

Staff 11: WE WISH THE

Staff 12: WE MUST FIND A WAY TO BRING BACK THE SMILES ON THE

Staff 13: CHILD-REN'S FA-CES SOME-HOW WE'VE GOT TO DO IT NOW

Staff 14: WE'VE GOT TO FUL-FILL HIS DREAMS SOME WAY SOME

Staff 15: HOW JUST CAN'T LET HIM DOWN A-GAIN IN THE NAME OF JAMES WE WISH

Staff 16: D.S. (CHO) AL 9

BEFORE HIS LETTER WAS EVEN READ CAME THE HORRIBLE NEWS LITTLE
 JAMES WAS DEAD FOR A NINE YEAR OLD TO PREDICT HIS DEATH SAYS THE
 WORLD IS IN A TERRIBLE MESS CUT DOWN BY A BULLET NOT
 MEANT FOR HIM IN THE NAME OF JAMES PLEASE
 LET THE CHILDREN LIVE IN THE NAME OF JAMES WE WISH THE
 FOR ALL THE CHILDREN IN HARM'S WAY WE'VE GOT TO MAKE THIS
 WORLD A BETTER PLACE FOR ALL THE CHILDREN IN HARM'S
 WAY WE'VE GOT TO MAKE THIS WORLD A SAFER PLACE IN THE NAME OF
 JAMES WE WISH THE
 PUT DOWN THE GUNS LET THE CHILDREN HAVE FUN PUT DOWN THE
 GUNS LET THE CHILDREN HAVE FUN THEY HAVE THE
 RIGHT TO PLAY AND RUN IN THE NAME OF JAMES

Am Dm Am
 Dm Am (10) Dm
 Am Dm7 Am
 Am Dm7 Am D.S. (CH)
 Am Dm7 Am
 Dm7
 Am Dm7
 Am D.S. (CHO)
 Am Dm Am
 Dm7 Am Dm7
 Dm7 Am Dm7

(12) (12)

Greeting cards to gospel, local writer has big range

If variety is the spice of life, Tina Clark's life must be sprinkled with a dash of everything from the spice rack.

Mixing a fine blend of creative talents, Clark has concocted innumerable poems, jingles, greeting cards and songs from her home and office in Kenner.

"Actually, I wrote my first poem when I was 6," said Clark, a Sacramento, Calif., native who has lived most of her 30 years in Kenner. A 1977 graduate of Grace King High School, Clark began her writing career in earnest when she started writing poetry for several anthologies. She also studied child psychology at the University of New Orleans and began modeling after attending a Metairie modeling school.

An animal-lover, Clark came up with the idea for marketing pet T-shirts. That idea grew after her own dog, Duke, was stolen and she let out her frustration through writing, which led to the start of a line of greeting cards for pet lovers.

Perhaps the most exciting part of Clark's life has been the natural progression of writing poetry to writing song lyrics, particularly gospel music.

"First, I come up with a subject and title for a tune," Clark said. "Then bits of melody come into my head and the lyrics just seemed to flow after that."

Clark collaborates with Carl Marshall at a New Orleans re-



Kenner Close-Up

Barbara Babin Lacour

cording studio to complete the melody and record the song.

"Carl is a super composer, singer, guitarist and studio engineer," Clark said.

Currently, the pair is working on one of Clark's tunes, "Thank You, Jesus," which was her tribute to the American troops' safe return from Operation Desert Storm. They plan to create a new arrangement of the work in a gospel style.

Other songs incorporating Clark's lyrics include "We Remember John," a tribute to John Lennon, "It's A Mother-and-Daughter Thing," a country-and-western tune dedicated to The Judds, and "War Games," a song of peace.

Clark is particularly proud of "Guitar Man," a song she wrote recently as a tribute to B.B. King.

"I wrote to King's manager who arranged for me to meet the star," Clark said.

To make that dream a reality, Clark said, she and husband, Herbert, had to travel to Greenville, Miss., in September for the 14th Annual Blues Festival where King was performing.

King's manager accepted Clark's demo tape of "Guitar Man" and gave the couple backstage passes so they could experience the behind-the-scenes excitement. Clark said she was visibly nervous when she finally met King.

"I kept dropping things and he kept picking them up," Clark said with a laugh. "It was one of my most exciting moments, getting his autograph and having my picture taken with him."

It was a long journey from her first song to that meeting and Clark admits that in the entertainment field, it's very easy to get discouraged.

"It's so hard to get recognized in this business, but I just know one day I'll be successful," she said. "And when I am, I'd like to come back and help the kids in our community."

The Kenner lyricist's husband and her 13-year-old son, Joseph, are two of her biggest fans. In fact, her husband built a separate office in their yard where Clark can work in solitude each day.



Tina Clark
Poet and songwriter

Her son, an eighth-grader at Roosevelt Middle School in Kenner, seems to have inherited his mother's talent for writing. He recently gave her a poem he wrote at school, "My Expectations for February," which deals with the war in the Persian Gulf.

"He wanted the war to end," said Clark, who framed the poem. "I'm very proud of him and my husband and I'm very grateful for their constant support."

Barbara Babin Lacour can be reached by writing 3220 Williams Blvd., Kenner, La. 70065.

Hi, Bill! Hillary told me
you are doing a great job!
Remember to go to the
tough thing of God's word
pale medicine, thank you
you can learn, thank you
Your friend,
Kara M. M. M. M. M.

IN THE NAME OF JAMES

Our children are our hope and our legacy. The loss of one of them diminishes our hope and reduces our legacy. The violent loss of an innocent child is an evil and a horror to all of us. Unless we make his death the standard for a new commitment to life, and unless we resolve to act to protect the innocents who remain in danger.

Led by a song that touches us all, several of New Orleans' most respected and talented artists and musicians are putting to music their commitment to life and protection of children. Songwriter Tina Marie Clark, whose work has won the attention of Rita Marley and other noted musical artists, has put in words and music the tragic significance of the killing of James Darby, the nine-year-old boy who wrote the President about his fears of violence in the project where he lived, then was murdered before the President's answer could be put into action. Murdered on Mother's Day. Hearing Ms. Clark sing "In the Name Of James" at her son's funeral, James's mother asked Tina Marie to have it recorded and broadcast--to have the lesson of "In the Name Of James" brought widely to the public's consciousness. So that something will be done now to stop the horror of urban violence on children.

Ms. Clark, herself the mother of two, has worked on a full-time basis since then, arranging a major ensemble production. She is asking for the help of New Orleans musicians, singers, and music industry persons in

producing a recording and videotape of "In the Name of James" for regional release in the Fall of 1994. More and more artists are volunteering daily, and Knight Studios and The Firehouse Studio have volunteered recording and rehearsal facilities. Adams and Reese law firm through its entertainment lawyers and H.U.G.S. community service program is providing legal and organizational support. Businesses outside of music have stepped forward, too. Local restaurateurs have promised to arrange meals for the artists during rehearsal and recording sessions.

"The next step is up to the artists," said Ms. Clark. "They have a wonderful gift that can transform my song into an unforgettable and undeniable message. As they come together, and the music comes together from each of them, the city will come together for this one purpose and this one goal--to change the violent life surrounding so many of our youngest citizens."

An introductory meeting is being held Saturday, August 13 at the Firehouse for a number of the artists to pick up lead sheets and for general organizational purposes. The media is invited to talk to the artists and producers, and James's mother will also attend. Chef Paul Prudhomme will bring products of his own particular genius. The event starts at noon. No recording is expected at this first meeting.

Any proceeds from the project will go to the Children's Bureau. It is hoped also that an educational fund can be set up for James's seven-year-old sister.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8 15 94

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

AUGUST 1, 1994

94 AUG 1 11:51

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALLS

TO: MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Reps: Jim Clyburn
Eddie Bernice Johnson
~~John~~ Lewis
Tom Bevill
John Murtha
Bill Brewster

DATE: August 1, 1994

RECOMMENDED BY: Pat Griffin

PURPOSE: To urge their support for the rule on the crime bill.

BACKGROUND: Following are some suggested calls to targeted Members on the crime bill. There are three CBC'ers and three conservative Democrats who supported the crime bill and opposed the assault weapons ban.

Some CBC Members may raise the question of when you will be signing an Executive Order on RJA. The AG is working on draft language in consultation with John Conyers, who leads the crime task force for the CBC. Realistically, language will not be ready before Wednesday, but it will be strong language.

The conservative Democrats are looking to oppose the rule in order to kill the crime bill. The three Members listed are key to moving large numbers of their colleagues.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION
FOR THE CBC:

1. Stress, again, the fact that you understand how important racial justice is to them and the Caucus.

2. Some Members have said they are voting against the rule as a matter of principal -- in that case they are standing with convicted murderers and turning their backs on the kids in their districts who need the prevention money. We need to look beyond the criminal element and look to the kids who need our help now.

4. Some Members have said they will vote against the rule and for the final bill. It is not that simple. A vote against the rule means this bill will fail and we will then have a much more conservative (i.e. Republican) bill.

5. Even if they are philosophically opposed to some elements of the bill, they should not prevent the entire Democratic caucus from considering the bill.

6. Can I get your support for the rule?

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION
FOR CONSERVATIVES:

1. This bill is important to the entire Democratic Party.

2. It is a fair and balanced bill.

3. Even if they are philosophically opposed to some elements of the bill, they should not prevent the entire Democratic caucus from considering the bill.

4. As a hunter yourself, you understand their concerns, but appeal to their sense of fair play on an issue that is of number one importance to the American public and ask that they let the bill come to the floor for a vote.

4. As a leader in the Caucus, will they support the rule and let the bill come to the floor for a vote?

CONTACT PERSON AND
TELEPHONE NUMBER(S):

Eddie Bernice Johnson - 225-8885
Jim Clyburn - 225-3315
John Lewis -- 225-3801
Tom Beville - 225- 4876
John Murtha - 225-2065
Bill Brewster 225-4565

Page 3
Crime Calls

DATE OF SUBMISSION: August 1, 1994

ACTION:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8/15/94

94 AUG 15 A 9:02

August 12, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

HAROLD ICKES *(initials)*

RE:

Information for each congressional district
making the case for universal coverage

Attached is a sample of materials produced by the health care war-room for every state and congressional district in the country giving the statistic of the number of people who lose their insurance each month and the number without insurance, as well as other facts pertaining to health care for each state and for each congressional district within the state.

The attached document is captioned "Real Health Care Reform: Louisiana" and is dated 5 August 1994.

This information was distributed to each Senator and each member of Congress last week.

cc: Melanne Verveer

*Did we send
to all local papers
TV, Big Radio Sta.
for a summary?
Shelley*

Real/ Health Care Reform **LOUISIANA**



Why Louisiana Needs Universal Coverage:

Under the current system...

- **51,000** people in Louisiana lose their insurance each month. [Lewin-VHI estimates, 1993. Families USA, "How Americans Lose Their Health Insurance," April 1994.]
- **725 thousand working families** in Louisiana have no health insurance -- a **55.19% increase** since 1988. [Department of Treasury, "Estimates of the Uninsured in Working Families and Uninsured Children by Congressional District," 7/19/94; 1988, 1993 CPS]
- Of the 932 thousand people without health coverage in Louisiana, 725 thousand are in working families -- that's **77.79%** of all the people without coverage in Louisiana. [Department of Treasury, "Estimates of the Uninsured in Working Families and Uninsured Children by Congressional District," 7/19/94.]
- **208,353** children are without health coverage. [Senators Jay Rockefeller and Tom Daschle, "America Without Universal Coverage," 6/16/94. Calculated from March 1993 CPS and 1990 Census data]
- **17.0%** of family income is spent on health care each year -- an average of **\$8,554** per family. [Lewin-VHI estimates. Families USA, "Skyrocketing Health Inflation," December 1993.]
- **23.2%** of the state budget is spent on Medicaid. [1992 State Expenditure Report -- National Association of State Budget Officers]

Why Louisiana Needs Universal Coverage:

With UNIVERSAL COVERAGE...

- **Every middle-class family** earning between \$20-75,000 will save, on average, \$621.53 each year on insurance premiums compared to a non-universal reform -- that's substantial savings for 730,398 families in Louisiana. [Catholic Health Association of the United States, "Coverage, Premiums, and Household Spending Implications of Health Reform," 7/18/94.]
- **725 thousand working families** in Louisiana will no longer go without coverage. [Department of Treasury, "Estimates of the Uninsured in Working Families and Uninsured Children by Congressional District," 7/19/94.]
- **208,353 children** will no longer go without coverage. [Senators Jay Rockefeller and Tom Daschle, "America Without Universal Coverage," 6/16/94. Calculated from March 1993 CPS and 1990 Census data]
- **1,410,157 people** with pre-existing conditions will no longer be at the mercy of insurance companies. [United States Department of Health and Human Services estimate]
- **571,646 people** will no longer have life-time limits on their coverage. [US DHHS estimate]
- As much as **\$625 million** will be saved by doctors and hospitals when care is fully compensated. [Senators Jay Rockefeller and Tom Daschle, "America Without Universal Coverage," 6/16/94.]
- As many as **2,205,000 people** will receive mental health benefits. [Lewin-VHI estimates. Families USA, "Better Benefits," December 1993.]
- As many as **29,308 two-year olds** will have improved coverage for immunization. [US DHHS estimate]
- As many as **1,110,967 women** will have improved coverage for mammograms. [US DHHS estimate]
- As many as **304,000 Medicare recipients** gain prescription drug coverage. [Lewin-VHI estimates. Families USA, "Better Benefits," December 1993.]
- As many as **53,000 people** will be able to get help with home and community based care. [Lewin-VHI estimates. Families USA, "Better Benefits," December 1993.]

Why Louisiana Needs Universal Coverage:

Louisiana can't afford *Non-Universal reform...*

- **31,000** people in Louisiana will continue to lose their insurance each month. [Lewin-VHI estimates. Families USA Special Report, "The Phony 91% Solution," 6/17/94.]
- Under non-universal reform, **every middle-class family** earning between \$20-75,000 will be forced to pay, on average, \$621.53 more each year on insurance premiums than they would under universal reform-- that's 730,398 families in Louisiana. [Lewin-VHI for the Catholic Health Association of the United States, "Coverage, Premiums, and Household Spending Implications of Health Reform," 7/18/94.]
- **\$2,496,455,196** in additional costs will be shifted to Louisiana's state budget under a Dole-style Medicaid cap by the year 2003. [American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and Citizen Action, "Squeezing the States," 7/15/94.]

Louisiana Wins With *Shared Responsibility...*

- Without shared responsibility that ensures universal coverage, **477,536 families** in Louisiana will have to pay as much as **\$3,900** more each year if they want insurance. [1993 CPS; "Families and National Health Reform," Kaiser Commission on the Future of Medicaid, 5/94.]
- With shared responsibility, Louisiana businesses that now provide insurance will save as much as **\$630 million** in premium costs for their employees each year -- an average of \$448 per worker. [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "State-by-State Analyses: Health Security, The President's Health Care Plan," March 1, 1994. Estimates for the year 2000.]
- Workers employed by firms that offer insurance will save as much as **\$763 million** and earn **\$504 million** in higher wages. [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "State-by-State Analysis Health Security, The President's Health Care Plan," March 1, 1994. Estimates for the year 2000.]
- Louisiana will save as much as **\$929 million**. [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "State-by-State Analysis Health Security, The President's Health Care Plan," March 1, 1994. Estimates for the year 2000.]

State Data Profile

4,219,973	Total state population [1990 Census]
13.11%	Medicare recipients [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, HCFA unpublished data]
16.64%	Medicaid recipients [HHS, HCFA]
265,770	Persons with disabilities [Area Resources File, 9/93. people between the ages of 16-64]
9,093	Doctors total [Area Resource File, 9/93.]
2	Doctors per 1000 people
15,209	Nurses [Area Resource File, 9/93]
240	Hospitals [American Hospital Association]
10	Community and Migrant Health Centers [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration]
33.4%	Population underserved [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration]
40	National Health Service Corps members [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration]
10	National rank of infant mortality rate per 1000 births [Area Resources File, 9/93. Five year average infant mortality rate, 1984-1987.]

Louisiana Supports Health Reform

Please do not use the groups and individuals listed on the following pages before contacting the Health Care Delivery Room for additional information.

Groups For Health Reform

Campaign for Women's Health

Louisiana Federation of Teachers

League of Women Voters

Health Care Campaign

AFL-CIO

LA Health Care Campaign

Citizen Action of Louisiana

AARP

NASW

League of Women Voters

LA Association of Educators

Louisiana Federation of Teachers

LA Retired Teachers Association

Campaign for Women's Health

Agenda for Children (CDF)

Businesses For Health Reform

Rhodes Enterprises

Medical Professionals For Health Reform

Dr. Charles White

- Professor and Chair of OB/GYN, Louisiana State University, New Orleans, LA

Dr. John Lewy

- Medical Director of Tulane Hospital for Children, Tulane University Hospital
- Chairman, Department of Pediatrics, Tulane Medical School.
- Pediatric Nephrologist

Community Leaders For Health Reform

J. William Hankins

H. Gerald Smith

Robert Davidge

Arnold Lupin

Steven Smith

Elliott Roberts, Sr.

William Mohon

Gary Crockett

Roy Bostick

Philip Rome

James Morgan

Lawrence Dorsey

William Bankston

Steve Worley

Senator Diane Bajoie

Byron Harrell

Robert C. Davidge

Dudley Romero

H.Gerald Smith

Rep. Bob Livingston

Why Rep. Bob Livingston's District Needs Universal Coverage: R-Louisiana, New Orleans, LA01

Under the current system...

- **99 thousand** people in working families in Rep. Bob Livingston's district have no health coverage. [Department of Treasury, "Estimates of the Uninsured in Working Families and Uninsured Children by Congressional District," 7/19/94.]
- 80.49% of all people without health coverage in Rep. Bob Livingston's district are in working families. [Department of Treasury, "Estimates of the Uninsured in Working Families and Uninsured Children by Congressional District," 7/19/94.]
- **27 thousand** children in Rep. Bob Livingston's district have no health coverage. [Department of Treasury, "Estimates of the Uninsured in Working Families and Uninsured Children by Congressional District," 7/19/94.]

With UNIVERSAL COVERAGE...

- **99 thousand** people in working families in Rep. Bob Livingston's district will no longer go without coverage. [Department of Treasury, "Estimates of the Uninsured in Working Families and Uninsured Children by Congressional District," 7/19/94.]
- **27 thousand** children will no longer go without coverage. [Department of Treasury, "Estimates of the Uninsured in Working Families and Uninsured Children by Congressional District," 7/19/94.]
- Every middle-class family earning between \$20-75,000 will save, on average, \$624.53 each year on insurance premiums compared to a non-universal reform -- that's substantial savings for 127,590 families in Rep. Bob Livingston's district. [Catholic Health Association of the United States, "Coverage, Premiums, and Household Spending Implications of Health Reform," 7/18/94.]
- 40,950 women will have improved coverage for breast cancer screening. [US DHHS estimate]
- 3,718 two-year olds will have improved coverage for immunization. [US DHHS estimate]
- \$92 million will be saved by doctors and hospitals when care is fully compensated. [US DHHS estimate]
- 178,358 people will no longer have lifetime limits on their coverage. [US DHHS estimate]
- 93,873 people will no longer have pre-existing condition exclusions on their insurance. [US DHHS estimate]

Rep. Bob Livingston's District can't afford *Non-Universal reform...*

- With non-universal reform, every middle-class family earning between \$20-75,000 will be forced to pay, on average, \$624.53 more each year on insurance premiums -- that's 127,590 families in Rep. Bob Livingston's District [Catholic Health Association of the United States, "Coverage, Premiums, and Household Spending Implications of Health Reform," 7/18/94.]

District Data Profile

602,859	Total district population [1990 Census]
71,179	Americans over 65 [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, HCFA unpublished data]
37,260	Persons with disabilities [Area Resources File, 9/93. people between the ages 16-64, 1990.]
1,500	Doctors total [Area Resource File, 9/93]
2	Doctors per 1000 people
2,505	Nurses [Area Resource File, 9/93. Registered nurses, licensed practical nurses in 1980.]
35	Hospitals [American Hospital Association]
124	Infant mortality rate per 1000 births [Area Resources File, 9/93. Five year average infant mortality rate, 1984-1987.]

Rep. Livingston' District Supports *Real* Health Reform

Please do not use the groups and individuals listed on the following pages before contacting the Health Care Delivery Room for additional information.

Community Leaders For Health Reform

Gary Crockett

Concerned Constituents For Health Reform

Poole, Sigrid

4349 Loveland St., Apt. A

Metairie LA

Sigrid Poole's husband was initially refused treatment for lung cancer because they were uninsured. He died five weeks after diagnosis, and she is having trouble dealing with the loss, especially because she feels that if they had insurance things might be different.

"How can this country have gotten so callous that a life means nothing, that a dollar means more to some medical personnel than a human, even if that life could only be extended by a few months or years."

America Under Non-Universal Reform
A District By District Analysis

Rep. Bob Livingston
R-Louisiana, District LA01

- **39,608 families earning between \$20,000 - \$29,000 will be forced to pay, on average, \$240 more in premiums each year than they would under Universal Coverage.**
- **32,924 families earning between \$30,000 - \$39,000 will be forced to pay, on average, \$509 more in premiums each year than they would under Universal Coverage.**
- **24,211 families earning between \$40,000 - \$49,000 will be forced to pay, on average, \$284 more in premiums each year than they would under Universal Coverage.**
- **30,847 families earning between \$50,000 - \$74,999 will be forced to pay, on average, \$190 more in premiums each year than they would under Universal Coverage.**

LAW OFFICES
MATTHEWS, CAMPBELL & RHOADS
 PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

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 CRAIG A. CAMPBELL
 GEORGE R. RHOADS*
 EDWIN N. McCLURE
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 RICHARD J. STOCKER
 MARK T. FRYAUF**

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 **ALSO ADMITTED IN TEXAS

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 ROGERS, ARKANSAS 72756-4525

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August 10, 1994

The Honorable Bill Clinton
 President of the United States of America
 White House
 Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

Congratulations on another outstanding job in last week's press conference. You were your usual intelligent, articulate, engaging self. I was particularly impressed with your response to the question concerning why your poll numbers were so low. I watched the press conference in a group of Mary Beth's family members. Most of them are apolitical. To a person they thought you were outstanding and became angry at the press corps.

I read in U.S. News and World Report this week that some of your aides are encouraging you to take a lower profile on the television. If what they are saying is do less sound bites then I agree. However, I want to **strongly** encourage you to do more press conferences. There are a number of good things that can come from more frequent press conferences.

The fact is that unlike President Reagan and to some extent even George Bush, the sound bite is not your best method of presentation. You obviously know so much more about the intricacies of the problems facing our country than either of them did. When you are given the opportunity to make your presentation fully as you are in a speech to Congress and or in a live press conference or a live response to a citizen's question at a town meeting, your abilities and strengths are readily apparent. Unfortunately, the problems facing our country cannot be fixed with "sound bite" answers or a "sound bite" mentality. The things people remember about John Kennedy's presidency, for example, are not sound bites but rather his press conferences and his speeches. Nobody ever called Franklin Roosevelt a sound bite president, yet his fireside chats and speeches to Congress did much to hearten the American people during the most difficult of times. Frankly, when the people don't get to see you in your best forum (speeches, press conferences, and town meetings), they are left with the impressions they are fed by the political cartoonists, hot-air boys, Republicans, Leno and Letterman. Every President is subject to some criticism and being the butt of jokes. The only things that give a President the opportunity to reassure the voters are those forums which present him in his best light. Your best forum and greatest strength are those situations which allow you to explain the problems and your solutions.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8.15.94

Leon / Mark / GS /

Mark

Worth reading
 back to us -

B.

GEARAW

It is when the American people get a chance to sense your vision of what America can be that you do best. If you will review your presidency, you will see that your highest moments and greatest upswings in the public opinions polls have been after situations such as that. The economic development summit before you took office, your three speeches to the joint sessions of Congress, your inaugural address, and your previous two press conferences prove my point.

The American public needs to see you at your best. This country desperately wants a President it can be proud of and have confidence in. Most American people do not know you as I do. They do not know your staff. In the last eighteen months there have been three popular movies, Dave, The Pelican Brief, and Clear and Present Danger, which have portrayed the President of the United States as a disconnected puppet type figure controlled by evil assistants who would promote drug trafficking or kill supreme court judges or perpetrate a fraud on the American people for their own advancement. It is no wonder that the American people are cynical about your administration or any other administration. The only way they can be led out of that cynicism is by seeing the real Bill Clinton in your best forum. As I have always told you, when you are being yourself you are the best political leader there has ever been. It is only when others try to force you into a different mold that you encounter difficulty.

If someone had told me three years ago that you would be President of the United States and have the most strained relations with the press in memory, I would have thought they were crazy. For your entire political career the press has been your friend. You have been able to talk with them on a personal one-on-one basis. You have been able to engage them in the process of educating the public of Arkansas about the need for whatever particular reform you were proposing. Yet shortly after your inauguration, the press seemed to become the enemy. I know that the White House Press Corps is a different breed of cat and I know that they have contributed mightily to that difficulty. However, you have the skills necessary to turn them into your best resource. I promise you, when you are doing a press conference if a reporter asks either a hard or a stupid question, you come out the winner. There is not a single solitary member of the Washington press corps that can hold a candle to you in public speaking or in a comprehension of the gravity of the problems facing this country. That is obvious to all who watch. When you use your self deprecating humor and charm on the audience at a press conference, the entire nation gets an opportunity to see you at your best. Please, please do regular live primetime press conferences. Do more publicized town meetings. Continue to do your commercials on CNN. Any forum that allows you the time to present your vision helps not only your political fortunes but this country as well. The country desperately needs your presidency to succeed. They want you to succeed.

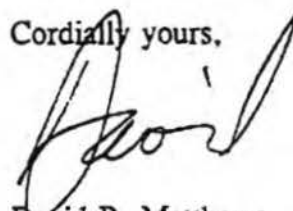
All of your life you have been liked by most of the folks you come in contact with. Your basic human decency has always been your greatest strength. It still is. You did not grow horns or sprout a wart on the end of your nose the day you were inaugurated. The majority of the people will still like you and respect you and trust you and allow you to lead them if they are given the opportunity to see the real Bill Clinton. What people are not liking at present is not you, it is the caricature of you that is being presented by the jokesters and pundits. Frankly, you are going through a period of time where it's more popular to be critical of the President

than it is to be supportive. But facts like you enunciated at the beginning of your press conference do not lie. Points like the ones made by Albert Hunt in the Wall Street Journal last week will not be lost on people forever. Your program is working. Keep the faith.

I know this is a rambling discourse and I apologize. There is so much I would like to say to you to encourage you and lift you up. There are just a couple of more points I want to make. May I suggest that you get back to New Hampshire as often as you can. A weekend vacation break there in August might be just what the doctor ordered. I am sure Terry Shumaker and John Brodrick would be glad to assist in finding suitable accommodations for you. Remember your speech in Dover when you ridiculed George Bush for not coming back to New Hampshire after he said he would never forget what New Hampshire did for him. That speech will be played back to you in 1996 if you do not spend a little more than ordinary time in New Hampshire. I frankly think going up there for some non-political events would have a better effect on people than going up to political rallies. It would seem to me of great benefit in 1996 if the folks up there realized that you really do like New Hampshire and like them and like their state and enjoy their company at times other than elections. Remember, every failed Presidency in our adult lifetimes started with the President's own primary in New Hampshire.

Finally, after you get health reform and the crime bill passed, and you will, come home. Some of us would like to see you for a round of golf or an evening of trivial pursuit or something to allow you to just kick back among friends. I want you to know that I continue to be very proud of you, proud of your accomplishments, proud of your friendship, and proud of your efforts to help this country. You are in my prayers daily.

Cordially yours,



David R. Matthews

DRM:sah

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 29, 1994

8.15.94
94 JUL 29 P2:11

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED ^{B.R.}
JOSE CERDA

SUBJECT: Keeping Your Pledge on 100,000 Cops

The community policing program was preserved, even strengthened, in conference. The crime bill conference report authorizes nearly \$9 billion over 6 years -- enough for you to credibly say that we will be able to put 100,000 more police on the street. We also made changes in conference that will give cities like Houston and New York more flexibility to try different ways to expand the number of police on the street.

I. MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY POLICING PROGRAM

The final crime bill authorizes \$8.995 billion over the next 6 years out of the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund for community policing. That works out to almost an even swap -- a reduction of 100,000 positions in the federal bureaucracy is enough to pay for 100,000 more police, which is exactly the promise you made in your acceptance speech at the Democratic Convention.

1. How the Program Works: The money will be divided equally among large and small cities: half goes for cities with populations over 150,000, the other half for cities and towns under 150,000. The bill provides \$450 million for technical assistance and evaluation. As in our pilot program, the Administration will award policing grants on a competitive basis. With \$9 billion, we should be able to meet the full demand for new police.

The program will emphasize new hires, with some flexibility for cities that want to redeploy their current force. At least 85% of the grant funds must go to hire, rehire, and train new police officers. Communities are encouraged to use these funds to hire former members of the Armed Forces to serve as community policing officers, particularly in areas where a military base has closed. At the Attorney General's discretion, the remaining grant funds -- up to 15% -- can be used to promote community policing in other ways: redeploying existing officers (through overtime, new equipment, etc.), developing new technologies, and offering specialized training to officers.

2. Added Flexibility: To give cities even more flexibility and make it easier for them to put more police on the street faster, we added a provision that for the first three years of the program will allow cities to use some of the money from the 85% hiring pot for innovative strategies to redeploy existing officers, so long as they can demonstrate that doing so will put more police on the street. New York City, which has already expanded its police force, will be able to purchase the technology for a paperless arrest system that will allow the department to increase its street presence by at least 300 to 400 officers. Houston, which used overtime to put the equivalent of 655 officers on the streets within 90 days and cut crime by 22% in 2 years, will be able to expand that effort. To keep overtime from eating up the whole program (and make sure that we're not accused of hiring 100,000 secretaries instead of 100,000 cops), this provision expires after three years and is limited to a maximum of 20% of the grant money in FY95 and FY96 and 10% in FY97.

Mayors like Lanier and Giuliani are very happy with the added flexibility, as is Schumer, who pushed hardest for it. So, too, are police chiefs from major cities -- such as New York's Bill Bratton and Chicago's Matt Rodriguez -- who are committed to making your program work. Last week, the mayors who earlier expressed doubts about the community policing program -- Lanier, Rendell, and Giuliani -- sent us strong letters of support.

3. How We Can Reach 100,000: Policing grants will be awarded for three to five years, with a declining federal match that will average between 50% and 75%, depending on a city's size and salary levels. The federal share is limited to a total of \$75,000 per officer over the life of the grant. Cities with higher costs or limited resources may apply for a waiver of the federal match. (In the pilot program, only 4 % of all applicants applied for such a waiver.) Per officer costs vary widely from city to city, but our best national estimate is that it costs on average about \$42,000 per year in salary and benefits for each new officer.

Based on these formulas, Justice projects a total of at least 99,000 more police on the street over the next 6 years: a minimum of 88,000 new hires and rehires; another 9,000 more police on the street through redeployment; and over 2,000 new hires and rehires from grants already awarded through the pilot program.

We actually have the potential to exceed 100,000. Justice will have the discretion to use money from the "up to 15%" pot to provide grants for hiring as well as equipment and redeployment -- enough to hire or redeploy up to 17,000 more police. The conferees also authorized \$400 million for the Police Corps, which could provide another 10,000 new officers (but that authorization is not guaranteed out of the Trust Fund, and will remain a contentious issue in future appropriations). We will also help communities put more police on the street by providing up to 25,000 public safety volunteers through National Service, expanding public housing police through the proposed COMPAC program, and giving schools money for police and security guards through Safe and Drug-Free Schools legislation.

II. MAKING SURE THE PROGRAM SUCCEEDS

The crime bill gives us the authority to put 100,000 cops on the street, but to actually achieve that goal, we will need to focus the Administration's efforts in three key areas:

1. Appropriations: In theory, the crime bill is fully paid for -- the Trust Fund authorizes the use of savings realized from the Federal Workforce Reduction Act. But crime bill expenditures are still subject to appropriation, and we can expect resistance from appropriators down the road if money remains tight. So far, we've done relatively well. Last year we asked for \$200 million and got \$150 million. This year we asked for \$1.7 billion and both houses have given us over \$1.3 billion. Community policing will need to remain one of your highest priority investments if we're going to achieve 100,000 cops.

2. Cop Czar: Administering all the grant programs in the crime bill will be an enormous challenge for the Justice Department. With \$30 billion to spend over the next 6 years, the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund will have a larger annual budget than two Cabinet agencies -- Commerce and the State Department. The selection of someone to run the community policing program at Justice should be given the same careful attention as a Cabinet appointment, even though it doesn't require Senate confirmation. The Justice Department is developing a list of candidates, including some chiefs who have been at the forefront of community policing. Your cop czar needs to be someone of unquestioned integrity who has the backbone to use this program not just to give away money, but to fundamentally change the way police forces around the country do business.

3. President's Council on Policing: If we're going to bet \$9 billion on a single idea -- community policing -- we've got to preserve and protect the integrity of the idea, and help ensure that it works. The success of this program, more than anything else we do, will affect whether crime goes up or down on your watch. It won't do us any good to have put 100,000 cops on the street if crime doesn't go down, if people's sense of personal security doesn't go up, and if departments dismiss community policing as just one more hoop they have to jump through to get money. We need to hold departments to high standards in return for our grants to ensure that they really do change, and when we find something that works in one community, we ought to help spread the word to others.

One way to make sure that happens, and to see that it gets the highest level of attention from the Administration, would be for you to meet periodically with a group of law enforcement leaders from around the country. This group could serve as a kind of Joint Chiefs of Staff for the war on crime, and allow you to work directly with those on the front lines to see that we're doing all we can. At the same time, you might consider having periodic briefings on personal security with the Attorney General, the Drug Director, and the FBI Director. Restoring Americans' sense of personal security will take the same determination and attention you devote to issues of national security.



Commentary

BY DAN NABHOLZ

Speaking Out on Business **THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN**

8-15-94

A Recipe for Failure

IMAGINE THE CONSEQUENCES if the United States auto industry closed most of its research & development facilities, cutting back R&D expenditures to only a fraction of the European and Japanese competition.

A recipe for failure?

In the U.S. economy, the building industry is much larger than the auto industry. However, construction expenditures for R&D are minimal, compared with both U.S. manufacturers and to our primary global competitors. Plus, the industry lacks overall focus and vision.

Recently, I returned from a week-long study tour of the Japanese construction industry, sponsored by the Associated General Contractors (AGC) of America. The president of AGC headed our delegation of nine contractors. Our Japanese hosts and the Overseas Construction Association of Japan were most gracious.

The 30 largest general contractors of Japan all operate R&D facilities. Their top five spend a minimum of \$125 million a year on R&D and have been for years. It would take a huge sum of money for U.S. contractors to duplicate their existing laboratories and research campuses.

Industry data indicates the U.S. design and building industry spends an estimated .05 percent of sales on R&D. This lags far behind the 3.4 percent composite level of R&D spending for all U.S. industry. Japanese general contractors appear to be outspending their U.S. counterparts on R&D by a factor of 15 and have been for decades.

Why do U.S. contractors lag far behind in R&D? I'll give two quick opinions.

First, construction is a highly fragmented and brutal business for the estimated 1.2 million contractors in this country. There exists a "price

only" mentality in selecting contractors for public-sector projects and for much of the private sector. There is little room for quality, schedule and service, much less R&D investments.

The second reason is tort liability. An article in *Forbes* notes tort claims exceeded \$117 billion in the United States in 1987. The indirect cost of tort liability exceeds the direct costs. Construction job sites, products, techniques and contractors are increasingly hit with lawsuits. Clearly, lawsuit mania is discouraging for R&D expenditures.

Getting in the Game

A proposal has been made within the industry for .05 percent of all public-funded construction to be earmarked for engineering and construction R&D. This would get us in the game and involve minimal red tape and bureaucracy.

Government funding of construction R&D may seem drastic. However, history shows the success of the federal government in spearheading energy development during the energy crises. Considering the deteriorating condition of the U.S. infrastructure and the potential of foreign contractors dominating our local markets, this solution is very reasonable.

It's also a good deal for taxpayers. These R&D expenditures would lower

initial costs and life-cycle costs of public buildings. Plus, U.S. contractors could better compete in the international arena, bringing home jobs and earnings to the nation's economy.

As a lifelong constructor, I'm proud to say the country's construction industry is No. 1 in the world. However, we won't maintain that position unless we fix our problem with lagging R&D investments.

It's a recipe for failure in this shrinking world of global competition. ■

Dan Nabholz is chief executive officer for Nabholz Construction Corp. of Conway.

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This might be worth following up on B.

Rajen S. Anand D.V.M., Ph. D.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Dr. Rajen S. Anand is Professor of Physiology at the California State University, Long Beach, where he has been teaching physiology and pathophysiology since 1970. He served as the founding Chair of the Department of Anatomy & Physiology (1985-1989), and as the Chair of the Department of Communicative Disorders (1990-1992).

He holds a D.V.M and a Ph.D in Physiology that he received from the University of California, Davis. Virtually a straight A student, Anand won the Outstanding Student Award for two consecutive years. He completed post-doctoral fellowships at Davis and at the UCLA-Harbor Medical Center in Pediatric Endocrinology. Dr. Anand's research is in the area of energy metabolism in the mammalian fetus, particularly involving in-utero studies in the ovine fetus.

Dr. Anand has been honored with several academic awards including the Outstanding Professor award at the Long Beach campus. He was also twice recipient of the Meritorious Performance & Professional Promise Award. He has served on numerous campus committees including the Academic Senate, Planning & Educational Policy Council, School Council, and the Retention, Tenure & Promotion Committee. He currently serves as Secretary of the California Faculty Association on the CSULB campus.

A political activist, Dr. Anand is member of the Executive Board of the California Democratic Party and is co-chair of its Platform committee. He chaired the Asian & Pacific Islander Caucus of the State Party in 1990-1992. He was an elected delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1988 and in 1992. Recently, he was appointed by Education Secretary Richard Riley to serve on the National committee on Foreign Medical Education and Accreditation. He has served on several statewide groups associated with educational reforms in California, including as Vice President of the Asian & Pacific Americans in Higher Education.

A community leader, he currently heads the Indo-American Political Association and has previously served as secretary, president and chairman of the Federation of Indo-American Associations, an umbrella organization.

Dr. Anand is also a free-lance journalist and has written over 300 stories and articles for various newspapers and magazines in addition to his scientific contributions.

Dr. Anand was passionately involved in the Clinton campaign in 1992. He was member of both the Campaign Steering as well as Finance Committees. He participated in virtually every fundraiser and rally in California. He was one of the primary organizers of the event in San Gabriel, which raised over \$250,000 for the campaign in addition other fundraisers. He continues to promote president's programs.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8/13/94

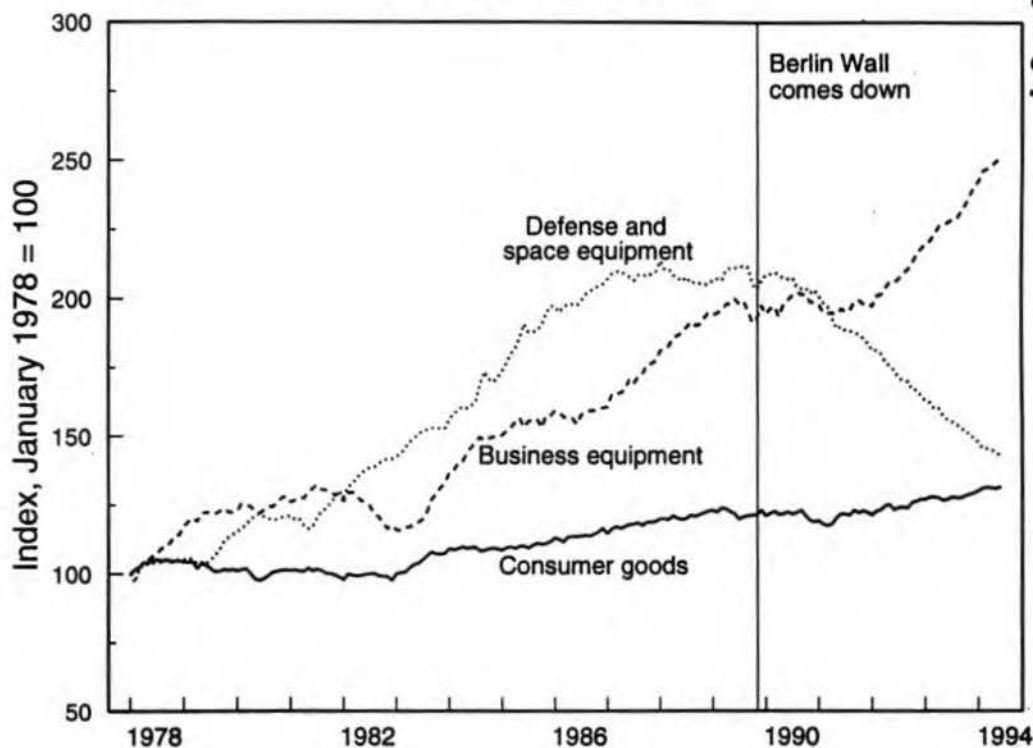
WEEKLY ECONOMIC BRIEFING OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Prepared by the Council of Economic Advisers
with the assistance of the Office of the Vice President

August 12, 1994

CHART OF THE WEEK

Industrial Production



Since 1989, the production of defense and space equipment has plunged about 30 percent, while the production of business equipment has surged by about the same amount. The output of consumer goods has increased 8 percent. These shifts represent a substantial reorientation of manufacturing capacity toward the production of civilian goods, especially for investment purposes, and away from the production of military goods.

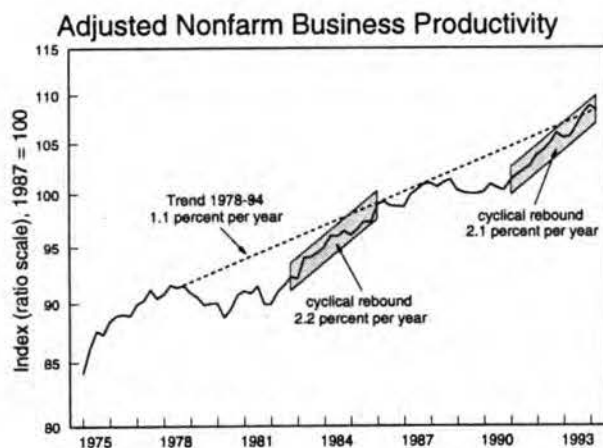
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Alan Greenspan in testimony before Congress, August 10, 1994

TREND

Productivity Growth in the 1990s: *Plus Ça Change...?*

* Since the trough of the most recent recession, productivity has increased 2.1 percent at an annual rate, nearly twice the trend rate of growth over the past 16 years (see chart). This has led some analysts to speculate that the United States has entered a new era of more rapid productivity growth.



Analysis. Productivity varies considerably over the business cycle. When the economy enters a recession, productivity typically falters. And when the economy begins to recover, productivity moves up rapidly. The recent rapid growth of productivity closely resembles the cyclical rebound that occurred during the early 1980s (see chart). Abstracting from

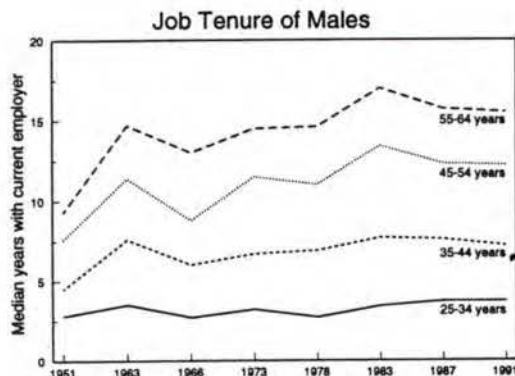
cyclical effects, there is little evidence thus far that the long-run trend in productivity has improved. The experience of the next year or two should help decide whether productivity is on a faster trend.

An improvement in the *trend* growth of productivity would imply that the long-run growth potential of the economy had increased, paving the way to more rapid growth in living standards.

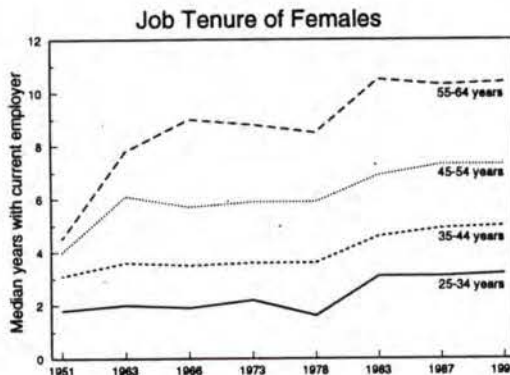
TREND

Job Tenure and the Accumulation of Pension Rights

Many commentators have suggested that the U.S. workforce has become increasingly mobile in recent years. If so, current workers may not accumulate adequate retirement benefits, because pension rules typically link the level of benefits paid to the years of service with a particular employer. Available evidence indicates, however, that this problem may have been overestimated.



Analysis. The median job tenure of males may have declined slightly since the early 1980s, especially for older workers, but it remained higher in 1991 (latest year for which data are available) than in the 1960s or 1970s.



Moreover, there is no evidence of any decline in the median job tenure of females. Indeed, this indicator hit an all-time high in 1991. Over the post-war period, trends in the job tenure of females likely reflect not only trends in the mobility of women who remain in the labor force continuously, but also trends in the mobility of women in and out of the labor force. Other things equal, the increasing labor force participation of women has probably boosted the figures on their median job tenure.

Conclusion. Job tenure does not appear to have declined markedly in recent years. This suggests that labor mobility, by itself, is not impeding the efforts of today's workers to build retirement security. Recent evidence suggests that pension coverage rates for men and women in the private sector have nearly converged, with the rate for men declining from 55 percent in 1979 to 51 percent in 1993, and the rate for women rising from 40 percent to 48 percent over the same period.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENT

Doing Well, Thank You Very Much

Median total compensation (including bonuses and stock options) of the CEOs of 200 of the largest American companies was \$2.8 million in 1993, 18 percent above the median for 1992, according to the results of a recent Fortune Magazine survey. In contrast, the employment cost index—a comprehensive indicator of overall compensation trends in private industry—increased only 3.6 percent in 1993.

This year, as a result of a provision contained in OBRA93, corporations face a “cap” of \$1 million on the amount of executive compensation that is tax-deductible. Thus far, there is little evidence that the cap will restrain the growth in CEO compensation, in part because corporations are finding the restrictions fairly easy to circumvent. For one thing, amounts over the cap can be deducted if CEO pay is linked to objective performance goals approved by the stockholders. For another, compensation that is deferred until separation from the company (including after retirement) is not subject to the cap.

Analysis. Historically, the link between corporate performance and CEO compensation has not been very strong. One of the strongest predictors of whether a given CEO is highly paid is whether the members of the Compensation Committee themselves are highly-paid.

ARTICLE

What Could Go Wrong (or Right) in 1995 or 1996?

In its Mid-Session Review of the Budget, the Administration projected that real GDP will increase 3 percent this year and just under 2-3/4 percent in each of the next two years. The unemployment rate is expected to remain near 6 percent and payrolls are expected to expand by about 2 million jobs each year, realizing the Administration's goal of 8 million jobs over four years. But like all forecasts, this one is subject to myriad uncertainties.

What Could Go Wrong?

Collapse of consumer confidence. On occasion, consumer confidence seems to exert considerable influence on household spending. For example, sentiment fell a record amount in mid-1990 in the wake of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. ~~Consumer spending also fell sharply, contributing to the recession that began that August.~~ If another crisis were to provoke a similar collapse of confidence today, growth of real GDP could be reduced 3/4 percentage point over the next year. However, growth in the following year would recover 1/2 percentage point as consumer spending rebounded.

 Spike in oil prices. Oil prices have risen about \$5 per barrel since mid-February due to strikes in Nigeria and to a weather-related temporary surge in demand in Japan and Europe. If the price were to rise another \$5 per barrel before the end of this year and remain at the higher level, real GDP growth might be 1/3 percentage point lower both next year and in 1996.

Tightening by the Fed. Since February, the Fed has boosted the funds rate 125 basis points to 4-1/4 percent. Misjudgment about the amount of spare capacity in the economy and an overestimation of the risk of inflation could cause the Fed to tighten more than necessary. Or, a significant tightening by monetary authorities abroad might cause the Fed to hike rates to maintain the value of the dollar. If the Fed were to increase short-term interest rates another 150 basis points over the next year—100 basis points more than assumed in our forecast—real GDP growth might be 1/4 percentage point lower in each of the next two years.

What Could Go Right?

Decline in interest rates. Long-term interest rates have risen almost 200 basis points since last October. Part of this increase reflects the strengthening of the economy, but some observers believe that part may reflect the bond market's overreaction to inflation concerns. Indeed, the consensus 10-year inflation forecast has remained unchanged at 3.7 percent over this period. Thus, there may be room for long-term rates to fall. A decline of 50 basis points might add 1/8 to 1/4 percentage point to the growth rate of real GDP next year, but would have no

Effect on Real GDP Growth (percentage point)		
	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
Collapse of consumer confidence	-3/4	+1/2
Spike in oil prices (\$5 per barrel)	-1/3	-1/3
Tightening by the Fed (funds rate 100 b.p. higher)	-1/4	-1/4
Decline in interest rates (long rates 50 b.p. lower)	less than +1/4	none
Accumulation of inventories	up to +1	up to -1
Rebound in foreign economies (1 percentage point higher growth)	none	+1/4

discernable effect on growth in 1996. On the other hand, a financial market disruption—such as a sizeable “correction” in the stock market—could depress real GDP growth by reducing wealth and causing a further rise in long-term interest rates.

Accumulation of inventories. Inventories are lean relative to sales and there is growing evidence that business confidence is increasing. If this confidence translates into an increased willingness to hold inventories, real GDP growth might be boosted temporarily by as much as 1 percentage point. The effect would be short-lived, however. Indeed, growth would slow once firms had reached their desired inventory positions.

Rebound in foreign economies. So far this year, real growth in America’s trading partners is estimated to have been about 1/2 percentage point higher than the consensus expectation as of January. Such a surprise is common when economies are emerging from recession, as has been the case this year. An additional 1 percentage point surprise in foreign growth over the next year would have little effect in 1995, but might raise growth in 1996 1/4 percentage point.

Assessment. The risks outlined above demonstrate that substantial uncertainty surrounds the Administration’s outlook. At this point, we believe that the downside risks outweigh the upside risks, for the following reasons. First, an additional increase in oil prices is highly possible in light of current tensions in the oil market. Second, the Fed is more likely to err on the side of excessive restraint than on the side of excessive ease. Third, fiscal policy will be a drag on the economy in 1995, before moving to a more neutral stance in 1996. Finally, the expansion is likely in its mature phase. Already 40 months long, it is only 15 months shorter than the average post-war expansion.

BUSINESS, CONSUMER, AND REGIONAL ROUNDUP

Boeing Expands China Operations. The Boeing Company this week unveiled plans to spend \$100 million in China on a new regional headquarters and parts center. Boeing's move is seen as an attempt to protect growing sales to China, which accounted for 14 percent of Boeing's worldwide sales in 1993. Boeing hopes to maintain or increase its current 65 percent share of the Chinese market despite actions by both McDonnell Douglas and Airbus this year to expand their Chinese operations. Boeing forecasts that the total Chinese market for commercial jet aircraft will be worth more than \$40 billion by the year 2010, making it the third largest aviation market after the United States and Japan.

Latin American Countries Form Customs Union. Leaders of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay signed a series of trade agreements recently in preparation for the formation of the Mercosur customs union. By January 1, 1995, the countries plan to eliminate tariffs within the group, as well as to apply a set of common tariffs to countries outside the group. This customs union will create a common market of more than 190 million people, with \$600 billion of economic activity. The agreement, which is GATT consistent, allows for the accession of other countries; membership talks with Chile and Bolivia have already begun.

Cray Computer Wins Japanese Sale. Cray Research, a U.S. supercomputer manufacturer, has won a Japanese public sector order for its C90 supercomputer. This is the first time Cray has been able to win such a sale while in direct competition with a Japanese computer company. The C90 supercomputer was bought by the Tokyo Institute of Technology, an institution funded by the Japanese government, for use as a host computer at its information processing center. While the amount of the sale has not been disclosed, supercomputers typically cost between \$10 and \$25 million.

From Musketeers to Mouseketeers? Question: What are you going to do now that you've won the Cold War? Answer: "I'm going to Disney World!" Indeed, nuclear weapons designers from Los Alamos and Sandia Laboratories in New Mexico recently visited Disney World in Orlando, Florida to demonstrate a remote-sensing device that could be used to test the structural integrity of rides at the Disney theme parks. Disney officials are also pondering the potential of other weapons lab offerings: specialized microchips to use as electronic timing devices for fireworks; computerized control systems to add lifelike movement to a mannequin of Abraham Lincoln; and laser remote sensing to help optimize the amount of moisture in the air of the hydroponics exhibit at Epcot Center. Although a cooperative research and development agreement has yet to be signed, laboratory officials are eager to discuss the possibility of a high-profile contract that would highlight the commercial relevance of their post-Cold War work.

RELEASES THIS WEEK

Consumer Price Index **Embargoed until 8:30 a.m., Friday**

The consumer price index rose 0.3 percent in July. Excluding food and energy, consumer prices rose 0.2 percent.

Producer Price Index

The producer price index for finished goods rose 0.5 percent in July. Excluding food and energy, producer prices were up 0.1 percent.

Retail Sales

Retail sales declined 0.1 percent in July. Excluding sales in the automotive group, retail sales were up 0.4 percent.

Productivity

Nonfarm business productivity declined 1.2 percent at an annual rate in the second quarter. Manufacturing productivity increased 3.8 percent.

MAJOR RELEASES NEXT WEEK

Industrial Production (Monday)
Housing Starts (Tuesday)
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services (Thursday)

U.S. ECONOMIC STATISTICS

	1970- 1993	1993	1993:4	1994:1	1994:2
Percent growth (annual rate)					
Real GDP	2.5	3.1	6.3	3.3	3.7
GDP deflator	5.5	1.8	1.3	2.9	2.9
Productivity					
Nonfarm business	1.2	1.9	4.9	2.9	-1.2
Manufacturing (1978-93)	2.3	4.8	7.9	6.8	3.8
Real compensation per hour	0.6	-0.2	-0.6	3.9	-1.9
Shares of Real GDP (percent)					
Business fixed investment	11.0	11.5	12.0	12.2	12.4
Residential investment	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4
Exports	8.0	11.7	12.0	11.8	12.0
Imports	9.2	13.2	13.6	13.8	14.1
Shares of Nominal GDP (percent)					
Personal saving	4.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9
Federal surplus	-2.8	-3.8	-3.4	-2.7	N.A.
		1993	May 1994	June 1994	July 1994
Unemployment Rate	6.7*	6.8*	6.0	6.0	6.1
* Figures beginning 1994 are not comparable with earlier data. The 1993 unemployment rate is estimated to have been 7.4 percent on a basis comparable to the 1994 data.					
Payroll employment (thousands)					
increase per month			252	356	259
increase since Jan. 1993					4076
Inflation (percent per period)					
CPI	5.8	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
PPI-Finished goods	5.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.5

New or revised data in **boldface**.

CPI data **embargoed until 8:30 a.m., August 12, 1994 (Friday)**.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

	1992	1993	June 1994	July 1994	Aug. 11, 1994
Dow-Jones Industrial Average	3284	3522	3738	3718	3751
Interest Rates					
3-month T-bill	3.43	3.00	4.14	4.33	4.34
10-year T-bond	7.01	5.87	7.10	7.30	7.36
Mortgage rate, 30-year fixed	8.40	7.33	8.43	8.62	8.57
Prime rate	6.25	6.00	7.25	7.25	7.25

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Exchange Rates	Current level August 11, 1994	Percent Change from Week ago	Percent Change from Year ago
Deutschemark-Dollar	1.562	-1.5	-9.3
Yen-Dollar	100.4	.0	-3.1
Multilateral (Mar. 1973=100)	89.26	-0.9	-6.4

International Comparisons	Real GDP growth (last 4 quarters)	Unemployment rate	CPI inflation (last 12 months)
United States	4.0 (Q2)	6.1 (Jul)	2.8 (Jul)
Canada	3.4 (Q1)	10.3 (Jun)	0.0 (Jun)
Japan	-0.0 (Q1)	2.9 (Jun)	0.8 (May)
France	1.2 (Q1)	12.4 (May)	1.7 (Jun)
Germany	1.6 (Q1)	6.6 (Jun)	2.9 (Jun)
Italy	0.6 (Q1)	11.9 (Apr)	3.8 (Jun)
United Kingdom	3.3 (Q2)	9.6 (Jun)	2.6 (Jun)

CPI data embargoed until 8:30 a.m., August 12, 1994 (Friday).

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S REEN

8/13/94

94 AUG 12 AIO : 09

August 10, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Leon Panetta

SUBJECT: Cabinet Coordination on Election-Related Activity

As a follow-up to this last week's Cabinet meeting, I have looked into our process for coordinating Cabinet involvement in election-related activity and I wanted to give you an overview of the system we have in place.

The Offices of Political, Legislative and Cabinet Affairs have extensive coordination taking place with the Cabinet and Congress. Currently, the Office of Political Affairs serves as the central clearinghouse for campaign-related requests from members of Congress, challengers and political committees, i.e., the DNC, DCCC, DSCC and DGA, in order to get events scheduled for the appropriate members. Political does the same with Intergovernmental on gubernatorial races.

Political, Legislative and Cabinet Affairs meet once a week to review proposed Cabinet travel and pending requests for campaign-related activities. Political also meets once a week with the various campaign committees to make sure campaign needs are being addressed and holds individual political briefings with Cabinet secretaries and their key staff.

I will follow up with the Cabinet to enforce the importance of their full participation and cooperation in the election effort.

*See memo to this
President's committee report*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE -RECORD- NO. 11

8/13/94

94 AUG 8 AM 11:04

August 5, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Ann Walker

RE: Campaign Promises

I thought you might like to look over the attached "Promises" tracking document we prepared last year and update regularly. There's a lot to brag on in terms of campaign promises against your accomplishments. With only 18 months in office, a considerable number of promises have already been kept.

On Inauguration Day, the Washington Post laid out a list of your campaign promises and pledges. We used this list to develop the attached draft.

We also have a much larger, more comprehensive document listing all promises/pledges made in '92. This was compiled from all your speeches, interviews, PPF (book), etc. It's a bit cumbersome (60 pages) so I'm not including it in this package.

We are awaiting the foreign-policy updates from NSC. This should be considered a work in progress draft.

DRAFT

8/5/94

SUBJECT	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ABORTION: Pass the Freedom of Choice Act that protects abortion rights but allows some state restrictions, such as parental notification.		
ABORTION: Overturn laws prohibiting federal abortion funding.		Federal law requires Medicaid to pay for abortions for poor women in cases of rape or incest. Many states are refusing to comply.
ABORTION: Repeal Bush administration rules restricting abortion counseling in clinics that receive federal funds.	kept	Repealed by Presidential Memorandum, 1/22/93
ABORTION: Protect women seeking abortions and health care workers from antiabortion protesters.	kept	Signed Clinic Access Bill.
ABORTION: Reauthorize federal family planning programs.		
ABORTION: Allow testing of RU-486 abortion pill.	kept	Rescinded import ban on RU486
AGRICULTURE: Open new markets for U.S. products, particularly in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics.	kept	Passed Food for Progress program (see also below); NAFTA; concluded a successful GATT agreement
AGRICULTURE: Expand international food aid programs.	kept	Announced \$700 million Food for Progress program expanding U.S. agricultural exports to Russia. Aid also extended to countries including Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Mozambique.
AIDS: Increase funding for research, treatment and prevention.	kept	Increased Ryan White Care Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by \$231 million to \$579 million for FY94, and proposed a 20% increase in NIH spending for AIDS research.
AIDS: Appoint a policy coordinator to enact recommendations of the National Commission on AIDS.	kept	Appointed Kristine Gebbie as first ever AIDS czar to focus on consolidating federal resources and funds to find a cure and address issues surrounding AIDS.
AIDS: Speed up federal drug approval process.	kept	In November 1993, HHS Secretary, Donna Shalala set up a panel to speed development of AIDS drugs.
AIDS: Fully fund the Ryan White CARE Act.	kept	see above
AIDS: Launch frank education and prevention program and support local efforts to distribute condoms in schools.	kept	Issued memorandum to heads of executive departments and agencies instructing them to implement ongoing HIV/AIDS education and prevention programs and to develop nondiscriminatory workplace policies for employees with HIV/AIDS. Began National AIDS Awareness Advertising Campaign in January 1994. Appointed Joycelyn Elders, a strong advocate of providing condoms to students, as Surgeon General.

SUBJECT	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
AIDS: End AIDS-related immigration and travel restrictions.	broken	<i>Didn't Cong. with their suit law - Didn't work</i>
ARMS CONTROL: Ratify START I and START II treaties.	pending	<i>wait for 300 million</i>
ARMS CONTROL: Use sanctions to seek stronger export controls from countries with technologies for nuclear and other arms.		
ARMS CONTROL: Prevent foreign governments from using agricultural and other non-military aid on weapons.		
ARMS CONTROL: Enable the International Atomic Energy Agency to conduct more inspections to stop nuclear proliferation.		
ARMS CONTROL: Press countries to join the Missile Technology Control Regime.		
ARMS CONTROL: Seek Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and an international agreement banning chemical weapons.	kept	Suspended nuclear testing and began work with other governments to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by 1996. Obtained Senate approval for Open Skies Treaty and sent to Senate the Chemical Weapons Convention, which would ban an entire class of weapons of mass destruction.
THE ARTS: Oppose restrictions on grants from the National Endowment for the Arts based on content.		
THE BUDGET: Halve the annual federal budget deficit in four years, from the \$ 323 billion gap first projected by the Congressional Budget Office for 1993 to \$ 141 billion in 1996.*	kept	Halved the deficit as percentage of GDP.
THE BUDGET: Seek a line-item veto to cut wasteful spending.		<i>was sought & supported.</i>
CITIES: Offer tax and regulatory incentives to businesses that create jobs in urban enterprise zones.	kept	Created 9 Economic Empowerment Zones and 95 Enterprise Communities.
CITIES: Provide funding and block grants to improve infrastructure.	kept	Included in budget.
CITIES: Create a network of 100 community development banks to aid low-income entrepreneurs and homeowners.	kept	Passed the Community Development Banking Bill, which creates a \$382 million federal fund to subsidize the development of community development banks and institutions.
CITIES: Revise local reinvestment requirements for commercial banks.	kept	
CITIES: Allow cities to spend 15 percent of their federal aid on local priorities.	pending	Gore's Reinventing Government plan would give local governments more flexibility in how they spend federal aid. Congress must consider this proposal.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Oppose racial quotas.		

SUBJECT	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
CIVIL RIGHTS: Support and seek passage of an Equal Rights Amendment and federal civil rights laws for homosexuals that exempts religious organizations.		
CIVIL RIGHTS: Raise caps on damages in workplace discrimination cases.	pending	Endorsed a Senate bill that would keep this promise.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Put 100,000 new police officers to work and expand community policing.	pending	Crime Bill pending in Congress would put 100,000 new cops on the street. Police Hiring Supplement awarded \$150 million for the hiring of 2,000 police officers for community policing.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Create a National Police Corps to put military personnel and unemployed veterans to work in law enforcement.	pending	Crime Bill would create police corps to give young people money for college and train them in community policing
CRIME AND DRUGS: Have first-time, nonviolent offenders serve out their sentences in community boot camps.	pending	Funding included in the Crime Bill
CRIME AND DRUGS: Enact tough penalties for assaults against women and children to deter domestic violence.	pending	The crime bill: -Increases the sentences for rape, requires rapists to pay mandatory restitution to their victims, and extends the rape shield law to civil cases; -Requires all states to recognize the validity of a spouse stay-away order issued in another state, creates a federal crime for crossing state lines to violate such an order, and targets funds to support the prosecution of spouse abusers; -Recognizes a woman's rights to be free from violent attacks based on gender, and creates a civil rights cause of action for violations of that right; - Promotes rape prevention on college campuses; and -Creates training programs for state and local judges to create awareness of, and knowledge of, violence against women.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Increase federal funding for school-based and community drug education programs and treatment clinics.	pending	The crime bill authorizes funding in state grants for such drug and gang prevention programs as: -Education prevention and treatment programs for at-risk juveniles; -Academic, athletic, and artistic after-school activities; -Sports mentoring programs; -Alternative programs in public housing projects; and -Training for judicial and correctional agencies to identify, counsel, and treat drug-dependent or gang-involved juvenile offenders.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Provide federal matching funds for crime prevention in hard-hit communities.	kept	\$9 billion for prevention programs such as after-school and summer youth programs. \$150 million Police Hiring Supplement for community policing.

SUBJECT	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
CRIME AND DRUGS: Impose a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases, ban assault weapons with no legitimate hunting purpose, and limit access to multiple-round clips.	kept	Signed the Brady Bill into law on November 30, 1993. Ban on 19 types of assault weapons included in Crime Bill. Banned imports of foreign assault pistols, such as the Uzi. Tightened federal gun dealer licensing requirements by improving background checks on prospective dealers. Proposed dramatically increasing the federal licensing fee for gun dealers.
CRIME AND DRUGS: Seek jail terms for serious white-collar criminals in "real prisons, not high-tech summer camps."		
CRIME AND DRUGS: Crack down on hate crimes.		
DEFENSE: Save \$ 100 billion in defense spending over 5 years, or \$ 60 billion more than the Bush administration proposed.	kept	Long-term defense plan unveiled in March 1993 would cut \$123 billion by 1997
DEFENSE: Cut military personnel by offering voluntary early retirement and pro-rated pensions for those who have served 15 to 20 years.	kept	Offered such benefits to certain personnel classes.
DEFENSE: Pay retiring personnel for a year of retraining.		
DEFENSE: Build fleet of C-17 cargo planes to expand sea- and air-lift capabilities and enhance rapid-deployment forces.	?	
DEFENSE: Reduce U.S. forces in Europe to 75,000-100,000 troops but maintain commitment to NATO.	kept	On target to cut 100,000 by 1997. Convened NATO summit in January 1994. Proposed and won approval by NATO and the East European nations of a "Partnership for Peace" to adapt the alliance to our new European security requirements by offering former Soviet republics and Central/East European nations closer ties to NATO.
DEFENSE: Maintain U.S. military presence in Korea.	kept	
DEFENSE: Maintain 10 carrier battle groups instead of 12.		The 1994 defense budget funds 12, down from 14
DEFENSE: Develop short- and medium-range missile defenses and continue research on limited long-range missile defenses.		
DEFENSE: Cut spending on large, space-based missile defenses.	kept	eliminated SDI
DEFENSE: Reverse ban on homosexuals in the military.	kept	"Don't ask, don't tell" policy took effect October 1, 1994

SUBJECT	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ECONOMY AND JOBS : Create a National Economic Council.	kept	Executive Order 12835 established the NEC 1/25/93
ECONOMY AND JOBS: End tax incentives that encourage companies to export plants and jobs.		<i>no sum of this (think)</i>
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Provide investment tax credits to companies that invest in U.S.-based plants and American-made equipment.		
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Make foreign companies with businesses in the United States pay the same taxes as U.S. companies.		<i>Working on this (think)</i>
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Offer a 50 percent tax exclusion to those who make long-term investments in new businesses.		<i>in 1993 93 Act</i>
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Create a \$ 20 billion-a-year fund for spending on transportation and roads, communications and information networks, and environmental technology.	kept	Budget includes increased spending on highways, the national information highway and defense conversion.
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Make business tax credits for research and development permanent.		<i>no just extended</i>
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Develop new commercial technologies through a new civilian research and development agency.	kept	ARPA
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Raise the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation.		
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Limit deductions for executive pay.	kept	
ECONOMY AND JOBS: Allow businesses to deduct bonus and severance packages for executives only if other employees are offered similar packages.		
EDUCATION: Create a national service program that allows college students to repay federal loans with community work.	kept	Created Americorps which will serve 20,000 students in its first year.
EDUCATION: Fully fund Head Start and other programs recommended by the National Commission on Children.	kept	Increased funding for Head Start by \$550 million, allowing 100,000 additional children to participate in the program. Critics note that this will still only cover half the eligible children
EDUCATION: Enact national standards for public schools to be measured with examinations on core subjects.	kept	GOALS 2000 legislation sets up national standards and tests

SUBJECT	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
EDUCATION: Help students not going to college develop job skills through a national apprenticeship program.	kept	Signed School-to-Work Opportunities Act
EDUCATION: Require employers to spend 1.5 percent of payroll costs on education and training for all workers.	X	
EDUCATION: Encourage competition in education by giving parents public school choice.	✓	in 620000
EDUCATION: Increase Chapter One funding to "level the playing field" for disadvantaged students.	kept	The budget includes an extra \$186 million.
EDUCATION: Give school systems flexibility to use federal funds to reduce class sizes or as they see fit.	?	
EDUCATION: Develop programs that help disadvantaged parents work with their children on school assignments.		
EDUCATION: Provide funds for security and metal detectors at schools that need them.	kept	Expanded funding for the SAFE Schools Initiative. The President proposed and the Senate passed strong new measures as part of the crime bill to make our nation's schools safer. The bill allocates \$300 million over three years for local schools and communities. Up to one-third of that can be used for security-related measures (e.g., metal detectors, school police, video surveillance). The rest of the funding goes towards: -Drug and alcohol education, and training programs; -Counseling programs for children who are victims of school-related violence; -Programs to provide alternative, constructive programs for youth at risk for gang recruitment.
EDUCATION: Require large federal contractors to sponsor jobs and after-school employment for disadvantaged youths.	?	
EDUCATION: Promote bilingual education programs in which students learn core subjects in their native languages while also studying English.		
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Support District of Columbia statehood.		Have supported —
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Voluntarily cap spending in congressional races and reduce contributions from Political Action Committees from \$ 5,000 to the \$ 1,000 limit on individuals.	pending	Passed campaign finance reform bills in House and Senate.

SUBJECT	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: End unlimited "soft money" contributions to parties.	pending	Included in campaign finance bill pending in Congress.
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Restrict prices on TV ad time for candidates.		
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Sign the "Motor Voter Act."	kept	Makes it easier for 70 million unregistered Americans to vote by allowing them to register when they get their drivers licenses. Signed May 20, 1993
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Require lobbyists to disclose contributions to members of a congressional committee before they can testify.	pending	Passed lobbying reform bills in House and Senate
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: End tax breaks for lobbying expenses.	kept	Lobby deduction eliminated in budget
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Make top appointees pledge not to lobby agencies within their jurisdiction for five years after leaving office	kept	
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Reduce the White House staff by 25 percent and cut 100,000 federal jobs through attrition.	kept	Executive order 12839 signed 2/10/93 Under the recommendations of the National Performance Review, the federal payroll will be cut by 252,000. Reduce the White House staff by 25% by October 1, 1993
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Cut 3 percent in agency administrative costs.	kept	Executive Order #12837 signed 2/10/93
ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT: Appoint more women and minorities to government jobs.	kept	Appointed women to nearly half of all Clinton Administration posts. Most diverse cabinet and administration in history: the Cabinet is 29% African-American and 14% Hispanic and seven women are in Cabinet level positions.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Oppose increasing federal excise gas taxes or increased reliance on nuclear power.	X	Imposed 4.3 cent per gallon tax increase on transportation fuels.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Raise Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards for auto makers from 27.5 miles per gallon to between 40 and 45.		
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Convert federal vehicle fleet to natural gas.	kept	Issued an Executive Order increasing the numbers of federal vehicles that should use alternative fuels
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Encourage renewable and alternative energy projects with tax incentives.		
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Use highway spending to encourage car pooling and mass transit.	kept	Budget includes 21% increase for mass transit and light rail systems.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Change regulations, and building standards, to make energy efficiency profitable for utilities and consumers.		

SUBJECT	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Curb industrial and toxic emissions and expand markets for recycled products with tax incentives.		
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Enforce environmental laws with jail terms for corporate polluters when necessary.		
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Push utilities to consider social and economic costs of fuel sources with incentives to adopt least-cost planning.		
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Protect expanded Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska from drilling.	kept	There has been no further drilling in these areas.
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Require companies to recover some of the waste they generate or buy "credits" from companies that do.		
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Pass Clean Water Act that includes incentives to reduce "non-point-source" pollution from household chemicals, pesticides and other substances.		
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Allow citizens to sue federal agencies for ignoring environmental laws and regulations.		
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Stick to "no net loss" wetlands policy.	kept	Introduced Wetlands Plan to preserve wetlands
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by 2000.	kept	Ordered government phase-out of ozone depleting chemicals
ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Push major banks to reduce debt burdens on developing nations in exchange for land conservation efforts.		
FAMILY PLANNING: Allow U.S. funds to support international family planning and population control efforts.	kept	Mexico City Policy revoked by Presidential Memorandum, 1/22/93, repealed ban on funding to worldwide family planning groups. About \$40 million, the first funding since 1985, is in the budget.
FAMILIES: Pass a Family and Medical Leave Act giving workers 12 weeks of unpaid time off a year to care for newborn children or sick relatives.	kept	Signed two weeks after taking office. The act provides for up to 12 weeks of unpaid job-protected leave (by business with more than 50 workers) for employees to care for family members.
FAMILIES: Crack down on parents who avoid child support.	pending	The welfare reform proposal contains provision for programs to ensure absent fathers provide for their children while enrolling them in education and training programs.
FAMILIES: Create a child care network like the network of public schools and enforce new standards on child care facilities.		

SUBJECT	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
HEALTH CARE: Provide coverage to all Americans with cost controls and by requiring employers to buy private insurance or pay into a public system.	pending	
HEALTH CARE: Allow people to choose services from competing local networks of insurers, hospitals, clinics and doctors, who will be paid a fixed rate.	pending	
HEALTH CARE: Provide a core benefits package that includes ambulatory physician and inpatient hospital care, prescription drugs, basic mental health coverage, and expanded access to preventative treatments and routine screenings.	pending	
HEALTH CARE: Create a board of consumers, providers and representatives from government, business and labor to establish a core package of benefits and annual health budget targets.	pending	
HEALTH CARE: Require insurers to cover individuals with any pre-existing conditions, charge all businesses in a community the same rate, and streamline billing practices to cut administrative costs.	pending	
HEALTH CARE: Phase in requirements for small employers until costs are reduced.	pending	
HEALTH CARE: Allow small employers to pool to receive more favorable rates from insurers.	pending	
HEALTH CARE: Eliminate tax breaks for prescription drug manufacturers whose prices increase faster than incomes.	pending	
HEALTH CARE: Expand Medicare benefits for the elderly and disabled to include more options for long-term care.	pending	
HOUSING: Hold a Housing and Homelessness Summit with urban leaders to develop poverty and housing programs.	kept	HUD Secretary Cisneros held a Homeless Summit.
HOUSING: Transfer 10 percent of all federal housing to churches and other non-profit community groups for the homeless.	?	
HOUSING: Use housing at closed military bases for the homeless.		
HOUSING: Provide federal support to programs that restore old housing to sell to low-income home buyers.	kept	Housing and Community Development Act, 1993
HOUSING: Attract investment with a permanent Low Income Housing Tax Credit.		<i>I think we did this -</i>
HOUSING: Provide increased federal funding for maintenance of existing public housing.		

SUBJECT	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
HOUSING: Raise the ceiling on Federal Housing Authority mortgage insurance to 95 percent of the price of a home in average metropolitan areas.		Low interest rates have spurred housing starts and mortgage refinancing.
HOUSING: Expand local authority to make more low-income rental units available through the HOME Program.	kept	
IMMIGRATION: Give temporary asylum to political refugees from Haiti until that country's elected government is restored.	broken <i>run right</i>	<i>Not any more US ruled Haiti then</i>
IMMIGRATION: Cut the two-year waiting period for people seeking visas to the United States who are separated from immediate family members and reduce the backlog of extended family members in similar situations.		
IMMIGRATION: Close "sweat shops" and "abusive farm labor contractors" that rely on illegal immigration.		
IMMIGRATION: Use trade agreements with Latin American neighbors to raise wages in that region, discourage immigration and protect U.S. jobs.	kept	Passed NAFTA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Link most-favored-nation trading status for China with progress on human rights and nuclear proliferation.	kept	MFN was linked to China's human rights record.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Seek U.N. authorization for air strikes against forces that disrupt relief efforts in Bosnia while using U.S. and European naval forces to tighten economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.	kept	Carried out air strikes in order to secure an exclusion zone around Sarajevo.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: End reported atrocities in Serbian detention camps with international military force if necessary, and punish those responsible for atrocities in Bosnia under international law.	kept	Pressing for a war crimes tribunal to punish those responsible for atrocities in the former Yugoslavia.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Get full accounting of POWs and MIAs before normalizing relations with Vietnam.		
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Increase political and economic pressure on Haiti's current leadership to restore that country's democratically elected government.	kept	Imposed strict U.N. sponsored sanctions on Haiti
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Encourage more private investment in the former Soviet Union.		
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Guarantee loans for Israel to help settle Soviet Jews.		

SUBJECT	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state.		
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Modify foreign aid programs to promote democracy.		
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: Establish Radio Free Asia.		
POVERTY AND WELFARE: Require welfare recipients who can work to find jobs or repay services with work in the community after two years of expanded assistance and training.	pending	Included in Welfare reform package
POVERTY AND WELFARE: Create optional Individual Development Accounts for low-income Americans to encourage savings with federal matching funds.		
SOCIAL SECURITY: Raise earning limitations so recipients can collect more income along with their benefits.		
SOCIAL SECURITY: Consider higher taxes on benefits for wealthier recipients.	kept	
SOCIAL SECURITY: Ensure system's solvency.	kept	
SPACE: Launch more ventures with Europe, Japan and Russia.	kept	House approved funding for the international space station.
SPACE: Maintain NASA's fleet of space shuttles	kept	
SPACE: Develop new, less costly launch systems.		
SPACE: Increase environmental research through NASA's "Mission to Planet Earth."		
SPACE: Continue to use unmanned probes and robots to explore other planets.		
SPACE: Back away from Bush plans for exploration of the moon and Mars by U.S. astronauts, but continue scientific studies for internationally financed missions.		
TAXES (Personal): Raise tax rates on joint-filers whose adjusted gross incomes are more than \$ 200,000 or individuals whose AGIs are more than \$ 150,000.	kept	Higher taxes only affect those making more than \$180,000.
TAXES (Personal): Increase the Alternative Minimum Tax rate from 24 to 26 or 27 percent.		
TAXES (Personal): Require millionaires to pay a 10 percent surtax.		

SUBJECT	STATUS	LATEST POLICY/RESULT
TAXES (Personal): Offer middle-class families \$ 60 billion in tax cuts over four years in the form of a \$ 300 tax cut per couple or a \$ 300 per child tax credit.		
TAXES (Personal): Increase the Earned Income Tax Credit for the working poor.	kept	Expanded EITC by \$21 billion over five years to reward work over welfare. This year, 14 million families will receive \$13 billion in benefits from the EITC. When fully implemented, more than 20 million households with incomes of \$27, 000 or less will benefit.
TRADE: Continue international talks to renew the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade while strengthening U.S. "Super 301" laws to punish nations with unfair trading practices unilaterally.	kept	GATT agreement reached December 15, 1993
TRADE: Support the North American Free Trade Agreement as long as other accords can be reached on the environment and labor standards.	kept	Signed into law December 8, 1993
TRADE: Ban U.S. trade negotiators and all senior administration officials from working as lobbyists for foreign governments or businesses.		(Add by Snider Hubert)
VETERANS: Oppose opening VA hospitals to non-veterans.	kept	
VETERANS: Decrease waiting periods for outpatient care.		
VETERANS: Notify disabled veterans of benefit changes in advance.		

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8/13/94

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August 10, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ELI SEGAL *esp*

SUBJECT: UPDATE ON NATIONAL SERVICE

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As we enter the home stretch towards our September 12 launch of AmeriCorps, I want to provide you with a status report on our progress.

AmeriCorps Programs

On Friday, August 12, we will announce the 299 programs that came to us from every state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Our grants will total \$100 million (roughly evenly divided between competitive and formula categories). Together with the 48 national direct grants announced on June 20 (this group included the Cabinet and national non-profits, and aggregated another \$50 million), we have selected all of the programs participating in AmeriCorps' first year. **Your AmeriCorps will have approximately 350 programs (two of which we'll operate: VISTA and the National Civilian Community Corps).**

The variety of the 299 programs included in Friday's announcement is enormous:

- AmeriCorps will include familiar names such as City Year (now included for their Boston and Providence sites as well as the previously-approved expansion cities of Columbus, San Jose, Chicago and Columbia, South Carolina), Public Allies, the California Conservation Corps, YouthBuild and programs run by Senator Nunn's daughter in Atlanta and Mathilda Cuomo in New York;
- AmeriCorps will engage large institutions in their first venture into full-time service -- such as the school districts of Los Angeles and Memphis; the Mid-America chapter of the Red Cross; and both the University of North Carolina and North Carolina State; and
- AmeriCorps will empower small community organizations from the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn to the Bay Area of California; from Jackson, Mississippi to Juneau, Alaska; and from Morrilton, Arkansas to Missoula, Montana.

And from our largest cities to our tiniest hamlets, AmeriCorps members will be getting things done. They'll be making better parents in Auburn, Alabama through intensive mentoring; they'll be reclaiming affordable housing from abandoned buildings in Roxbury, Massachusetts; they'll be keeping kids out of gangs with safe havens and after-school activities in Killen, Texas; and they'll be making low-income housing more energy-efficient in Salem, Oregon. **We've moved beyond rhetoric to real programs like these; no longer will the American people have to imagine the face of AmeriCorps.**

Generally, states with a strong service tradition tended to do well in the competitive category (including Colorado, Massachusetts and California). Some states were surprisingly strong, given a lack of earlier service track records: Texas, Missouri, North Carolina and Kentucky. Three states (Massachusetts, Minnesota and Montana) have joined Texas in putting up their own funds to supplement AmeriCorps'.

There were some disappointments. Arkansas' submittals were not as strong as expected, due in part to personnel changes within their state structure; similar problems (and a host of others) made the District of Columbia's slate particularly weak. Some of the smaller states believe their programs weren't selected out of an urban bias (disproved by the success of rural states like Montana, Vermont and Alaska); and there has been some grumbling from a few of the southern states, as well as HBCUs which also expected to fare better competitively. Generally, though, we expect community members and elected officials at all levels to be pleased with the selections. Governors and members of Congress were alerted to the selections yesterday (and we have also informed the appropriate White House departments, who are factoring the information into their pending legislative initiatives). I spoke to some elected officials directly, including an especially enthusiastic Jim Hunt, whose state turned in a stellar performance.

Launch

Of the 20,000 AmeriCorps Members who will be serving by year-end, well more than half should be ready to participate in our September 12 nation-wide launch. You, the First Lady, Vice President and Mrs. Gore and the Cabinet will be featured in the 17 media markets that will be our focus; AmeriCorps launch events, however, will occur in every state (Skip Rutherford is going to help us in Arkansas). We will provide you with a comprehensive briefing memorandum just on this subject in the near future; I am delighted, however, to give you an early indication of the level of excitement being generated: in private meetings with me, each of the network anchors has stated their intention to cover the launch prominently in their newscasts that evening and (at least two of the networks) to include features in their news-magazines; MTV will be providing coverage throughout the week, including live coverage of the launch; and the excitement of the key national columnists, editorial boards and long-lead-time magazines with whom we've met indicates that print press interest is equally substantial. We will enhance that interest, and public visibility, with our public service announcement, scheduled to begin regular airing in two weeks.

Summer of Safety

With the summer now past its mid-point, the 8000 Americans of all ages who have been using service to fight crime and violence are producing some very encouraging results. Today, the First Lady is meeting 38 women in the NYPD's Summer of Safety Cadet Corps -- in a visit with us last week, New York Police Commissioner Bratton said that the program had given his Department a crucial tool for community policing. Instead of having his young officers go from the "blue cocoon" of the Police Academy straight into the community, Cadets (who are fast-tracked for careers in law enforcement) **begin** in the community, learning neighborhood issues and police requirements. AmeriCorps is providing its part of your national goal of 100,000 new police officers -- and it's helping to make those officers better cops and better citizens.

Successes haven't been confined to large cities. The Police Chief of Bismarck, South Dakota, credits our Senior Summer Corps with reducing crime 50% in targeted neighborhoods. And newspapers from around the country continue to give your program outstanding coverage (a listing of recent articles is attached, along with a few selections).

We intend to extend at least 7 of the summer's programs into year-round AmeriCorps efforts, and will be announcing our choices next week.

Congress

Although it is too early to tell if they are coordinated political probes, we have received the first set of very pointed questioning from Republican members (Representative Goodling and Senator Grassley). Both sent us long letters asking many questions -- Grassley put out a press release with his, beginning, "Protecting the interests of American taxpayers, Senator Chuck Grassley today asked for detailed information regarding the cost and benefits of Clinton administration volunteer initiatives..."

Both Republicans were laying the ground-work for attacks on our appropriations, and both withdrew planned amendments under pressure from our Congressional allies (Senator Mikulski was especially effective; your time with her was well-spent). With our appropriations headed for Conference Committee, we have likely weathered the immediate crisis, but it is clear that at least an element of the opposition would like to undercut this program, and perceives that the best line of attack is on its costs.

Grassley's approach was typical: he inflated our cost numbers substantially, and then contrasted them on a per-participant basis with the average annual salary of Iowans. We have used corporate and foundation sponsorship to reduce the federal portion of many programs' costs, but we do estimate that federal segment may average \$13,000 per AmeriCorps member, not including the education award.

While constantly striving for greater cost-effectiveness, it is essential that we move the debate from cost to value -- that we show the benefit of service to the community, not merely to the participant. We will try to develop other clear winners like our Texas immunization example, where the societal benefit so dwarfed program costs. Our model, once again, is the Peace Corps: no one questions its high costs (roughly \$40,000 per participant) because no one doubts its value.

It's hard to believe that it is less than a year since you came up a soggy South Lawn with those corpsmembers, to the beat of the Soul Asylum, and signed your National Service Act. Since then, we've formed and staffed our Corporation, put thousands of early pioneers into the field, established our rules, ran our competitions and now selected our partners -- and we stand poised on the edge of launching this great experiment. It is an exciting time.

Attachments

cc: The Vice President
The First Lady
Mrs. Gore
Leon Panetta

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

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JUN 25 1994

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BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

Summer of Safety 6297AT

President Clinton visited St. Louis yesterday and spoke with Tim Hager, 18, a mugging victim who formed a chapter of the administra-

tion's volunteer crime-fighting program 'Summer of Safety.' Clinton used the occasion to urge passage of the crime bill pending in Congress.

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PAUL JOSEPH BROWN/P-I

Gearing up for summer safety

6297AT
Asefash Habite, front row left, Thuy Trang Nguyen and Laura Wanerman take the oath and commission of service in the Summer of Safety program at Yesler Terrace Neighborhood House. SOS is part of President Clinton's AmeriCorps national service initiative that in-

volves 7,000 participants in safety activities at 91 national locations. Among those taking the oath yesterday, Wanerman is the Volunteers in Service to America coordinator for the Yesler Terrace SOS team, and Habite and Nguyen are Yesler Terrace team members.

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Yakima-
Herald-
Republic

Yakima, WA

June 28, 1994

Volunteers
are sworn in
as they
begin their
Summer of
Safety, part
of President
Clinton's
AmeriCorp
National Ser-
vice pro-
gram.

(Staff photo
by Kirk Hirota)



Youths 'do right thing' for country

By CHRISTINE AKINAGA

Of the Herald-Republic

About 65 Yakima Valley young people on Monday took the Oath of Service to participate in President Clinton's national Summer of Safety volunteer program.

Yakima County Superior Court Judge Michael Schwab administered the oath at an outdoor ceremony at the Southeast Community Center.

Yakima Mayor Pat Berndt and other local and state leaders attended the event, which kicked off several service projects in Yakima and the Lower Valley, such as tutoring summer school students and renovating public facilities for wheelchair accessibility.

"All too often we hear negative things about young people," Berndt told the group. "But we don't hear about the people who make a difference. You're

part of that group we don't hear much about."

The volunteers, who range in age from 16 to 25, will work on projects organized by five local agencies — the Yakama Indian Nation, the Yakima Parks and Recreation Department, the Yakima School District, the Yakima Substance Abuse Coalition and the Yakima Valley Occupational and Industrial Center.

New volunteers Janice German, 18, and Damika Trimble, 16, will be working at the Southeast Community Center.

"It's important to get more involved in the community," Trimble said.

"I think people should see that some kids are doing the right thing," German added.

The Summer of Safety program is a part of the AmeriCorp national service project, which was approved last September. An estimated 3,000 young

people are participating this summer throughout the nation, with about 280 of those volunteers from Washington state.

"The community really needs our help," said Isaac Briceno, 19. "It's for us to do something."

Briceno has spent the last two summers working on volunteer projects for Yakima Parks and Recreation. This summer, however, the community also will help Briceno and other volunteers with its tax dollars.

Agencies will pay stipends to the Summer of Safety volunteers out of a federal grant of more than \$100,000. Those completing the required amount of volunteer hours also will receive a \$1,000 education grant.

For information about AmeriCorp volunteer opportunities throughout the year, call the Washington Commission for National and Community Service at (206) 586-8292.



NICK LAMMERS — Staff

Russell Clark of Union City jumps from a tree to catch a ring, before rappelling 25 feet to the ground, as part of the Summer of Safety program.

Students teaming up for safer community

By William Brand
STAFF WRITER

OAKLAND — Shakira Williams is 19, attends San Jose State, and wants to shake things up.

"During my high school years at Kennedy High in Richmond I had my share of problems with violent incidents. I want to spend this summer making things safer."

Rhonda Johnson, 21, a sociology major at UC Berkeley just wants to make things a little bit better. "I want to see what can be done," she said. Williams and Johnson are part of a group of 26 young adults, chosen from every ethnic and economic background for their track records as motivators, who are taking part in President Clinton's Summer of Safety program in Oakland. Along with 7,000 others in 91 projects across the country, they'll each earn \$147 weekly for their nine and one-half weeks of service and \$1,000 for college.

Summer of Safety is the forerunner of a national service program beginning this fall that allows volunteers to finance their higher education or pay back college loans. The East Bay Conservation Corps has received about \$130,000 to run the Oakland program.

This week the Oakland volunteers, who come from the Bay Area and around the country, have been sitting in group sessions at UC Berkeley and learning teamwork at the conservation corps' rope course in Anthony Chabot Regional Park in the East Bay hills.

But after an orientation next week, team members will fan out across Oakland, helping out at child development

centers; working with a conflict resolution team in the Oakland schools and doing community projects with the Oakland police and residents of some of West and East Oakland's toughest neighborhoods.

No one is more delighted than Jo Dee Massanari, a resident of West Oakland who operates a music school. "I'm making my office space available and I'm going to help them work on a newsletter for the community; we also will plan a music festival."

"I've had some of the worst experiences in my life and some of the best here in West Oakland," Massanari said. "Just a month ago, more gunshots went through my house. But things are better this year and the difference is the officers in the community policing team."

Officer Chris Morin, of the Oakland Police Department's community policing team for Massanari's area — Beat 7 — from West Grand Avenue to the Emeryville border, San Pablo Avenue to Cypress Street, says he has projects lined up that will show results in the short time: He'll have his volunteers, clean up graffiti and maybe fix up an elderly person's house.

But the major activity will be to get out and talk to residents and encourage them to get involved and not be afraid, to tell them things can change, Morin said.

"When we talk about making things safer, I know it's a huge, huge task," said Williams, who will work with a dispute resolution team. "In eight weeks we aren't going to change the world; but if we can plant some seeds, provide some hope for the future, it will be worth it."

HERALD-SUN

DURHAM, NC
DAILY 57,000

SATURDAY
JUN 25 1994

BURRELLE'S

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Summer of Safety participants work to improve Durham neighborhoods

By JENNIFER TALHELM
The Herald-Sun

Durham's inner-city neighborhoods will get a helping hand this summer from the White House.

Durham is one of 90 cities to receive a grant from President Clinton's Summer of Safety service project. Forty participants between the ages of 17 and 25 will work for nine weeks cleaning up vacant lots, clearing trails in parks and counseling juvenile offenders.

Clinton kicked off the S.O.S. programs Friday. A part of the AmeriCorps, the program is designed to bring together people of different backgrounds to improve their community.

The project in Durham began two weeks ago through the

Durham Service Corps, the only organization in the state to receive an S.O.S. grant. Harry Bruell, S.O.S. coordinator, said the group is a good mix of people from different levels of education and income.

"The idea is that if we have a diverse population working together it will bring people together," Bruell said.

The group includes a wide range of people from high school drop-outs to college students. S.O.S. members work full-time and are eligible for a scholarship of \$1,000, so many people expressed interest, Bruell said.

Durham S.O.S. is working with the Durham police and with crime prevention organizations such as Partners Against

Crime. Part of their task is to survey neighborhoods to identify high-crime areas and clean up areas residents think are dangerous.

"We didn't want to come in and do everything; we wanted to help [the residents]," Bruell said.

While helping the community, group members learn about themselves. One day a week is dedicated to discussing how they get along.

The project also teaches participants how to solve their own problems. Bruell said the recent hot weather has helped the group learn how to take initiative and solve their own problems. One group member convinced area restaurants to donate food, ice and drinks, he said.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, MO
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TUESDAY

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Summer Of Safety — And Sacrifice EDITORIAL

When President Bill Clinton came to St. Louis last week to honor those who are working to make their communities better, he clearly meant workers like Tim Hager. After growing up in the Fox Park neighborhood of south St. Louis, he is back helping to make it a better place to live as part of the federal "Summer of Safety" program. The effort crystallizes one of the president's themes — restoring the nation's health will take people who get out on the field and not just second-guess from the sidelines.

Mr. Hager's story seems ready-made for the type of inspirational message Mr. Clinton was prepared to deliver. Four years ago, he was knocked off his bicycle in a fight with neighborhood roughnecks. When he later enlisted in the Marine Corps, he was unexpectedly discharged after just 4½ months because of permanent damage to his hips caused by that beating. Instead of letting the setback get him down, he came back to make Fox Park safer for the kids who want to play there today.

"I don't want the next generation of kids to have to worry about getting beaten up when they're riding their bikes," he said. "You shouldn't have to move away to feel safe. You should be able to live wherever you want, and not live in fear."

How is Mr. Hager helping that ideal become real? On the practical level, he and his fellow "Summer of Safety" crew members are helping make their assigned areas more livable, in dozens of ways both big and small. More generally, they are showing residents for whom good news may be rare that they are not alone, that if everyone is willing to pitch in, hope can replace fear and they can have a shot at regaining control of their own lives.

That lesson can be taught by anyone, from the man who lives in the White House to the workers who clean up their neighborhoods. Now, if only the nay-sayers and nitpickers would use their considerable energies in a more constructive manner, everyone would be pulling in the right direction.

JUL 18 1994

BURRELLE'S

Nevadans prepare for AmeriCorps

□ Participants in the plan will receive college tuition credits when they work for nonprofit organizations.

By Ed Vogel *6297AT*
Donrey Capital Bureau

CARSON CITY — The first 60 Nevada participants in President Clinton's new volunteer public service program should be at work by mid-September.

Each participant in the AmeriCorps program can gain as much as \$4,725 a year in education credits by volunteering to work for nonprofit organizations.

The AmeriCorps program, signed into law last Sept. 21, has been hailed as Clinton's version of the Peace Corps.

In reality, it is more like the old GI Bill of Rights that allowed millions of veterans to attend college.

For each year of service to their communities, AmeriCorps volunteers receive a stipend roughly equivalent to the cost of a year in a state college. They also receive minimum wage pay and health care benefits during their year of service.

Congress, through the Corporation for National and Community Services, pays 85 percent of the costs of AmeriCorps. Participating organizations pay the remaining 15 percent.

"The president encourages people to take a year of their lives and work on addressing community problems," said Christine Bundren, state administrator of the Nevada Commission for National and Community Service.

More than 140 Nevada government organizations and nonprofit companies applied to Bundren's commission for funds to employ AmeriCorps volunteers.

Just four organizations — the UNLV Volunteer Program, the Martin Luther King Jr. Program for Youth At-Risk in Las Vegas, the Boy Scouts Conservation Corps in Reno and the TurnAbout Program for teen-age mothers in Fallon — have been approved for grants.

Karren Rhodes, spokeswoman for AmeriCorps, said just four organizations were approved because Nevada has only \$275,399 in program funds for the first year.

That figure was calculated as the state's share of a \$51 million nationwide grant. Clinton projected that 20,000 volunteers nationally would be employed during the first year of AmeriCorps.

Each full-time AmeriCorps volunteer will receive \$7,400 in pay, for completing 1,700 hours, or nine months of work for an approved organization. In addition, rather than actual money for their education, AmeriCorps volunteers receive financial credit paid to the school of their choice.

Volunteers will work at a variety of jobs. In the TurnAbout program, for example, teen-age mothers will alternate caring for each others' children so that all can do volunteer work part of the day.

MONDAY

JUL 11 1994

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SOCIAL SERVICES

Hoosiers to join AmeriCorps

By SHARON TUBBS
of The News-Sentinel

National training site

WHAT: The YMCA of the USA will receive \$600,000 from the federal government to pay for 40 AmeriCorps fellows at 17 branches nationwide.

WHERE: YMCA Camp Potawatami will be the national training site for all 40 fellows in August.

MORE INFO: People interested in applying should call the YMCA office at 422-6486, Ext. 222.

President Clinton's move to involve youth in addressing social problems has spurred a new environmental program in the Fort Wayne area.

Beginning September, the local YMCA will offer the Earth Service Corps program to students in select local high schools. Financing will come from Clinton's AmeriCorps National Service program, a Peace Corps-type initiative signed into law last year.

YMCA of the USA started Earth Service Corps in 1988, but until now, a lack of money and personnel prevented the program from reaching Fort Wayne, Celeste Wroblewski, spokeswoman for the national YMCA, said. A federally paid AmeriCorps fellow will organize the program locally.

"This is part of Bill Clinton's plan of funneling young people into the arena to solve some of the larger problems in the United States," said Dave Steele, executive director of YMCA Camp Potawatami, seven miles north of Kendallville.

Between 200 and 300 students from local high schools are expected to participate in the program to increase environmental awareness in Fort Wayne, Steele said. River and graffiti cleanup, recycling and tree-planting are examples of programs students might elect to start in the area.

"The program will get teen-agers involved in a positive program," Steele said. "There's so much gang activity in the community, what is there on the positive side to keep kids involved? There's athletics, but that doesn't reach everybody."

While the effort will be an act of volunteerism on students' part, financial benefits are an incentive for the AmeriCorps fellow, who has not been chosen yet.

Federal guidelines say the fellow must be a college junior or senior, or a recent college graduate. In exchange for organizing environmental symposiums, leadership retreat weekends for Earth Service participants, and environmental awareness projects in the community, the fellow will receive a \$10,000 yearly stipend plus \$4,700 to pay for college tuition or college loans. Allen County residents will be favored because they are already established and more familiar with the area, Steele said.

The YMCA's Earth Service Corps program is one of 58 programs financed through the first wave of AmeriCorps National Service programs.

AmeriCorps fellows could be designated for work with other area programs in late July, Diana Aldridge, spokeswoman for the Corporation for Na-

JUL 3 1994

BURRELLE'S

AmeriCorps plants roots in S.B. National Forest

■ The San Bernardino National Forest is one of eight national forests that will take part in Clinton's new national service corps.

By **DAVID WAHLBERG**
Sun Staff Writer

Between 80 and 100 young adults in the Inland Empire will be able to join President Clinton's new national service corps this fall.

The San Bernardino National Forest is one of eight national forests that will take part in AmeriCorps, which will provide a \$4,725 education grant in exchange for community service.

"It's like a domestic Peace Corps," said Randy Scurry, program director for the San Bernardino National Forest.

"In addition to getting skills and helping out the community, participants will get leadership training and money to further their careers."

Forest officials will begin recruiting in August, and projects will commence in September.

Workers will build and repair

HELPING OUT

hiking trails, campgrounds and picnic areas.

They also may be called to fight forest fires throughout the state.

Some of the projects will include building an interpretive nature center in Lytle Creek, erecting an earthquake display in the Cajon Ranger District and improving the Children's Forest near Running Springs.

The yearlong program is limited to people ages 18 to 25.

Enrollees will receive an \$8,000 stipend and health-care benefits, and can apply for a second year.

The education grant can be used to pay off a student loan or for tuition at a college, university or trade school.

"We'll be looking for people who want to provide public service and who have a goal in mind for what they want to do afterward," Scurry said.

Participants initially will be expected to report from home to a work site, but work camps with beds may be set up eventually, he said.

WHO CAN APPLY

Applicants for the AmeriCorps program in the San Bernardino National Forest must be 18 to 25 years old. They must be high school graduates or demonstrate that they are working toward an equivalency degree. For more information, call (800) 880-4183 or (909) 884-6634.

The \$1.5 million program will be funded through the U.S. Forest Service, Scurry said.

AmeriCorps was established last year through the National and Community Service Trust Act.

Clinton talked during his presidential campaign of wanting to begin the program.

More than 1,200 workers will be placed in AmeriCorps through the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Thousands of others will be placed through other federal agencies.

The other agriculture department programs in California are a statewide rural development program and an environmental program at Six Rivers National Forest in the northwest part of the state.

N.J. watersheds to get 20 helpers

By JOAN GALLER

Staff Writer

W297AT

One year after President Clinton visited Rutgers University to unveil a national service program — offering America's students a paycheck and scholarship for performing community services — the project is off and running.

Twenty young New Jerseyans will be selected this summer to serve one-year stints on restoration projects involving three major watersheds: the Raritan River, Arthur Kill, and the Musconetcong.

Actual work should start sometime this fall after the students are selected and trained, with Union County getting half or more of the workers to help restore the 130-acre Arthur Kill Watershed, said Carlos Henning, deputy state conservationist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Henning was present yesterday when Rep. Frank J. Pallone Jr. announced the Garden State's share in the national service initiative to restore watersheds during a news conference in Piscataway's Johnson Park.

Pallone spoke with his back to the Raritan River, into which much of the 1,100-acre Raritan River watershed flows from portions of Middlesex and Monmouth counties, his 6th Congressional District, and from Somerset County.

"President Clinton has made national service a high priority, and I would like to see this initiative continue," said Pallone, a Democrat.

"Here in the Raritan River Valley, as well as along the Bayshore, we certainly need some restoration work done," he said. "This is an area with great potential for recreation and scenic beauty."

Pallone's announcement was timed to coincide with similar announcements in Washington, D.C., and across the nation, including one from the office of Rep. Robert Menendez, a Democrat whose 13th Congressional District includes portions of Union and Middlesex counties. Menendez worked with Union County officials to ensure the Arthur Kill Watershed's inclusion in the project.

"This program is a great deal for New Jersey," Menendez said. "It

delivers on the president's promise of a National Service and brings the results home — right here, for all of us to see and enjoy."

Menendez credited Reps. Donald M. Payne and Bob Franks for supporting restoration of the Arthur Kill watershed, which drains 19 of Union County's 21 municipalities via the Elizabeth and Rahway rivers, Morses Creek and Piles Creek, and parts of northern Middlesex County.

The Musconetcong Watershed accommodates Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex, and Warren counties.

The New Jersey watershed projects are part of a nationwide program under the U.S. Department of Agriculture that will ultimately place 1,200 AmeriCorps national service participants throughout urban and rural America, Menendez said.

The USDA program will be the largest single federal agency component of the national service initiative and among the first to be funded through the Corporation for National and Community Service.

New Jersey currently has 120 students involved in various community service projects created during the past year under AmeriCorps, which was established by the National Service Trust Act. By 1995, the state's national service corps is expected to reach 300 to 400.

The 20 students needed for New Jersey's watershed restoration action teams will be recruited from areas where unemployment exceeds the U.S. average, now at 6.8 percent, and those participants who lack high school diplomas will have an opportunity to enroll in the state's vocational-training high schools two-year accelerated diploma program, Pallone said.

Each will be paid a stipend of at least \$7,500 for performing 1,700 hours of work, or 40-hour weeks for nine months, during the course of one year. They also will receive a \$4,725 voucher payable after the work is completed directly to their personal college costs or past college debt.

Those who opt to work part time can fulfill the work requirement by splitting the work time, performing 900 hours each year for two years, said Janice Reid, USDA soil conservationist for New Jersey.

Once trained, the teams will



FRANK J. PALLONE JR.

Announced state's share

reach out to communities impacted by the watersheds to inventory, assess, and implement planned activities, she said.

Their work will include soil erosion abatement, improvement of water quality and habitat, creation of buffer areas of grass and trees, restoration of wetlands, and streambank stabilization, and community cleanup projects.

Some students will handle technical aspects, while others will engage in physical labor, she said, on public and private lands.

Henning credited Union County with advancing its own agenda last year by submitting a proposal that the state USDA office later incorporated in its federal application.

"We took the proposals from where there was a demonstrated interest, where they were ready, willing, and able," he explained.

Henning said his office initially requested 36 student participants for the New Jersey project, with 30 to be assigned to Union County to meet its demonstrated need for restoration of the Arthur Kill Watershed.

Now that the number approved is short of that goal, Henning said, he expects Union County will still get half or more of the planned manpower and funding to handle the necessary work.

The Raritan River and Musconetcong watersheds were included, Henning added, based on the state USDA office's knowledge of need and ongoing work.

To apply for the USDA watershed programs, call toll-free: (800) 880-4183.

Staff Writer Kathleen Hopkins contributed to this report.

TIMES RECORD

FORT SMITH, AR
DAILY 40,000

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JUL 9 1994

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AFOP takes aim at pesticide safety

6297 AT
by Adam W. Keats
Times Record-Washington

WASHINGTON — When it comes to pesticide safety, a network of farm worker support agencies is taking a chance that one person can make a difference.

Starting in March, the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs will place youths and college students in Arkansas cities, including Fort Smith, to do just that.

It's all part of the AmeriCorps National Service Program — President Clinton's "domestic peace corps" that gives Americans the opportunity to pay for their education by performing community

work.

The safety trainers will teach farmers how to protect themselves and family members from exposure to pesticides and correct procedures for treating pesticide exposure.

The training also will enable farmers to meet worker protection standards that take effect in January. The standards require that workers receive pesticide safety training within 16 days of employment.

"Farmers are really concerned," said Diane Mull, AFOP's executive director. "They're not trainers. They may not speak Spanish. They're concerned with how they're going to do this."

Jeffrey Kitchen, health education outreach coordinator for the Arkansas Human Development Corporation, said a large number of migrant farm workers come from Oklahoma, through Fort Smith and then up the "migrant stream" which includes Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota.

"Fort Smith is a real advantageous location because most of the people we see come through Hope but a large number come through Fort Smith and sometimes they are missed," Kitchen said.

Other Arkansas training locations include Pine Bluff, Forrest City, Hope and Osceola. Each city will have one trainer.

Diana Aldridge, public affairs director for AmeriCorps, said her group selected the AFOP project because its goals reflected AmeriCorps' motto, "Get things done." To accomplish its goal, AFOP will use a \$1.2 million grant from the Corporation for National Service, which oversees AmeriCorps. In addition, AFOP will raise \$300,000 more to help pay workers' salaries and health benefits.

AFOP will use 10 pilot states — California, Montana, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Maine and Maryland — in the safety training program. AFOP selected areas within states it thought needed attention, especially labor intensive

farms that produce field crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers and bell peppers, Mull said.

"Preventing a pesticide-related poisoning to a farm worker in a community of 25 migrants in Montana is no less valuable than preventing the poisoning of a worker in California's San Joaquin Valley, home to more farm workers than almost anywhere else in the country," AFOP said in its project application.

In 1995, 61 people will participate in the AFOP program and can receive a voucher good for as much as \$4,725 in loan forgiveness. Individuals can also take the voucher and apply it to future costs of higher education.

The participants will earn

near minimum wage and work a total of 1,700 hours from March to December to include peak agricultural seasons.

Recruitment for the program will begin in the fall by local organizations. The project will recruit farm worker youth and college students, both locally and from a national AmeriCorps hotline.

Mull said because many farms have high numbers of Spanish-speaking migrant workers, AFOP is particularly interested in finding participants bilingual in English and Spanish.

AFOP estimates the farm worker training program will take three years to complete.

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Navajo service program funded

By P C Douglas
Staff Writer *WJAT*

WINDOW ROCK, Ariz., — A new program for Navajo youth was allocated \$2,050,000 June 23 by the Corporation for National Community Service, according to a press release from Navajo President Peterson Zah's office.

Navajo Nation Youth Conservation, an alliance between the Navajo Nation's Division of Natural Resources, and five Soil and Water Conservation Districts was selected to receive one of the first AmeriCorps grants as part of President Bill Clinton's AmeriCorps National Service Network.

Carolyn Calvin, press officer of the president's and vice president's office, said 144 youth between the age of 17 and 25 should begin working with local elders, community organizations, government agencies, "at risk" youth, and in school youth, by late fall.

"We're really lucky (that we got this grant), because there were several hundred applications to this program that will make \$50 million available nation-wide, and the Navajo Nation was one of the few that was chosen," she said.

Zah said he would like the program to continue past its initial year, the release indicated.

"We have long advocated for a program of this type which can involve young people in worthwhile community projects," Zah was quoted in the release. "Beginning this fall, the jobs and educational awards will help us meet the needs of the Navajo people."

The release shows the youth, paired in teams, will evaluate the needs of Navajo communities and prioritize them for revitalization projects.

Their work could include tree planting, playground construction, and home repairs for the elderly. Some projects may also include restoration of water, forest, and other natural resources, the release shows.

During the youth's tenure with the program, they'll be trained in technical and traditional knowledge of natural resources.

Calvin said the youth will receive more than \$4,000 from CNCS for educational purposes after completing one year of service.

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Delaware MS Chapter receives AmeriCorps grant

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The Delaware Chapter of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society is one of the first recipients of an AmeriCorps grant, the Clinton Administration's "Domestic Peace Corps" in which young Americans will receive educational grants in exchange for their national service work.

The chapter, which serves the entire state of Delaware, will receive funding for a three-pronged program to help people with multiple sclerosis (MS) achieve greater independence in their daily lives. It is one of 18 chapters of the National MS Society to be included in the first wave of AmeriCorps grants.

Titled "Bridge to Independence," the grant-supported program will employ volunteers and part-time employees, many of them students in health-related fields, to address often unmet needs through the following:

- Personal assistance/chore services, to help people with MS remain in their own homes.
- Peer home and telephone visits, to help provide companionship and support.
- Project Access, Visibility and Education (P.A.V.E.), to provide full access to retail establishments for people with disabilities by giving free consultation to facility management about practical ways to fulfill the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

According to Betty Mann-Beebe, Southern Delaware

Community Council Chairperson, "Many of the local coordinators will be people with MS. An innovative feature of Bridge to Independence is that people with MS will be both providers and recipients of the services. Since most of the students working in the program will be preparing for careers in nursing, physical or occupational therapy, they will benefit professionally from the greater understanding of the problems and abilities of people with disabilities and with MS in particular.

"This is extremely important because multiple sclerosis is such a devastating disease," Mann-Beebe continued. "It's unpredictable, randomly attacking your nervous system, wearing away the control you have over your body. You never know when an attack will occur, how long it will last, or whether it will leave you with some disability."

"And on top of that, most people are diagnosed between the ages of 20 and 40, at the prime of life," she added. "Health-care professionals need to address the physical and emotional aspects of people living with MS."

To learn more about multiple sclerosis or the programs of the Delaware Chapter of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, simply call 645-1844 or 1-800-640-1001 or, 24-hours-a-day, 1-800-FIGHT-MS.

JUN 27 1994

BURRELLE'S

National service corps gears up

By Julia Angwin
States News Service

FRONT PAGE

WASHINGTON — One of President Clinton's least remembered campaign promises — to institute a national service corps — is quietly taking shape in the upper reaches of Maryland.

In July, 250 young adults will arrive at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds near the Chesapeake Bay to begin 11 months of community service. Similar programs will be launched later this year in Denver, San Diego and Charleston, S.C.

Denver residents who live near Lowry Air Force Base, where the Midwest branch of the so-called domestic Peace Corps will be headquartered, have been skeptical about the program and whether it will be an asset. Maryland residents, though, seem ready to reap the benefits of their new workforce.

"We're concerned about mustard gas down there (at Aberdeen); we're not concerned about a bunch of kids," said Tom Kenny, who runs the Harford County Weatherization Service. He hopes to train corps members to insulate and provide smoke detectors in low-income neighborhoods.

Kenny and about 75 community groups are excited by the prospect of free labor provided by the National Civilian Community Corps. They have been filling out applications to get a piece of the action.

The corps of 18- to 24-year-old volunteers will focus on four areas of community service: environment, education, human needs and public safety. The focus will be especially heavy on protecting the environment.

"The Aberdeen campus is in close proximity to the environmentally rich, but endangered, Chesapeake Bay," said Eli Segal, assistant to the president and CEO of the Corporation for National Service.

Aberdeen is ready for the volunteers. Bob Lee, management assistant at the county parks and recreation department, has a couple of projects waiting for corps

Trails, nature center on volunteers' agenda

CORPS from Page 1A

him build trails and a nature center in a 62-acre waterfront park. In the past, Lee said, a younger crew from the Maryland Conservation Corps would help with such activities.

"This year the Maryland Conservation Corps ran a little shy of money and, voila, here comes the national corps," he said. "We were told that kids could do a little engineering and design trails."

The youths will undergo a six-week training course to learn the basics of community service. Their team leaders, who must be at least 21 years old, are in the midst of three weeks of training.

Ninety percent of the team leaders have college degrees, and many come from the Peace Corps, Vista or similar programs. Many also have technical skills in construction, landscaping or environmental science.

"They've volunteered to do this because many see this as their life work," said JoAnn Jolivet, campus commander at Aberdeen.

Team members will be younger and may have less specialized skills. They come from all walks of life — high school dropouts to college students.

"The group looks good. It looks like America," Jolivet said.

She said the corps represents the ethnic, gender and socioeconomic diversity of the country.

Organizers are quick to try to allay community fears about the caliber of their members. They point out that it is not intended to mimic Operation Challenger, a program run by the Maryland National Guard to rescue teenage dropouts.

"It's not a rehabilitation program — it's people who are decent human beings," said Mary Chance, community resources coordinator in Harford County.

The 250 corps members were chosen from about 1,000 applicants, organizers said.

Team members will receive \$8,000 annually for living expenses and can earn \$4,725 toward their education. Those who don't go to school get \$2,632.

The students will live in dormitories on a special section — they call it the campus — of the military installation.

Their work will take them all over the eastern seaboard, although most of the projects will be within 90 minutes of the campus, organizers say.

One of their first tasks in Maryland will be painting and landscap-

Civilian Corps opens training here Sept. 19

The National Civilian Community Corps is scheduled to open at Lowry Air Force Base Sept. 19 with 250 volunteers. The base will close 11 days later.

The application deadline for prospective corps members was extended a week from June 17 to June 24 because the agency still had 50 positions to fill. By late last week, the agency had more than 600 applicants for the Lowry site, said spokeswoman Rae Parr-Moore.

Corps rules call for 25 percent of the applicants to be from Colorado, and the others must come from the 15-state Midwest region.

At Lowry, the corps will use a dormitory and classroom building adjacent to the new community college on the northeast corner of the base. The college is already offering classes.

Some neighborhood groups have complained that the dormitory is too close to residential neighborhoods, and were concerned about how closely the volunteers will be monitored. An early proposal called for the dormitory to be near the center of the base.

Corps officials later discovered it would be cheaper to use a building near the campus because it already had classrooms in it and did not need as much renovation. The new location also makes it easier for the volunteers to go to classes at the campus, Parr-Moore said.

Supervisors will live in the dorms with the volunteers. There should be one supervisor for every six corps members, she said.

Local groups will submit projects for the volunteers to work on.

— Renate Robey

ing around the newly built Boys and Girls Club of Harford County.

"It is a godsend," said Tony Coffield, executive director of the club.

Iowa students get chance to answer call for service

6297AT

Volunteers at least 17 years old can apply to work for a variety of projects and earn money for college tuition.

By KAREN HSU
REGISTER STAFF WRITER

Wanted: College students who need money and want to make a difference in the community.

The federal government will pay volunteers \$4,725 a year in tuition for up to two years in exchange for community service around the nation.

In September 1983, President Clinton signed legislation for AmeriCorps, a program that pays tuition money for public service. The program, a cross between Franklin Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps

and John F. Kennedy's Peace Corps, will begin this September.

Students at least 17 years old can apply to work for a variety of projects sponsored by the "domestic Peace Corps."

On Monday, AmeriCorps awarded two national service grants in Iowa.

The Des Moines "I Have A Dream" program, a dropout prevention program, was awarded \$700,000, and the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Program was awarded \$1.2 million to train migrant and seasonal farm workers in pesticide safety in the Midwest flood states, including Iowa. The association also will work to improve farm workers' access to health, education and support services.

Adopted Class

The "I Have A Dream" program adopted a Moulton Elementary School fifth-grade class in 1980.



Paul Johnson
"An opportunity"

AmeriCorps members will be tutors and mentors to the students, who are now ninth graders in the Des Moines area. Each student in the class will receive \$1,700 for education at a post-secondary school upon high school graduation.

In addition, the U.S. Department of Agriculture will have two projects in Iowa. The pilot Rural Development Team is assigned to flood relief, economic development and environmental protection projects, while the Public Lands and Environment Team will focus on flood relief work.

Paul Johnson, chief of the Soil Conservation Service in Washington, D.C., said his agency has asked for 570 volunteers across the nation.

"AmeriCorps is an opportunity for young people to serve a year of service, get their feet on the ground and learn new skills," said Johnson, a former Peace Corps volunteer in Africa. "We feel very strongly the program will benefit not only those who are served but those who are serving."

Expenses Subsidy

Johnson said the Soil Conservation Service will provide a living expenses subsidy of \$7,600 a year for non-college graduates and \$12,000 for college graduates, in addition to the tuition credit.

Participants in programs not administered by the conservation service will receive at least \$7,400 for living expenses, plus health-care and child-care benefits. The tuition awards in all of the programs will be paid to the school or lender, and must be used within seven years after service is completed.

AmeriCorps participants must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents and have at least a high school diploma or agree to earn one. Graduate students also are eligible.

Call 1-800-94-ACORPS for an application. AmeriCorps hopes to have up to 20,000 volunteers by September.

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EDITORIAL

SOME WILL HELP the mentally retarded live independently. Some will show the young alternatives to violence and show seniors ways to secure their homes. Others will spend time reminding children and their parents of the importance of an education. These are but a few of the projects that AmeriCorps — the Clinton administration's public service network — will help fund.

In exchange for a year or two of work, college students will earn living stipends and grants to finance their college educations or repay student loans. Some 20,000 people between the ages of 17 and 24 will be employed by year's end — at least 103 of them in Fort Worth.

Three local organizations and a national group based in Arlington received grants. The Citizens Crime Commission of Tarrant County brings communities and police together to reduce crime. The Fort Worth chapter of the I Have A Dream Foundation, a dropout prevention program, offers disadvantaged children scholarships in exchange for graduating from high school. Summerbridge Fort Worth encourages academic excellence in middle-school students.

Once its plan is completed, the Arlington-based Arc will use its grant to fund independent living programs for the mentally disabled at six of its 1,200 chapters.

Students will earn money for school. Service gaps in local programs will be filled. And the community will reap the benefits of public service.

AmeriCorps deserves attention



**MORTON
KONDRACKE**

On Oct. 14, 1960, a Brandeis freshman named Eli Segal read about a speech that Democratic presidential candidate John F. Kennedy had given the day before at the University of Michigan with lines similar to the inaugural theme, "Ask not what your country can do for you. . . ."

"I remember thinking, 'He is talking exactly about me,'" says Mr. Segal, and it got Mr. Segal started on a road that led from work with poor children and battered women during college and law school to top roles in the 1968 Eugene McCarthy campaign and the 1972 George McGovern campaign, where he hired Bill Clinton, and eventually to the post of chief of staff of Mr. Clinton's 1992 campaign.

When Mr. Clinton won the presidency, Mr. Segal was offered various jobs in the White House but planned to return to his magazine business in Massachusetts until Mr. Clinton offered him the job of heading up the new national service program.

He took it, believing that the soon-to-be launched AmeriCorps could be for the Clinton presidency what the Peace Corps was for JFK's; it could inspire "generation X" young people to service in the way that JFK's words inspired Mr. Segal and so many others in their parents' generation.

The enactment of legislation setting up the National Service Corporation has been one of Mr. Clinton's major accomplishments, even though it has received nowhere near the publicity of the North American Free Trade Agreement or the president's economic program.

Last summer, as a pilot, the national service program put 80 college and pre-college students to work in Texas, spreading the word about childhood inoculation. While they were working, the number of inoculations administered in Texas went up by 104,000.

This summer, as another pilot, 7,000 young people will be working in 90 projects in 70 cities as part of the "Summer of Safety" program, working with police departments and community groups to organize neighborhood anti-crime patrols, make parks safe and escort seniors and children in high-crime areas.

The full AmeriCorps program is scheduled to be launched Sept. 12 and put 20,000 young people to work by the end of its first year doing community service on public safety, education, the environment and "human needs."

In its top year of activity, 1966, the Peace Corps had 15,500 volunteers overseas; today, that number is down to 6,500. AmeriCorps is scheduled to expand to 100,000 volunteers two years from now, assuming Congress appropriates the necessary funds.

Mr. Segal says that, despite widespread stereotypes to the contrary, generation X already is more motivated toward volunteer service than Baby Boomers were. He cites a UCLA survey of 220,000 college freshmen showing that 68 percent reported doing at least three hours per week of volunteer work during the past year, and 10 percent reported doing more than six hours every week.

Mr. Segal says the survey justifies Mr. Clinton's line, repeated often during commencement speeches, that "the myth about the cynicism and self-centeredness of generation X is a big bunch of bull."

Where cynicism seemingly does prevail is in the media.

In the nine months since Mr. Clinton signed the National Service Act into law, the president has referred to the program no fewer than 70 times while producing practically no coverage in major newspapers or on television, according to Mr. Segal.

Even given the media's penchant for concentrating on bad news, AmeriCorps is a story of idealism deserving attention.

Volunteers will receive the minimum wage while they work, plus health insurance, and will get an education allowance of \$4,725 for each year of service, up to a maximum of two years.

Mr. Segal hopes that, unlike the Peace Corps, AmeriCorps will not be dominated by middle-class whites but will be made up of all ethnic groups and social classes. That is the record of the Texas project, in which 60 percent of the volunteers were members of racial minorities.

Bill Clinton's AmeriCorps just might succeed.

Morton Kondracke's column is distributed by the United Feature Syndicate.

Editorial

Clinton is right on with national service plan

FOR all the verbal abuse he has taken from critics and the media over his policy flip-flops and personal travails, President Clinton is seeing one of his campaign promises come to life.

Funding for "AmeriCorps" has kicked in — \$300 million for the first year — which trades college tuition for community service.

The administration has announced that 57 groups have just been awarded money to get ready to hire 7,000 students as of September. Next year at this time, 20,000 minimum-wage workers are expected to be at work in health, public safety, education and environmental cleanup and protection. Projects will range from cleaning up the Galveston Bay shoreline to installing energy-efficient lighting in Oregon schools and providing clean tap water for Native Alaskan villages.

In Arkansas, 145 students will be hired to help low-income residents find affordable housing, to tutor children and to improve state parks, and 67 will "promote economic development and boost sustainable agriculture and respond to disasters."

California will have at least 1,046 work slots, ranging from performing radon testing to teaching junior high school students to opening child care centers to building awareness about multiple sclerosis.

High school graduates who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents between 17 and about 25 will work for \$4.25 an hour. They'd average about \$8,000 for one year of work, and 80 percent of that money would come from the federal government.

After 12 months of work, at least 1,700 hours, they would also get \$4,725 for college tuition or to help pay off a college loan. "AmeriCorps" participants would be eligible to earn two years' worth of tuition. Right now, the average student of a four-year institution graduates with a debt of \$6,500, according to national service czar Eli Segal.

If the first year of the program works well, Congress has provided \$500 million for 1995 and \$700 million in 1996. By then, Segal said 100,000 students would have been involved. Then Congress would have to reauthorize it.

But first things first.

The immediate challenge for the Clinton administration is to prove that "AmeriCorps" works and is cost-effective. Like any program, there will be reports of abuse — someone, somewhere will figure out how to beat the system and get something for nothing.

On balance, though, the idea of an "AmeriCorps" is a good investment in solving today's problems and shaping tomorrow's leaders.

It is a lead that states, which are already spending money for tuition grants, should consider following.

KANSAS CITY STAR

KANSAS CITY, MO
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JUN 22 1994

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Good news, good service

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL

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The domestic Peace Corps is on its way to Kansas City. Almost immediately, more than 11,000 persons will be better off as a result.

Early this week, when the 58 finalists in national competition for AmeriCorps national service projects were announced, Kansas City Consensus was one of them. It operates Bridges Across the Heartland, a project involving 23 non-profit agencies on both sides of the state line that will hire 76 AmeriCorps participants. Each agency will provide matching funds or in-kind services to go with the \$1 million in federal funds.

Also named as participants in the new AmeriCorps are local groups that will host youth workers here as part of their national work: Youth Volunteer Corps of America, the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA and the National Multiple Sclerosis Society.

Congratulations are in order to all the agencies and organizations. Being pioneers in a new national agenda has its rewards, but it also takes

courage. A few mistakes are inevitable, from which the next generations of youth service workers learn.

AmeriCorps is expected to accomplish about three major goals. The first is to help young people with their after-high school educations: In exchange for one or two years' commitment, AmeriCorps members receive a stipend and health care benefits plus nearly \$5,000 a year for college or to repay school loans. The second goal is to enlarge significantly the amount of help social service and educational agencies can give to those who need it here. Finally, there is the goal of instilling in young men and women the habit of being involved in service work.

When they return to their home communities, to their schools and to their professions, they will take back more than financial aid. They'll take a personal experience of need and giving along with an added layer of humanity. They'll be better citizens for it. And the rest of society will be raised to more civilized planes.

Earn \$7,500 in Special Program

AmeriCorps is President Clinton's national service initiative that allows diverse groups of Americans to earn college or vocational school scholarships while performing critical service to meet human, environmental, public safety, and educational needs. Participants in the program will work for a year earning a stipend of at least \$7,500, and then receive an educational voucher worth \$4,725.

Americans 17 years of age or older may apply for the USDA programs by calling 1-800-880-4183.

"Grounded in the mainstream values of community, responsibility, and opportunity, national service makes sense because it meets multiple ends," Espy said. "It is good for the participants who benefit from their increased ability to attend college or vocational school, good for the communities which benefit from their service and good for the country which benefits from a renewed civic spirit. Moreover, the program is good for USDA because it gives us new ways to boost our mission areas of fighting hunger, protecting the environment and rebuilding rural America."

GNCS is an independent federal corporation created by the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993. Its purpose is to administer national service programs and provide funding on a competitive basis for national service programs that address the nation's education, human, public safety and environmental needs.

Under provisions that are unique to that Act, federal agencies are empowered to compete against each other in a competitive grant process to obtain funds from CNCS. The White House announced today that, as a result of the first year of this process, CNCS had awarded USDA 1,200 AmeriCorps slots and \$2.6 million in operating funds. Funds for the Department's program will also be provided from existing USDA programs and from non-profit organizations that serve as partners at individual sites.

The USDA AmeriCorps projects reflect a new emphasis on

Continued to Page 8

KANSAS STATE GLOBE

KANSAS CITY, KS
WEEKLY 60,000

JUN 30 1994

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6297AT FRONT PAGE

Washington, DC -- Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy announced today that the U.S. Department of Agriculture will run 42 different AmeriCorps projects that are designed to fight hunger and improve nutrition, preserve national forests and improve community environmental quality, promote rural development and increase rural water delivery, and boost ongoing flood-relief efforts in the Midwest.

The USDA program, funded in part by a grant from the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS), will be the largest single federal agency component of the President's national service initiative.

"President Clinton has made it clear to members of his Cabinet that national service is one of his top priorities, and I am especially pleased that USDA will be playing a key role in the AmeriCorps program," said Espy. "The USDA projects will fulfill the President's vision that national service bring together citizens of varied backgrounds to perform services vital to their communities."

Espy announced that beginning this September, USDA will place 1,200 AmeriCorps national service participants throughout urban and rural America. The participants in these projects will be placed in 32 states, representing every region of the country.

USDA to Run Americorps National Service Program

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cooperation among USDA agencies. USDA's Agricultural Research Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, Food and Nutrition Service, Forest Service, Rural Development Administration, Rural Electrification Administration, and Soil Conservation Service will play significant roles in managing this program.

The Anti-Hunger projects will be at five sites—two rural and three urban—with high levels of hunger and poverty. The projects will work to reduce the number of citizens suffering

from hunger and improve the nutritional content of family diets. This program has been designed, and is to run, as a unique partnership between USDA, youth service corps and local anti-hunger groups.

The environmental projects will occur at 32 rural and urban sites in 21 states. The goals of the projects are to help solve local environmental problems, protect local watersheds, repair and upgrade community facilities, promote sustainable agriculture, conduct environmental education seminars, and preserve and restore national forests.

Corps values: Program calls on state's youth

0247AT
By Suzanne Perez Tobias

The Wichita Eagle

FRONT PAGE

MANHATTAN — Ramon Washington wanted training to become a carpenter or landscape engineer. Jack and Jennifer Allison wanted a job with health insurance and child care, plus a way for Jennifer, a high-school dropout, to get her general equivalency diploma. Lisa Woods wanted out of her crime-ridden neighborhood.

They joined the Kansas Emergency Relief Corps, a subsidiary of the Topeka Youth Corps, whose workers are cleaning up damage caused by last year's flood. The corps is one of a growing number of full-time programs offering college aid to young people in exchange for community service.

More than 28,000 young adults, ages 16 to 25, serve each year in youth corps across America. And because of national attention given to AmeriCorps, President Clinton's modern version of the Depression-era Civilian

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For some, the corps is a second chance

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Conservation Corps, the number is expected to increase. Last week, federal officials announced 57 new AmeriCorps programs, including six in Kansas, that will give young people the chance to earn money for college.

Will AmeriCorps work? Will it, as intended, help combat poverty, crime and environmental damage and energize the country? Will it give students an appreciation for community service that lasts longer than their student loan payments?

Nekole Justice thinks so.

Justice, 21, spent last week with the rest of the emergency relief corps, painting houses and cleaning basements for the poor and elderly in Manhattan. She makes only \$136 a week, but after eight months — about 1,280 hours of service — she will receive a \$2,000 educational stipend, which she hopes to put toward tuition at Washburn University. She wants to be a lawyer.

Because of her quick smile and full figure, corps members tagged Justice with the nickname, "Big Sexy." It's kind of funny, she says, and an example of the good-natured ribbing that happens among corps members.

"At first, everyone was really shy and didn't say anything. We were such different people," she said. "But now we've bonded, and we're all friends. If there's something wrong, the other people will say, 'Are you OK?' and they'll come and give you a hug."

The group is an example of diversity by design, another important aspect of community service corps. Members come from various ethnic, educational and socioeconomic backgrounds, and they learn to work together.

Among the 17 members of the "KERC corps," there are single mothers, high-school dropouts, a former drug addict paroled on a robbery conviction, and the daughter of a Topeka City Council member. Unlike the old Civilian Conservation Corps, which was entirely male, more than half of these corps members are women.

Joel Berg, director of service for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, says youth corps should reflect America's diversity.

"We really want the sons and daughters of ditch diggers to be next to the sons and daughters of bankers and congressmen," he said. "The basic idea is to create a rite of passage for American young people, and to open it up to everyone."



Sarah Pratt/The Wichita Eagle

Clyde Fronce had a helping hand from the youth corps members who worked to remove clothing and furniture, ruined by last summer's flooding, from a schoolhouse on his property.

Many members of Congress, including Republican Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, fought Clinton's original AmeriCorps proposal because it would have awarded participants the same educational stipend that members of the military receive under the GI Bill. The final version passed by the Senate and signed by Clinton in September authorizes \$1.5 billion over three years, starting with \$300 million this year. Students who complete one year of service will receive a college stipend of \$4,725 — more than double what current youth corps members earn, but still lower than the \$5,250 that military people can receive.

Lisa Woods, 20, grew up in one of Topeka's worst neighborhoods, one of six children who worked part-time jobs to help support their family. She graduated from Topeka High School two years ago but couldn't find a full-time job and couldn't afford to go to college. When Darryn Johnson, director of the Topeka Youth Corps, told her about the group, she applied immediately.

"I saw how good he was doing, and I thought maybe anyone can change," she said. "It felt good talking to him, because he knew what kind of struggles I was facing, growing up with no money and all that."

"He hired me the next day, and it felt so good, because I was wanted, you know? Nobody else would give me a chance, because I didn't do that well in school or anything. Now

I feel blessed."

Woods plans to attend Kaw Area Technical School in Topeka to study business or child care. Although she has a high school diploma, she attended the free GED classes offered by the corps just to brush up on math and reading skills.

Corps members who have not graduated from high school are required to attend GED study sessions each Wednesday night and Friday morning, and the corps picks up the \$35 cost of their test.

Jennifer Allison, who took her test recently and is waiting for the results, said she probably wouldn't have her GED if it weren't for the corps. She dropped out of high school after the birth of her son, and because the corps pays child-care costs and health insurance, it served as a kind of work-study program for her and her husband, Jack.

"It teaches you a lot about helping people, and it's helped my husband learn patience and learn how to control his temper," she said. "We both like it a lot."

Of course, the primary reason behind the Topeka Youth Corps, as with the AmeriCorps programs that will be launched this fall, is community service. Organizers say the lessons learned in the program stay with young people long after they put their paint-splattered and sweat-stained T-shirts away.

"Sometimes, it's a job. But when they leave in a year, it becomes

more than that," said Pat Kells, executive director of the Kansas Commission on National and Community Service.

"This is our country saying, 'We know you've got a lot to give, and we're going to let you do that. And not only that, we're going to give you something back.' I think young people see that, and they realize that their input is valued. It helps everybody."

Chris Boland, 18, adjusted his Colorado Rockies ball cap, grabbed a bucket of white paint and started toward the roof. A little more than a year ago, Boland, high on cocaine and methamphetamines, robbed a liquor store owner at gunpoint. Today, after serving a year at a juvenile detention center and kicking his drug habit, he is one of the Topeka Youth Corps "ladder guys," climbing to the top of houses to scrape and paint eaves or work on roofs. He plans to attend trade school to become an electrician.

He said the youth corps proved, both to himself and to the community, that a kid with a bad background can turn himself around.

"I'm clean, and I'm working. They say that 95 percent of the people who get out of jail will go back, but I'm gonna be in that other 5 percent," he said. "And I'm gonna keep helping the community as much as possible, because the community helped me."