

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton [partial] (4 pages)	05/01/1993	b(7)(E), b(6)
002. chart	re: Seating chart (1 page)	04/28	b(7)(E)
003. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton [partial] (1 page)	04/20/1994	b(6)
004. memo	re: National Volunteer Week [partial] (2 pages)	04/18/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20360

FOLDER TITLE:

Philanthropy and Service, Binder 1 [1]

2013-0534-S

rc1650

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Philanthropy and Service

Binder 1

Philanthropy & Service, Binder 1

PHILANTHROPY

Service

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

5/1/93

Divider Title: _____

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

DATE: SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1993

DRAFT: FINAL-REVISED

Washington, DC/ Ann Arbor, MI/ Washington, DC

Traveling Party: HRC
Craighead
Caputo
Verveer
Ralph Alswang
Cong. William Ford
Sen. Carl Levin
Mrs. Victoria Levin (wife of Rep. Sandy Levin)
Sen. Donald Riegle [Tentative]
Donnie Radcliffe

(b)(7)e

[001]

Ann Arbor

Lead Advance: Lawry Payne
313-995-5200 hotel RM 431
313-995-5394 fax
1-800SKYPAGE #595-8420
202-494-9850 cel

Scheduling Desk: Sara Grote
202-456-2922 office
202-456-2317 fax
202-483-7312 home
1-800-528-7528 WHCA#4363

PREV RONThe White House

8:00 am DEPART White House South Portico
EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base

8:25 am ARRIVE Andrews Air Force Base

8:30 am WHEELS UP Andrews Air Force Base

(b)(7)e

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1993
PAGE 2

(b)(7)e

9:50 am **WHEELS DOWN** Ann Arbor

NOTE: Rep. Sandy Levin to meet up with traveling party at this point.

10:00 am **DEPART** Airport
 EN ROUTE University of Michigan Stadium

10:25 am **ARRIVE** Hold w/ Susan Thomases, Bill
 Bettridge, Shannon Bettridge, and Tommy
 University of Michigan Stadium
 Holding Room: Football Locker Room
 Phone: 313-998-7298
 Fax: 313-998-7978

Contact: Rebecca McGowen
 313-668-7827

10:35 am **MEET AND GREET W/Members of Platform Party**
 Football Locker Room
 University of Michigan
 CLOSED PRESS

Format: Receiving line.

NOTE: Ralph Alswang will take photos as HRC greets each member of platform party

10:50 am **PROCESSIONAL BEGINS**

11:00 am **COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM BEGINS**
 University of Michigan Stadium
 Holding Room: Football Locker Room
 Phone: 313-998-7298
 Fax: 313-998-7978
 OPEN PRESS

NOTE: A group of Univ. students to present HRC with a sweatshirt immediately after her address.

Format: James J. Duderstadt, Pres. of Univ.
to present HRC with honorary degree & to

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1993
PAGE 3

intro. HRC. HRC to deliver Commencement
Address. [See briefing for more info.]

Participants: Approx. 50,000 people to
attend.

Contact: Pam Korniski
313-763-5100

12:30 pm

DEPART University of Michigan Stadium
EN ROUTE Willow Run Airport

1:00 pm

ARRIVE Official Photo/Meet and Greet with
Local Dignitaries
FBO: Chrysler Penta Star Aviation
Willow Run Airport
Phone: 313-483-3531
Fax: 313-482-2368
CLOSED PRESS

Format: Informal meet and greet

Participants: Approx. 30 to attend

1:30 pm

WHEELS UP Ann Arbor

(b)(7)e

2:40 pm

WHEELS DOWN Andrews Air Force Base

2:50 pm

DEPART Andrews
EN ROUTE White House

3:20 pm

ARRIVE White House South Portico

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1993
PAGE 4

5:45 pm

(b)(6)

6:30 pm

NY TIMES MAGAZINE PHOTO SHOOT
Family Viewing Room

Staff Contact: Neel Lattimore
456-2558

7:05 pm

DEPART White House South Portico
EN ROUTE Washington Hilton Hotel

7:15 pm-

7:50 pm

ARRIVE Special Guests Reception [Optional]
Cabinet Room
Washington Hilton Hotel
CLOSED PRESS

*****OR*****

7:40 pm

DEPART White House South Portico
EN ROUTE Washington Hilton Hotel

7:50 pm

ARRIVE Hold to meet up w/ The President
White House Correspondent's Dinner
Washington Hilton Hotel
Presidential Holding Room

8:00 pm-

10:30 pm

DINNER
Grand Ball Room
Washington Hilton
POOL PRESS

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1993
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Program:

- The Vice-President and Mrs. Gore are announced and enter the Grand Ball Room.
 - The President and First Lady are announced and enter with Karen Hosler, White House Correspondences' President; and George Condon, Jr., White House Correspondences' Association.
 - Presentation of colors and national anthem, intro of head table
 - Dinner is served
 - Karen Hosler toasts the President
 - Journalism awards presented by Mike McKee
- Note: The President and HRC stand during presentation and shakes hands with each award recipient
- scholarship award presented
 - comedienne Elayn Boosler performs
 - The President makes remarks
 - Presentation of gavel, remarks by George Condon, Jr., who becomes new pres. of WH Correspondents' Association

NOTE: HRC has no formal role.

Participants: Approx. 2500 people to attend.

Contact: Karen Hosler

10:30 pm

DEPART Washington Hilton

EN ROUTE White House

10:40 pm

ARRIVE White House South Portico

RON

The White House

SPRING COMMENCEMENT

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



PROGRAM
May 1, 1993
Michigan Stadium

Order of Exercises

*Processional

Crown Imperial

Composed by Sir William Walton

The University of Michigan Symphony Band

H. Robert Reynolds, *Director of University Bands*

*The National Anthem

Albert Howard

(please remain standing for the invocation)

*Invocation

The Reverend Dr. Harvey H. Guthrie, Jr.

Rector, St. Andrews Episcopal Church

Welcome

Ejner J. Jensen

Chair, Senate Advisory Committee on University Affairs

Opening Remarks and Introduction of the President

John H. D'Arms

Vice Provost for Academic Affairs and

Dean, Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies

Edie N. Goldenberg

Dean, College of Literature, Science, and the Arts

Conferring of Honorary Degree

James J. Duderstadt

President

Hillary Rodham Clinton, *Doctor of Laws*

Commencement Address

Hillary Rodham Clinton

First Lady

Conferring of Honorary Degrees

Albina du Boisrouvray, *Doctor of Humane Letters*

Donald Hall, *Doctor of Humane Letters*

Norman F. Ramsey, *Doctor of Science*

Margaret Dow Towsley, *Doctor of Humane Letters*

Recognition of Graduates

James J. Duderstadt

*The Victors

By the Audience

*Closing

James J. Duderstadt

*The Alma Mater

The Yellow and Blue

Composed by Michael W. Balfe

By the Audience

(see words on back cover)

*Recessional

Proud Heritage

Composed by William Latham

The University of Michigan Symphony Band

Those who are able are asked to stand for the portions of the program asterisked (). At the conclusion of the program, the audience will please remain standing until the platform party has left the stadium.

The University of Michigan wishes to thank Ms. Joan E. Smith, Sign Language Interpreter, for her important services during this program.

Victors

Now, for a cheer, they are here triumphant
Here they come with banners flying, In stalwart step they're nying,
With shouts of victory crying, We hurrah, hurrah, we greet you
now, Hail

Here they come with banners flying, In stalwart step they're nying,
With shouts of victory crying, We hurrah, hurrah, we greet you
now, Hail

Far we their praises sing, For the glory and fame they've brought us,
Loud let the bells them ring, for here they come with banners flying
Far we their praises tell for the glory and fame they've brought us,
Loud let the bells them ring, for here they come with banners flying

Hail, to the victors valiant, Hail, to the conquering heroes, Hail,
hail to Michigan, the leaders and best,
Hail to the victors valiant, Hail to the conquering heroes, Hail
hail to Michigan, the champions of the West.

The Yellow and Blue

Sing to the colors that float in the light;
Hurrah for the Yellow and Blue!
Yellow the stars as they ride thro' the night,
And reel in a rollicking crew;
Yellow the fields where ripens the grain,
And yellow the moon on the harvest wain: Hail!
Hail to the colors that float in the light;
Hurrah for the Yellow and Blue!

UNIVERSITY FLAGS

The flags on the stage are arranged in the order in which the schools and colleges they represent were founded. As the audience faces the flags, the arrangement from left to right is the following:

College of Literature, Science, and the Arts
Medical School
Law School
School of Dentistry
College of Pharmacy
College of Engineering
Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies
College of Architecture and Urban Planning
School of Education
School of Business Administration
President's Flag
University Flag
Regents' Flag
School of Natural Resources and Environment
School of Music
School of Nursing
School of Public Health
School of Social Work
University of Michigan--Flint
University of Michigan--Dearborn
School of Information and Library Studies
School of Art
Division of Kinesiology

ACADEMIC COLORS

The colors of the various disciplines are as follows:

Architecture and Urban Planning	blue violet
Arts and Letters	white
Business Administration	drab
Dentistry	lilac
Education	light blue
Engineering	orange
Fine Arts	brown
Kinesiology	sage green
Law	purple
Library Science	lemon
Medicine	green
Music	pink
Natural Resources and Environment	russet
Nursing	apricot
Pharmacy	olive green
Philosophy	dark blue
Public Administration	peacock blue
Public Health	salmon pink
Science	golden yellow
Social Work	citron

Mingled colors distinguish combined curriculums.

SUMMARY OF HONORARY DEGREE RECIPIENTS

COUNTESS ALBINA DU BOISROUVRAY

Raised in Europe, Africa, North America and South America, Countess de Boisrouvray pursued careers in journalism and film production. After the death of her son, Francois-Xavier Bognoud, Countess Du Boisrouvray founded the Association Francois-Xavier Bognoud, a worldwide charitable foundation. As its President, she has promoted research in pediatric infectious diseases, especially pediatric AIDS, to improve children's fate and give them a voice. Countess Du Boisrouvray has also contributed greatly to aerospace engineering education and research at the University of Michigan in her son's name, as he graduated with a degree in aerospace engineering from the University of Michigan in 1982.

DONALD HALL

Considered one of the best-known American poets in the English-speaking world, Donald Hall has received awards for his poetry from the National Book Critics Association, the Los Angeles Times, the National Council of the Arts, and the Poetry Society of America, which awarded him the Robert Frost Medal. As a professor of creative writing and literature at the University of Michigan from 1957 to 1975, he organized poetry readings and worked with the Michigan Society of Fellows to encourage intellectual and artistic excitement. Hall helped create *Poetry in the Schools*, a program which introduced poetry to students from kindergarten to high school.

NORMAN F. RAMSEY

One of the world's most distinguished experimental physicists, Norman Ramsey is the recipient of the Nobel Prize in physics for his work on time-reversal systems and the development of the atomic clock. Ramsey is the Higgins Professor of Physics Emeritus at Harvard University. He has also co-authored several influential physics textbooks, and has received numerous awards, including the National Medal of Science Award and the Oersted Medal for teachers of physics.

MARGARET DOW TOWSLEY

Margaret Dow Towsley's efforts to improve education, child and family welfare, and the performing arts, reflect a life-long commitment to public service and civic activities. Towsley was the first woman elected to the Ann Arbor City Council, where she served two terms, and is the founder and director of the Ann Arbor Children's Play School. Towsley has generously supported numerous University of Michigan programs, including the Center for the Education of Women, the Towsley Center for Continuing Medical Education, and the rehearsal and performance center of the School of Music, which is named in her honor.

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

Heralded as "a First Lady for the 1990s," Hillary Rodham Clinton recognized at an early age that public service would be an essential part of her life. With a common touch and an unselfish concern for the problems of everyday people, she has dedicated herself to improving the quality of the lives of others.

During her own college days at Wellesley and later at Yale Law School, Hillary Rodham Clinton was an effective and active student leader. She was the first student at Wellesley ever asked to deliver a commencement address; she did so as a college senior in 1969 with great poise, eloquence, and passion--and without notes.

Perhaps her most important role has been that of children's rights advocate, including her affiliation with organizations such as the Children's Defense Fund. In her legal writings, she has argued that when "a decision or lack of one will significantly affect a child's future, it should not be made unilaterally by parents." Mrs. Clinton is also praised for her exceptional abilities as a lawyer and legal theorist, and was named one of the country's "100 Most Influential Lawyers."

Hillary Rodham Clinton is also a highly valued policy advisor. In addition to children's rights, she has focused attention on education issues for over twenty years, and called for dramatic reform of the Arkansas educational system. Her most recent contributions as chair of a national task force investigating health care reform further reflect her readiness to serve the nation and her commitment to improving the current standards of health care in the United States.

In recognition of her highly visible and highly effective dedication to helping others, the University of Michigan is proud to confer on Hillary Rodham Clinton the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

ALBINA DU BOISROUVRAY

Exceptional in her generosity to the global community and to the University of Michigan, Countess Albina du Boisrouvray has led and supported international humanitarian initiatives which promise to have a positive impact on generations to come.

Building upon an international upbringing in Europe, Africa, North America and South America, Albina du Boisrouvray pursued a career in journalism and earned praise from her peers for coverage of various theaters of war in Cambodia and the Middle East, and for exclusive reports from Bolivia on the death of Che Guevara. In 1971, her work as a journalist extended into film production through the founding of a Paris-based company, which produced 22 feature films over 17 years.

Following the death of her son, François-Xavier Bagnoud, who graduated in 1982 from the University of Michigan with a degree in aerospace engineering, Countess du Boisrouvray established the Association François-Xavier Bagnoud, a worldwide charitable foundation. As President of the Association François-Xavier Bagnoud, she has championed programs for research in pediatric infectious disease – especially pediatric AIDS research, education, and intervention – as well as human rights projects. She has written that "the fate of the children...is unspeakable. They are too young and too small to make themselves heard; the Association tries to give them a voice." A broad spectrum of Association-funded AIDS programs now exist on five continents.

The University of Michigan has also benefited greatly from Countess du Boisrouvray's contributions to aerospace engineering education and research, including her support for the new François-Xavier Bagnoud Building and a series of François-Xavier Bagnoud graduate fellowships. Furthermore, the François-Xavier Bagnoud Aerospace Prize for outstanding contributions to technology in the field will be awarded for the first time this year. The impact of Countess du Boisrouvray's efforts on current and future generations of students and faculty is immeasurable.

Inspired by her vision and leadership as an international humanitarian and grateful for her unfailing support to the University of Michigan, we are proud to confer upon Albina du Boisrouvray the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

DONALD HALL

Prize-winning poet, essayist, anthologist, dramatist, and critic, Donald Hall has achieved recognition as a talented, always scrupulous, and generous writer who represents and articulates the highest standards for literature and for art.

Stoical and moving, the poetry contained in Kicking the Leaves, The Happy Man, and The One Day is often regarded as his finest. In the award-winning The One Day, a book-length narrative poem, Hall's landscape is contemporary America, and he juxtaposes images of popular culture with philosophical problems. Mortality is a prominent theme running through Hall's work. His poems confront death; how to die, and how to live. Another recurrent message is the impact that memories have on our present worlds, as seen in his anthology of essays recollecting summers spent in New England, entitled String Too Short to be Saved, and in the lyrical essays on baseball contained in Fathers Playing Catch with Sons.

The University of Michigan was most fortunate to have Donald Hall on the faculty from 1957 to 1975, when his courses in creative writing and in literature were some of the most popular among students, and the poetry readings he organized, as well as his role in the Michigan Society of Fellows, generated an atmosphere of intellectual and artistic excitement. Through his affiliations with other important contemporary writers, Donald Hall carried the reputation of the University across the country and abroad. Today he is among the best-known American poets in the English-speaking world.

Donald Hall was also instrumental in beginning a program called *Poetry in the Schools*, which opened the eyes and ears of children from kindergarten to high school age to the world of poetry. The author of four

children's books, as well as biography and short fiction, his work as poet, critic, responsible judge, and public man of letters continues today. His latest volume of poetry, *The Museum of Clear Ideas*, was published just two months ago.

Recipient of the National Book Critics Award, the Los Angeles Times Book Award, an award for poetry from the National Council of the Arts, as well as the Robert Frost Medal given by the Poetry Society of America, Donald Hall's achievements are widely acknowledged. It is a privilege for the University of Michigan to confer upon Donald Hall the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

NORMAN F. RAMSEY

Higgins Professor of Physics Emeritus at Harvard University and recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on time-reversal systems and on the development of the atomic clock, Norman F. Ramsey is one of the world's most distinguished experimental physicists. His contributions to physics research have been diverse, and his Michigan colleagues had the great privilege of working with him here in 1990 when he was named Samuel A. Goudsmit Visiting Professor in the Department of Physics.

Norman Ramsey's experimental work has ranged from molecular beams to particle physics, and he has concentrated on precision measurements of the electric and magnetic properties of nucleons, nuclei, atoms, and molecules. He is the inventor of the separated oscillatory field method used in atomic beam clocks and co-inventor of the hydrogen maser. The unprecedented accuracy and stability of atomic clocks have revolutionized timekeeping and exact measurement in fields such as radio astronomy, deep space communication, and deep space navigation.

Considered by his colleagues to be a model of scientific excellence and integrity, Norman Ramsey is the author or co-author of several influential texts covering a broad spectrum, including Quick Calculus, Experimental Nuclear Physics, Nuclear Moments, and Molecular Beams.

In addition to the Nobel Prize, Ramsey has been honored with the National Medal of Science, the Oersted Medal for teachers of physics, and numerous other awards. We are proud to offer our own recognition by conferring upon Norman Ramsey the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

MARGARET DOW TOWSLEY

Unsurpassed in her commitment to the University of Michigan and to the greater Ann Arbor community, Margaret Dow Towsley's generosity has touched the lives of thousands. For almost half a century, she has undertaken countless efforts to promote improvements in education, child and family welfare, and the performing arts. She has worked assiduously to enhance the stature of the University and to improve the welfare of the local community.

Born in Midland, Michigan, Margaret Dow Towsley received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Michigan in 1928, and the Master of Arts degree from Columbia University Teachers College in 1930. She returned to teach at the University of Michigan Elementary School, and eventually raised a family of five daughters.

Her record of civic activities and public service is long and distinguished, including two-terms as the first woman elected to the Ann Arbor City Council; founder and director of the Ann Arbor Children's Play School; founding director of the Ann Arbor Family and Children's Board, and extensive involvement in other service agencies such as the American Red Cross and the United Way.

Beyond her devotion to her family and her dedication to the greater Ann Arbor community, Margaret Dow Towsley has been a singularly loyal and supportive alumna of the University of Michigan. She has been a volunteer leader and major supporter of numerous University programs and projects, including the Willard Henry Dow Laboratory; the Center for the Education of Women; the Towsley Center for Continuing Medical Education; and the rehearsal and performance center of the School of Music, which is named in her honor.

Commending her gracious humanitarianism and commitment to improving the quality of education at her alma mater, the University of

Michigan gratefully confers upon Margaret Dow Towsley the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

BIOGRAPHICAL PROFILE OF JAMES JOHNSON DUDERSTADT

Dr. James J. Duderstadt currently serves as the eleventh President of the University of Michigan, having been named President in 1988.

After graduating summa cum laude from Yale University with a B. Eng. in 1964, Dr. Duderstadt went on to receive an M.S. in Engineering Science in 1965 and a Ph.D. in Engineering Science and Physics from the California Institute of Technology. At Caltech, he served as a U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Postdoctoral Fellow.

Dr. Duderstadt has received numerous awards for his research, teaching, and service activities, including the President's Medal of Technology (1991), the National Engineer of the Year Award (1991), the Ernest O. Lawrence Award of the U.S. Department of Energy (1986) for outstanding contributions to the field of nuclear energy, and the Arthur Holly Compton Award of the American Nuclear Society (1985) as outstanding nuclear energy educator.

He has published eight textbooks and over sixty technical publications in scholarly journals. For the past six years, Dr. Duderstadt has served as a presidential appointee to the National Science Board, the nation's primary body for science policy, and was elected Chair of the Board in 1991. He also serves as director on the boards of several other organizations, including Unisys, the Industrial Technology Institute, and the U-M Hospitals.

He and Anne Marie Lock, his wife, have two daughters: Susan, a graduate of Yale University and currently a medical student at U-M; and Katharine, a graduate of Harvard University and currently a Peace Corps volunteer in Hungary.

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William Zimmerman

Student Representatives, College of Literature, Science, and the Arts

Peggy Agar
Laura Berenger
Julie Feldman
Angela Jones
Susan Katz
Tony McGee
Joel McGorman
Joseph Sciarrotta, Jr.
Judy Shih
Katherine Thomas

Alumni Association

Robert G. Forman
Richard D. Rattner

Executive Director, Alumni Association
President, Alumni Association

Honorary Degree Recipients

Albina du Boisrouvray
Hillary Rodham Clinton
Donald Hall
Norman F. Ramsey
Margaret Dow Towsley

Distinguished Guests

Reverend Dr. Harvey H. Guthrie, Jr.

St. Andrews Episcopal Church

Marshals of the University

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FACTS ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR

- o 1992-93 marks the 175th anniversary of the founding of the University.
- o The Michigan Law School graduated the first woman to practice law in the U.S. in 1871.
- o First university to own & operate a hospital in 1869. U-M hospitals provide care to 800,000 patients each year and comprise one of the largest concentrations of health care facilities in the world.
- o 4,500 students were active in community service programs this year.
- o John Fitzgerald Kennedy first launched the idea of a Peace Corps from the steps of the Michigan Union in a speech made on October 14, 1960 at 2:00 am.
- o In a Commencement address at the University of Michigan in May 1964, Lyndon Baines Johnson made his first formal statement on the Great Society.
- o Of the approximately 23,000 undergraduates, 53% are men, 47% are women. The ethnic composition of the undergraduate population is as follows:

7%	African American	1%	Native American
9%	Asian/Pacific Islander	4%	Unknown
4%	Latina/o	2%	Nonresident Alien (primarily foreign)
72%	White		
- o U-M students have made numerous breakthroughs in medical research, including identification of the genes causing cystic fibrosis, neurofibromatosis, and sickle cell anemia, as well as development of influenza vaccines and testing of the Salk polio vaccine.
- o Area Indians -- Chippewa, Pottawatomi, Ottawa, and Wyandotte -- donated the initial 1,920 acres of land upon which the University of Michigan was built.

President James Duderstadt and Governor John Engler, distinguished Regents, honorary degree recipients. And, of course, Michigan's class of 1991. It's a pleasure to stand here in Michigan Stadium, a place that has witnessed its share of gridiron glory—and political history. The last time I was in Ann Arbor, we commemorated John Kennedy's unveiling of the Peace Corps. And, as your commencement program indicates, Lyndon Johnson introduced the Great Society in a University of Michigan commencement address.

Today, I want to talk about this historic moment. Your commencement—your journey into the "real world"—coincides with this Nation's commencement into a world freed from Cold War conflict and thrust into an era of cooperation and economic competition.

The United States plays a defining role in that world. Our economic strength, our military power, and most of all, our national character brought us to this special moment. When our policies unleashed the economic expansion of the 1980s, we exposed forever the failures of socialism—and reaffirmed our status as the world's greatest economic power. When we sent troops to the Persian Gulf, we showed that we take principles seriously enough to risk dying for them.

Our successes have banished the Vietnam-era phantoms of doubt and distrust. In my recent travels around the country, I have felt an idealism that we Americans supposedly had lost. People have faith in the future. They ask: "What's next?" "How can I help?"

We have rediscovered the power of the idea that toppled the Berlin Wall and led a world to strike back at Saddam Hussein. Like generations before us, we have begun to define for ourselves the promise of freedom.

I would like to talk today about the nature of freedom, and how its demands will shape our future as a nation.

Let me start with the freedom to create. From its inception, the United States has been a laboratory for creation, invention, and exploration. Here, merit conquers circumstance. Here, people of vision—Abraham Lincoln, Henry Ford, Martin Luther King, Jr.—outgrow rough origins and transform a world.

These achievements testify to the greatness of our free enterprise system. In past ages, and in other economic orders, people could acquire wealth only by seizing goods from others. Free enterprise liberates us from this Hobbesian quagmire. It lets one person's fortune become everyone's gain.

The free enterprise system, built upon the foundation of private property, harnesses our powerful instincts for creativity. It gives everyone an interest in shared prosperity—in freedom, in respect.

No system of development ever has nurtured virtue as completely and rigorously as ours. We have become the most egalitarian society in history, and one of the most harmonious, because we let people work freely toward their destinies.

When governments try to improve on freedom—say, by picking winners and losers in the economic market—they fail. No concclave of experts, no matter how brilliant, can match the sheer ingenuity of a market that collects and distributes the wisdom of millions of people, all pursuing their destinies in different ways.

Our Administration appreciates the power of free enterprise—and our economic and domestic programs try to apply the genius of the market to the needs of the nation.

For example, we want to eliminate rules and red tape that bind the hands and minds of entrepreneurs and innovators.

Our America 2000 educational strategy challenges the nation to re-invent the American school—to compete in the race to unleash our national genius.

We have incorporated market incentives into our legislative proposals, so taxpayers will get a fair return on their dollars. Just look at last year's child care legislation and Clean Air Act or this year's transportation bill.

We have proposed a comprehensive banking reform package that strengthens the financial system upon which economic growth depends. We repeatedly have tried to slash the capital gains tax, so people with dreams have a chance of achieving them.

And we want to extend the dignity of home ownership to people who now live in government-owned apartments.

Although we have tried to transfer power into the hands of our people, we haven't done enough. In a world transformed by freedom, we must look for other ways to help people build good lives for themselves and their families.

The average worker in the United States now spends more than four months of each year working just to pay the tax man, and increasing numbers of citizens see that burden as a barrier to achieving their dreams.

We have tried to put a lid on the spending that drives taxes, and to concentrate government efforts on truly national purposes. This is only common sense. If we want to build faith in government, we must demand public services that serve the public. We must insist upon compassion that works.

But the power to create also rests on other freedoms, especially the freedom to think and speak one's mind. This may be the most fundamental and deeply revered of all our liberties, not just because Americans like to debate, but because free speech plays a crucial role in helping us improve ourselves. It separates good ideas from bad. It defines and cultivates the diversity upon which our national greatness rests. It tears off the blinders of ignorance and prejudice and lets us move on to greater things.

Ironically, on the 200th anniversary of our Bill of Rights, we find free speech under assault throughout the United States, including on some college campuses. The notion of "political correctness" has ignited controversy across the land. Although the movement arises from the laudable desire to sweep away the debris of racism and hatred, it replaces old prejudices with new ones. It declares certain topics off-limits, certain expressions off-limits, even certain gestures off-limits.

What began as a crusade for civility has soured into a cause of conflict and even censorship. Disputants treat sheer force—getting their foes punished or expelled, for instance—as a substitute for the power of ideas.

Throughout history, attempts to micromanage casual conversation have only incited distrust. They have invited people to look for an insult in every word, gesture, or action. In their own Orwellian way, crusades that demand correct behavior crush diversity in the name of diversity.

We all should be alarmed at the rise of intolerance in our land, and by the growing tendency to use intimidation rather than reason in settling disputes. Neighbors who disagree no longer settle matters over a cup of coffee. They hire lawyers and go to court. Political

extremists roam the land, setting citizens against one another on the basis of their class or race. Such bullying is outrageous, and not worthy of a great nation grounded in the values of tolerance and respect. Let us fight back against the boring politics of division and derision. Let's trust our friends and colleagues to respond to reason.

As Americans we must use our persuasive powers to conquer bigotry. We must conquer the temptation to assign bad motives to people who disagree with us.

If we hope to make full use of the optimism I discussed earlier, men and women must feel free to speak their hearts and minds. We must build a society in which people can join in common cause without having to surrender their identities.

You can lead the way. Share your thoughts and experiences, your hopes and frustrations. Defend others' rights to speak. If harmony be our goal, let's pursue harmony—not inquisition.

The virtue of free speech leads naturally to another, equally important dimension of freedom—freedom of spirit. In recent times, often with noble intentions, we as a nation have discouraged good works. Nowadays, many respond to misfortune by asking: Whom can I sue? Even worse, many would-be Samaritans wonder: Will someone sue me? Talented, concerned men and women avoid such noble professions as medicine for fear that unreasonable and undefined liability claims will force them to spend more time in court than in the office.

At the same time, government programs have tried to assume roles once reserved for families and schools and churches. This is understandable, but dangerous. When government tries to serve as a parent and teacher or a moral guide, individuals may be tempted to discard their own sense of responsibility—to argue that only government must help people in need.

If we have learned anything in the past quarter century, it is that we cannot federalize virtue. Indeed, as we pile law upon law, program upon program, rule upon rule, we actually can weaken people's moral sensitivity. The rule of law gives way to the rule of the loophole—the notion that whatever is not illegal must be acceptable. In this way, great goals go unmet.

When President Johnson spoke here in 1964 he addressed issues that remain with us. He proposed revitalizing cities; rejuvenating schools; trampling down the hoary harvest of racism; protecting our environment.

He applied the wisdom of his time to these challenges. He believed that cadres of experts really could care for the millions. They would calculate ideal tax rates, ideal rates of expenditures on social programs, ideal distributions of wealth and privilege. In many ways, theirs was an America by the numbers: If the numbers were right, America was right.

Gradually, we got to the point of equating dollars with commitment, and when programs failed to produce progress, we demanded more money. In time, this crusade backfired. Programs designed to ensure racial harmony generated animosity. Programs intended to help people out of poverty invited dependency.

We should have learned that while the ideals behind the Great Society were noble, the programs weren't always up to the task. We need to rethink our approach. Let's tell our people: We don't want an America by the numbers. We don't want a land of loopholes. We want a community of commitment and trust.

When I talked of a kinder, gentler nation, I wasn't trying to create a slogan. I was issuing a challenge. An effective government must know its limitations and respect its people's capabilities. In return, people must assume the final burden of freedom—and that's responsibility.

Any introductory course in political philosophy teaches that freedom entails responsibility. Most of our greatest responsibilities confront us not in the government hearing rooms, but around dinner tables, on the streets, at the office.

If you teach your children and others how to hate, they will learn. If you encourage them not to trust others, they'll follow your lead. If you talk about compassion, but refuse to help those in need, your children will learn to look the other way.

Once your commencement ends and your adult life begins, you will have to reply on the sternest stuff of all: yourself.

In the end, government will not make you good or evil. The quality of your life, and of our nation's future, depends as much on how you treat your fellow women and men as it does on the way in which we in Washington conduct affairs of state. After all, the opposite of greed is not taxation. It is service.

My vision for America depends heavily on you. You must protect the freedoms of creation, speech, and spirit. You must build a peaceful and prosperous future.

We don't need another Great Society, with huge and ambitious programs administered by the incumbent few. We need a Good Society, built upon the deeds of the many—a society that promotes service, selflessness, and action.

The Good Society poses a challenge: It dares you to explore the full promise of citizenship, to join in partnership with family, friends, and government to make our world better.

The Good Society does not demand agonizing sacrifice. It requires something within everyone's reach: common decency and commitment. Know your neighbors. Build bonds of trust at home, at work, or wherever you go. Don't just talk about principles: Live them.

Let me leave you today with an exhortation: Make the most of your abilities. Question authority, but examine yourself. Demand good government, but strive to do what is good. Take risks. Muster the courage to be what I call a point of light. Also, define your missions positively. Don't seek out villains. Don't fall prey to obsessions about "freedom from" various ills. Focus on freedom's promise—on your promise.

When John Kennedy talked of sending a man to the moon, he didn't say: We want to avoid getting stranded on this planet. He said: We will send a man to the moon. We must be equally determined to achieve our common goals.

We live in the most exciting period of my lifetime—and quite possibly of yours. The old ways of doing things have run their course. Find new ones. Dare to serve others, and future generations will never forget the example you set.

This is your day. Congratulations. Thank you. Good Luck.

May God bless you and the United States of America.



COMMUNITY SERVICE

Universities to play important role in Clinton's initiatives

By Laurie Fenlason
Office of Federal Relations

It has a noble, if not catchy, name, widely-supported goals, a high-profile "czar," its own White House office and considerable post-campaign momentum—and expectations—to drive it.

All that's missing from President Bill Clinton's well-received national service plan are some of the particulars: who, where, when and, financially speaking, how much. Hints of answers to these questions began to emerge last week as details of the program's inaugural phase—the Summer of Service—were released.

As early as June, according to the president's plan, approximately 1,800 college students will begin working in as many as 10 communities nationwide in programs serving the health, education, environmental and safety needs of at-risk children.

Such programs might include delinquency prevention, tutoring, immunization outreach to families with infants and toddlers, and testing water and paint for lead contamination.

Students will be paid minimum wage;

upon completion of the nine and one-half-week program, they will receive a scholarship of \$1,000 to be applied toward college tuition or job training.

More than a demonstration program, the Summer of Service is expected to produce the first generation of "national service leaders" who will then train the first class of full-year service-providers. The summer will begin with a leadership training course and conclude with a "youth summit" to be attended by Clinton.

Higher education is a key player in Clinton's plan. Summer of Service programs will be run jointly by colleges and universities and community organizations such as youth corps, local non-profit groups, public schools and government agencies.

The Commission on National and Community Service, chaired by Indiana University President Thomas Ehrlich, will administer the competition for grant funds. Because of the looming application deadline—April 1—preference is expected to be given to established programs with demonstrated benefits for children.

"The U-M and the greater university community, particularly the land-grant colleges, are actively participating in discussions to help shape an effective service program," says Thomas A. Butts, associate vice president for government relations and director of the University's Washington office.

Butts notes that hundreds of colleges and universities, including the U-M, have already begun building the "infrastructure" for Clinton's National Service Trust Fund by leading the movement toward direct lending. Under the plan, the federal government would provide private capital for student loans, bypassing consumer banks, guarantee agencies and secondary marketers.

Direct lending would facilitate an income-contingent repayment option for student loans as well as the forgiveness of loans in exchange for national service. In the next few months, as the summer program takes shape, Clinton is expected to propose his larger, year-round vision of national service to Congress in the form of a four-year package that would enroll 25,000 participants in 1994 and as many

as 100,000 in 1997.

Critics say these figures are far lower than the number of financially needy college students but the administration contends that it is close to the number who would actually elect community service.

College graduates would receive \$10,000 toward student loan repayment for every year of service, up to \$20,000, plus a stipend, health benefits and child care.

High school graduates who want to serve before college, or who do not attend college, would also receive a "post-service benefit" for each year of service to be applied toward vocational education or job training.

In addition, Clinton's program would assist an unlimited number of college graduates who wish to provide public service through more traditional paths, such as careers in teaching, community development or public health. Students who graduate with high loan debt who want to go into teaching, for example, could select a loan repayment schedule more closely tailored to their income level than traditional fixed payment plans.

Community service activities more than just 'band-aid' solutions

By Rebecca A. De

"Community thing I just did (for Bastress)"

used to be some weekends," says Jenni-

Bastress says that community service involving U-M students is more than



il We see the results and we see the things that we, as responsible citizens, can do, how we can utilize our

concept of community to include because what affects Detroit will Ann Arbor as well.

Nine-member task force to study current community service learning programs, recommend new ones

Editor's Note: See related articles on pages 8-9.

By Jane R. Elgass

A nine-member task force has been appointed to create, within the next six to eight months, an action proposal related to community service learning.

Appointed by Walter Harrison, executive director of University relations, and Maureen A. Hartford, vice president for student affairs, the group has been asked to review the University's current community service activities, propose new directions and initiatives for these activities, and consider positioning the University as a leader in community service in conjunction with President Bill

Clinton's proposed initiatives in this area.

The faculty, staff and students on the committee are praised by Harrison and task force chair Barry N. Checkoway as talented and experienced individuals.

"We really have a terrific group of people who represent various spheres of the University," says Checkoway, who is professor of social work and of urban, technological and environmental planning. "All are very experienced, students or faculty who have been involved in community service, staff who have managed programs that help the University serve the community."

Checkoway notes that this is "a very auspicious time for a task force like this; it's more important than ever."

"The University already has an excellent reputation for the quality of its programs," Checkoway notes. "President Clinton stood on the steps of Rackham and talked about service programs. We won't necessarily be proposing programs with a direct connection to his, but community service/learning activities are becoming more and more important elements of students' educational experiences."

He says that the appointment to the task force of Thomas A. Butts, associate vice president for government relations and director of the U-M's office in Washington, D.C., will enable the group to stay in close touch with federal legislative and administration initiatives.

"Through the task force we have an

exciting opportunity to pull together practitioners and faculty members to help us enhance current programs and look toward responding to President Clinton's call for programs on national service," says Maureen M. Hartford, vice president for student affairs. She notes that the March 10 *Federal Register* contains a call for proposals and that the University likely will submit one.

Other members of the task force are:

Jennifer L. Bastress, senior, School of Nursing; Anita M. Bohn, student services associate, Office of Student Affairs; Mark Chesler, professor of sociology; Frank J. Cianciola, associate dean of students/activities and programs; Jeffrey P.F. Howard, student services associ-

(see Task, page 14)

Regents give green light to conflict of interest bylaw

A proposed conflict of interest policy for Regents and Executive Officers garnered support from the Regents at their March meeting.

The General Counsel's office was advised to revise the draft slightly to indicate that it sets standards of disclosure beyond those of state statute and to proceed with the normal Regent Bylaw approval process, which includes publishing the proposed bylaw in the *Record* prior to final approval.

Regent Shirley M. McFee was one of several Regents who expressed appreciation for General Counsel's efforts to draft a conflict of interest policy.

Such a bylaw will "help us to evaluate our action against some kind of guidelines," said.

Regent H. Power, who called the

proposed policy a "big and useful step forward," said it sets a standard of disclosure beyond the state's statute regarding conflict of interest.

Instead of defining conflict of interest, the proposed U-M policy sets out an affirmative duty for Regents and Executive Officers to disclose any matter subject to conflict of interest.

Under the proposed bylaw, a Regent or Executive Officer is considered to have a conflict of interest when the Regent or Executive Officer or any of his or her family or associates, "either (i) has an existing or potential financial or other interest which impairs or might appear to impair the Regent's or Executive Officer's independence of judgment in the discharge of responsibilities to the University, or (ii) may receive a material

financial or other benefit from knowledge of information confidential to the University."

The "family" of a Regent or Executive Officer includes his or her spouse, parents, siblings, children and, if living in the same household, other relatives.

An "associate" of a Regent or Executive Officer includes "any person, trust, organization or enterprise of, in or with which the individual or any member of his or her family (i) is a director, officer, employee, member, partner or trustee, or (ii) has a financial interest that represents 5 percent or more of his or her assets or any interest that enables him or her, acting alone or in conjunction with others, to exercise control or to influence policy significantly, or (iii) has any other material association."

Russel Lecture is tomorrow

The Henry Russel Lecture will be delivered by John H. Holland, professor of electrical engineering and computer science and of psychology, on Tuesday (March 16). The Russel lectureship is the highest honor the University gives to a senior faculty member.

Holland's public lecture, titled "Where'd You Get That Idea?" will begin at 4 p.m. in Rackham Amphitheater.

Preceding the lecture, this year's Henry Russel Award, given annually to junior faculty members, will be presented to Jessy W. Grizzle, associate professor of electrical engineering and computer science, and John C. Mitani, assistant professor of anthropology.

University Record March 15, 1993

A coalition of campus groups is collecting first-person accounts of the experiences affecting female staff as part of an effort to document the climate for women at the University.

Respondents do not have to identify themselves. When the stories are compiled, changes will only be made to insure privacy. No names will be used.

women, the Women of Color Task Force, Women's Initiative Group, the Academic Women's Caucus, the Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Center, the Lesbian and Gay Male Programs Office, the Family Care Resources Program and the Center for the Education of Women. Send comments to the Commission for Women, Affirmative Action Office, 6041 Fleming, 1340.

The Center for Ultrahigh Optical Science will host a symposium on laser-matter interactions April 28-29 at Chrysler Center, 2121 Bonisteel. Speakers from France, Harvard, Northwestern, AT&T Bell Labs, the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the U-M will include Nobel Laureate Norman Ramsey and Harvard University physicist Mara Prentiss. For information, call 747-1701.

Center Auditorium, 7-8 p.m. April 29 in Room 2C108, University Hospital; and 7-8 p.m. May 3, also in Room 2C108.

Teens 14 years of age and older can contribute many hours to the service and care of patients while learning about health care careers and services such as physical therapy, radiology and nursing. For information, call 936-4327.

Faculty honor three students for volunteer service activities

By Rebecca A. Doyle

"Each one of us here tonight represents hundreds of other students who are doing this kind of thing," said Jennifer Bastress, a senior in the School of Nursing and one of four recipients of the Faculty Award for Distinguished Student Community Service Learning.

Of the 20 students nominated, Bastress; Joel F. Martinez, LS&A senior; Deanna L. Naugles, LS&A junior; and Catharine E. Quinn, School of Nursing senior, were honored at an April 8 dinner.

"All the nominations reflected an extraordinary commitment to either the University or external community," said Jeffrey Howard of the Community Service Learning Office. "These four students represent the best in the University's quest to prepare the citizen-leaders of tomorrow."

Bastress, who now serves on several state and national community service boards and committees, began her involvement in community service before she came to the U-M, working in Mexico on health and sanitation issues. At the U-M, she has worked with Project SERVE for four years, the last as co-chair of the SERVE Board.

Martinez was chosen for his involvement in Sigma Lambda Beta, a fraternity that encourages Latinos to become role

models and participate in workshops, benefits and conferences aimed at helping the young Hispanic population.

Martinez said that at the University, "you have to make your own opportunities for service." Since there was no organization specifically for the Latino and Latina population, he and six others founded the fraternity, which has raised money for organizations in Bay City and Detroit.

Naugles worked with children visiting their mothers in jail. The child visitation program attempts to maintain the relationship between mother and child through regular visiting periods. Naugles was there to smooth the way for children who needed to talk, be held and comforted, or simply have someone nearby.

"I grew up in a lot of foster homes," Naugles said, "so I know what it's like not to have a parent there."

Quinn also worked in correctional facilities, but her nursing education helped steer her to health issues, particularly AIDS education, which she taught in homeless shelters and correctional institutions. About the learning part of community service Quinn said, "I learn a lot from the places I go. I don't always go in with a lot of knowledge." She noted that she had found it necessary to do research in order to prepare herself for the experience.



Catharine Quinn (left), Deanna Naugles and Jennifer Bastress at the awards dinner. Joel Martinez is not pictured.

Students are chosen by a faculty committee that selects them according to meaningful service outcomes, innovation in approach, demonstration of leadership and dedication, and the ability to articulate the educational value of the service.

Elizabeth M. Douvan and Barry N. Checkoway addressed the students following the awards presentation.

"I think we find that the educational benefit for students who participate in community service learning is equal to or greater than what they give," said Checkoway, who is professor of social work and of urban, technological and environmental

planning. He cited a study by political science Prof. Gregory B. Markus, which shows that students who participate in community service learning earn better grades and can apply what they learn in the community to classroom learning.

Douvan noted that giving is one of the ways we "recognize our humanity, our social nature."

"Community service means recognizing the needs we can meet better if we join forces," she said.

Douvan is the Catharine Neafie Kellogg Professor of Psychology and professor of women's studies.

Photo by Rebecca A. Doyle

University Record April 19, 1993

Rege name four engineering faculty to endowed professorship

INFORMATION ON THE PRESIDENT'S "SUMMER OF SERVICE" PROJECT:

- o **Project Overview:** With national service a high priority for the President, he will be organizing a summer project even as his proposed legislation will be making its way through Congress. The project will focus on 4 to 10 communities around the country, involving a diverse group of more than 1,000 young people involved in special efforts to help children at risk.
- o **Funding:** The project will be funded with a portion of a \$15 million appropriation in the FY 93 stimulus package. (Additional challenge-grant funding for service corps; for expanding teacher training in service learning; and for re-establishing VISTA's Summer Associates program are also included in the package.)
- o **Objectives:** The program has two major goals: To show what national service can accomplish, meeting critical needs and bringing people together; and to develop a leadership corps for future years of national service. National service is such a priority of the President, he wouldn't let it wait for the full program to pass Congress.
- o **Targeted Needs:** The programs in the "Summer of Service" will focus on **children-at-risk** in the areas of education, health, crime prevention, and environmental protection. For example, some participants will tutor; some will help bring families into medical clinics; some will develop recreational centers; some will counsel youths to keep them out of gangs.
- o **Leadership Training:** The summer project will be designed to develop the leadership skills of the young participants. For several days at the beginning and end of the summer, the participants will gather to share their experiences and complete intensive leadership training.
- o **Post-program/Ongoing Benefits:** All participants interested in continuing to serve through the next year will receive placement assistance. Participants with ideas to design their own programs to fight community problems will be able to receive modest Service Entrepreneurial Awards for Change (SEA Change) to realize their plans.
- o **Administration:** The Commission on National and Community Service will administer a competitive process to determine what programs participate. The programs will select the participants. The Commission is working quickly to ensure that programs are developed rapidly and effectively to succeed for this summer.

Excerpts of John F. Kennedy speech
given on the front steps of
the Michigan Union, University of Michigan,
on October 14, 1960 at 2:00 a.m.

I want to express my thanks to you as a graduate of the Michigan of the East, Harvard University. I come here tonight ...[inaudible]... but I am excited to have a chance to say one or two words on this campaign, which is now coming into the last three weeks. I think in many ways it is the most important campaign since 1933, mostly because of the problems which press upon the United States, and the opportunities which will be presented to us in the 1960's. ...[inaudible]... must be seized and the judgment of the President, the vigor of the Executive, the cooperation of the Congress, all of these I think can make the greatest possible difference.

How many of you who are going to be doctors, are willing to spend your days in Ghana? Technicians, or engineers, how many of you are willing to work in the foreign service, and spend your lives traveling around the world? On your willingness to do that, not merely to serve one year or two years in the service, but on your willingness to contribute part of your life to this country, I think will depend the answer, whether a free society can compete. I think it can and I think Americans are willing to contribute, but the effort must be far greater than we've ever made in the past. And therefore I am delighted to come to Michigan, this university, because unless we have these resources in this school, unless you comprehend the nature of what is being asked of you, this country can't possibly move through the next ten years in a period of relative strength. So I come here tonight to go to bed, but I also come here tonight to ask you to join in the effort. This university, this university ... (this is the longest short speech I've ever made and I'll therefore finish it), may I just say in conclusion that this college, this university is not maintained by its alumni, by the state, merely to help its graduates have an economic advantage in the life struggle. There is certainly a greater purpose, and I am sure you recognize it and therefore, I do not come here tonight asking for your support in this campaign, I come here tonight asking your support for this country over the next decade. Thank you.

The sound recording of this speech is preserved at the Bentley Historical Library, which serves as the archives of the University of Michigan. This partial transcription was prepared by Bentley Historical Library staff members Cyndi Lasher and Nancy Bartlett on May 2, 1991.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 29, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: Linda Moore, Political Affairs

SUBJECT: Michigan Politics

Jobs and the economy are still the major issues of concern to the people of Michigan. The state is experiencing a slight economic upturn right now. For the first time since 1978, Michigan's unemployment rate is below the national average, but there is still great uncertainty about the future of the auto industry and the state's economy.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

	<u>Detroit</u>	<u>Lansing</u>	<u>Michigan</u>
Clinton	60%	40%	44%
Bush	28%	37%	37%
Perot	12%	23%	19%

GOVERNOR ENGLER

Governor Engler (R) was appointed by the National Governors Association to serve on a welfare reform task force. He has inferred that this appointment was made by the President and therefore his position on welfare reform has been vindicated. He has made severe cuts in Michigan's welfare programs and has no proven plan for putting people back to work. On a positive note, he recently proposed a plan to provide medicaid health coverage to an estimated 80,000 children, age 16 and under, who do not currently have health insurance.

Governor Engler is up for reelection in '94. The Democratic field is expected to be large. Those who have announced thus far: former Congressman Howard Wolpe, who was neutral in the primary but a strong Clinton supporter in the general, and State Senator Debbie Stabenow who supported Tsongas in the primary but was a strong Clinton supporter in the general. Former Governor Blanchard is rumored to be considering a rematch with Engler but there is little evidence that he will actually run.

Other statewide officials are: Lt. Governor Connie Binsfield (R), Attorney General Frank Kelly (D) and Secretary of State Dick Austin (D).

DETROIT MAYORAL RACE

Mayor Coleman Young is not faring well in the polls and is ailing physically. He has not announced whether he will seek reelection this fall. The primary will be held this August. Potential Democratic candidates include Dennis Archer, former Michigan Supreme Court Justice and an early Clinton supporter; Sharon McPhail head of the Detroit NAACP chapter and a member of the Detroit school board; and Paul Hubbard, head of New Detroit, a political/social/business group founded to improve race relations in Detroit.

ANN ARBOR

Ann Arbor is a college town. The University of Michigan and the auto industry are the largest employers. Incumbent Democratic Mayor Liz Brater was defeated by Republican Ingrid Shelton on April 5. The major issue was Mayor Brater's sexual preference. There is an attempt to add sexual preference to the University's anti-discrimination policy. This issue is very controversial with some members of the Board of Regents. One Republican regent has been very vocal in his opposition to the proposal. There is also a political correctness debate on campus. University of Michigan President Jim Duderstadt has strong Republican leanings. He is a friend of George Bush and Gov. John Engler. Bush was the 1992 commencement speaker.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Riegle (D) is up for reelection in '94 and was considered vulnerable due to his involvement in the Keating Five scandal. Macomb County Prosecuting Attorney Carl Marlinga has said that he will challenge him in the primary but is now rumored to be considering switching to the Governor's race since Riegle is looking stronger. Dan Quayle's deputy chief of staff, E. Spencer Abraham, said last Thursday (4/22) that he plans to run for Riegle's seat. Abraham, 40, said he will formally launch his campaign this fall.

There are 10 Democrats and 6 Republicans serving in the House. Six of these races were won with under 55% of the vote. Members of the delegation feel insecure about their own reelection and are worried about making tough votes (such as gays in the military).

The members of the delegation are as follows:

Senator Carl Levin (D)
Senator Don Riegle (D)
Congressman Billy Ford (D)
Congressman Jim Barcia (D)
Congressman Bob Carr (D)
Chairman John Dingell (D)
Congressman Peter Hoekstra (R)
Congressman Dave Camp (R)
Congressman Nick Smith (R)

Majority Whip David Bonior (D)
Congressman Dale Kildee (D)
Congressman Sandy Levin (D)
Congressman Bart Stupak (D)
Congressman John Conyers (D)
Congresswoman Barbara Rose Collins (D)
Congressman Joseph Knollenberg (R)
Congressman Fred Upton (R)
Congressman Paul Henry (R)

THE STATE PARTY

Gary Corbin was recently re-elected as chair. There is a great deal of factionalism within the state party right now. The Democrats lost the governor's seat in '90 and lost control of the state house in '92. Everyone believes that labor has too much control. There is a fear that if the party continues down its current path, Senator Riegle will not get the support he needs for his reelection bid. Organized labor worked against the President in the primary. The Michigan Education Association endorsed the President very early and served as our campaign's infrastructure throughout the primary and the general elections.

STATE LEGISLATURE

The Michigan legislature is evenly split among Republicans and Democrats. The speakership and the committee chairmanships are held by the Democrats one month, Republicans the next. The Senate is controlled by Republicans. Because of a recent State Senate special election, a State House seat has opened up. There is a hotly contested race underway that will decide which party gets control of the State House. It is still too soon to gauge our chances of winning the seat.

CURRENT ISSUES

Federal Corn Crop Disaster Aid. Agriculture Secretary Espy met with Michigan growers and their congressional representatives earlier this month. Corn growers nationwide harvested a record number of bushels from their 1992 crop, but in Michigan and other northern reaches of the corn belt, the kernels were too wet and light to have much value. Sec. Espy has now set a new standard for disaster payments, allowing growers to be compensated for crops that survive bad weather but suffer in quality. Michigan corn growers have until May 7 to apply for disaster help.

Dr. Jack Kevorkian. There is still some controversy over the latest suicide assisted by Dr. Kevorkian on February 15th. Several people claim that evidence indicates that the late Hugh Gale's last minute request to be disconnected from a mask feeding him deadly carbon monoxide was denied by Dr. Kevorkian. Assisted suicides were outlawed in Michigan on April 1.

NAFTA. Michigan unions are actively campaigning against NAFTA. Governor Engler recently made a trip to Mexico and was heavily criticized for it.

Base closings. Michigan lost approximately 10,000 full-time military and civilian jobs in March. Three defense installations are on the Pentagon's closure list in Gwinn, Detroit and Battle Creek. Cong. Bart Stupak (D) is fighting to save Sawyer AFB in Gwinn. Stupak refused to serve on the Defense Conversion Commission. He said he did not want to spend any time on the issue until the future of Sawyer was decided.

[THE WHITE HOUSE](#)

University of Michigan Commencement

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REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY IN COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

May 1, 1993

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you, President Duderstadt and thank you, regents, other honorary degree recipients, faculty, alumni, family members and citizens who are gathered here. But most of all, thank you to the graduates of the class of 1993 for letting me be part of this celebration. (Applause.) It is a real pleasure for me to be here on a glorious Saturday afternoon that does remind us of football Saturdays, in which the celebration is not in terms of downs or yardage, but in terms of accomplishments and achievements of each of you. This is a university steeped in tradition, whose reputation for excellence goes far beyond the borders of this state. Having grown up in the Midwest myself, I have always thought of Michigan as one of those institutions whose commitment to academic excellence and to public service certainly made it stand out above so many others. And of course, also being from the Midwest, I always thought of Harvard as the Michigan of the East. (Applause.) Excellence is not just a word, it is a benchmark. And it represents what you have achieved. Because for those of you who are graduating, you are still in a minority of young Americans, most of whom do not go on to college or, even if they do, do not graduate from a four-year institution. So your excellence is not only about you, but it is about your generation and your country. And when I talk about excellence, let me just expand for a moment about what I mean. To me, excellence is not found in any single moment in our lives. It is not about those who shine always in the sun, or those who fail to succeed in the darkness of human error or mistake. It is not about who is up or down today or this week. It is about who we are, what we believe in, what we do with every day of our lives. And for me, it is always telling when I think about excellence as to how someone deals with adversity and challenge. And I really believe, standing here in this great university, that the Fabulous Five are excellent and Chris Weber deserves the kind of thanks that we can

[1993 Speeches](#)

[Congressional Black Caucus](#)

[American Medical Association](#)

[Health Care Roundtable Hawaii](#)

[Association of Retarded Citizens](#)

[Institute of Medicine](#)

[Marshall University, West Virginia](#)

[University of Pennsylvania Commencement](#)

[University of Michigan Commencement](#)

[Liz Carpenter Lecture Series on Civil Society](#)

give him for going on and going forward. (Applause.) When life, as a friend of mine has often said, hits you in the jaw and knocks you down, the real challenge is whether you get up and how you feel about yourself from that time forward. That's not only true in the lives of individuals, it's true also of institutions and even of countries. I graduated from college 24 years ago, before MTV or rap or CDs or cellular phones. Back then if you had said 10,000 Maniacs, you probably would have been talking about Haight-Ashbury in San Francisco. The '60s were a time of momentous change in our country, but also a time of dislocation; a time of activism and optimism flowing from the civil rights movement, the Peace Corps, the space program. But our ambitions for a better world were also scarred by deep societal wounds, President Kennedy's assassination, the murders of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy, the divisions of the Vietnam era, and the combustible mix of racism and poverty that exploded in so many of our cities. When I graduated in 1969, I, like many of you, had dreams for my own life, but also for the world into which I was going. In a commencement speech, I talked about that. And going back and reading it now, I see the idealism, I see the excitement, and I know that at 21, I was perhaps unable to appreciate the political and social restraints that one faces in the world. But I am glad I felt like that when I was 21, and I have always tried to keep those feelings with me. I want to be idealistic. I want to care about the world. I want to be connected to other people. And I hope that you will as well. (Applause.) The world has changed a lot in the intervening years. As one of the student speakers has already said, the Cold War is over. We are grateful for the opportunity to reach across in friendship to a former enemy like Russia. We have achieved greater rights for minorities and women. We remain the most powerful nation on Earth. And yet we, too, have our challenges. We, too, must face the new problems that afflict our country. We see still too much inequality. We see too many people working too hard, but not getting ahead any longer. We see too few of our people being able to take advantage of the changes that this new world represents, because they are not prepared. They don't have the educational background, they are not given the kind of stability and structure within their families that enables them to understand how to deal in this new world. We see, too, a society that is often coming apart instead of coming together. But that is the world as it is. And we can bemoan it, or we can be challenged by it to change. Certainly we face obstacles. Even though we do celebrate the end of the Cold War, we have new problems. Places with names like Bosnia and Somalia that I never heard of when I graduated from college are now on the front pages of

our newspapers. We worry about nuclear proliferation, ethnic hatred, starvation, political instability, and terrorism. And at home, we watch our cities crumbling under the dual assault of drugs and guns that create a level of violence that is unacceptable. It is not any longer possible for us to postpone confronting what we are doing to our children in these cities where they cannot even leave their homes in safety to walk to school. (Applause.) We need to take a collective, deep breath and decide how we will proceed in this moment of history to deal with the challenges we face. And you each will have a role in that. You each, either by effort and planning, will shape a life and make a contribution, or by an abdication of responsibility for your life, you will have your life shaped for you. Like generations of Americans before you, you will look for the right balance in your lives -- a balance of work, family, and service; a balance between your rights as individuals and your responsibilities to your families, your communities, and your country. Perhaps your experience here at Michigan will help serve as a guide, because here you have met people from diverse backgrounds; you've had your ideas and beliefs tested; you've had to learn what you are willing to stand for and stand against.

Universities are incubators of ideas and havens for free speech and free thought. And I hope that each of you has taken advantage of that because we will need your best thinking as we struggle to find that proper balance between rights and responsibilities. Regrettably that balance has been thrown out of kilter over the last years. Throughout the 1980s we heard too much about individual gain, about the ethos of selfishness and greed. We did not hear enough about what it meant to be a member of a community; to define the common good; to repair the social contract.

An exaggerated emphasis on "me" as opposed to "we" has accentuated the gaps between us and has resulted in the problems that I have referred to. And so what we now have an opportunity to do is work to right that balance again, to develop shared goals and to be part of reaching them. It does not mean sacrificing individual rights. It does not mean stifling the spirit of any of us. But it does mean that promoting the common good in our democratic system requires us to work together to provide each other with certain rights and opportunities. And in return it requires each individual to be responsible to themselves for themselves and on behalf of their families.

This is what we now must work to define. During the 1960s we argued endlessly over that as we worried

about the proper position to take with respect to the major issues of that decade. What was the individual's responsibility to speak out and act out against conditions that he or she thought were wrong. And the most eloquent explanation I have heard about the individual's responsibility to society comes from Vaclav Havel, the playwright who is now the President of the Czech Republic. He went to prison during the Communist regime in Czechoslovakia because he could neither be free as an individual nor responsible as a member of a community. And he wrote from prison to his wife Olga, "Everything meaningful in life is distinguished by a certain transcendence of human experience beyond the limits of mere self-care toward other people, toward society, toward the world. Only by looking outward, by caring for things that in terms of pure survival, you needn't bother with at all, and by throwing yourself over and over again into the tumult of the world with the intensity of making your voice count -- only thus will you really become a person." And there are two great issues now on the horizon of our country where all of us have a chance to feel that intensity and make that contribution. The first is national service. And in many ways, the roots of the idea of national service were planted in this university in 1960 at a rally on this campus at the student union by President John F. Kennedy. (Applause.) When President Kennedy, at 2:00 a.m. in the morning, asked how many students were willing to contribute to their country, to use their skills and their intelligence to help people around the world, he was challenging that generation to seek a greater purpose in life. And he knew that a free society's ability to compete in the world depends upon the willingness of citizens to help others to help themselves. Don't just, as the old saying goes, give a fish to a hungry person; do that, but then help that person to learn how to fish. Reach out and give that person the tools needed to become self-sufficient and responsible. (Applause.) And today, the need for that call to responsibility is as great as ever. During the last presidential campaign, President Clinton stood on the steps of Rackham and talked about service programs, and called, in his inauguration for a season of service, a call which more than 4,500 students on this campus have already answered with community service this year. And then yesterday, my husband offered his own national service plan, a domestic Peace Corps that will help young people pay for college or job training by performing community service, helping children learn to read and write, working in hospitals, helping the homeless, cleaning up the environment. Helping yourself by helping others -- the classic way that we try to reconcile right and responsibilities, and which really fuels the meaning of citizenship in this country. And for many

of you who are not yet sure about your own futures -- what kind of job you will get, where you will live, what kind of life you will lead -- this opportunity to contribute is still available, because there are always ways for you to look around and help. The small ways, added one to the other, make big differences. And the second great issue is health care. Because if we do not deal with the health care crisis that is affecting all of us, we will not be able to put our country on a firm and stable footing for the future. We have to be determined to deal with all of the other problems -- to reduce the deficit, to create jobs, to provide better opportunities for people. But at the root of our economic and human challenge lies the fact that, although we are the richest country in the world, we spend more money and take care of fewer people than many countries that are not as rich as we when it comes to health care. What I have heard as I've traveled around this country, from state to state, are stories of people who are employed with insurance, not sure whether they will have it next year, worried about the layoffs; worried about the plant picking up and moving; worried about the end of what they thought they didn't have to worry about at all before. And so many others who work every day for a living have no insurance at all. Most people in this country who are uninsured get up every day and go to work. They would be a lot better off when it comes to health care if they went on welfare. What kind of signal is that to our citizens, if we provide opportunities for people who do not work and turn our backs on the people who are in this stadium today who have sacrificed to enable you to attend this university, but themselves can't count on health care if they need it when they leave here this afternoon? (Applause.) And it is not just an economic issue, and not just an individual human issue. If we look at a state like Michigan we can see how competitively we have given away advantage after advantage over the past years, because our auto companies, for example, pay more in health care benefits because they cannot control costs in a system that has gone crazy, and the expense of those health care costs make the automobiles produced in this state much more expensive than those with which we compete from around the world. We have essentially said to our manufacturers, tie both arms behind your back; be at a disadvantage; have to lay off workers because we, your government, will not control the health costs that you face every day. If we do nothing, the current money we now spend, which is 14 percent of all goods and services produced in America, will rise by the year 2000 to over 18 percent. That means that unless we change now, by the year 2000 almost \$1 out of every \$5 that you and every American earn will be spent on health care. And we will not have insured one more American, provided better health

care in our rural areas or inner cities. This is a problem we can no longer ignore. We need to give peace of mind and security to every American, and we need to have the courage to change. The plan that the President will come forward with will do just that. You will have the right to choose your own doctor. You will have the right always to have health care no matter who you work with. If you change jobs, if you lose your job, you will not lose your health care. (Applause.) If you have a preexisting condition, you will be insured. (Applause.) And if you are an older American, you will get some help on prescription drug costs and a beginning of a long-term health care system to give you the dignity and respect you deserve to have. (Applause.) And if you are a physician or a nurse or a pharmacist or a dentist from one of the schools here on this campus, you will no longer be spending 20 to 40 percent of your time and income on filling out countless, meaningless forms that have to be sent to the checkers who check the checkers in the current system. (Applause.) And if you are an employer, you will see these extraordinary premiums that you have been paying and struggling with stabilize and begin to decrease. And what we will find is a society where, once again, all of us have a right to be taken care of, have a right to have access to the finest health care in the world, but have to be responsible by taking care of ourselves, by seeking out primary and preventive health care so that we don't permit our health to deteriorate. There will be something in this proposal for everyone to do. And there will be ways for all of us to change. But this is one of these moments in history when we talk about national service and health care that give us the opportunity to feel fully alive and engaged, and to know that we will not only be helping ourselves but we will truly be building the kind of community that we will be proud and grateful to live in. These are very exciting and difficult times. But each of you can make a contribution. And I expect that in your various ways you each will be looking for ways to do that. Be involved. Make your voice heard. Embrace the challenges and don't lose heart when the buzzer sounds, because there will always be ways for you to demonstrate your excellence if you don't give up. And it is the same for our country. We really are at a fork in the road. Will we end the denial of the last years in which everything was fine and those on the top prospered, while those in the middle and the poor saw their opportunities diminish? Will we continue to live in a sense of unreality that we don't have to get our deficit down, we don't have to balance our budget, we don't have to provide jobs for people who, through no fault of their own, are being replaced by machines and automation and robots? Will we take on the challenges of our disintegrating

family structure and our violent communities? I think we will. And I think the class of 1993 will be there to make sure that we do. Thank you. And Godspeed. (Applause.)

END

President and First Lady	Vice President and Mrs. Gore
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SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

DATE: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1994

FINAL*

Lead Advance:

Hyatt Regency

Brian McPartlin

202-494-9814 cellular

202-757-5000 WHCA pager

Press Advance:

Hyatt Regency

Kara McGuire

202-757-5000 WHCA pager

Scheduling Desk:

Sara Grote

202-456-2922 office

202-456-2317 fax

202-483-7312 home

1-800-528-7823 WHCA#4363

PREV RON

The White House

8:45 am

(b)(6)

COO 3J

NOTE:

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

9:45 am

DEPART White House South Portico

EN ROUTE Hyatt Regency

[drive time: 10 minutes]

Traveling w/HRC:

Neel Lattimore or Karen Finney

Melanne Verveer

Wh Photographer

Joe Velasquez

9:55 am

ARRIVE Hyatt Regency

400 New Jersey Ave., NW

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1994
PAGE 2

NOTE: Brian McPartlin to meet HRC curbside.

Greeters: Loretta Bowen, Political Director, CWA
Barbara Easterling, Secretary-Treasurer, CWA
Hall Sisson, Legislative Rep., CWA
Alex Alexander, Hotel VP

10:00 am-

10:30 am

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA

Legislative Conference

Ballroom

Hyatt Regency

Holding Room

Phone: 202-942-1567

Fax: 202-737-5773 [not in holding room]

OPEN PRESS

Seated on Stage:

- HRC
- Morty Bahr, President, CWA
- Barbara Easterling, Sec. Treasurer, CWA
- Loretta Bowen, Political Director, CWA
- Hall Sisson, Legislative Rep., CWA
- M.E. Nichols, Executive VP, CWA
- John Morgan, Legislative Office
- Lou Gerber, Legislative Office

Program:

- Announcement of HRC onto stage by President Morty Bahr
- President Morty Bahr to deliver welcoming remarks and introduce HRC
- HRC to deliver 15 minute remarks
- HRC to exit stage right and work ropeline right to left upon departure

Participants: Approx. 700 people to attend.
[See briefing for more info].

Contact: Loretta Bowen
202-393-7626

10:35 am

DEPART Hyatt Regency
EN ROUTE White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

10:45 am

ARRIVE White House South Portico

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1994
PAGE 3

10:50 am **PROCEED TO** Briefing for Immunization Week
Event [w/POTUS, VPOTUS, Mrs. Gore and Sec.
Shalala]
Oval Office

Staff Contact: Christine Varney
456-6280

11:00 am-
12:00 pm

IMMUNIZATION WEEK EVENT [w/POTUS]
Rose Garden
OPEN PRESS

NOTE: Rain site is 450 OEOB

Program:

- Mrs. Gore welcomes guests and introduces HRC
- HRC to deliver brief remarks and introduce
Dr. Robert Johnson
- Dr. Robert Johnson delivers remarks and
introduces the VP
- VP delivers brief remarks and introduces
Sec. Donna Shalala
- Sec. Donna Shalala delivers remarks and
introduces the President
- The President delivers remarks
- Proclamation signing
- The President invites Dr. Mohammad Akhter,
DC Health Commissioner, Elizabeth Morse, a
child and her parents, Laura Loeb and
Michael Morse to stage
- Dr. Mohammad Akhter, DC Health Commissioner
immunizes the child

Participants: Approx. 200 people to attend.
[See briefing for more info.]

Staff Contact: Christine Varney
456-6280

12:00 pm-
2:00 pm

PRIVATE MEETING
Family Theater

Staff Contact: Maggie Williams
456-1660

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1994
PAGE 4

2:05 pm **PROCEED TO 459 OEOB**

2:10 pm **ARRIVE 459 OEOB**

NOTE: Joyce Sohl, Deputy General Secretary, UMC and Anna Rhee, Executive Secretary for Public Policy, UMC to present HRC with a special mission recognition pin before the video for The Assembly of United Methodist Women.

2:15 pm-
2:20 pm

VIDEO FOR The Assembly of United Methodist
Women
459 OEOB

Format: HRC to speak for 5 minutes.

Staff Contact: Dave Anderson
456-7150

Contact: Anna Rhee
202-488-5660 [o]

2:25 pm-
2:30 pm

VIDEO FOR Mary Steenburgen
459 OEOB

Format: HRC to speak for 2 minutes.

Staff Contact: Dave Anderson
456-7150

Staff Contact: Maggie Williams
456-1660

2:45 pm-
3:00 pm

PRIVATE MEETING W/Christine Vranitzky, wife
of Chancellor of Austria
Yellow Oval Room
CLOSED PRESS

Format: Informal meeting

Participants:

- HRC
- Christine Vranitzky [Fran-it-ski], wife of
Chancellor of Austria
- Monika Turk, wife of Austrian Ambassador to
U.S.
- Ambassador Swannee Hunt

Contact: Debbie Cabin
647-2584

3:05 pm

ARRIVE Diplomatic Reception Room [w/Eli
Segal]

3:10 pm-
4:30 pm

NATIONAL SERVICE EVENT

South Lawn
OPEN PRESS

Program:

- HRC and Eli Segal are announced onto
stage
- Eli Segal to deliver welcoming remarks
and introduce HRC
- HRC to deliver 15 minute remarks

Speaking Program for Participants:

[NOTE: Eli Segal will serve as MC between
each speaker]

- Ms. Alta Nuzman to deliver remarks
- Mr. Jeffrey Pendleton and Ms. Monica
Polacio to deliver remarks
- Ms. Rhea Smith and Mr. Philip Rhodes to
deliver remarks
- Mr. Jared Genser to deliver remarks
- HRC to respond to each story
- Eli Segal delivers remarks and opens up
Q & A
- HRC to take 4 questions from audience
- Eli Segal to act as moderator and to
close program

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1994
PAGE 6

-- HRC exits stage left and greets guests
in front row

Participants: Approx. 400 people to attend.
[See briefing for more info.]

Staff Contact: Sarah Ryan
456-7136

Contact: Dianna Aldridge
606-5000 x184

4:30 pm-
4:45 pm

PRIVATE MEETING W/Patti Solis
Residence
CLOSED PRESS

4:45 pm-
6:00 pm

DOWN TIME
Residence

6:00 pm-
6:45 pm

PRIVATE MEETING W/Cong. Peter Hoagland [D-NE]
HRC's Office
CLOSED PRESS

Participants:

-HRC
-Cong. Peter Hoagland [D-NE]
-Roger Blauwet, Senior Legislative Council
-Kathleen Dyre, Health Care LA

HRC Staff to attend:

-Jack Lew
-Melanne Verveer

Contact: Susan Kerry
225-4155

RON

The White House

FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, DC:

-Partly cloudy. Low 52 to 57. High 74 to 79.

KENNEDY CENTER EVENTS:

-Shear Madness

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1994
PAGE 7

- Harlem Dance Theater
- College Theater Festival

WARNER THEATER:
-The Sound of Music

ARENA STAGE:
-The Revenger's Comedies Parts I & II

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TO: THE FIRST LADY
DATE: April 20, 1994
RE: NATIONAL SERVICE EVENT
TIME: 3:00 p.m.
LOCATION: South Lawn
NO. OF GUESTS: 350/Open Press
FROM: Ann Stock

=====

(Invitation time is 2:30 p.m.)

2:00 p.m. Guests begin to arrive East Visitor's Gate and proceed to South Lawn.

2:30 p.m. Program participants proceed to Diplomatic Reception Room for logistical briefing from Sarah Ryan.

2:55 p.m. Program participants proceed on stage.

3:00 p.m. THE FIRST LADY arrives in the Diplomatic Reception Room for briefing by Eli Segal. (Logistical briefing: S. Ryan)

THE FIRST LADY and Eli Segal are announced and proceed on stage.

Eli Segal welcomes guests and introduces THE FIRST LADY.

THE FIRST LADY remarks.

SPEAKING PROGRAM BEGINS:

(NOTE: Eli Segal will serve as emcee between each speaker.)

- Ms. Alta Nuzman (76 years old)
- Mr. Jeffrey Pendleton (26 years old) and Ms. Monica Polacio (26 years old)
- Ms. Rhea Smith (84 years old) and Mr. Philip Rhodes (36 years old)
- Mr. Jared Genser (21 years old)

- THE FIRST LADY responds.
- Mr. Segal makes remarks and opens Q&A.
(THE FIRST LADY will take four questions with Mr. Segal facilitating.)

Eli Segal closes program. THE FIRST LADY thanks guests for coming.

THE FIRST LADY exits stage left and greets front row guests.

NOTES: Approx. 40 guests will be seated in bleachers on both sides of the stage. Water and lemonade will be provided for guests. Marine Band will play prior to start of program.

AMERICORPS HUMAN NEEDS FORUM
April 20, 1994

QUESTIONS AND RECOMMENDED ANSWERS FOR THE FIRST LADY

- 1) Questioner: Matilda Fegely; Senior Companion,
72 years old, Retired Nurse from
Land O'Lakes, Florida

Question:

Will the Administration be providing more funding for our senior volunteer programs?

Suggested Answer:

Yes, the Administration has proposed a \$15 million dollar increase for the senior service programs for next year. The Administration considers national and community service vital to rebuilding our communities, and seniors are a talent bank that should be expanded. We are hopeful that Congress shares our view of seniors as resources and will appropriate these additional funds.

- 2) Questioner: Indira Cope; new Peace Corps Recruit,
23 years old, Morreston, NJ

Question:

I am about to go into the Peace Corps but am a big supporter of a domestic Peace Corps like AmeriCorps. Eli Segal said there would be 20,000 AmeriCorps members in the first year. Do you expect it to grow beyond that?

Suggested Answer:

Absolutely. We expect to grow to 35,000 in the second year and 50,000 in the third year, so we think when Congress is called upon to reauthorize the National Service bill, our 100,000 AmeriCorps participants will have already served. In the second and third years we have to be appropriated by Congress -- but we are confident this will happen once our new national service warriors start meeting the critical needs of their communities.

Congratulations on the Peace Corps! Interestingly enough, the highest numbers in the history of the Peace Corps were about 16,000 when I was in high school with only 1,000 in the first year. So just imagine what these 20,000 young people can accomplish in our own communities here at home over this next exciting year.

Page Two

- 3) Questioner: Eric Wang; recent graduate student and computer specialist, 25 years old, Washington, D.C.

Question:

How do individuals get involved in AmeriCorps?

Suggested Answer:

We are not creating a new government bureaucracy. The whole initiative will operate at the grassroots, as it should, to meet critical national needs. Soon the Corporation will be acting like a good investment banker by selecting hundreds of local programs and organizations at the grassroots level to run AmeriCorps programs -- which will, in turn, recruit AmeriCorps members from local communities.

I know Eli is chomping at the bit to tell you some of the specific details, and so he can once again say that AmeriCorps 800# that has become a permanent part of his stump speech.

- 4) Questioner: Scott Hill; guest of Senior Companion official; 92 years old, Westin, CT

Question:

More and more seniors around my age -- which is 92 -- want to live at home like they have talked about here today. What can you do to help us stay home where we want to be?

Suggested Answer:

The Administration's health care proposal includes provisions for long-term care services similar to those provided by Senior Companions. We must look at all avenues of low-cost in-home care -- and the Senior Companion Program certainly is one such way, which is why we are pleased to expand it.

AmeriCorps is Coming National Service Forum April 20, 1994

The audience for the forum consists of three main groups: young people engaged in service from Youth Service America and Public Allies, senior citizens who are providing independent living assistance through the Corporation's National Senior Service Corps, and supporters and funders of national service programs, especially those engaged in providing independent living assistance.

Young People

Youth Service America is represented by young people involved in service programs across the country, their youth voice organization (Youth Action Council), and their New Generation Training Program. Following are members of their board and corporate sponsors attending at their request:

Mr. Benes Aldana	Mr. George W. Brown, David Wright Tremain
Mr. John A. Calhoun, National Crime Prevention Council	Gov. Richard Celeste
Ms. Rita DiMartino, AT&T	Mr. T. J. Coolidge, Coolidge Investment
Mr. Charles Hirsch, Heal the World	Mr. Darryl Poole, Endispute, Inc.
Mr. Rick Starnberger, National Strategies, Inc.	Ms. Deborah Szekely, Eureka Foundation

Public Allies composes the other section of young people, approximately twenty of whom are winners of the Tomorrow's Leaders Today Award. Following are members of their board and corporate sponsors attending at their request:

Ms. Robin Adams, DC Rape Crisis Ctr.	Mr. Antonio Arostegui, SALUD, Inc.
Ms. Catalina Boggio, Advocacy Institute	Mr. E. Howe Burch, Fila, USA, Inc.
Mr. Ed Cohen, Echoing Green Foundation	Mr. Anthony Dade, Turning Points
Ms. Paige Gilbert, Close Up Foundation	Mr. Paul Griffin, City at Peace
Ms. Rebecca Hayes, After School Kids	Mr. Sean Hunt, Environmentors Project
Ms. Felicia Lynch, Allegheny Council on Youth and Work Force	Mr. Tony Massengale, CAN*DO/Public Strategies
Ms. Lorraine McRae, Jacob's Institute for Women's Health	Mr. David Medina, Tricom Training Institute
Mr. Mark Westerman, Fila, USA, Inc.	Mr. James Sposato, Infant Mortality Commission
Mr. Maceo Parker, Washington Council on Agencies	

Senior Service Corps

Representatives from the Corporation's three senior programs are highlighted and in attendance: the Senior Companions Program, the Foster Grandparents Program, and the Retired Senior Volunteer Corps.



AmeriCorps National Service

CORPORATION
FOR NATIONAL
★ SERVICE

Fact Sheet on AmeriCorps

AmeriCorps is President Clinton's new national service program which will engage the energy of the American people, especially its young people, in meeting the most critical education, public safety, human, and environmental needs of our communities. In return, AmeriCorps members will earn an education award to be used to pay back college loans or as scholarships to college or vocational school.

AmeriCorps is a partnership coordinated by the new Corporation for National Service and driven locally by community-based efforts. The Corporation provides venture capital, training, sets high standards, and funds only the best programs. State and local programs identify critical needs, design and operate programs, develop leaders, and enlist the resources and creativity to meet community challenges at the local level.

All AmeriCorps programs will be designed and implemented to achieve three kinds of impacts: (1) getting things done through direct and demonstrable service, (2) strengthening communities by bringing together both institutions and individuals to cooperate and affect lasting and constructive change, and (3) developing participants' leadership and other skills, fostering active, productive citizenship and enhancing educational opportunity.

AmeriCorps embodies what is most exciting and challenging about national service itself: it is both an ethic -- a statement of values about the role of citizenship and community -- and a program which offers new resources for solving some of America's most intractable problems.

AmeriCorps members will work full-time or part-time, or during the summer, in programs designed to "get things done" while offering opportunities for members to learn new skills and become better citizens. In the area of education, AmeriCorps members will make sure that our children have the support, skills, and services they will need to become great students and receive the best education possible. In public safety, AmeriCorps members will be engaged in reducing the violence in our communities, helping the police, and providing assistance to victims. AmeriCorps members will address human needs, helping people live independently, increasing home and community-based health care, rebuilding neighborhoods, and aiding people who are homeless. And in the area of the environment, AmeriCorps members will reduce environmental hazards in our neighborhoods, and conserve, restore, and sustain the natural environment.

The competitive grants process to select AmeriCorps programs is currently underway. Programs selected for funding will be announced in early summer and will begin serving communities across the nation in the fall. By the year's end, up to 20,000 AmeriCorps members will be making a long-term commitment to serving their country and rebuilding our nation, community by community.

1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20525
Telephone 202-606-5000
Fax 202-606-4928

Getting Things Done.
AmeriCorps, National Service
Learn and Serve America
National Senior Service Corps

What do AmeriCorps members do?

AmeriCorps members will directly address education, public safety, human needs and environment through service that provides a direct benefit to the community in which it is performed. Depending on the specific needs of a community, AmeriCorps members may be involved in family literacy programs, in restoring safe places in neighborhoods, in teaching young people to resolve conflicts peacefully, in ensuring that children are immunized, and in reclaiming our natural resources.

Who will be eligible to serve as an AmeriCorps member?

Citizens or legal resident aliens aged 17 or older (sixteen in the case of certain youth corps programs) may serve before, during, or after post-secondary education. In general, participants must be high school graduates or agree to achieve their GED prior to using the education award. While there is a focus on young adults, men and women of all ages, economic backgrounds, racial and ethnic groups, regions, religions, and people with disabilities are encouraged to apply.

When does AmeriCorps begin?

While most AmeriCorps programs will begin serving communities this fall, there are programs which are already underway. This summer approximately 6,000 Americans of all ages and backgrounds will be engaged in a Summer of Safety to strengthen the ability of communities to respond to problems of crime, violence, and fear. The new National Civilian Community Corps is a program whose primary focus is the environment and in which AmeriCorps members live and train together on military bases while serving local communities. This year marks the thirtieth anniversary of VISTA, Volunteers in Service to America, whose three thousands volunteers serve on a full-time, year-round basis helping low-income people improve the quality of their lives.

How do interested Americans apply to be a part of AmeriCorps?

Individuals interested in serving apply directly to the local programs. Each local program will have its own method of application. Many programs, including the AmeriCorps VISTA and AmeriCorps/National Civilian Community Corps program will select some members from among those individuals who are listed in the national database of potential AmeriCorps members. These programs will request names and addresses from the Corporation of people with certain skills or backgrounds and will contact them directly to see if they would like to apply.

How are AmeriCorps members selected?

AmeriCorps members will be selected by local programs. Each program will determine its own selection criteria, based on its own goals and objectives. Some programs will be targeted for young people of college age. Others will require higher skill levels. Still others will involve a mix of participants with different backgrounds, ages, and skills. All programs will seek members who show a commitment to serving their community; many will look for leadership potential, regardless of the educational background of the individual.



AmeriCorps National Service

CORPORATION
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AMERICORPS NATIONAL PRIORITIES

AmeriCorps is the new national service movement which will engage Americans of all ages and backgrounds, especially young people, in full or part-time service that gets things done in communities across the nation. AmeriCorps Members will perform service that will have a direct and demonstrable impact in four critical issue areas: education, public safety, human needs, and the environment.

By the end of the year, up to 20,000 AmeriCorps participants will be getting things done by meeting the critical needs within these national priorities:

EDUCATION

School Readiness: furthering early childhood development

Getting Things Done:

- Improving the quality and availability of child development programs by working in day care and Head Start centers and preschool programs
- Teaching literacy and other basic skills to parents of young children so that they can help their children learn
- Helping teen parents stay in school by providing needed services such as child care

School Success: aiding the educational achievement of school-aged youth and adults who lack basic education skills

Getting Things Done:

- Working in schools with high concentrations of low-income students
- Mentoring, tutoring, and providing after-school and summer learning opportunities
- Coordinating service-learning activities for K-12 students

PUBLIC SAFETY

Crime Prevention: reducing the incidence of violence

Getting Things Done:

- Reducing crimes against youth by making schools safe, creating safe havens, providing training in conflict resolution, and involving youth in prevention efforts
- Providing substance abuse counseling and education
- Developing specific crime prevention strategies targeted at key locations such as playgrounds, public transportation points, and other public gathering places

1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20525
Telephone 202-606-5000
Fax 202-606-4928

Getting Things Done.
AmeriCorps. National Service
Learn and Serve America
National Senior Service Corps

Crime Control: improving criminal justice services, law enforcement, and victim services

Getting Things Done:

- Enhancing community policing efforts by working with local law enforcement
- Reducing specific crime problems such as drug dealing, domestic violence, crimes motivated by bias, crimes against senior citizens, and child abuse
- Improving services available for victims of crime and strengthening innovative criminal justice programs such as neighborhood courts and community restitution

HUMAN NEEDS

Health: providing independent living assistance, home-and community-based health care

Getting Things Done:

- Providing independent living assistance and health care to the homebound elderly, people with disabilities, and people living with AIDS
- Improving the health of low-income communities by offering preventive health services through community health clinics
- Offering prenatal care, parenting education, and health care to families of young children through home visits

Home: rebuilding neighborhoods and helping people who are homeless

Getting Things Done:

- Helping people who are homeless by providing shelter support, assisting in moving into permanent housing, and related services
- Renovating and rehabilitating low-income housing
- Helping individuals move from public assistance and into self-sufficiency by providing job training, literacy tutoring, and other services

ENVIRONMENT

- **Neighborhood Environment: reducing community environmental hazards**

Getting Things Done:

- Revitalizing neighborhoods by creating and maintaining recreation areas, green spaces, and community gardens
- Eliminating environmental risks through education, testing, and cleanup
- Reducing waste through energy efficiency efforts, recycling, and other conservation measures

- **Natural Environment: conserving, restoring, and sustaining natural habitats**

Getting Things Done:

- Conserving and restoring public lands, forests, rivers, streams and wetlands
- Making parks more accessible through trail maintenance, infrastructure improvements
- Sampling, mapping, monitoring, and recording air and water quality and status of groundwater, land, plan, and animal resources

April 18, 1994

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK

**AMERICORPS HUMAN NEEDS FORUM
FEATURING NATIONAL SENIOR SERVICE CORPS,
YOUTH SERVICE AMERICA, AND PUBLIC ALLIES**

DATE: April 20, 1994
LOCATION: South Lawn
TIME: 3:00 p.m.
FROM: Diana Aldridge

I. PURPOSE

The event is to recognize National Volunteer Week and outstanding service workers within the context of National Service and the President's AmeriCorps initiative. The Forum will feature an intergenerational group of presenters (emphasis on Older Americans), and profile how service can meet critical national needs with regard to health care and independent living.

II. BACKGROUND

AmeriCorps National Service Forums

The 20,000 first year AmeriCorps members will be performing their service within four priority areas: education, human needs (health and homelessness), public safety, and the environment.

The Corporation for National Service has planned four Presidential-level AmeriCorps issue forums tracking the priority areas as a means of: 1) presenting a continuing "preview" of AmeriCorps before the public and the press; and 2) gathering information in anticipation of AmeriCorps to determine how the young service leaders can best help their communities within the priority areas.

The first AmeriCorps forum took place last month with the President at Brooklyn College focusing on public safety. The National Volunteer Week event hosted by you will be the second forum in the series, focusing on the human needs priority area with special emphasis on health and independent living.

AmeriCorps Human Needs Forum Format

The AmeriCorps Human Needs Forum will profile a select number of intergenerational "presenters" who will relate to you their anecdotal experiences in service (with regard to health/independent living), and briefly profile the outstanding service work of others in the audience.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. memo	re: National Volunteer Week [partial] (2 pages)	04/18/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20360

FOLDER TITLE:

Philanthropy and Service, Binder 1 [1]

2013-0534-S

rc1650

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

You will open the Forum (following your introduction by Eli Segal), listen to the consecutive presentations; and, following the presentations, close the event with a brief discussion and predetermined Q&A.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Eli Segal, CEO of the Corporation for National Service, will serve as the AmeriCorps Human Needs Forum moderator.

The presenters and the audience will be comprised of three primary constituencies relevant to National Service and volunteerism:

- **The National Senior Service Corps:** The Corporation for National Service oversees the National Senior Service Corps (formerly of ACTION), encompassing a staggering 500,000 Americans through its Senior Companion (paid national service) Foster Grandparents (paid national service), and RSVP (strictly volunteerism) programs.

Presenting for the NSSC's Senior Companions will be:

Alta Nuzman	76 years old, Salt Lake City
Rheba Smith	83 years old, Detroit
Phillip Rhodes	36 years old, Detroit (son of stroke victim served by Rheba Smith)

- **Public Allies:** You are familiar with this young public interest organization based in Washington D.C.. Public Allies recruits and places diverse young people with leadership potential in full-time, year-long apprenticeships with community-based organizations, public interest groups, citizen groups, and government agencies. Public Allies will be honoring their Tomorrow's Leaders Today (TLT) at the event.

Presenting for Public Allies will be:

Monica Palacio (Public Ally)	26 years old, Washington, D.C.
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Jeffrey Pendleton	26 years old, Washington, D.C.
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(b)(6)

[004]

- **Youth Service America:** YSA is the umbrella organization of young people and their service organizations involved in year-round community service. The organization sponsors Youth Service Day (April 19), and has 2,000 young leaders coming to Washington during National Volunteer Week for a "super conference" on National Service.

Presenting for Youth Service America will be:

Jared Genzer 21 years old, Cornell University, Ithaca,
New York

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- o **Eli Segal** serves as moderator/facilitator. He gives context-setting remarks on National Volunteer Week; a preview of AmeriCorps; and the purpose of the forum.
- o **Your opening remarks.**
- o **Eli Segal introduces six consecutive presenters:**
 - **Alta Nuzman** (Caucasian)
Senior Companion; 76 years old; Salt Lake City, Utah

Alta will briefly present her experiences as a Senior Companion helping older Americans live independently and alone in their own homes.

(Eli briefly recognizes other Senior Companions and RSVPs in the audience performing similar service)
 - **Monica Palacio** (Hispanic)
Public Allies; 26 years old; Washington, D.C.

Monica will briefly profile the work of Public Allies as a national service model for young people. She will acknowledge this year's 50 "Today's Leaders Tomorrow" (TLT) service honorees, and introduce an honoree with AIDS who will speak briefly.
 - **Jeffrey Pendelton** (Caucasian)
"TLT" Honoree; 26 years old; Washington, D.C.

Jeffrey is being honored by Public Allies for his service work helping young people with AIDS live independently.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)
 - **Rheba Smith** (African American)
Senior Companion; 83 years old; Detroit, Michigan

Rheba service is primarily in "respite care." She will describe how her service to chronically ill or disabled elderly not only helps keep them from institutionalized care, but also enables family members to continue their own lives (psychological respite) and careers (financial respite).

- **Phillip Rhodes** (African American)
Rheba Smith works with his father, a stroke victim.

Phillip is the "primary care giver" to his father. He will discuss how Rheba's service has helped his father and his family in terms of the respite care message.

(Eli Segal will briefly acknowledge others with similar service message in the audience -- including a 100 year old Foster Grandparent.)

- **Jared Genser** (Caucasian)
Youth Service America; 21 years old; Ithaca, New York

Jared will briefly profile the work of YSA, and will discuss his own service activities with Hospice care in relationship to independent living. He will also acknowledge all YSA youth leaders in the audience.

- o **Response and Discussion:**

Your response to the presenters, and your discussion with them on service and independent living within the context of their presentations. **(Eli Segal will help facilitate the discussion and will take predetermined questions for you from the audience.)**

- o **Your Wrap-Up Remarks followed by Quick Close from Eli**

V. PRESS

Open press.

VI. REMARKS

Prepared by Lissa Muscatine

National Service Friends

Special guests include members of the coalition that passed the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, special guests from the health care field, and supporters and funders from foundations and corporations.

Health Care Field

Mr. Dan Bross
AIDS Action Council

Mr. Robert Bruce
Whitman Walker Clinic

Mr. Justin Dart Jr.

Ms. Angela Duran
US Department of Health & Human Services

Ms. Marilyn Gaston
Public Health Service

Mr. Jim Graham
Whitman Walker Clinic

Val Halamandaris
National Hospice Association

Ms. Anne-Marie Hughey
National Council of Independent Living

Mr. Paul Jamieson
White House

Mr. Paul Kawata
National Minority Aids Council

Ms. Jennifer Klein
White House

Ms. Kathy Kravedi
Healthright

Mr. Jack Lew
White House

Mr. Paul A. Marchand
CCD

Mr. Ken Melley
NEA

Ms. Kelly Morton
US Department of Health & Human Services

Mr. Steve Protulis
AFL-CIO

Ms. Denise Rozell
American Foundation for the Blind

Mr. Leonard Rubinstein
Bazalon Mental Health Law Center

Ms. Jane Silver
American Foundation for AIDS Research

Mr. Fernando Torres-Gil
US Department of Health & Human Services

Supporters and Funders

Mr. David Belkin
United Jewish Endowment Fund

Ms. Deborah Dingell
General Motors Foundation

Mr. Edward P. Feberman
American Airlines

Ms. Betsy Frampton
Glenn Eagles Foundation

Ms. Terri Freeman
Freddie Mac Foundation

Ms. Hope Burness Gleicher
DC Regional Association of Grantmakers

Mr. Robert Healy
ARCO

Mr. Gary Hirschberg
Stonyfield Farm, Inc.

Ms. Christine Jones
Boeing Corporation

Mr. H. LeBaron Taylor
Sony, USA

Ms. Helen Mills
The Body Shop

Ms. Margaret O'Bryon
Prince Charitable Trust

Ms. Julie Rogers
Meyer Foundation

Ms. Hildy Simmons
J. P. Morgan

Mr. Ernest Skinner
Citibank

Ms. Lea Sperry
Sperry Lea Foundation

Mr. Channing Wickham
WA AIDS Partnership

Special Friends

Ms. Carol Bellamy
Peace Corps

Ms. Kathy Bushkin
US News and World Report

Ms. Joyce DePass Schuler

Ms. Ellen Frawley
Greer, Margolis, Mitchell, Burns & Assoc.

Mr. James C. Free
Walker/Free Associates

Mr. Al From
Democratic Leadership Council

Mr. Jack Gannon
National Council on Disabilities

Ms. Ginny Gong
Organization of Chinese Americans

Mr. Albert Noel Gould Jr.
Astrum International

Ms. Phyllis Greenberger
Society for the Advancement of Women's

Mr. Frank Greer
Greer, Mitchell, Margolis, Burns & Assoc.

Ms. Judy Harrington
Peace Corps

Dr. Dorothy Height
National Council of Negro Women

Mr. Broderick Johnson
Concerned Black Men

Mr. James Joseph
Council on Foundations

Ms. Kathy Kravedi
Healthright

Mr. Frank Mackiewicz
Hill and Knowlton

Mr. Paul A. Marchand
CCD

Mr. Gerald McEntee

Ms. Mary McGrory
The Washington Post

Mr. Ken Melley
NEA

Ms. Maureen Orth

Mr. Steve Protulis
AFL-CIO

Ms. Kathleen Selz
NASCC

Mr. William Shore
Share Our Strength

Ms. C. Delores Tucker
National Political Congress of Black Women

Ms. Lisa Woll
NASCC

Ms. Marian Wright Edelman
Children's Defense Fund

Congressional Members

Hon. Christopher Shays
U.S. House of Representatives

Hon. Louis Stokes
U.S. House of Representatives

Times Publishing Company
St. Petersburg Times

View Related Topics

May 31, 1994, Tuesday, City Edition

SECTION: SPECIAL SECTION; VOLUNTEER EFFORTS; Seniority; Pg. 10G

LENGTH: 516 words

HEADLINE: A thrill to serve

BYLINE: CAROL KEYES

BODY:
(ran PT edition)

Volunteers are a special part of our nation's future, and their efforts are increasingly significant as the nation works to control health care costs.

Senior Service Corps member Matilda Fegely of Port Richey was invited to a White House forum on April 20, detailing the impact that national service is having on health and human needs.

Hosted by **Hillary Rodham Clinton, the AmeriCorps** Health and Human Needs Forum gave Fegely an opportunity to share how her experiences contribute to lowering health-care costs. April 20 was a perfect spring day, enhancing the beauty of the White House and the gardens, Fegely said.

The forum showcased the critical contributions that Senior Corps volunteers are making in communities around the nation to support independent living.

One of a half-million Senior Corps volunteers nationally, Matilda Fegely is a member of the Pasco County Retired and Senior Volunteer Program. A retired licensed practical nurse, Fegely volunteers her skills at the CARES Senior Health Clinic. The Senior Health Clinic, a project of Community Aging and Retirement Services Inc. (CARES) and the HRS Public Health Unit, received initial funding from the Florida Department of Elder Affairs.

"My being chosen to represent RSVP at the White House was a very humbling experience. I will be forever grateful to all persons involved in bestowing on me such an honor. It was a very exciting and moving experience. I was treated royally while there."

Referring to Mrs. Clinton, Fegely said, "She is a very gracious lady and when it was over, she came down from the podium, shook my hand and thanked me for the work I am doing. I was truly honored."

Marybeth Brown, clinic coordinator, believes that Fegely is a "tremendous asset to our clinic. The patients love her and seek her out. She is compassionate and empathic and she combines her nursing skills with a genuine concern for her patients. We are truly blessed to have her. She is one of those volunteers you can always count on."

Brown also commended Roger Fegely, the clinic's volunteer maintenance person. Both the Fegelys have high energy and a strong commitment to service at the clinic.

Matilda Fegely has been involved with the clinic since its inception. She chose to volunteer at the clinic because "I didn't want the fast pace of hospital and other health-related jobs and I

pediatrician at Brown University.

Sherry Thomas grew up in Clearwater, Fla., in the predominantly black, low-income North Greenwood neighborhood. At the age of 14, she was living on the streets because of an abusive situation at home. Today, in her second year as an AmeriCorps member, Sherry is helping to build community playgrounds and participating in neighborhood cleanups, crime patrols, crime prevention and after-school programs for at-risk youth. Sherry has become a role model for the disadvantaged kids in the very neighborhood where she grew up.

Luis Pizarro is a former gang member and drug dealer. He turned his life around by serving as an AmeriCorps member in Milwaukee, Wis. In the same community where he used to deal drugs, he now helps at-risk youth build self-esteem and find alternatives to joining gangs.

At a time when we look at each other across so many divides -- economic, political, racial, religious, cultural -- our country cries out for a common connection to bring us together. National service can provide that connection -- helping us rediscover the bonds of friendship, teamwork and community that tie us together.

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