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7/31/96

Divider Title: _____

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1996
FINAL

	WASHINGTON, D.C./ATLANTA, GA (OFFICIAL)/FT. LAUDERDALE, FL (POLITICAL)	Lead
Atlanta, GA	Advance, Jim Loftus Hyatt Suites, Marietta 770-956-1234 Room 601 202-757-9190 Cellular	
Press:	Steve Dominico 800-759-4726	PIN 207-0225
Lead Advance, Ft. Lauderdale, FL	Jamie Lindsay Hyatt Pier 66 2301 SE 17th Street 954-525-6666 Phone 800-SKY-PAGE PIN 178-4948/877-2205 202-494-5294 Cellular	
Press Advance:	Sam Myers, Jr.	
Scheduler, Atlanta, GA	Holly Nichols 202-456-7561 Office 202-456-5340 Fax 703-931-2483 Home WHCA pager #4096	
Scheduler, Ft. Lauderdale, FL	Julie Hopper 202-496-4835 Office 202-495-1012 Fax 800-SKY-GRAM PIN 161-4677 202-387-5811 Home	

	PREV RONThe White House
7:05 am	DEPART South Portico
7:30 am	ARRIVE Andrews Air Force Base
7:40 am	WHEELS UP Washington, DC

FLIGHT TIME: 1 HOUR 35 MINUTES

9:15 am	WHEELS DOWN Atlanta, GA Dobbins Air Force Base FBO: Dobbins Base Operations Phone: 770-919-4903 Fax: 770-919-9929 CLOSED PRESS
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SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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Greeters:

- Brig. General Mike Lee
- Luchia Lee, spouse
- Jim Anderson, Protocol Chief
- Dianne Puzon, spouse, NAS Atlanta Commanding Officer
- Lt. Cynthia Geyer, Public Relations Director, NAS Atlanta
- Dick Yarborough, Public Affairs Director, ACOG
- Tommy Irvin, Commissioner of Agriculture
- David Pothyress, Commissioner of Labor
- Elizabeth Congelton, fiancée of David Pothyress
- Tim Lindgren, High School friend of HRC and Sr. District Manager, Hyatt Hotel (WH Advance people have been staying)

9:20 am **DEPART** Dobbins Air Force Base
 EN ROUTE Centennial Park
 [drive time: 40 minutes]

10:00 am **ARRIVE** Centennial Park

Greeters:

- Mayor Bill Campbell
- Sherm Day, ACOG
- Governor Zell Miller
- Andrew Young [T]

10:00 am - **VIEWING OF CENTENNIAL PARK**
10:20 am Centennial Park
 POOL PRESS

FORMAT:

- HRC to view Centennial Park from tower area.
- HRC to lay flowers at the base of the tower.
- HRC to work ropeline (optional).
- HRC to depart.

10:20 am **DEPART** Centennial Park
 EN ROUTE Olympic Stadium
 [drive time: 10 minutes]

10:30 am **ARRIVE** Olympic Stadium

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Greeters:

- Dr. Primo Nebiolo (pronounced: /Pree-moh Nee-bee-oh-loh/),
President, International American Athletic Operation
- Giovanna Nebiolo (pronounced: /Gee-oh-vah-nah Nee-bee-oh-loh/),
spouse

10:35 am -
11:35 am

TRACK AND FIELD COMPETITION

VIP Seating (Covered)
Olympic Stadium
HRC Hold: Guest Box
Phone: 404-547-2018 (Protocol Office)
Fax: n/a
POOL PRESS

NOTE: The Official Delegation to be seated in the section to the right of HRC.

OPTIONS:

- 9:30 am-11:30 am: Men's pole vault
- 10:00 am-10:00 am: Women's 1500 m
- 10:45 am - 11:30 am: Men's/Women's 200

11:35 am -
11:40 am

INTERVIEW W/ WGST RADIO

Seat
TAPED/ON THE RECORD

FORMAT: HRC to be interviewed by Denis O'Hayer.

NOTE: Bob Houghton will attend.

11:45 am

DEPART Olympic Stadium
EN ROUTE Georgia Tech Aquatic Center
[drive time: 15 minutes]

12:00 pm

ARRIVE Georgia Tech Aquatic Center

Greeter:

- Dunja Awbrey (pronounced: /Dune-ya Aw-b-r-ee/), Olympic Family Protocol
- Martha Payne, spouse of Billy Payne

12:05 pm -
1:00 pm

WOMEN'S SPRINGBOARD SEMIFINAL DIVING
COMPETITION
VIP Seating

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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Georgia Tech Aquatic Center
HRC Hold: Hospitality Suite
Phone: 404-542-2700 x70042
Fax: n/a
POOL PRESS

1:05 pm - **PHOTO-OP WITH MEMBERS OF THE U.S. DIVING TEAM**
1:10 pm Pool Side
POOL PRESS

1:10 pm - **PHOTO-OP W/ CARL LEWIS AND FAMILY**
1:15 pm Hospitality Suite
CLOSED PRESS

1:15 pm - **DOWN TIME/LUNCH**
2:20 pm Hospitality Suite
CLOSED PRESS

2:25 pm **DEPART** Georgia Tech Aquatic Center
EN ROUTE Roosevelt House,
582 Techwood Drive
[drive time: 10 minutes]

2:35 pm **ARRIVE** Roosevelt House

Greeters in Foyer:

- Renee Glover, Executive Director, Public Housing Authority
- Anette Seoanes, AmeriCorps Leader, Roosevelt House

Greeters in Lobby:

- 17 AmeriCorps volunteers

2:45 pm **PROCEED TO 3RD FLOOR VIA ELEVATOR**

2:45 pm - **OBSERVE COMPUTER TRAINING AREA**
2:55 pm Computer Room, 3rd Floor
POOL PRESS

FORMAT:

- HRC to observe the AmeriCorps volunteers train elderly residents to use a computer.

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 5 people to be present.

3:00 pm **PROCEED TO 1ST FLOOR VIA ELEVATOR**

3:05 pm - **REMARKS TO ROOSEVELT HOUSE RESIDENTS**

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3:40 pm

AND AMERICORPS VOLUNTEERS

Common Room
HRC Hold: General Manager's Office
Phone: 404-249-1366
Fax: 404-249-1321
OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

- HRC proceeds to seat in front row.
- Renee Glover, Executive Director, Public Housing Authority opens program and intros John Howard.
- John Howard, Roosevelt House resident delivers brief remarks and intros Anette Seoanes.
- Anette Seoanes, AmeriCorps Leader, Roosevelt House delivers brief remarks and intros HRC.
- HRC proceeds to podium and delivers remarks.
- HRC works ropeline right to left.
- HRC departs.

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 50 people to attend.

3:45 pm

DEPART Roosevelt House
EN ROUTE Dobbins Air Force Base
[drive time: 40 minutes]

4:25 pm

ARRIVE Dobbins Air Force Base

4:30 pm -

4:50 pm

DOWN TIME
VIP Lounge Area
Phone: 770-919-5005
Fax: 770-919-5747
CLOSED PRESS

THE POLITICAL PORTION OF THE DAY BEGINS AT THIS POINT.

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5:00 pm

WHEELS UP Atlanta, GA

FLIGHT TIME: 1 HOUR 35 MINUTES

6:35 pm

WHEELS DOWN Ft. Lauderdale, FL
Hollywood International Airport
FBO: National Jets Air Center
3459 Southwest 9th Avenue
Phone: 305-359-9400
Fax: 305-359-0039
CLOSED PRESS/CLOSED PUBLIC ARRIVAL

Tarmac Greeters: There will be approximately 20 people to attend.

6:45 pm

DEPART Hollywood International Airport
EN ROUTE Private Residence
[drive time: 20 minutes]

7:05 pm

ARRIVE Private Residence
137 South Lake Drive

Curbside Greeters:

- Florida Attorney General Bob Butterworth
- Cliff Findeiss, President, InPhyNet Medical Management

7:10 pm -

DNC DINNER

8:30 pm

Marta Prado & Attny General Bob Butterworth's
Residence
Receiving line: Living Room
Dinner: Outside Area
Hold: Master Bedroom
Phone: 954-929-6294 (Main Line)
Fax: 954-929-7862
Attire: Business
CLOSED PRESS - DNC PHOTO ONLY

NOTE: The dinner is outside under a tent.

FORMAT:

-- HRC to do a photo/receiving line.

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- Proceed to be seated at dinner.
- Following the first course, Attny General Bob Butterworth gives opening remarks and intros Marta Prado.
- Marta Prado gives brief remarks and intros HRC.
- HRC gives remarks from a toast lectern.
- Proceed to depart.

8:35 pm **DEPART** Private Residence
 EN ROUTE HYATT PIER 66 HOTEL
 [drive time: 20 minutes]

8:55 pm **ARRIVE** Hyatt Pier 66 Hotel

RON Ft. Lauderdale, FL

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, D.C.

- Mostly cloudy with afternoon and evening showers. Wind southeast at 8 to 12 knots. Low 66 - 71. High 81 to 87.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR ATLANTA, GA

- Variable cloudiness with a 40% of showers and thunderstorms. High 85 - 90. Moderate Winds 10-20 knots.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR FT. LAUDERDALE, FL

- Partly cloudy with 20 % chance of showers. Highs in the upper 70's.

July 30, 1996

ROOSEVELT HOUSE AND AMERICORPS VOLUNTEERS

DATE:	July 31, 1996
TIME:	2:45 pm - 3:40 pm
LOCATION:	Roosevelt House Atlanta, Georgia
FROM:	Brenda Costello

I. PURPOSE

To address residents and volunteers of the Roosevelt house and to thank the volunteers for their contribution and service to the community.

II. BACKGROUND

"AmeriCorps Team for the Games"

Some 625 members of AmeriCorps and the National Senior Service Corps have teamed up with Olympics, the Paralympics, the City of Atlanta and local agencies to provide security and transportation for the Olympics, as well as needed services for Atlanta residents.

Approximately 44,000 volunteers are giving their time to help at the Olympic Games, and the full-time AmeriCorps volunteers are trained in security, crowd control and first aid. More than 120 AmeriCorps volunteers with Hands on Atlanta participated in a variety of community projects as part of pre-Olympic clean-up efforts, including graffiti removal and landscaping.

AmeriCorps members are also working with the Atlanta Paralympic Organizing Committee (APOC) to make Olympic venues more accessible. They helped build an Olympic Village boardwalk for wheelchairs, and will retrofit the Olympic Village for accessibility to the Paralympic Games, taking place August 16-27.

Roosevelt House

While much of AmeriCorps' focus is in the Olympic Village, members are also working in the community. AmeriCorps Team for the Games Atlanta Housing Initiative is a collaborative effort between AmeriCorps and five Atlanta Housing Authority High-rises. You will be visiting Roosevelt House, a public housing high-rise in a predominantly African-American neighborhood near the Olympic Village. Most of its nearly 250 residents are seniors and many are frail and disabled. Roosevelt House is located in an area with restricted access due to the Olympic Games, which has limited transportation and disrupted daily life for its residents. AmeriCorps members are providing a number of needed services which have been interrupted due to the Games, assisting residents with transportation to doctor's appointments, grocery shopping and church services. They also deliver Meals on Wheels and provide companionship to residents.

Four full-time AmeriCorps members are serving at Roosevelt, all from the National Senior Community Corps. In addition, 6-8 members of the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) are also serving, many of whom are residents of Roosevelt House. AmeriCorps members arrived in Atlanta on June 10th, and will remain through August 30. As you recall, you spoke to Senior Corps project Directors on July 17th.

Computer Training Room

You will drop by the Computer Training Center, which has been reopened by the AmeriCorps volunteers. The Training Center, virtually unused due to lack of resources, was rejuvenated by the AmeriCorps team primarily to teach seniors how to use computers. Some residents are using it to learn to read for the first time. This has raised interest and participation, and the Center is expected to remain open under new management.

Following the tour of the computer area, a short program will begin in the Common Room. Rene Glover, Executive Director of the Atlanta Housing Authority will open the program, followed by resident John Howard and AmeriCorps team leader Annette Seoanes. Approximately 50 Roosevelt House residents will be in the audience, with AmeriCorps volunteers standing behind you.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Greeters

17 AmeriCorps volunteers

Computer Training Room

HRC

Chris Cole

Jamie Wilkinson

Remarks

HRC

Renee Glover, Executive Director, Atlanta Public Housing Authority

John Howard, Roosevelt House resident

Annette Seoanes ["si-Wah-nah"], AmeriCorps team Leader

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Meet and greet 17 AmeriCorps volunteers in lobby
- HRC proceeds to 3rd floor Computer Training Room
- HRC to observe AmeriCorps volunteers train seniors on computers
- HRC proceeds to 1st floor Common Room
- HRC proceeds to seat in front row
- Renee Glover opens program and intros John Howard
- John Howard delivers brief remarks and intros Annette Seoanes
- Annette Seoanes delivers brief remarks and intros HRC
- HRC proceeds to podium and delivers remarks
- HRC works ropeline right to left and departs

V. PRESS

Computer Training area: Pool press.

Remarks: Open press.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Sabrina Corlette.

RENÉE LEWIS GLOVER

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

September 1994 - Present	<i>Executive Director</i> Housing Authority of the City of Atlanta 739 West Peachtree Street Atlanta, Georgia 30365
June 1992 - August 1994	<i>Of Counsel</i> Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker Atlanta, Georgia
July 1986 - May 1992	<i>Partner</i> Trotter, Smith & Jacobs Atlanta, Georgia
July 1983 - June 1986	<i>Partner</i> Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather & Geraldson New York, New York

EDUCATION:

Fisk University - B. A., 1970, Cum Laude
Yale University - M.A., 1972
Boston University - J.D., 1975

CIVIC & PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

American Bar Association
National Bar Association
Spelman College Corporate Roundtable
Mission New Hope
Emory University - Friends
National Association of Securities Professionals

Ms. Glover's specialties of law practice are general corporate, securities laws, corporate finance, and municipal finance. Ms. Glover was appointed as the Executive Director of the Housing Authority of the City of Atlanta ("Housing Authority"), effective September 1, 1994. Before her appointment, Ms. Glover was Chair of the Board of Commissioners of the Housing Authority. The Housing Authority owns and operates approximately 15,000 units of housing in 42 developments.

As Executive Director of the Housing Authority, Ms. Glover has assembled a winning coalition of excellent managers and housing professionals from the private sector to support her vision for creating a new paradigm for public housing. This paradigm envisions developing mixed income, economically viable communities, homeownership, family self-sufficiency and economic independence for residents. Ms. Glover is reorganizing the Housing Authority to improve the operations so that the agency becomes a high performing agency. As part of the reorganization plan, Ms. Glover is also implementing strategies to transform the Housing Authority into a financially viable entity over time, moving away from Federal tax dependency. Ms. Glover's vision for the Housing Authority is excellence, professionalism, success and customer service.

July 12-18, 1996

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Renee Glover, two years later

My daily commute from intown bungalow to urban mid-rise carries me past the changing face of Techwood Homes.

I watch the changes closely and marvel at the transformation now slowly evolving.

Techwood played a prominent role in Atlanta Business Chronicle's in-depth look at the failure of the city's public housing.

As Michael Hinkelman, my co-writer, and I pored through U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) files on the Atlanta Housing Authority (AHA), a tale of corruption and incompetence stretching back more than 20 years unfolded in our hands. If I hadn't seen it myself, I might not believe any public agency could be allowed to disintegrate so completely.

This investigation formed the context for my first encounter with Renee Glover, who was appointed as executive director of AHA in September 1994. Glover suspended a thriving career as a corporate attorney with a silk-stocking firm to replace the hastily departed Earl Phillips.

Phillips arrived in Atlanta in 1992, hailed as the savior of public housing, and, just two years later, left in his wake a managerial battlefield littered with empty promises, squandered opportunities and broken trust. Hinkelman and I greeted Glover in her first days on the job with the question, "How are you going to fix this mess?"

Less than two years later, I encountered Glover again, at her request, in the Chronicle's conference room and got a characteristically unequivocal answer to our long-ago question.

With the support of the affected communities' residents, Glover has placed a third of AHA's housing stock under private, site-based management with one of four companies. This improves accountability for conditions there, she explained.

The long-overdue redevelopment of Techwood and Clark Howell Homes into a mixed-income community began on March 1. Plans for that redevelopment had blown to smithereens three years ago in the backdraft from Phillips' confrontational bombast.

East Lake Meadows' redevelopment also has



COMMENTARY

Julie B. Hairston

cleared the last of its political hurdles and is poised for similar renewal. A redevelopment plan for Perry Homes is in the pipeline, too.

Glover's thankless task is to reinvent public housing as an attractive option for low-cost living rather than a permanent life outside soci-

ety's mainstream. She has undertaken it at a time when public housing's image has fallen into such disrepute that some political leaders favor getting rid of it completely.

Almost every decision she encounters is a political porcupine guaranteed to jab her from some direction no matter how she approaches it. If she takes a hard line on security, for example, she risks being accused of unnecessary harassment. But if crime statistics in AHA neighborhoods remain high, she will be blamed.

Despite the degree of difficulty, Glover has taken notable strides toward efficacy at AHA. Although she is not without critics, she has garnered a legion of allies and even more fans. HUD officials from Atlanta to Washington — many of whom experienced legendary confrontations with Phillips — fairly glow when they talk about her. Her programs receive unprecedented support from the private sector.

Glover takes both barbs and accolades with a sort of resolute grace. She is one of the most unflappable people I have yet encountered in public life. She is clear about her goals, methodical about her work and surprisingly honest about her impediments.

Certainly, many aspects of life in Atlanta's public housing remain far from ideal. Glover has not come close to solving all the problems that still plague AHA, but she is an administrator, not a magician.

What she has accomplished in a fairly short tenure is cause to believe that more can be done. I just hope she can be persuaded to hang around AHA long enough to finish the job.

WOMEN-POWER

African-American females are playing major role in preparing Atlanta for the Olympic Games

IN THE high-stakes, male-dominated world of preparing a city for the Olympic Games, where multimillion-dollar deals are cut on a daily basis and calamity lurks around every corner, there is no room for the faint of heart. On the front lines of Atlanta's Centennial Olympics—already being dubbed "the greatest international sporting event in the history of the world"—are several African-American women, heading some of the most critical departments responsible for preparing the city for the more than 2 million visitors expected to descend on the Georgia capital this summer.

Among the top women in the "Olympic loop" are airport general manager Angela Gittens, development experts Clara Hayley Axum and Hattie Dorsey, public housing director Renée Glover, city Olympic coordinator Susan Pease Langford, Sheriff Jacquelyn Barrett and Police Chief Beverly Harvard.

These women say that through the leadership of Atlanta's past three mayors—Andrew Young, Maynard Jackson and Bill Campbell—the city has been able to look past race and sex and judge Black women on their ability. "We've come to a point, particularly in government, where one's ability weighs more than gender and race. That's a testament to certain males in the city," Glover says. "The fact that there are a number of African-American women who are in leadership positions points to the fact that there is an appreciation for what we can contribute to society."

Other Black women heavily involved in Atlanta's Olympic effort are: Anita DeFrantz, a member of the International Olympic Committee; Shirley C. Franklin, Olympics senior policy advisor and managing director for local government, community relations and equal opportunity programming; Doris C. Isaacs Stallworth, city managing director for local government; and Kay Y. Wallace, deputy



Posing in front of the Atlanta skyline (l. to r.), Sheriff Jacquelyn Barrett, airport General Manager Angela Gittens and Police Chief Beverly Harvard are among the powerful African-American women heading major areas for the Olympic Games, which begin July 19.

chief operating officer for the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games. Top Black men include Dr. LeRoy T. Walker, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee; Byron Marshall, chief operating officer for Atlanta; Morris J. Dillard, city managing director of operations, and Douglas Hooker, the city's commissioner of public works.

"We know that we're good," says Police Chief Harvard, who will head thousands of security personnel during the 17-day Olympic Games, which have been held in the United States only three times before. "We weren't put here to get political mileage for someone or to serve as figureheads. We're good. It's as simple as that."



Standing in Atlanta's City Hall (left, l. to r.), Hattie Dorsey and Clara Hayley Asam take a break from their positions as head of Atlanta corporations that focus on neighborhood development and revitalization. Susan Pease Langford (center) coordinates the city's Olympic efforts, and Renée Glover (right) is the executive director of the Atlanta Housing Authority.

WOMEN POWER *Continued*

Hattie Dorsey, who heads the Atlanta Neighborhood Development Corporation, says Black Atlantans, particularly women, have proven they are true leaders. "We speak up. We take risks," she says. "We see an opening and put our foot in it and push the agenda."

PUSHING the agenda is something Beverly Harvard is accustomed to doing as the first African-American woman to head a big-city police department. She will now have the awesome task of providing security for the millions of visitors to Atlanta during the Olympics. Harvard says security will be watched closely and perhaps will be the most challenging task of the Games. "Ever since the [terrorism] incident [during the Olympics] in Munich, security has taken on a life of its own," she says. "Security has become a major issue in the Olympics."

Harvard compares her Olympic security mission to that of providing security for the country. As a result, she has instituted 19 subcommittees, responsible for areas such as intelligence, bombs, traffic, transit and aviation security. She is responsible for coordinating thousands of law enforcement personnel, from police officers and military personnel to FBI and U.S. Customs agents, while at the same time continuing police service to Atlanta residents. But with the Olympics only days away, she is confident that all has been done to make the Games safe.

SECURITY also will be the responsibility of Fulton County Sheriff Jacquelyn Barrett. To prepare for the Olympics, Barrett traveled to Israel to see firsthand what that country is doing to combat terrorism. She returned to Atlanta not only with a better idea of

how to control terrorism, but also with a better idea of the different cultures and ideals of Olympic visitors. "It's easy to talk about working for the city of Atlanta, but when you're suddenly thrust into working with people whose idea of police is totally different than ours, that's a different story," Barrett says. "From the smallest country that's coming to the largest, there are many intricacies that we have to be concerned about."

When the Games begin, Barrett, who is the first Black woman sheriff of a major metropolitan area, will command a small army of security personnel. She will be responsible for providing security at venues located in the Atlanta University Center and at several major hotels. "I will have kings and queens in these hotels," she says. "But it is my goal to make everybody who comes to the Olympics feel important."

To accomplish that goal, Barrett has equipped her staff with translating dictionaries and has asked that they attend sessions on culture, language and organizational skills. "Our law enforcement officers have really had to rise above the call of duty," she says. But still she worries. "I do lose sleep," Barrett says. "There are two issues that will make or break the Games—hospitality and security. Our guests have to feel welcome and they have to feel safe. If they don't, then we have not done our job."

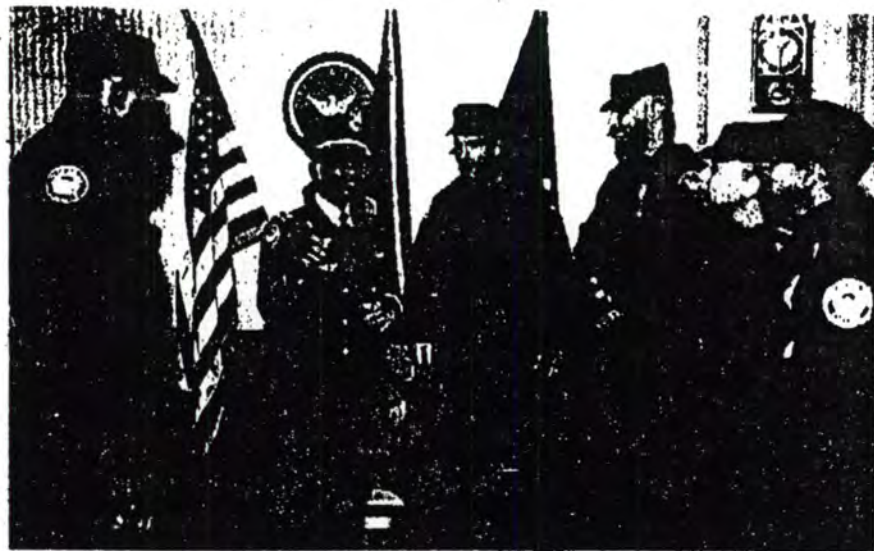
BOTH Harvard and Barrett are working closely with Susan Pease Langford, director of the mayor's Office of Olympic Coordination. It is Langford's job to coordinate all city agencies and departments for the Games. "I have to make sure that we are not only on the same page, but that we are reading the same book," says Langford, who was a trial attorney before

being hired for her present position by Mayor Bill Campbell in 1994. "I know more than I could have imagined about how to clean streets, about how the sewer system works and about how the city works."

Langford is also responsible for making sure Atlanta won't be left holding an Olympic-sized bill after the Games. Montreal ended up \$700 million in the red after hosting the 1976 Olympics, a predicament Atlanta wants to avoid. As a result, Langford and her staff of six (all women) work closely with the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games to see that the city recovers the cost of, among other things, water, sewer, sanitation, fire and police protection, related to the Olympics.

Langford says her position has meant long hours and a full plate of responsibilities, which includes regular reports to the mayor and the city council. "I wake up in the morning and make a list of things that have to be done," she says. "I'm a chart person. I have charts for everything."

RENÉE Glover, executive director of the Atlanta Housing Authority, also has been charting how Olympic money is being spent. With the Olympic Village and venues directly across the street from several city public housing buildings, she has one of the toughest jobs of the Games—to ensure that the \$3 billion event will benefit Atlanta's low-income residents. That's a daunting task, considering the fact that the city of Atlanta has per capita more public housing than any other city in the country and has been on the federal "troubled list" since 1992. But Glover, who was brought on in 1994 to reorganize the city's Housing Authority, considers it a challenge. "If you were to do a wide survey, you



Police Chief Beverly Harward will lead thousands of security personnel, including FBI and U.S. Customs agents, during the Olympic Games. Above, he discusses plans with a tactical unit. Chief Harward says about Atlanta's powerful women: "You can stack us up next to anyone."

WOMEN POWER *Continued*

would find there is a heck of a lot of skepticism about whether poor people will be on the Olympic agenda," Glover says. "We wanted to make sure... that all segments of our population will benefit."

Glover is using the goodwill brought on by the Olympics to push for improvements in public housing. If successful, the housing authority will revitalize five communities, which includes about 3,000 housing units. "The Olympic spirit is something that should not be discounted because there is so much activity and so much enthusiasm and so much sense of community around this great occasion," she says. "The Olympics have helped drive us toward a timeline. Because one thing is for certain, the Olympics are coming, and we will either be prepared or we won't. This has given us the opportunity to use the goodwill that surrounds this whole wonderful occasion to get some problems solved. And at the end of the day, what we really are talking about is collectively solving some problems that have plagued the City of Atlanta for at least 20 years."

AS PRESIDENT and CEO of the Atlanta Neighborhood Development Partnership Inc., Hattie Dorsey is doing all she can to make sure Atlanta's inner-city neighborhoods get their share of public and private development money. Because six of the 14 neighborhoods her corporation works with are in the "Olympic Ring," the Games have put Dorsey and her business on the frontlines in the battle for a slice of the Olympic pie.

Far removed from the unorganized community-based initiatives of the past,

Dorsey's business is run like a business. She strategically gathers funds from private sources and national and local foundations, then redistributes the money, along with technical assistance, directly to community development organizations, which build houses, start businesses and finance other projects that will help revitalize depressed economies in low-income areas.

Dorsey says it is vital for someone to represent Atlanta's voiceless. "It's important that inner-city neighborhoods benefit from Olympic visitors," Dorsey says. "Those communities need to be revitalized. They need new housing, new businesses, repaved sidewalks and new lighting that the rest of the city will get."

CLARA Hayley Axam, president and CEO of the Corporation for Olympic Development in Atlanta, agrees. Her corporation was formed in 1993 to redevelop public land and infrastructure within the 3.5-mile Olympic Ring in preparation for the Games. It is her job to make the city so user-friendly that Olympic visitors will want to walk throughout the downtown area.

Axam spends most of her time attempting to leverage public money to obtain private funds. She has had tremendous success so far, raising \$77 million to repair streets, widen sidewalks, install a unified light system, plant trees and refurbish parks.

Axam calls it "knitting the urban fabric." One project she is especially proud of is the revitalization of the Auburn Avenue corridor by placing a "freedom" fountain, new sidewalks with quotes from famous Blacks, a marketplace and a plaza along the famous street. Axam hopes to restore Auburn

Avenue to the vibrant state it was in decades ago when John Wesley Dobbs, the godfather of Auburn Avenue and the great-grandfather of former Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson, named the street "Sweet Auburn."

"We are really committed to planned neighborhoods with some sense of vision and some sense of direction," says Axam, a fourth-generation Atlantan who previously owned a management consulting company. "We are a young city. We have grown very fast. We are just at the point now where we are beginning to experience urban ills. The 1996 Olympic Games has forced us to focus on the next century."

FOCUSING on the future is something Angela Gittens is committed to. As general manager of Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport, Gittens will be responsible for getting millions of air travelers to and from their destinations during the Olympics.

To do that, Gittens is overseeing a \$200 million airport renovation project, which includes adding new parking decks, replacing floors and adding escalators and trains to its subway system.

Gittens, who is believed to be the only African-American woman heading an international airport, is also overseeing the construction of a new airport food court, which will have major minority business involvement. In all, 46 percent of the businesses in the airport will have some minority involvement. "We've tried to bring Atlanta to the airport," says Gittens, a native of New York who came to Atlanta from San Francisco three years ago. "The airport is supposed to represent the South, the ambience of Atlanta, a slice of the city."

Through Gittens' leadership, the Atlanta airport, which has 35,000 employees and a \$170 million operating budget, is one of the fastest growing and top-rated facilities in the country. And with a \$13 billion economic impact on the local economy, it is the major generator of revenue in the Southeast.

Gittens admits that even her own childhood dreams can't top what she's doing now. "When I was growing up, I only wanted to make enough money, about \$200 a week, so I could live by myself," she says. "I wanted an apartment with white shag carpet. I wouldn't dream of that now."

Her advice to other women: Don't limit yourself. "We as women often-times assume we're not good enough, not smart enough, not fast enough," she says, "but we are."



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250
(202) 720-3631

MEMORANDUM

Date: July 30, 1996

To: Steve Silverman, Deputy Cabinet Secretary

From: Martha Phipps, Deputy Chief of Staff, USDA

RE: Olympic Food Recovery and AmeriCorps

AmeriCorps Members in Atlanta are working with the Atlanta Community Food Bank to salvage food from the various vendors at the Olympics and distribute it to the needy. As of Sunday, July 28, the effort had resulted in the recovery of 34 tons of food. This food, which without the recovery effort would have gone to waste, is being used by the Atlanta Community Food Bank.

This is the first Olympics in history in which there has been a systematic effort to recover excess food. The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games has been very helpful in this effort. USDA hopes that this project will set a standard for food recovery at all types of special events nationwide.

As the games are coming to a close each evening, the AmeriCorps members start their nightly collection and work through the night to recover food from the event venues.

Two USDA AmeriCorps members may be at the event with the First Lady on Wednesday. They are Casey Long and Gabe Weinberg of Atlanta. These two AmeriCorps members are part of the USDA's twelve week "Summer of Gleaning" program, which has projects to recover fresh fruits and vegetables left in the fields and to salvage perishable foods from commercial establishments underway in 20 states.

There are five other AmeriCorps members working on the Olympic gleaning project: Paul Soares of Washington, DC, is a member of the USDA Anti-Hunger team. Four other AmeriCorps/VISTA members sponsored by the Congressional Hunger Center are: Alex Dishun, Julia Dennehy, Sophia Ginzberg, and Eileen Cham.

The Olympic gleaning effort and the AmeriCorps "Summer of Gleaning" projects are part of a larger national initiative spearheaded by Secretary Glickman in which USDA is coordinating and promoting public and private gleaning and food recovery efforts. This effort is not a large new government program, but is intended to be a series of efforts to encourage, energize and reward ongoing and new efforts of citizens, state and local governments, and nonprofit organizations.

HOUSING

"Over the past few years, I have emphasized three basic ideas -- community, opportunity and responsibility -- that I believe are at the heart of a more dynamic and prosperous America. The priorities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, from making sure that hardworking Americans realize the dream of homeownership, to addressing the tragedy of homelessness, are outstanding examples of how our government can empower people and institutions."

President Bill Clinton
October 1993

Recognizing that our homes are central to our well-being, President Clinton has worked to increase housing opportunities for all Americans, make homes and communities safer and more secure and reinvent HUD to meet America's housing and community development needs.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Transforming Public Housing: The Clinton Administration is implementing the most far-reaching changes in public housing in decades -- demolishing the worst housing developments, cracking down on bad management, rewarding residents who work and cracking down on crime.

- **Replacing Worst Developments:** The Administration will tear down an unprecedented 30,000 units of the worst public housing and rebuild them with lower-density, townhome-style developments which can serve as anchors for neighborhood renewal. HUD has awarded \$1.44 billion in grants to spur economic development and change the shape of 85 public housing developments nationwide.
- **Improving Management:** The Clinton Administration is cracking down on bad management in public housing through takeovers of the most troubled public housing authorities in innovative partnerships with local and state officials.
- **Opportunity and Responsibility in Public Housing:** The Clinton Administration is changing admission rules and rent calculations to reward working families. Making public housing a springboard to further opportunities and a safe place to live through:
 - Campus for Learners initiative to transform public housing developments into living and learning centers through linkages with education, technology and job training;
 - Aggressive implementation of "One-Strike-and-You're-Out" policy that helps cities prevent drug dealers and violent offenders from terrorizing public housing residents in their homes by ensuring that people who engage in drugs and other criminal activity will face certain and swift eviction; and
 - Operation Safe Home under which federal law enforcement agencies are working with local police departments and public housing residents and managers to increase the arrest and conviction of violent and drug-related suspects so public housing developments can be safer places to live. This initiative has resulted in the arrest of thousands of criminals and confiscation of hundreds of assault weapons and \$3 million worth of drugs.

Reinventing HUD: The Clinton Administration has proposed a dramatic restructuring of HUD to respond more fully to local needs and local efforts to help people improve their own lives. The Administration's proposals would: consolidate HUD's 60 programs into three flexible performance-based funds, giving mayors and governors the flexibility to develop local demand and supply-side housing and community investment strategies; continue the transformation of public housing and provide portable vouchers to residents of the worst developments; and turn HUD into a "right-side-up, community-first" agency by relocating and empowering local personnel.

Making the Dream of Homeownership a Reality for More Working and Middle Class Families: The Clinton Administration has helped increase the nation's homeownership rate to its highest level in 15 years. Last year's increase in homeownership was the fastest annual increase in 30 years.

- **National Homeownership Strategy:** The Clinton Administration entered into an unprecedented partnership with more than 58 key public and private sector organizations to form a National Homeownership Strategy. Coupled with a stable economy and low interest rates, this initiative is aimed at helping 8 million more families become homeowners by the year 2000.
- **FHA Working for Homebuyers Better than Ever:** The Clinton Administration is revamping the Federal Housing Authority to better meet the needs of today's consumers -- through streamlining and consolidating services, automating functions using the latest technologies, introducing new innovative products and forging strategic alliances with private and public partners. FHA is also better serving low-income and minority homebuyers and providing home purchase loans for African-American and Hispanic-American homebuyers at more than twice the rate of conventional home purchase loan insurers -- and the rate is increasing.
- **Fair Housing:** The Clinton Administration is working to reduce barriers to homeownership caused by unlawful discrimination. To date, HUD has entered into 83 "Best Practices" agreements with key lenders that are resulting in more fair lending practices and expanded opportunities for low-income and minority families.

Producing More Affordable Housing for All Americans: The Clinton Administration has provided the necessary flexibility and incentives to communities and businesses to encourage the development of more affordable housing and has improved assistance for those with acute housing needs.

- **Low-Income Housing Tax Credit:** President Clinton fulfilled his promise to permanently extend the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, spurring the private development of low-income housing and helping to produce more than 120,000 homes each year.
- **Innovative Public-Private Pension Fund Initiative:** The Clinton Administration launched an innovative public-private partnership initiative to encourage pension funds to invest in the production and rehabilitation of affordable multifamily housing. These partnerships will create 3,500 units of affordable housing for working families and the elderly.

- **Improved HOME Program:** Through a streamlined and more effective HOME program, the Administration, working with state and local governments, has significantly increased housing and rental assistance to families. In FY 1994 and 1995, the Administration provided approximately 127,000 families with housing assistance through the HOME program and over 19,000 families with HOME tenant-based rental assistance.
- **Greater Assistance to Poor Households with Acute Housing Needs:** The Administration continues to expand rental assistance for the record number of renter households who struggle to pay over 50% of their very low incomes toward rent and utilities. This assistance can be a critical tool for states and localities in helping families make the transition from welfare to work.
- **Home Equity Conversion Mortgage:** President Clinton strengthened and extended the Home Equity Conversion Mortgage, which allows seniors to use the equity in their homes to meet financial needs without having to sell their homes. The program has helped over 16,000 seniors -- a majority of whom are women living alone, and the numbers are increasing.
- **FHA Multifamily Portfolio Reengineering:** The Administration launched an effort to address long-standing problems in the FHA-insured subsidized multifamily portfolio that provides housing to nearly 800,000 low-income households. HUD proposes a comprehensive strategy to restructure debt, give tenants more housing choices and adjust rents to market, thereby reducing future subsidy costs and producing long-term savings.
- **Comprehensive and Coordinated Approach to Homeless Assistance:** The Clinton Administration has made homeless assistance a top priority, doubling its funding since FY 1993. In 1995, HUD awarded \$900 million to over 800 transitional and permanent housing programs nationwide to help homeless individuals and families move from the streets to self-sufficient lives and permanent housing. As a result of these efforts, HUD's homeless programs are serving 300,000 individuals, a fourteen-fold increase since 1993.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

- Continue efforts to expand homeownership for all Americans.
- Continue working to build affordable homes and revitalize neighborhoods.
- Continue aggressive efforts to transform public housing.
- Expand Campus for Learners initiative to build education and technology linkages in public housing.
- Continue to expand opportunities for choice through tenant-based assistance for residents of public and assisted housing.

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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HEADLINE: Olympics and Your Neighborhood;
Elderly to get help coping;
Vans, volunteers aimed at easing Games concerns

BYLINE: S.A. Reid; STAFF WRITER

BODY:

When the world comes to Atlanta this week, some of the city's poorest residents will enjoy special assistance from the AmeriCorps Team for the Games, MARTA and other agencies that are ready to go the distance to provide services to impacted public housing communities during the Olympics.

On Monday, the Atlanta Housing Authority and AmeriCorps Team for the Olympics officially launched an effort to provide additional support services to the senior citizens and disabled living in five of the authority's high-rise complexes.

Neighboring family communities will also benefit from the extra help extended by a team of at least 60 AmeriCorps and 100 AHA resident volunteers.

The affected communities are the John O'Chiles, Georgia Avenue and Martin Luther King high-rises, plus Roosevelt House, Palmer House and some nearby family developments.

"I think it's wonderful that we're getting special help," said Ola Mae Smith, Resident Association president at Roosevelt House. "I think it's good young folks are interested enough to help old people."

The new initiative follows the start of a shuttle service, a joint effort of the Atlanta Housing Authority and MARTA, that runs from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily from the Roosevelt House senior citizen high-rise across from the Olympic Village.

The shuttle is a godsend for 71-year-old Rosie Flowers.

"As long as we have somebody that can take us to the store, we can get around fine," said Flowers, just off the bus from a visit to the doctor and supermarket.

Residents at the Roosevelt and Palmer houses and elsewhere expressed concern about transportation and other issues earlier this year, and some are still apprehensive about how they will survive the Olympic crush. AHA and AmeriCorps officials hope their plan will go a long way toward easing those fears.

"I won't say it's foolproof," warned Patt Cobb, AHA special projects coordinator. But, she added, "We wanted to make sure residents felt comfortable and could enjoy the Games."

Working out of five stations at the high-rises, 10 AmeriCorps volunteers plus AHA staff members per office will provide services ranging from escorts for physician visits and shopping to recreation and computer classes.

AmeriCorps volunteers and vans are properly credentialed and will have easy access to the impacted communities, Cobb said. The list of services is based on a needs assessment AmeriCorps conducted recently.

Staff will be available from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the stations to assist with any problems.

"We started out by doing work only in Palmer House and Roosevelt House, but word spread that we were serious about what we wanted to do, and requests came in to do three additional sites," said Mel Campos, director of the AmeriCorps Team for the Olympic Games.

Because of the limited number of volunteers, AmeriCorps will not be able to honor requests from AHA senior high rises at 2240 Peachtree Road and 3601 Piedmont Road.

AmeriCorps decided to get involved with public housing after ACOG invited the agency to send volunteers to help out with the Games. Requests also came from the AHA and the mayor's office.

The communities, Campos said, have been tremendously welcoming. "Initially, it was kind of like 'who are those folks and what do they want to do?' " he recalled. "But we've been welcomed with open arms. It's been wonderful."

AHA and AmeriCorps officials have also made special arrangements with agencies such as Meals on Wheels-Atlanta to make sure service is uninterrupted.

"I think it's wonderful," said John Williams, Meals on Wheels supervisor. "It's a concerted effort and will be a tremendous help to many agencies."

For more information or assistance, call the AHA volunteer headquarters at 404-815-4086, 815-4085 or 815-4084.

GRAPHIC: Photo: Getting around: Rider Jim Nelson talks with MARTA Supervisor Arthur Simmons. / Nick Arroyo / Staff

LOAD-DATE: July 19, 1996

SENIORS

"I think we're obligated to balance this budget to take the debt off our children and our grandchildren, but we're obligated to do it in a way that represents-- that reflects our responsibility to our parents and our grandparents..."

President Bill Clinton

September 20, 1995

Today, there are thirty-three million older Americans. By 2030, older Americans will number seventy million--twenty percent of our population. Older Americans are doing better today--healthier and wealthier--than ever before. As we move into the twentieth century, President Clinton is fighting to protect and improve those programs which have successfully provided older Americans a base of health, economic security and independence for decades, and to prepare for the challenges ahead.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

- **Fighting Drastic Cuts in Medicare and Medicaid:** President Clinton is fighting Republican proposals for Medicare and Medicaid that would shift a staggering financial burden to elderly and disabled Medicare beneficiaries, reduce Medicaid nursing home coverage for elderly and disabled Americans, and result in damaging structural changes in the Medicare program.
- **Strengthening and improving Medicare and Medicaid:** President Clinton enacted and continues to fight for proposals that strengthen the Medicare Trust Fund: the President's 1993 Economic Plan extended the life of the Trust Fund by 3 years, and his balanced budget guarantees the life of the Trust Fund for a decade. President Clinton is also strengthening the Medicare program by combating fraud and abuse, enhancing quality, and supporting an expansion of voluntary managed-care options to increase choices for beneficiaries -- not as a smokescreen for deep and arbitrary cuts. In addition, he has proposed providing more preventive services and a respite care benefit for families of victims of Alzheimer's disease under Medicare.
- **Long-Term Care:** The President opposes Republican proposals to reduce Medicaid long-term care coverage. He has consistently supported expanding state administered home and community-based care services, tax clarifications and consumer standards for private long-term care insurance, and penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs to pay for long-term care.
- **Social Security:** Recognizing that Social Security has successfully provided a foundation of economic security to older Americans for decades, President Clinton is committed to ensuring the long-term integrity of the Trust Fund through a bipartisan solution that keeps the program dependable for all recipients. The President firmly opposes proposals to use Social Security benefits to balance the budget or pay for tax cuts for the wealthy.
- **Promoting and Strengthening Retirement Savings:** President Clinton's pension initiatives are helping more Americans save for retirement and ensuring that pension benefits are safeguarded for retirement. The Retirement Savings and Security Act proposed this year by the President would increase pension portability, enhance

pension protection and expand coverage. The Retirement Protection Act signed by the President in 1994 strengthened pension plan standards and enhanced enforcement authority so that workers and retirees can count on receiving the pensions they have earned.

- **Strengthening Supportive Services and Opportunity:** This year, President Clinton proposed reauthorization of the Older Americans Act that will renew and strengthen critical Meals on Wheels, transportation, senior community employment and ombudsman services. The President is also fighting to support and protect the Corporation for National Service's Senior Service Programs -- Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program. These programs give older Americans the opportunity for continued involvement in their communities and allow the nation to benefit from the rich resource that our elderly are.
- **Bringing Seniors to the Table:** President Clinton elevated the Commissioner of Aging to Assistant Secretary status and called for the fourth White House Conference on Aging, after the 1991 Conference failed to take place.
- **Making Our Communities Safer:** President Clinton broke six years of Congressional gridlock by signing the toughest and smartest Crime Bill ever with bipartisan support and endorsements from every major law enforcement organization. In addition, the President fought for and signed the Brady Bill which has prevented over 60,000 convicted felons, fugitives, stalkers and other criminals from buying handguns. These efforts are contributing to safer communities: in 1995, the number of murders fell 8% --one of the largest declines in more than three decades--and overall crime fell 6% in our nation's largest cities.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

The President will continue to fight for policies that honor our commitments to older Americans and allow them to remain independent and active participants in our communities. The President will continue to work to:

- Preserve and strengthen Medicare through: assured financial solvency without substantial new costs on beneficiaries or damaging structural changes; expanded choices of high-quality health plans and delivery systems; and new preventive benefits and strong new protections against fraud and abuse.
- Improve access to home and community-based care and to protect nursing home coverage under Medicaid.
- Implement private long-term care insurance standards to protect consumers against substandard policies and unacceptable insurance practices.
- Maintain federal quality standards for nursing homes and protections against impoverishment for spouses of nursing home residents in the Medicaid program.
- Enhance economic security for older Americans through an improved pension system and a strong long-term financial basis for Social Security.

MEDICARE TRUST FUND TALKING POINTS

June 3, 1996

UPCOMING MEDICARE TRUSTEES' REPORT CAN ONLY CONFIRM WHAT WE ALREADY KNOW -- REPUBLICANS SHOULD ACCEPT PRESIDENT CLINTON'S CALL TO BALANCE THE BUDGET AND STRENGTHEN THE MEDICARE TRUST FUND.

- As CBO said in its April 30th Hill testimony, "*... the projected date of insolvency should be viewed not as telling us something new, but confirming what we already know.*"

WE WELCOME REPUBLICANS' CONCERN ABOUT THE TRUST FUND, BUT LONG BEFORE THEY STARTED TALKING ABOUT THE PROBLEM, THE PRESIDENT WAS ACTING TO ADDRESS IT.

- The President's 1993 Economic Plan extended the life of the Trust Fund by *3 years -- without a single Republican vote.*
- The President's Health Care Reform Plan would have extended the life of the Trust Fund by *another 5 years.*

THE PRESIDENT'S BALANCED BUDGET GUARANTEES THE LIFE OF THE TRUST FUND FOR A DECADE -- THE SAME AS THE SENATE REPUBLICAN BUDGET

- In a May 9th letter, June O'Neill states that "CBO estimates that the Administration's proposals would postpone [the insolvency] date to 2005."

ACTION IS NEEDED -- BUT THE ONLY CAUSE FOR ALARM IS THE REPUBLICANS' REFUSAL TO MEET WITH THE PRESIDENT ON BUDGET AND MEDICARE ISSUES.

- **The need for responsible intervention to improve the Trust Fund is real.** The President's plan addresses this need in a responsible way, without imposing devastating provider cuts, increasing beneficiary costs, or enacting structural changes that hurt the program and the people it serves.
- **Over \$125 billion remains in the Trust Fund.** While incoming revenues are somewhat less than outgoing payments, the current balance in the Trust Fund means that there is absolutely no danger that claims will not be paid.
- **Reports should not be used irresponsibly.** The upcoming Trust Fund report should not be used to recklessly frighten the 37 million Medicare beneficiaries and their families into thinking that their benefits are in imminent danger. They simply are not.

IT IS TIME TO PUT PARTISAN DIFFERENCES ASIDE AND AGREE ON THE COMMON MEDICARE SAVINGS BOTH REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PROPOSALS HAVE.

- We have tens of billions of dollars in common Medicare savings that we could agree on tomorrow to strengthen the Trust Fund. All the Republicans need do is set aside their structural changes that would segment the wealthy and healthy from other beneficiaries and cause Medicare to "*wither on the vine.*" (E.G., the Republican Medical Savings Account would actually weaken the Medicare Trust Fund, as it would cost \$4 billion.)

KEY REPUBLICAN QUOTES ON MEDICARE

Senator Bob Dole: "I was there, fighting the fight, one of twelve, voting against Medicare in 1965 ... because we knew it wouldn't work."

American Conservative Union Speech
10/24/95

Speaker Newt Gingrich: "No, we don't get rid of it in round one because we don't think it's politically smart.... But we believe it's going to wither on the vine."

Blue Cross/Blue Shield Association Speech
10/24/95

Senator D'Amato: "If I had my druthers ... I would have said to my distinguished colleagues, both in the House and in the Senate, 'Don't link this business of tax cuts with fixing this badly flawed system. Put it aside.

Senate Finance Committee
09/26/95

REPUBLICAN BUDGET STILL THREATENS MEDICARE

June 3, 1996

*"No, we don't get rid of it in round one because we don't think it's politically smart....
But we believe it's going to wither on the vine" -- Newt Gingrich, 10/24/95*

REPUBLICANS STILL INSIST ON EXCESSIVE MEDICARE CUTS THAT WOULD MOVE MEDICARE TOWARD SECOND CLASS HEALTH CARE. The Republican budget reduces Medicare spending by \$167 billion -- \$51 billion or 44% more than CBO scored the President's balanced budget. It would reduce spending by over \$1,100 per beneficiary in 2002 -- a 50% greater cut than the President's Medicare savings from the current CBO Medicare baseline.

WHILE HOUSE REPUBLICANS HAVE FINALLY AGREED NOT TO RAISE MEDICARE PREMIUMS, THEY HAVE NOT LOWERED THEIR TOTAL CUTS. Rather than raising costs on beneficiaries directly they now do it indirectly through even deeper cuts in payments to the hospitals and home health providers that serve beneficiaries, jeopardizing quality and access to health services.

- **Extreme Cuts Threaten Viability of Many Hospitals.** Their \$167 billion cut could mean hospitals get lower payments tomorrow than today--even in nominal terms--and will result in cost-shifting, undermine quality, and threaten the financial viability of many rural and urban hospitals. According to the American Hospital Association, nearly 700 hospitals derive 67% or more of net patient revenues from Medicare & Medicaid.
- **American Hospital Association and National Association of Children's Hospitals are "gravely concerned about the level of reductions proposed"** by Republicans in Medicare and Medicaid. [May 10, 1996 letter to Chairmen Roth, Archer, and Bliley from ten hospital associations.]

MORE THAN DOLLARS ARE AT STAKE -- THEIR DAMAGING STRUCTURAL CHANGES WOULD FORCE MEDICARE TO "WITHER ON THE VINE." The Republican budget still contains the damaging structural changes that President Clinton vetoed last year. These changes would segment the Medicare population, leaving the traditional program with fewer dollars and sicker beneficiaries.

- **MEDICAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS (MSAs).** Republicans insist on the immediate adoption of untested changes to the Medicare program, such as MSAs, that appeal to the healthiest and wealthiest beneficiaries, leaving the sickest and most costly beneficiaries in a weakened fee-for-service program. CBO projects that MSAs will *increase* Medicare costs by more than \$4 billion over seven years.

New York Times [11/18/95]: "A hallmark of the [Republican] Medicare legislation is the encouragement of private health plans....But many experts fear a balkanization of healthy and sick....If some experts worry that managed care plans would skim healthy recipients from the conventional Medicare program, many of the large plans are concerned that the healthy would be skimmed from them by medical savings accounts."

- **OVER-CHARGING IN PRIVATE PLANS.** Republican proposals permit physicians to charge beneficiaries extra -- through "balance billing" -- in private Medicare plans, increasing out-of-pocket costs for beneficiaries and slowly draining the fee-for-service system of both doctors and dollars.
- **HARD SPENDING CAP.** Republicans impose a hard cap on Medicare spending. If costs increase faster than projected, spending would no longer keep up -- leading to cuts exceeding \$167 billion.

Wall Street Journal: "Republicans also would apply a cap to these services. If health-care costs rose faster than the GOP budget allots, doctors, hospitals and other providers would have to absorb the losses. That, in turn, could come back to bite the beneficiaries." [12/27/95]

- **PRESIDENT CLINTON'S BUDGET SHOWS THAT THEIR DEEP CUTS AND DAMAGING STRUCTURAL CHANGES ARE NOT NECESSARY TO BALANCE THE BUDGET AND GUARANTEE THE LIFE OF THE MEDICARE TRUST FUND FOR 10 YEARS.**

THE HOME HEALTH TRANSFER AND THE MEDICARE TRUST FUND: THE FACTS

June 3, 1996

FALSE CLAIM: *Without its home health transfer gimmick, the President's budget only extends the life of the Trust Fund by one year.*

THE FACTS: Not True.

1. The President's balanced budget guarantees the life of the Medicare Trust Fund for a decade -- the same as the Senate Republican budget. The Congressional Budget Office projects that the President's Medicare reforms would extend the life of the Medicare Trust Fund to 2005. The reforms build on the President's 1993 deficit reduction plan, which extended the life of the Trust Fund by 3 years -- *without a single Republican vote.*
2. The President's budget strengthens the Trust Fund by:
 - a. Reducing provider payments; and
 - b. Restoring the pre-1980 law on Part A home health benefits -- This is NOT a gimmick:
 - Prior to 1980, home health care services unrelated to hospital stays were not financed by the Hospital Insurance (Part A) Program. Only the first 100 home visits after a three-day hospital stay were financed under Part A. All other visits were financed by Part B. This is because Medicare Part A was intended to finance costs related to hospital stays.
 - In 1980, the law was changed and nearly all home health costs were shifted to Part A.
 - The President's proposal simply restores the pre-1980 law because home health care expenditures unrelated to hospital stays should not be financed by the Part A Trust Fund. Shifting home health spending unrelated to hospitalization back to the Part B programs helps extend the life of the Medicare Part A Trust Fund. (This shift will not affect the Part B premiums, coinsurance or deductibles.)
3. REPUBLICANS ARE BEING HYPOCRITICAL: The 1995 House Republican budget also shifted some home health costs from Part A to Part B. The House-passed Republican reconciliation bill also transferred certain home health care expenditures from Part A to Part B -- similar to the proposal in the President's balanced budget. *So if Republicans say it's a gimmick, it's a gimmick every Republican in the House voted for.*
4. President Clinton's budget extends the life of the Trust Fund as long as the Senate Republican budget, but without their \$167 billion Medicare cut and without their damaging structural changes. The President's balanced budget proves the Republican \$167 billion Medicare cut and damaging structural changes are not necessary to balance the budget and strengthen the Trust Fund for a decade.

REPUBLICANS STILL INSIST ON ENDING THE MEDICAID GUARANTEE

May 28, 1996

THEY ARE STILL INSISTING ON A BLOCK GRANT FORMULA THAT THE GOVERNORS HAVE ALREADY REJECTED. *The Federal-State partnership is severed. The Republican proposal does not meet the Governors' principle that funding must automatically adjust for all changes in enrollment.* Under the Republican proposal, fully 97% of Federal Medicaid spending is a block grant. The remaining 3% is dedicated to an umbrella fund posing as protection for States with high enrollment growth. However, this umbrella is full of holes because it is difficult to access and provides only a one-time payment for population increases, not sustained support for States with higher than expected enrollment.

MEDICAID CUTS COULD STILL TOTAL \$265 BILLION. While the Republicans cut Federal Medicaid spending by \$72 billion, the total Medicaid cuts could still reach \$265 billion over 6 years if States spend only the minimum required to receive their full grant allocation. This is because the Republican proposal reduces State matching requirements.

MEDICAID GUARANTEE TO MEANINGFUL BENEFITS NO LONGER SECURE FOR MILLIONS OF CHILDREN, PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES, AND OLDER AMERICANS. The Republican Medicaid plan still undermines the guarantee to meaningful health benefits. With total cuts reaching up to \$265 billion, States could be forced to deny health benefits to millions of children, people with disabilities, and older Americans, putting millions of middle class families at risk of paying for health care for their parents, children or family members with disabilities.

- **Children.** Deep total cuts in Medicaid would put severe financial pressure on States to reduce health benefits for many of the 18 million children who currently receive Medicaid. In addition, the Republican proposal would deny the guarantee of coverage for 2.5 million children aged 13-18.
- **People with Disabilities.** The Republican plan still jeopardizes the Medicaid guarantee for the over 6 million people with disabilities who currently receive Medicaid by allowing States the option to define who meets the disability criteria. Their excessive Medicaid cuts may force States to restrict the scope of eligible disabilities, or cut back on benefits.
- **Older Americans.** Many of the Medicaid benefits critical to older Americans and people with disabilities are optional — including prescription drugs, home and community-based care, and assistive devices such as wheelchairs and communication devices — and cuts reaching up to \$265 billion could force States to cut back on these optional benefits.

THE GUARANTEE OF FINANCIAL PROTECTION FOR THE MIDDLE CLASS IS ENDED. Under the Republican bill, current law protections for Medicaid beneficiaries who own homes appears to be eliminated. As such, States may have the option to treat homes as assets, which would result in ineligibility for nursing home coverage. The only way to then obtain coverage could be to sell the home or family farm as an asset and spend down until the beneficiary met the State-defined resource threshold. In addition, States and providers will face overwhelming financial incentives to shift long-term care costs to patients and their families. Since Federal protections against excessive cost-sharing requirements are eliminated, many patients and their families will pay more for less.

THE REPUBLICAN BILL STILL FAILS TO MEET THE PRESIDENT'S BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR MEDICAID REFORM

The Republican bill still fails to meet many of the President's basic principles for Medicaid reform.

These principles include:

- **A real, enforceable guarantee of coverage for a defined benefit package**
- **Appropriate federal and state financing**
- **Beneficiary protections through quality standards and accountability**

THE REAL GUARANTEE OF COVERAGE

Any "guarantee" of Medicaid coverage has three critical components: 1) eligibility, 2) benefits, and 3) enforcement. Without any one of these necessary elements, there is no true guarantee of coverage. The Republican bill has significant problems in all three areas of the coverage guarantee.

Eligibility

While the Administration proposal maintains all current law mandatory and optional eligibility groups, the House Commerce Republican bill would alter eligibility criteria thereby eliminating the guarantee of coverage for some groups. The bill:

- **repeals the phase-in of Medicaid coverage for children ages 13-18 in families with income below the Federal poverty level.**
- **offers each state the option of using either: 1) the federal definition of disability, or 2) its own definition of disability. This could result in fifty separate state definitions, instead of current policy, which has only one. State definitions of disability could eliminate coverage for disabled people who have more specific and complicated needs for Medicaid; or states could redefine disability to shift costs to the federal government.**
- **permits additional eligibility limitations based on age, residence, and employment or immigration status.**
- **eliminates the guarantee of medical assistance for individuals losing cash assistance due to time limits or other provisions in welfare reform.**
- **lets states define what constitutes income and resources. If income and resource tests are more restrictive than current law, then a large number of current beneficiaries could lose their eligibility for Medicaid. For example, it appears states may even have flexibility to restrict eligibility based on home ownership. Under current law, a home of any value does not affect a person's eligibility. Under the Republican bill, home owners could be found ineligible.**

Benefits

While the Administration proposal would maintain all current law mandatory and optional services, the Republican bill could lead to drastically scaled-back and inadequate benefits packages.

- **The bill gives states complete flexibility to define the adequacy of required benefits (the “amount, duration, and scope” of benefits). The Secretary does not have clear authority to affect states' decisions regarding amount, duration, and scope. As a result, states could restrict benefits drastically, thereby further undermining the guarantee to coverage.**
- **Statewideness requirements would be eliminated. States could arbitrarily offer different coverage and benefits packages in different parts of the state. This could also result in loss of coverage for certain populations that tend to live in specific areas.**
- **Comparability requirements would be eliminated. States could reduce benefits for certain populations (such as HIV positive beneficiaries).**
- **“Treatment” under EPSDT is severely curtailed and requires treatment only for dental, hearing and vision services. Treatment is not required for other services, illnesses or conditions discovered by health screens and exams. This means that children diagnosed with certain medical conditions may go untreated. Under current law, children diagnosed (in an EPSDT screening) with medical conditions must be treated.**
- **Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) and Rural Health Clinic (RHC) services are mandatory services only for the first eight quarters after the program is enacted in a state. After that time, they are optional services. (Note that in the Spring overview document, they are listed as guaranteed services.)**
- **The Vaccines for Children Program is repealed, and states are given flexibility to set their own vaccination schedules. Elimination of VFC funding will mean fewer vaccinations.**
- **Federal funding for abortion services is limited to instances of rape, incest, or where the life of the mother is in jeopardy.**
- **Family planning services are limited to “pre-pregnancy” family planning services only. States would be able to restrict which family planning methods would be available.**

Enforcement

A real guarantee of health coverage must include an adequate enforcement mechanism. The Administration proposal maintains the right of beneficiaries to enforce their federal program benefits in federal courts, assuring that Medicaid recipients have the same due process rights everywhere in the United States. However, the Republican bill has serious weaknesses when it comes to enforcing the rights of Medicaid beneficiaries.

- **The Republican bill removes the right of beneficiaries to sue in federal courts. No federal right of action means there are no guaranteed enforceable federal benefits for individuals.**
- **Without federal court rulings, Medicaid law may not have consistent interpretations across the nation.**
- **Medicaid would become the sole federal statute conferring benefits on individuals with no possibility of federal enforcement for its intended beneficiaries.**

FINANCING

The Administration proposal protects States from enrollment increases due to economic downturns, and from demographic changes by maintaining the shared federal-state financial responsibility through a per capita cap. The Republican bill does not guarantee funding for all new enrollees.

The funding formula in the Republican bill has been seen before: it's the basic Medicaid II. It's a funding stream and allocation across states with essentially the same component parts defined by the same formulas and legislative language in earlier Republican bills. Now the block grant is embellished by a limited umbrella fund. About 97% of funds flow through the Medicaid II block grant. About 3 percent is attributable to the new umbrella fund.

The funding provides very limited risk protection for enrollment growth.

- **Funding growth is not linked to comparisons between actual and projected enrollment, and the umbrella provides one time only adjustments that do not carry forward to subsequent years. This is not the kind of protection to be expected from a true federal-state partnership. Instead, like earlier Republican plans, it limits federal responsibility and shifts the fiscal burden to the states. The calculations associated with access to the umbrella mechanism limit access to the fund and treat states unevenly.**
- **The Republican funding scheme clearly restructures the dynamics of the Medicaid program. States will always be faced with poor and sick populations. Without a guarantee of federal funding to support meeting the needs of those populations, it will be left to the states to balance revenue against societal needs--they will be forced either to raise taxes or reduce services. These dynamics clearly undermine the concept of "guaranteed" coverage of defined populations with a meaningful benefit package.**
- **The Republican bill would repeal the limitations placed on provider taxes and donations schemes. When states had unlimited use of such financing mechanisms in the late 1980's and early 1990's, Medicaid spending growth reached almost 30 percent annually. Once bipartisan legislation limited these schemes, Medicaid spending growth fell substantially -- to about 10 percent a year.**

Not all groups
trigger
umbrella

- The Republican bill would change the minimum Federal Matching Assistance Percentage (FMAP) from 50 percent to 60 percent. This change would allow many states to significantly decrease the state contribution and increase federal dollars spent on Medicaid. Given the block grant structure of the financing proposal, this change would shift funding from poorer states with higher current FMAPs to the 23 wealthier states that currently have 50 percent FMAPs.

PROTECTIONS FOR BENEFICIARIES AND TAXPAYERS

The Administration proposal maintains a variety of current law quality protections including managed care plans, and also contains financial protections for the family members of nursing home residents.

The Republican bill would either eliminate or reduce at least the following long-standing provisions that ensure quality and protect the family members of beneficiaries.

- The bill repeals title XIX and replaces it with a new title. This change seriously compromises the existing framework of quality standards, beneficiary and family financial protections, and program accountability by eliminating numerous provisions that protect beneficiaries, providers, and states.
- The Republican bill does not include critical federal quality standards for institutions caring for people with mental retardation and developmental disabilities. There are no federal standards to assure basic rights, such as protection from abuse and neglect, treatment designed to assist the person in achieving the greatest level of independence, and the right to adequate health care.
- There is no mention of quality standards for managed care plans. Given that almost one-third of Medicaid beneficiaries are now in managed care, managed care quality provisions are essential to protect the health of millions of people.
- The Republican bill contains no standards for cost sharing other than some limits related to primary and preventive care for children and pregnant women. Beneficiaries and their families who are protected by current law against excessive cost sharing could face new obligations to pay for their care or that of a family member. Without cost sharing standards, benefit packages could be essentially meaningless for other services for children and pregnant women, and for all services for the elderly and disabled.
- Under the Republican bill, adult children could be required to pay for hospital care, physicians services, or any other service (except long term care) for their parents on Medicaid.

Leave
current
law
nursing
home
quality
stds.

- **The prohibition in current law against balance billing by providers for amounts above the Medicaid rate would be repealed for most services. Although the Republican bill retains a nominal prohibition on balance billing by nursing homes, this could be easily circumvented by redefining what is covered as "nursing home services." Because states have complete flexibility to define benefit levels (amount, duration, and scope), elements of care now in the basic benefit, the cost of which is in the basic rate and not subject to balance billing, could become the responsibility of the patient.**
- **The Republican bill would allow states to review asset transfers as far back as they would like in determining eligibility for Medicaid. Currently, the look back period is 36 months. In addition, states could broaden the scope of the penalty (now limited to denial of certain long term care benefits) to any or all benefits. Implementation of such an approach could seriously limit eligibility for Medicaid, even in those instances where assets were transferred years in advance of application for Medicaid, or were not transferred for the purpose of gaining eligibility.**
- **The bill replaces current law with complete flexibility regarding recoveries from estates of deceased beneficiaries. Assets, including the home, needed by survivors could be at risk of being claimed by the state.**
- **Under the Republican bill, states would have both a financial incentive and the opportunity to receive federal matching payments for the costs of services that are currently supported with state funds only (e.g., state psychiatric hospitals). This cost shift is possible because states would have flexibility in defining eligibility (e.g., for the disabled), and benefit levels (amount, duration, and scope), and the elimination of the IMD exclusion.**

OLDER AMERICANS ACT

The Older Americans Act (OAA) funds a range of home and community-based services including congregate and home-delivered meals (Meals-on-Wheels), transportation, information and referral, adult day care, and legal and employment services. The OAA is of critical interest to seniors and senior groups such as NCSC who are contractors under its Senior Community Service Employment Program.

Appropriations. The Administration proposed level funding in FY 97 for the OAA (\$828 million). The House Labor-HHS Appropriations Committee bill contains \$811 million for the program. We have two primary concerns with appropriations for OAA:

- The Committee reduces the share of funds in Title V, the Senior Community Service Employment Program that go to national contractors (e.g. NCSC, AARP) by almost 15 percent. Instead, the Committee would send the money to states. We object, pointing out that the national sponsors who currently receive funding under the program have an exceptional record and experience.

- The Committee zeroes out funding for Title IV (the FY 96 level was \$2.85 million, a 90% reduction from the FY 95 level). Title IV of OAA funds national training, technical assistance, and research activities. These programs are a great resource for the aging network, including senior centers and their research is considered critical for preparing for the "Aging of America." The Administration proposed \$11.6 million for Title IV for FY 97.

Reauthorization. Action on the House and Senate OAA Reauthorization bills is unlikely this year (if unauthorized, program administrators will follow the stipulations in the lapsed authorization and FY 97 appropriations). This is good news/a victory for the Administration, since we, as well as advocacy groups, have several concerns with the House and Senate reauthorization bills:

- The House bill would move the National Senior Service Corps (Foster Grandparents, Senior Companion, and Retired and Volunteer Programs) to HHS' Administration on Aging from the Corporation for National Service where they are presently effectively administered and part of a larger "ageless" network of service programs.
- Weaken OAA's legal assistance for the elderly by eliminating Title VII which authorizes the long-term care ombudsman, elder abuse prevention, and legal services.
- Would block grant to states the Senior Community Service Employment Program (Title V), ignoring the exceptional record and experience of the national sponsors who currently receive funding under the program.
- Weaken existing targeting of low-income minorities, the neediest groups;
- Alters the current funding formula. The Administration has not taken a position on this contentious change under which about half the states would gain funding and half would lose (including New York and Maryland).

SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY COUNCIL

I. Summary

The Social Security Advisory Council is expected to release a report on long-term financing of the Social Security system (the latest prediction on a date is early to mid-September). They have not reached agreement on a single recommendation, but are expected to release three different options, each of which contains many controversial proposals.

Our position is not to comment on specific proposals, arguing that Social Security is one of our most successful programs, and ensuring its long-term solvency shouldn't be a part election-year politics, but needs a bipartisan solution. While we will not comment now on specific elements of proposals, we believe that Social Security must remain a safety net for all Americans and its financing must be sound. Therefore, we:

- Oppose moving Social Security to a voluntary or private system that would put retirement at risk; and
- Oppose Proposals That Would Make It Less Dependable for All Recipients.

Background on the Council, details on the options, expanded talking points, and questions and answers follow.

II. Background

The 1996 Trustees report indicates that Social Security's total income, including interest on accumulated assets, will continue to exceed payments until 2019, and that the shortfall will be covered by drawing down assets until the trust fund is exhausted in 2029 (one year earlier than predicted in last year's Trustees report). Even after that, the revenues would meet about 75% of the program's costs. Under the current economic assumptions, the 75 year projection shows a deficit of 2.17% of taxable payrolls. (Currently, the employee and employer each pay 6.2% -- or 12.4% cumulatively. The 2.17% refers to how much the 12.4% payroll taxes would have to be raised to maintain 75 year solvency.)

The Quadrennial Advisory Council on Social Security is an independent, bipartisan council appointed by Secretary Shalala and approved by the President in 1994 to consider long-term issues related to the Social Security system -- specifically, which approaches are best to ensure solvency over a 75 year forecast period. We expect the Council to release a report this summer (mid-June at the earliest). At that point, the Administration will review their options or recommendations.

III. Recommendations

Our current understanding is that no consensus recommendation will be reported from the Advisory Council, but that they will instead report three separate plans. Listed below are the main items that are considered in each plan.

The recommendations in all three options are:

- . Expand coverage to excluded state and local employees
- . Increase the extent to which Social Security benefits are counted as taxable income.
- . Reduce CPI used to compute COLAs by 0.21% (accepts the technical adjustment announced by BLS in March 1996)

In addition to these common elements, the following elements are recommended by some of the members:

Option-1: This plan includes no private accounts.

- . Increase length of period used to compute benefits from 35 to 38 years of earnings (in effect, lowering benefit slightly)
- . Invest a portion of Trust Fund in equities

Option 2:

- . Raise the retirement age to 67 by 2011
- . Reduce benefits for average and upper-income recipients
- . Require 1.6% increase in payroll taxes above the current amount which would be put into private accounts

Option 3: This is the farthest move toward privatization¹.

- . Raise the retirement age to 67 by 2011
- . 5% of current payroll tax is put into a private IRA and managed by private investment companies that would fund annuities.
- . The remaining 7.4% would cover a smaller, flat retirement benefit plus survivors' and disability benefits.

¹Privatization refers to proposals to establish mandatory savings with the individual investing the savings and in retirement getting back whatever the investment yields. Privatization is not meant to refer to proposals to invest part of Social Security funds in equities.

IV. Talking Points

The Administration has not taken a position on the specific proposals expected to be recommended by the Advisory Council. All questions about specific reforms should be responded to with the following points/principles.

Social Security is One of Our Most Successful Programs.

It is the bedrock of retirement for tens of millions of Americans. It is all that keeps 13 million older Americans from poverty. It has helped cut elderly poverty by more than half since the 1960s. In 1966, the poverty rate among older Americans was 28.5%; today, it is 11.7%.

We Have Time. Social Security Reform Shouldn't Be Part Of Election-Year Politics.

Social Security is on firm financial footing well into the next century. It will be able to pay benefits through the year 2030. We should take advantage of the time we have to address its long-term financing in a reasoned, rational, and bipartisan manner that will maintain the existing broad national support for the Social Security program. It should not be caught up in election-year politics.

Need Non-Political, Bipartisan Process To Ensure Social Security's Long-Term Viability. Securing Social Security's long-term financing while maintaining the existing broad national support for the program will require a bipartisan common ground plan developed in a non-political process.

Would Be Counterproductive to Comment Now -- in the Middle of an Election Year -- on Specific Elements of Proposals. Any discussion of specific proposals should take place in a non-political context where elements are *judged in the context of overall bipartisan plans* to secure Social Security.

While We Will Avoid Commenting Now on Specific Elements of Proposals, the Administration Has Some Guiding Principles. Social Security must remain a safety net for all Americans and its financing must be sound and prudent. Therefore, we:

- **Oppose Privatizing Social Security or Making It Voluntary.** We oppose moving Social Security to a voluntary or private system that would put retirement at risk.
- **Oppose Proposals That Would Make It Less Dependable for All Recipients.** We oppose proposals that would not provide the same true security that the program has provided for millions of older Americans for decades.

V. Questions and Answers

Q: *Will the Administration even consider the proposals in the Advisory Council's report?*

A: We need non-political, bipartisan process to ensure Social Security's long-term viability. Securing Social Security's long-term financing while maintaining the existing broad national support for the program will require a bipartisan common ground plan developed in a non-political process.

It would be counterproductive to comment now -- in the middle of an election year -- on specific elements of proposals. Any discussion of specific proposals should take place in a non-political context where elements are *judged in the context of overall bipartisan plans* to secure Social Security.

Q: *Does the Administration support the proposals by Forbes, Senate Kerrey and others to allow people to use a portion of their payroll tax to set up their own IRAs?*

A: Our general position is that we oppose proposals that seek to privatize Social Security or make it voluntary. We oppose proposals that would put benefits at risk.

Yet it is our policy not to comment on specific elements of proposals. We want discussion to take place in a non-political context where elements are judged in the context of overall bipartisan plans.

Q: *Does the Administration support proposals to allow Social Security funds to be invested in the stock market in order to bring the Social Security system higher returns?*

A: We will oppose proposals that undermine the current publicly managed and collective nature of Social Security or proposals that would make it less dependable for all Social Security recipients. There are some very serious questions that would have to be answered before any of these proposals could be recommended. Again, we believe the best way for this discussion to take place is in a bipartisan, non-political context where we are looking at the viability of the whole plan and not have debate over hypothetical elements in the middle of an election year.

Q: *Would the Administration consider including an adjustment in the CPI as part of an overall plan to secure Social Security's long-term solvency?*

A: Our position is simple. Any change in the CPI and cost-of-living adjustments should be *based on economics and not politics*. Any change affects the standard of living of millions of Americans. Therefore, changes should be made when experts in the field

reach consensus on the size of any bias in CPI, *not* when budget savings are needed. There is currently no consensus on the size of the CPI's bias.

Q: *But there are serious problems with Social Security. Is the President going to have recommendations this year on how he would handle this? Isn't it irresponsible for him not to address these recommendations during the Presidential campaign?*

A: As the President has long said, there are long-term financing concerns, and they need to be dealt with in a bipartisan context in the most non-political atmosphere possible. But we have time. The Social Security system is sound well into the next century; it will be able to pay benefits *through the year 2030.*

Ensuring the long-term solvency of Social Security is a complicated and important issue. It shouldn't be part of election-year politics. We should take advantage of the time we have to address it in a reasoned, rational, and bipartisan manner.

This year's Congress would do well to focus on the urgent issues before it, such as balancing the budget, welfare reform, and health care insurance reform.

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR ROOSEVELT HOUSE VISIT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
JULY 31, 1996

[Acknowledgments: Annette Seoanes [si-WAH-nah], AmeriCorps volunteer; Renee Glover, Executive Director, Atlanta Housing Authority; and John Howard, resident]

I am delighted to be here in Atlanta with members of the Americorps Team for the Games and the people of Roosevelt House.

I would like to salute all of the volunteers and everyone who has worked so hard to make these Olympic Games such an overwhelming success. This is truly a mammoth effort -- with tens of thousands of people and scores of agencies at the federal, state and local level working tirelessly to make sure things run smoothly.

In the wake of this weekend's tragic bombing, as we mourn for those lives that were lost and pray for the injured, let us also celebrate the spirit of the Olympics that brought us together. If anything, that spirit is stronger than ever.

Part of that Olympic spirit is the vast army of some 44,000 volunteers who are doing everything imaginable -- from driving athletes to their events to checking credentials to translating foreign languages -- to make sure these Games run smoothly. They are ticket takers and computer operators, paramedics and photographers. And although their contributions are not always in the spotlight, they are vital. They too are heroes.

Today I want to recognize a very special group of volunteers, the 625 trained, full-time members of the AmeriCorps Team for the Games.

We all know the sheer magnitude of the Olympics could be very dislocating for many city residents, especially senior citizens.

Here at Roosevelt House and the four other high-rises in Atlanta, volunteers are providing seniors with help -- taking them shopping and to doctors appointments, delivering Meals on Wheels, providing companionship, and as I just witnessed upstairs, teaching them computer skills. In surrounding neighborhoods you have been removing graffiti, cleaning up neighborhoods, landscaping and tree-planting, and painting Habitat for Humanity houses.

And after the closing ceremony, after the TV cameras are gone and the Olympic athletes and fans have gone home, you will still be working, helping Atlanta prepare for another celebration of sport and the human spirit -- the Paralympics.

I would bet that if you praised any one of the AmeriCorps workers here for their "sacrifice," they would say, "I gained as much as anyone." Because when you help someone, you feel empowered. A great Atlantan -- the Reverend Martin Luther King,

Jr. -- once said, "Everybody can be great because anybody can serve. You don't have to have a college degree to serve. You don't have to know about Plato and Aristotle to serve. You only need a heart full of grace. A soul generated by love."

It is that sentiment which shines through the work of the volunteers here and the work of the 25,000 AmeriCorps members and 500,000 Senior Corps members nation-wide. What you do is part of a great tradition of service in America.

One hundred and fifty years ago, a frenchman named Alexis de Tocqueville came to America and looked at it through European eyes. What impressed de Tocqueville most was that Americans did not wait for the government to act to solve a problem. If a school needed to be built, they built it. If a barn burned down, neighbors would pitch in to raise another.

And just like de Tocqueville a century and a half ago, I'm sure the athletes and visitors from around the world who have come to Atlanta can't help but be impressed by what volunteers are doing here for the Olympics -- and for America.

The motto and mandate of national service is "getting things done," and from everything I've seen, AmeriCorps and all of the service programs are living up to that promise. But there is something else about service that may be just as important. And that is the way service brings people together. No matter what our backgrounds, service is a way to unite people across the lines of race and class and geography and culture.

It's a lot like what happens at the Olympics. Athletes are here from countries all over the world. They look different, speak a multitude of languages, and come from every conceivable religious and cultural background. But they are all equal on the playing field, in the swimming pool, and on the court. The Olympic movement brings us all closer together. Service works the same way, only on a more local level.

And like the Olympics, service requires a sense of teamwork and the ability to work together toward a common goal. Both require sacrifice. And both confer rewards on their participants -- for some a gold medal -- for all, a sense of accomplishment and pride.

I thank you for what you are doing, and hope you will all make service a lifelong commitment.

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DAY 14;
CITY;
LATE BREAK;
First lady praises volunteer spirit

BYLINE: Contributing: Ralph Ellis, Bill Montgomery, Elliott Mackle, Leslie; Harris, Carl Hoover, Mark Sherman and Al Levine

BODY:

First lady **Hillary** Rodham **Clinton** praised the efforts of volunteers who work behind the scenes of the Games Wednesday and commended the spirit that brought joy back to Centennial Olympic Park.

Clinton spoke at the Roosevelt House, a high-rise apartment building for the elderly near Georgia Tech's campus. Clinton's visit was to show support for **AmeriCorps**, a community service program President Clinton created when he took office and one that Republicans now want to eliminate.

"In the wake of this weekend's tragic bombing, we mourn those lives that were lost and we pray for the injured," Clinton said. "I visited Centennial Park to pay my respects. I was pleased to see so many people there. . . ."

-BANNER YEAR: The banners that lined city streets to welcome Olympic torch runners are being pilfered in several towns, with 11 taken from Peachtree City's City Hall Plaza and surrounding streets. Fayetteville authorities report four stolen, and Grantville, a small town in Coweta County, two. Jonesboro police say 14 of the 50 banners there were taken before, during and just after the July 17 torch run. Clayton County police say about 100 banners have been taken from streets near Atlanta Beach, the Olympic beach volleyball venue.

Peachtree City police arrested one man who allegedly cut down a banner July 18. Richard Edward Harrell, 43, of Kennesaw was charged with misdemeanor theft by taking.

-AFRICAN-AMERICAN CULTURE: With only a few days left, planners of exhibitions designed to highlight African-American culture hope guests will stop by before leaving town. Shows like "Bearing Witness" at Spelman College and "From Rearguard to Vanguard" and "Lifting the Veil" at Clark Atlanta University Art Gallery have enjoyed only modest traffic. Tina Dunkley, art collections director at Clark AU and a producer of the Olympic Arts Festival's African-American cultural offerings, said daily attendance at her gallery has ranged from 75 to 130 visitors - substantially more than the dozen or so the gallery usually sees.

-VOLUNTEER OF THE DAY: Jeanne Tompkins
Age: 47
Home: Marietta
Occupation: Earth science teacher at Dickerson Middle School

Olympic job: Loads and unloads athlete and media buses at Stone Mountain tennis venue.

Quote: "Just the electricity of being a part of the Games is exciting."

-NEW BEGINNINGS: Arab and Israeli officials mingled easily at an Atlanta reception Wednesday, proclaimed Mideast Peace Day by Mayor Bill Campbell. The mayor quoted the slain Egyptian leader Anwar El-Sadat and a Yiddish proverb in a brief talk at the reception, held at the downtown World Trade Center. John Gareeb, an international businessman who is serving as ACOG's envoy to the Syrian delegation, sponsored the event, at which security was tight. The reception was the latest gathering of Israelis and Arabs in Atlanta. Palestinian and Israeli officials met on the Olympic infield during the Opening Ceremony and the Palestinian chef de mission showed up at Sunday's memorial service for the Israelis who were killed by Palestinians during the Munich Olympics.

-GOING, GOING GONE: It was a big day at the Hanes Olympic Aid T- Shirt Auction, as 19-year-old Matt Walker of Atlanta paid \$ 10,000 for the Janet Evans T-shirt - an amount matched by AT&T. Said Walker, simply: "I'm a big Janet Evans fan." The shirt for '84 gold-medal gymnast Peter Bidmar sold for \$ 2,300 - to Bidmar himself, who bought it for sentimental reasons, July 31 being the anniversary of his victory. Bottom line on amounts raised so far: Hanes T-Shirt Auction for Olympic Aid: \$ 58,650; total raised from the auction and the countdown shirts: \$ 902,825. The total donated to Olympic Aid, to help children in war-torn countries: \$ 209,825.

- GOING OUT IN STYLE: Today's the day Fern Van Nuis of Marietta will pick up her grand prize - 14 Olympics tickets, including Closing Ceremony - that she won through a contest benefiting Olympic Aid-Atlanta. Sponsored by NationsBank and The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, the call- in contest raised \$ 5,000 for charity.

GRAPHIC: Photo: mug of Jeanne Tompkins

LOAD-DATE: August 2, 1996

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4/11/97

Divider Title: _____

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1997

FINAL

WASHINGTON, D.C.

CARDOZO H.S.	CHERI STOCKHAM	
LEAD ADVANCE:	202/387-5811	HOME
	WHCA PAGER	#4143
PRESS ADVANCE:	DORI SALCIDO	
	WHCA PAGER	#4844
SCHEDULER:	JAYCEE PRIBULSKY	
	202/456-2922	OFFICE
	202/456-5340	FAX
	202/544-4123	HOME
	WHCA PAGER	#4797

PREV RON **The White House**

9:45am **DEPART** South Portico
 EN ROUTE Cardozo High School
 [drive time: 10 minutes]

9:55am **ARRIVE** Cardozo High School

Greeters (on arrival):

- General Julius Becton, CEO, D.C. Public Schools
- Barbara Childs, Assistant Principal, Cardozo High School
- Arthur Linder, Assistant Principal, Cardozo High School
- Polly Brown, Assistant Principal, Cardozo High School
- Major Carlos Rosario, Assistant Principal, Cardozo High School

Greeter (outside classroom 206):

-Mr. Spencer Salas, ESL Teacher

Greeter (inside classroom 206):

-Mrs. Scott, Teacher

10:00am- **VISIT LEARN and SERVE PROJECT at CARDOZO H.S.**

10:10am Classroom 206, Cardozo High School
 13th and Clifton Streets, N.W.
 Washington, D.C.
 HRC Hold: Assistant Principal's Office, Room 101
 Phone: 202/673-7376
 Fax: 202/673-2232
 OPEN PRESS

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1997
PAGE 2

FORMAT:

- HRC, accompanied by Mr. Salas and Assistant Principal Childs, enters Classroom 206 and proceeds to chair in the front of the room.
NOTE: HRC is seated next to two elementary school children.
NOTE: HRC will wear a lavalier mic.
- xxx, elementary school student, reads a story to Jose Sorto, ESL student.
- Sonia Medrano, ESL student, reads a story to an elementary school student.
NOTE: HRC follows along in a copy of the book and participates in interactive discussion with students.
- Upon conclusion of the stories, HRC holds in classroom.
NOTE: HRC will greet representatives from Covington & Burling immediately before entering the Library to allow the press to pre-position. Please see briefing book for names.

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 30 children to attend.

Greeter (outside the Library):

-Harris Wofford, CEO, Corporation for National Service

10:15am-

REMARKS at CARDOZO HIGH SCHOOL

10:30am

Library, Cardoza High School
13th and Clifton Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
HRC Hold: Assistant Principal's Office, Room 101
Phone: 202/673-7376
Fax: 202/673-2232
OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

- HRC, accompanied by Assistant Principal Childs and Harris Wofford, CEO, Corporation for National Service, enters the Library and proceeds to chair, stage left of podium.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1997
PAGE 3

- Assistant Principal Childs delivers welcoming remarks and introduces Harris Wofford.
- Harris Wofford delivers brief remarks and introduces HRC.
- HRC delivers remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, HRC proceeds right.

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 65 people to attend.

10:30am-
11:15am

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

Library, Cardozo High School
13th and Clifton Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

HRC Hold: Assistant Principal's Office, Room 101

Phone: 202/673-7376

Fax: 202/673-2232

OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

- HRC proceeds to chair.
NOTE: HRC is seated next to Mr. Salas and Ada Garcia, ESL student.
- April Copes, moderator, opens the program.
- Each discussion participant delivers brief remarks.
- April Copes moderates an open discussion.
- HRC delivers brief closing remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, HRC departs.

DISCUSSION PARTICIPANTS:

- Karin Cordell, Director of Curriculum
- April Copes, Cardozo Community Service Coor.
- Ada Garcia, ESL student
- Guillermo Medrano, ESL student
- Kristen Kainer, VISTA Volunteer
- Spencer Salas, ESL Teacher
- Dr. Marilyn Smith, Learn and Serve Director

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1997

PAGE 4

NOTE: A group of Americorps Volunteers will be pre-positioned for a photo with HRC on departure.

11:20am **DEPART** Cardozo High School
 EN ROUTE The White House
 [drive time: 10 minutes]

11:30am **ARRIVE** South Portico

12:00pm- **SCHEDULING MEETING**
2:00pm Residence
 CLOSED PRESS/NO WH PHOTO

3:00pm- **PRIVATE MEETING**
3:15pm Map Room
 CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO ONLY

3:15pm- **DROP-BY**
3:30pm Diplomatic Reception Room
 CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO ONLY

RON The White House

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, D.C.:

-Partly cloudy becoming mostly cloudy with a chance of rain or rain showers late in the evening. Wind east-southeast at 10 to 15 knots. Low 40. High 61.

April 10, 1997

LEARN AND SERVE EVENT AT CARDOZO HIGH SCHOOL

DATE:	April 11, 1997
TIME:	10:00 am
LOCATION:	Cardozo Senior High School 13th and Clifton Street, NW
FROM:	Katy Button

I. PURPOSE

To visit Cardozo Senior High School and highlight a Learn and Serve America project. The event will focus attention on Americorps and help build to the Service Summit in Philadelphia.

II. BACKGROUND

Cardozo Senior High School

Cardozo Senior High School is located at 13th and Clifton Streets in Northwest Washington and serves 1,431 students in grades 9-12. Most of the students are African-American or Hispanic; more than half receive free or reduced price lunches. Test scores and promotion rates are well below DC and national averages and over 200 of the students speak english as a second language. Cardozo also has the third worst attendance rate in the District.

Despite these obstacles, many teachers, students and community organizations are working to improve the academic environment at Cardozo. A team of Americorps volunteers, with help from Cardozo students, is currently working to paint and repair the school's hallways, and an Americorps/VISTA volunteer works full-time at Cardozo to coordinate volunteer and service-learning projects. (The volunteer, Kristin Kainer, will be a participant in the round table discussion.) The school's principal has also allowed one of his teachers, April Copes (who will also be in the discussion) to work nearly full-time in facilitating student and community service. Students work in neighborhood clean-up projects, volunteer tutor and expand recycling programs.

You will be highlighting a Learn and Serve project at Cardozo that involves students in a 10th grade ESL (English as a Second Language) class that read to 1st graders from Meyer Elementary School. The Cardozo students go to Meyer every Wednesday for an hour to read to Miss Scott's first grade class. After one semester of reading, the students write their own children's books, which the 1st graders help to illustrate. You will see some examples of their books. The program not only helps the younger students learn to read, it provides a critical opportunity for the ESL students to form relationships with native english speakers and to improve their written and spoken english.

Learn and Serve America

Learn and Serve America is a grants program administered by the Corporation for National Service. Grants support school- and community-based service learning programs that involve school-age youth in community service that addresses local needs in four national service priority areas: education, public safety, human services and the environment. "Service-learning" is a teaching method that integrates community service into the school curriculum. Service-learning programs engage young people in community activities where academic skills are used to solve real-life problems. At the same time, program activities help students understand the meaning of citizenship and their ability to help determine the quality of life in their communities.

Harris Wofford, CEO of the Corporation for National Service, will announce at tomorrow's event that Americorps has committed to placing at least one Americorps volunteer in each of the District's public high schools.

Brandeis University Study

During his radio address last week, the President announced the results of a new study by Brandeis University's Center for Human Resources that evaluated the national Learn and Serve America program. The study found that well-implemented Learn and Serve programs have significant, positive impacts on the civic and educational development of participating students. Specifically, students showed statistically significant improvements in school engagement, school grades, core grade point average and educational aspirations (wanting to graduate a four year college). Students also showed significant impacts on all measures of civic attitudes, including personal and social responsibility, acceptance of cultural diversity and service leadership. (Additional background on the study is attached.)

Covington & Burling Partnership

The Covington & Burling Law Firm has engaged in a partnership with Cardozo High School for five years. The firm's lawyers run a Saturday Academy for 8 weeks each semester offering job skills, conflict resolution classes and field trips, among other activities. The firm also hires Cardozo students each summer (about 1/3 of its summer hires), provides ongoing legal assistance with repairs, donates computers (and computer instructors), provided funds to have the school wired for the Internet and for a security system, sponsors a book and toy drive, participates in the Christmas in April fix-up of the school, and much more. Covington & Burling has also fostered parental and community involvement in Cardozo by sponsoring PTA dinners with live entertainment that have attracted record numbers of parents to the school.

Format

The event at Cardozo High School will have three segments. First, you will proceed to a classroom on the second floor where ESL students from Mr. Salas' 10th grade class and 1st grade students from Meyer Elementary School will read the books they wrote and illustrated together. The books are based on African proverbs, which the ESL students just studied. You will sit in the front of the room with the students who are reading. The

rest of the class will be seated on the floor. After the reading, you will briefly greet lawyers from Covington and Burling. Then you will proceed next door to the library for remarks and a discussion. The Assistant Principal, Mrs. Childs, will welcome and introduce Harris Wofford, who will make brief remarks and introduce you. After your remarks, you will proceed to the round table discussion (in the same room). The discussion will be moderated by April Copes, Cardozo's community service coordinator. After the discussion, you will work the ropeline and depart.

III - PARTICIPANTS

Reading

- HRC
- Sonia Medrano (ESL) and Dontisha Williams (1st grade)
- Jose Sorto (ESL) and Cesar Castillo (1st grade)
- Mr. Salas' 10th grade ESL class
- Miss Scott's 1st grade class

Remarks

- Barbara Childs, Cardozo Assistant Principal
- Harris Wofford, CEO of the Corporation for National Service
- HRC

Round table Discussion

- HRC
- Mr. Spencer Salas (ESL teacher)
- Ada Garcia, ESL student
- Guillermo Medrano, ESL student
- Kristin Kainer - Americorps/VISTA volunteer
- April Copes, Cardozo Community Service coordinator
- Dr. Marilyn Smith, Director, Learn and Serve America
- Dr. Karin Cordell, Director of Curriculum, DC Public Schools

Audience

- Approximately 70 people, including students from Cardozo and representatives from DC Public Schools, Covington & Burling, Mentors, Inc., Fund for the Community's Future, DC City Council (Frank Smith), and the Corporation for National Service.

IV - SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- HRC arrives Cardozo High School

Greeters:

- General Julius Becton, CEO, DC Public Schools
- Barbara Childs, Assistant Principal, Cardozo High School
- Arthur Linder, Assistant Principal, Cardozo High School
- Polly Brown, Assistant Principal, Cardozo High School
- Major Carlos Rosario, Assistant Principal, Cardozo High School
- HRC proceeds to Classroom 206 and is greeted by Mr. Spencer Salas, ESL teacher, and Miss Scott, 1st grade teacher
- HRC enters Classroom 206 and proceeds to seat between two 1st grade children (lavalier mic will be on chair)
- Cesar Castillo and Jose Sorto read their book
- Sonia Medrano and Dontisha Williams read their book
- Upon conclusion of reading, HRC holds in classroom and greets lawyers from the Covington & Burling law firm while the press repositions in the library
NOTE: One of the lawyers, Elizabeth Leverage, is the daughter of former OFL volunteer Miriam Leverage.
- HRC proceeds to Library
- Accompanied by Mrs. Childs and Harris Wofford, HRC proceeds to chair at left of podium
- Mrs. Childs welcomes and makes brief remarks
- Harris Wofford makes brief remarks and intros HRC
- HRC makes remarks
- HRC proceeds to chair at round table discussion
NOTE: HRC is seated next to Mrs. Salas, ESL teacher, and Ada Garcia, ESL student
- April Copes, moderator, opens the program and moderates the discussion
- HRC makes brief closing remarks
- HRC works ropeline and departs Library
- HRC proceeds to school entrance for a photo with a group of Americorps volunteers
- HRC departs

V - PRESS

Open Press

VI - REMARKS

Remarks to be provided by June Shih

Bios of Round Table Participants
Cardozo High School
April 11, 1997

April Copes is the Community Service-learning Coordinator at Cardozo Senior High School. She has been teaching reading at the high school for three years. Ms. Copes has a masters degree in education from Howard University and a bachelor of science in speech communication from Syracuse University.

Spencer Salas is an English as a Second Language Art/English teacher at Cardozo High School. Mr. Salas came to D.C. Public Schools through a scholarship program with George Washington University where he earned a masters degree in secondary education and did his student teaching here at Cardozo. Mr. Salas's work in the field of service-learning with the Cardozo Book Project earned him recognition as One of Northern Life Insurance Education's Unsung Heroes.

Dr. Marilyn Smith is the new Director of Learn and Serve America at the Corporation for National Service. Prior to coming to the CNS, Dr. Smith was the Executive Director of the Maryland Governor's Commission on Service. Her doctorate is in education policy from the University of Maryland, College Park, and her dissertation was on service-learning.

Dr. Karin Cordell is the Director of Curriculum at D.C. Public Schools. Prior to this position, Dr. Cordell was with the Delaware Department of Public Instruction and a founding member of the Delaware State Service Commission. Dr. Cordell has a doctorate in curriculum, instruction, and bilingual education from George Mason University.

Kristen Kainer is the Americorps Vista volunteer placed at Cardozo working with students and teachers to increase the opportunities for community service and service-learning. She is sponsored by the Funds for the Community's Future. Kristin is a graduate from the State University of New York at Geneseo and is looking forward to attending graduate school in the near future.

Ada Garcia is a former student of Mr. Salas and participated in Cardozo Book Project last year. She moved to Washington, D.C. from El Salvador. Now in the 11th grade, Ada is an active member of ROTC and has participated in a number of service projects.

Guillermo Madrano is a 10th grade student in Mr. Salas's class who participated in the Cardozo Book Project. He moved to Washington D.C. two years ago from El Salvador. Guillermo enjoys basketball, sports, and school.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 10, 1977

CONTACT: Bill Barrett
202-606-5000, ext. 267

**FIRST LADY TO VISIT SERVICE-LEARNING PROGRAM
 AT CARDOZO SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

**Will Observe Model Program, Join Roundtable Discussion and Announce
 AmeriCorps Effort to Expand Service-Learning in District**

**CORPORATION
 FOR NATIONAL
 SERVICE**

WASHINGTON -- First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will visit a model service-learning program in the library at **Cardozo Senior High School, 13th and Clifton Streets, NW, in Washington, D.C., on Friday, April 11, at 9:45 a.m.**

The service-learning program involves high school students who help first-graders build reading skills by sharing stories they have written based on African proverbs. Mrs. Clinton also will participate in a roundtable discussion on service-learning and join Harris Wofford, chief executive officer of the Corporation for National Service, in announcing an AmeriCorps initiative to expand on-going service-learning programs in the District.

Coordinated by Funds for the Community's Future, a community-based organization, the initiative will place AmeriCorps*VISTA members in every District of Columbia high school next year to strengthen and enhance service-learning efforts.

The roundtable discussion of service-learning will include Mrs. Clinton; Dr. Marilyn Smith, director of Learn and Serve America; Dr. Karin Cordell of the District of Columbia Public Schools; April Copes, community service coordinator at Cardozo; Spencer Salas, an ESL teacher at Cardozo; Kristen Kainer, an AmeriCorps*VISTA who serves with Funds for the Community's Future at Cardozo; and two Learn and Serve students who participate in Cardozo's service-learning projects.

Service-learning programs incorporate meaningful service into educational curricula and provide structured time for students to reflect on their service experience. A new study announced by President Clinton in his April 5 radio address, shows that students who participate in effective service-learning programs earn higher grades and are more committed to their communities. The study was conducted by Brandeis University's Center for Human Resources and Abt Associates, Inc.

Mrs. Clinton also will greet a team of AmeriCorps*National Civilian Community Corps members who are helping renovate Cardozo.

Parking for press is available in the lot at the 13th St. entrance to Cardozo. Media set-up begins in the library at 8:00 a.m.

1201 New York Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20525
 Telephone 202-606-5000

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



Learn and Serve America

School - and Community - Based Programs

Learn and Serve America

Administered by the Corporation for National Service, Learn and Serve America is a federal grants program that seeks to promote youth as resources in their schools and communities through service-learning. Funds support school-based and community-based programs that engage youth in grades K-12 as well as out-of-school youth ages 5 through 17. Schools and community organizations collaborate to plan, implement, or replicate existing programs as well as to sustain service-learning through training and adult volunteer programs. Learn and Serve America programs engage youth in service activities that meet local needs in the areas of education, public safety, the environment, and other human needs.

What is Service-Learning?

Service-learning is the integration of service activities in the community with classroom learning and youth programming. Youth participants take the lead in designing, planning, and implementing activities that harness their skills, knowledge, and abilities as resources in addressing real-life problems. Programs combine service and learning through carefully constructed formal and informal curricula with clear learning outcomes that provide both opportunities for youth and benefits for the community.

School-Based Programs

In elementary and secondary schools, service-learning is an educational method that integrates service with the academic curriculum, stretching the learning arena of students from the classroom to the world beyond. School-based programs are funded locally by state educational agencies, Indian tribes, U.S. territories, and nonprofit organizations.

Community-Based Programs

In nonprofit and community-based organizations, service-learning is an approach to youth development and positive community change whereby youth enhance personal skills and self-esteem while improving the quality of life in their communities. Community-based programs are funded locally by state commissions on national and community service and by nonprofit organizations.

PROGRAM PROFILE

In fiscal 1996, Learn and Serve America:

- reached more than 750,000 youth participants nationwide;
- funded 156 grantees in 50 states, District of Columbia, Indian tribes, and U.S. territories; and
- awarded \$32.25 million in grants.

For more information or an application, call 202-606-500 x136.

SECTION 1:

Overview

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

The Corporation for National Service was established in 1993 to engage Americans of all ages and backgrounds in community-based service. It supports a range of national and community service programs, providing opportunities for participants to serve full-time and part-time, with or without pay, as individuals or as a part of a team. Learn and Serve America integrates service into the academic life of over 800,000 students in all fifty states. The National Senior Service Corps utilizes the skills, talents, and experiences of nearly 500,000 older Americans to help make communities stronger, safer, healthier and smarter. AmeriCorps engages thousands of young Americans on a full or part-time basis to help communities address their toughest challenges while earning support for college, graduate school or job training. AmeriCorps joins a long tradition of programs encouraging and rewarding service — programs like the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Montgomery GI Bill and the Peace Corps.

AVAILABLE FUNDS

The Corporation for National Service announces the availability of funds for high quality Learn and Serve America service-learning programs. Learn and Serve America is composed of Higher Education and School and Community-based programs. This application addresses only school and community-based programs. Learn and Serve America will award grants on a competitive basis to programs that provide school-aged youth from kindergarten through 12th grade with classroom and community opportunities to develop their academic and civic skills by addressing real life problems in their communities.

Learn and Serve America expects successful projects to address and help meet local community needs in one or more of the following four areas of priority: education, public safety, environment or other human needs.

LEARN AND SERVE AMERICA

Learn and Serve America funds programs that develop good citizens, improve the educational system and create positive community change through partnerships with local, state, non-profit and private sector organizations. Over 800,000 students in all fifty states as well as U.S. Territories participate in programs. Learn and Serve America aims to:

- 1) support life-long service beginning at an early age that fosters service as an important value both in schools and in communities;
- 2) promote service as an integral part of learning;
- 3) create a learning environment in which young people are engaged in service from kindergarten through higher education;



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Editor: Jan LeMessurier Flack
(202) 662-5044

Our Centerpiece: The Saturday Academy

The Saturday Academy at Covington & Burling continues to be the centerpiece of the firm's relationship with Cardozo High School. Now in its fifth year, the Saturday Academy provides approximately 20 students with an enrichment experience on Saturday mornings. After a very successful fall semester, the spring is proving to be an equally exciting program. Field trips combined with in-house sessions on job readiness skills, and computers and the Internet are on the agenda. A session in March was devoted to student performance talent.

Many volunteers, led by **Maggie Andruski**, make the academy possible, including: **Iraida Alvarez, Carolyn Edwards, Rob Herrick, Michael Hunston, Ted Hunt, Claire Kramer, Elizabeth Leverage, Hi-Sung Lim, Hilary McNamara, T.Ku Nelson, Robert Okon, George Rutherford, and Gale Sloan.** Added assistance is provided by the following departments: Duplicating, ITS, Security, Space Maintenance, Receptionists, Messengers, Personnel, and Marriott food service. Contact **Maggie Andruski**, x6254, if you would like to lend a hand.

C&B Fetes Athletic Teams

Covington & Burling honored the Cardozo High School DCIAA champion football team, along with the soccer team and the cheerleaders, at a lunchtime pizza party at the firm on December 19. Fifty pizzas, numerous soft drinks and a large sheet cake were consumed by the students, coaches, principal, lawyers and support staff.

The occasion provided the students with an inside look at

a large law firm and Covington personnel with an opportunity to meet some outstanding young athletes. The students enjoyed not only the food, but also renewing old ties with former Cardozo students who are now employed by the firm.

Principal Reginald Ballard publicly thanked **Jim McKay** who chairs the George Preston Marshall Foundation, for funds it donated to maintain the D.C.

Summer Passing League. The League enabled the Cardozo team to hone their skills over the summer.



The pizzas were supplied by Roma Pizzeria, run by Project Soar, which employs young people who have been involved in the juvenile justice system. This was their largest order ever! They can be reached at 202-265-9404.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Francis L. Cardozo Senior High School
13th and Clifton Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

(202) 673-7385
(202) 673-2232 (fax)

April 9, 1997

Dear Ms. Hallerman,

This correspondence is in response to your inquiry about our school's service learning program.

The following service learning programs are currently underway at Cardozo Senior High School:

Green Thumbs - Students from several science classes meet (at least biweekly) to learn about horticulture/landscaping, entrepreneurship through "green" endeavors, and urban environmental concerns. They attend a wide variety of related field trips, from the U.S. National Arboretum to farmers conferences to environmental agencies. This school year they have beautified school grounds through flower plantings; helped to organize a school-wide aluminum and paper recycling campaign; and visited the Blue Plains Water Treatment Facility, City Hall, the U.S. Botanic Garden Conservatory, and the Mary McCleod Bethune Council House. *Kristen Kainer, Vista from FCF attends most GT meetings, and has done ice breakers at the beginning of a few meetings. She has not been able to attend field trips, but she has helped to sell several GT shares of stock.*

Mattingly Memorial Gardens Project - This Cardozo alumni initiated project involves the transformation of our school's two courtyards (on either side of our cafeteria) into beautiful gardens. Faculty representing various academic disciplines are engaging students in this project. Thus far, math students have measured the area, and drawn maps on graph paper, of one of the courtyards. This spring, art and math students will work with one of our art teachers and a professional architect (provided by a local firm) to prepare architectural designs to scale, and with keys, for the courtyard renovation. Green Thumbs, students from several science classes, are doing gardening and landscaping in the courtyards this spring - starting on Saturday, April 12, 1997. A student council is also being formed, to involve a cross-section of our student population in decision-making about the renovation. Plans will add an outdoor dimension to education here at Cardozo; they may include the development of outdoor habitats to allow for data analysis (eg., a fish pond, butterfly and bird gardens,

geometric designs, rock studies, etc.), map drawing, compass use, writing activities, government/civic issues (e.g., upkeep) and other academic activities. *Vista attends most Mattingly Gardens meetings, prepared minutes for a meeting with community resource persons, has met with key staff persons regarding work to be done in the courtyard for Hands on DC, and has requested supplies for this work from Hands on DC.*

Multicultural Awareness: Program (MAP) - MAP is a service learning project which addresses the education of the study body about good nutrition, international foods and appreciation for international arts. Three teachers, representing Science, Home Economics, and English-as-a-Second Language (ESL), are implementing MAP. They are collaborating with a number of community agencies whose work relates to their theme; two of the primary project partners are the Capital Area Community Food Bank and WOSE Dance Theater. Thus far, students have conducted research on the human body and the digestive system and are presently studying foods, nutrition and African dance. *Kainer is not involved with his project.*

Recycling Team - This project is spear-headed by a chemistry teacher and engages science students in the development and administration of a school recycling program. Thus far students have participated in recycling, conservation and recycling-related chemistry activities. Art students have painted large receptacles for the collection of plastic and aluminum recyclables. *Kainer has attended one or two of their planning sessions.*

Storm Drains - This project involves reducing water pollution in the Washington Metropolitan area. This month, students are studying surveys of animal kingdoms, biodiversity, and visiting Rock Creek Park to conduct water quality testing. Students culminating products will be the painting of "No Dumping, Drains into ..." signs on storm drains, to inform communities about the body of water into which the drains empty; and the development of a brochure to inform community members about inner city water quality and ways to improve it. This month, students will also participate in a satellite telecast, during which they will discuss environmental concerns with leaders from environmental agencies and interest groups. The project is being implemented by a chemistry teacher, a biology teacher and a social studies/ESL teacher. *Kainer is not involved in this project.*

Let me know if you have questions or suggestions about any of these projects.

Sincerely,



April Copes

Community Service Learning Liaison

cc: Beverly O'Bryant, Director, Community Service and Service Learning, DCPS
Reginald C. Ballard Principal

**CORPORATION
FOR NATIONAL
★ SERVICE**

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 9, 1997**

**CONTACT: Jill Sander
202-606-5000 ext. 293
or
Bill Barrett, ext. 267**

**STUDY SHOWS THAT STUDENTS WHO SERVE
MAKE BETTER GRADES AND BETTER CITIZENS**

A new study shows that students who participate in meaningful service activities as part of their school experience make higher grades and gain a greater sense of commitment to their communities.

The study by Brandeis University's Center for Human Resources and Abt Associates, Inc., found that students who participated in middle and high school service-learning programs had higher grades in social studies, math and science; were more committed to service and more aware of community needs; were more socially responsible and accepting of cultural diversity; felt better about their school experience and were more likely to want to attend four-year colleges.

Announced by President Clinton in his weekly radio address, the study measured the success of well-designed service-learning programs that incorporate meaningful service into educational curricula and provide structured time for students to reflect on their service experience.

The study was conducted for the Corporation for National Service, which sponsors Learn and Serve America, a school, community and college-based service-learning program that involves more than 750,000 students in service activities.

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1201 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20525
Telephone 202-606-5000

Getting Things Done.
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SERVICE-LEARNING LEADS TO POSITIVE RESULTS

Well-designed service-learning programs can strengthen civic attitudes, promote volunteer activity, and improve learning in young people according to a three-year national evaluation of the federally-funded *Learn and Serve America* program. These are the findings from an interim report submitted to the Corporation for National Service by Brandeis University's Center for Human Resources and Abt Associates Inc. *Learn and Serve America* is a federally-funded program administered by the Corporation for National Service that supports school and community-based efforts to involve school-aged youth in community service.

The *Learn and Serve* evaluation is studying the impact of service-learning programs in 7 middle schools and 10 high schools in nine states. The programs in the study were selected to represent well-designed, "fully-implemented" service-learning programs. All are school-based programs that involve students in regular volunteer service (an average of 77 hours per student) linked to written and oral discussion (called reflection) and a formal course curriculum.

The interim report details the program impacts for students who participated during the 1995-96 academic year. The final report for the evaluation will examine longer-term, follow-up impacts and will be completed in early 1998. Major findings to date include the following:

The *Learn and Serve* program had a positive impact on the civic attitudes and volunteer behavior of program participants. Participants scored significantly higher on measures of personal and social responsibility, acceptance of cultural diversity, and service leadership than a comparison group of students in the study.

The *Learn and Serve* program had a positive impact on measures of educational engagement, aspirations, and achievement. Service-learning participants had higher grades in Social Studies, Math and Science, were more likely to want to go to a four year college, and rated their school experience more positively than a group of comparison students. The positive impact on school grades was particularly strong for middle school students, with a 16% difference in core Grade Point Average (the average of English, Math, Social Studies and Science grades), a 25% difference in math grades, and a nearly 30% difference in social studies grades.

Service-learning programs benefited a wide range of youth. White and minority students, males and females, educationally and economically disadvantaged students all showed positive impacts. Students with previous involvement in service also continued to benefit from involvement in a formal service-learning program.

The *Learn and Serve* programs also received positive assessments from the students who participated in the local programs and from the community agencies that they served. More than 95% of the students reported that they were satisfied with their community service experience. 99% of the community agencies where students provided service rated their overall experience with the program as "good" or "excellent".

For more information on the *Learn and Serve* evaluation, contact Jill Sander at 202-606-5000, extension 293.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Interim Evaluation Report Learn and Serve America School and Community-Based Programs

Since 1994, Brandeis University's Center for Human Resources and Abt Associates Inc. have been conducting an evaluation of the national Learn and Serve America School and Community-Based Programs for the Corporation for National Service. The evaluation is designed to address four fundamental questions:

1. *What is the impact of program participation on program participants?*
2. *What are the institutional impacts?*
3. *What impacts do Learn and Serve programs have on their communities?*
4. *What is the return (in dollar terms) on the Learn and Serve investment?*

To answer these questions, the evaluation is examining programs in seventeen sites across the country using a variety of quantitative and qualitative methods. These include analysis of pre- and post-program survey and school record data for approximately 1,000 Learn and Serve participants and comparison group members, teacher and community agency surveys, and on-site interviews and observation. The major focus for the evaluation is the 1995-96 school year, with student and teacher follow-up taking place during 1996-97.

The Interim Report summarized here presents the results from the first year of participant and community impact studies, focusing primarily on short-term participant impacts and service activities. The final report will include data on longer-term impacts, an analysis of institutional impacts, and an analysis of program return on investment.

It is important to note that, in contrast to many national evaluations, this study does not focus on a representative sample of Learn and Serve programs. Instead, the evaluation focuses on a specific subset of "well-implemented" or "high quality" programs. All of the programs selected for the study had been in operation for more than one year and reported higher than average service hours and regular use of written and oral reflection. All were also school-based initiatives and linked to a formal course curriculum. As such, this evaluation is not intended to address the average impact of *all* Learn and Serve programs, but rather to identify the impacts that can be reasonably expected from mature, fully-implemented, school-based service-learning efforts.

The major findings in the Interim Report are as follows:

PARTICIPANT IMPACTS

Based on the data from the 1995-96 school year, the Learn and Serve programs in this study have had significant, positive impacts on the civic and educational development of program participants (see pages 4-5 for a table summarizing the participant impacts). Specific findings are as follows:

- Learn and Serve participants in the study showed positive, statistically significant impacts on all of the measures of civic attitudes used in the study, including measures of personal and social responsibility, acceptance of cultural diversity, and service leadership (defined as the degree to which students feel they are aware of needs in a community, are able to develop and implement a service project, and are committed to service now and later in life).
- Program participants were also 30% more likely than comparison group members to have been involved in some form of volunteer service during the previous six months and provided more than 2.6 times as many hours of service as comparison group members during that time period. The data on hours show that service programs are not simply diverting students from other volunteer opportunities. Rather, they are increasing the number of students involved in service and significantly increasing the hours of service they provide.
- Program participants scored significantly higher than comparison group students on four out of ten measures of educational impact. The four measures were: school engagement, school grades (with impacts on math, social studies and science grades), core grade point average (calculated as the average of English, Math, Science, and Social Studies grades), and educational aspirations (wanting to graduate a four year college). Participants also showed marginally significant positive impacts on three additional measures: overall GPA (which includes electives and other courses), course failure, and a measure of educational competence (which reflects a student's assessment of his or her own capacity to succeed in school).¹
- There were no statistically significant impacts for the participants as a whole on the measures of social or personal development, including communications skills, work orientation, or involvement in risk behaviors. However, there was a marginally significant impact on teenage pregnancy. The finding on teenage pregnancy, when coupled with results from other studies, suggests that while service alone may not dramatically reduce risk behaviors, service may contribute to the effectiveness of more comprehensive programs targeted to reducing those behaviors among school-aged youth.
- In general, service-learning programs appear to benefit a wide range of youth (white, minority, male and female, educationally and economically disadvantaged, etc.). Students who are already involved in service also appear to continue to benefit from involvement in a formal program.

STUDENT ASSESSMENTS OF THE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE

The generally strong performance of these programs was also reflected in the positive student assessments of their program experience as well.

¹ For the purposes of this study, impacts are considered statistically significant if they are significant at the .05 level or higher. However, we will report impacts that are "marginally significant" (that is, significant at the .10 level) if they are consistent with a broader pattern of significant impacts.

- More than 95% of the program participants reported that they were satisfied with their community service experience and that the service they performed was helpful to the community and the individuals they served.
- 87% of the participants believed that they learned a skill that would be useful in the future, and 75% said that they learned more than in a typical class.
- 75% reported developing a good personal relationship through service, generally with other students or a service beneficiary.
- Over 90% felt that students should be encouraged (though not required) to participate in community service.

SERVICE IN THE COMMUNITY

The services provided by the Learn and Serve programs were highly rated by the community agencies, schools, hospitals, and other agencies where students provided assistance.

- 99% of the agencies rated their overall experience with the local Learn and Serve program as "good" or "excellent."
- 97% of the agencies indicated that they would pay at least minimum wage for the work being done, and 96% reported that they would use participants from the program again.
- 90% of the agencies indicated that the Learn and Serve volunteers had helped the agency improve their services to clients and the community, and 68% said the use of the volunteers had increased the agency's capacity to take on new projects;
- 66% reported that the experience had increased the agency's interest in using student volunteers;
- 56% said that participating in the program had produced new relationships with public schools, and 66% said that it had fostered a more positive attitude towards working with the public schools; and
- 82% reported that the Learn and Serve program had helped to build a more positive attitude towards youth in the community.

CONCLUSIONS

The data from the first year of the evaluation suggest that these programs are having a positive impact on program participants and the community. While these are interim findings, they begin to point to the importance of program quality and maturity as an element in program impact. The results from this study of "high quality" programs suggest that the Corporation and the states continue their emphasis on improving the quality of local service-learning programs. The more that Learn and Serve programs begin to resemble the more intensive, fully-implemented service-learning efforts in this study, the more likely those programs will meet the goals of the national community service legislation.

SUMMARY OF PARTICIPANT IMPACTS*

(Continued on next page)

Characteristic	All Participants	High School Participants	Middle School Participants
Civic/Social Attitudes and Behavior			
Personal and Social Responsibility (Search Institute Scale)			
Social Welfare Subscale	+++	++	++
Community Involvement Subscale	+++	+++	+++
Total Personal/Social Responsibility Scale	+++	+++	+++
Acceptance of Cultural Diversity (Search Institute Scale)	+++	+++	+
Service Leadership (Sieber scale)	+++	+++	+++
Volunteer Behavior			
Volunteered for a Community Organization or Got Involved in Other Community Service in Last 6 Months	+++	+++	+++
Average Hours Doing Volunteer Work or Community Service in Last 6 Months	+++	+++	+
Educational Impacts			
(Connell Scales)			
School Engagement	+++	+++	++
Educational Competence	+	+	
Course Grades			
English Grade			
Math Grade	+++	++	+++
Social Studies Grade	+++		+++
Science Grade	++		++

* +/- indicates positive or negative impact. + is statistically significant at the 0.10 level; ++ at the .05 level; +++ at the .01 level (two-tailed test).

SUMMARY OF PARTICIPANT IMPACTS, CONTINUED*

Characteristic	All Participants	High School Participants	Middle School Participants
Educational Impacts, Cont'd.			
Overall/School GPA	+		
Core GPA ^b	+++		+++
Fail 1 or More Courses	+	+	
Days Absent ^c			
Days Suspended ^d			
Want to Graduate 4-Year College or Beyond	++	+	
Homework: 3 Hours or More Per Week			
Social Development/Involvement with Risk Behavior			
Psychosocial Maturity (Greenberger scale):			
Communications Skills Subscale			
Work Orientation Subscale		++	
Consumed any Alcohol in Last 30 Days			
Used Illegal Drugs in Last 30 Days			
Arrested in the Last 6 Mos.			
Ever Pregnant or Made Someone Pregnant	+		
Fought, Hurt or Used Weapon in the Last 6 Mos.		+	

- * +/- indicates positive or negative impact. + is statistically significant at the 0.10 level; ++ at the .05 level; +++ at the .01 level (two-tailed test).
- ^b Core GPA is calculated as the average of English, Math, Social Studies, and Science Grades.
- ^c Three (3) programs excluded from the analysis of days absent due to incomplete reporting: Hillside HS, Taos HS, and Nocona MS.
- ^d Seven (7) programs excluded from the analysis of days suspended due to incomplete reporting: Hillside HS, Scotia-Glenville HS, Hempstead HS, Nathaniel Rochester MS, McDowell HS, Caprock HS, and Wanamaker MS.

Source: Impacts on "All Participants" based on analysis of baseline and post-program surveys of 608 program participants and 444 comparison group members (N=1052). High School impact analysis based on 435 high school participants and 298 comparison group members (N=733). Middle school analysis based on 173 participants and 146 comparison group members (N=319).

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR VISIT TO LEARN AND SERVE PROGRAM AT
CARDOZO HIGH SCHOOL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
APRIL 10, 1997

I am delighted to be here at Cardozo High School to meet the young people who are working so hard to make a difference in their community. I'd like to begin by thanking Assistant Principal Childs for welcoming us to Cardozo and Harris Wofford for his lifetime of public service and leadership at the Corporation for National Service. Cardozo High School has benefited from a number of partnerships with organizations all across this city and I'd like to take a minute to recognize two of them: Mentors, Inc., which provides Cardozo students with adult mentors to prepare them for college, and the firm of Covington and Burling, whose lawyers have tutored, provided legal assistance, and even found summer and after-school jobs for the students of this school.

These past few months, I've been calling upon every single sector of our community -- from lawyers to college students -- to take an active role in improving our public schools. I've come to Cardozo today to bring attention to another important resource that can be tapped in this effort -- our young people themselves. All too often, we hear in the media stories about the cynicism and apathy that seem to plague our children. But as I've traveled around our country, I've heard a different story. I've met students whose endless stores of idealism and faith in the future were kindled simply by the opportunity to serve their communities. As one boy said to me, "I didn't know I had so much to give until I began volunteering."

I've just come from visiting Spencer Salas' 10th grade class, where ESL students were reading the stories they had written themselves to a group of first graders from nearby Meyer Elementary School. As I watched the teenagers and the children, it wasn't too difficult to recognize the mutual benefits of this activity: The teenagers were improving their English and writing skills, while the children were raising their reading skills, and both groups were exchanging new ideas and learning about each other. I'd like to thank Mr. Salas for having me in his classroom today. Let me also thank Northern Life and its Unsung Heroes in American Education program for recognizing innovative teachers like Mr. Salas and helping him continue his great work at Cardozo.

I am pleased to announce that beginning next year, AmeriCorps members will be working to make opportunities for student-service -- such as those we just visited in Mr. Salas' classroom -- available in every high school in the District. I'd like to thank General Becton and his staff, as well as an organization called Funds for the Community's Future, for their leadership in this effort.

Through the Corporation for National Service's Learn and Serve America program, more than 750,000 elementary and high school students are making their communities part of their classrooms. They are learning the duties of citizenship in a direct and vital way, by taking on some of our toughest problems -- illiteracy, drugs, homelessness, pollution -- and realizing that

their involvement can yield positive results.

A recent study by Brandeis University and Abt Associates offers proof of what we've known all along: that service-learning works, it's cost-effective, and it's good for students and the community. Service-learning programs can help young people build self esteem, can encourage them to make better grades in school, and can inspire them become active volunteers in their communities throughout their lives.

So let us all strive to make this city's schools our nation's pride by working together, taking responsibility, and serving each other. It's never too soon or too late, whether we are 8, 18, or 80 years of age, to learn for ourselves what the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. meant when he said, "Everyone can be great because everyone can serve."

And I thank you for doing your part.

###

Nicole R. Rabner

04/18/97 05:58:50 PM

Record Type: **Record**

To: **[REDACTED]**

CC:

Subject: O-3 Conference handouts

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 **[REDACTED]**
04/18/97 05:21:38 PM

Record Type: **Record**

To: **[REDACTED]**

cc:

Subject: O-3 Conference handouts 

There was a huge demand for the publications we handed out at yesterdays events, and I literally only have one or two copies of each publication - except for about 50 additional America Reads Kits. I of course can make copies of the materials we produced and handed out at the event. All of those documents were in the packet of stuff I left for you all the morning of the conference. Feel free to email me names and faxes or addresses of folks that need the external documents and I can send the info. out and put it in the White House folders if you would like.

Also, you can refer anyone who wants copies of the publications to the following contact people:

Rethinking the Brain - Robin Hardman, Communic. Dir., Families & Work Institute
212/465-2044 ext.215

Starting Points - Sarah in Michael Levine's office at Carnegie
212/207-6314

Newsweek Special Edition - Pat Butler's Office, Washington Post
334-6000

O-3 Poll:

Nicole R. Rabner

04/18/97 06:02:46 PM

Record Type: Record

To: [REDACTED]
cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Conference panelists

In case you need the phone #s of the first panelists for press purposes, here they are:

Dr. David Hamburg
212/207-6215

Dr. Donald Cohen
203/785-5759

Dr. Carla Shatz
510/643-5762

Dr. T. Berry Brazelton
617/864-4543

Dr. Ezra Davidson
310/668-4601

Dr. Patricia Kuhl
206/685-7400

Dr. Deborah Phillips
202/334-1935

The Associated Press

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April 11, 1997, Friday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 332 words

HEADLINE: First lady unveils plan to put **AmeriCorps** volunteers in D.C. high schools

BYLINE: By JENNIFER BATOG, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Hillary Rodham **Clinton** visited a District of Columbia high school Friday to push for projects that link students to community service and to unveil a plan to put **AmeriCorps** volunteers in all city high schools by the fall.

The volunteers will help teachers and administrators coordinate service learning programs, which combine community service with classroom learning, in the troubled school system's 20 high schools, she said.

"Service learning is good for students and the community," Mrs. Clinton told volunteers, teachers and **AmeriCorps** administrators in a round-table discussion at Cardozo High School. "Service learning programs can help young people build their own sense of confidence and can inspire them to be active volunteers in communities throughout their lives."

Around the country, 750,000 young people are involved in such projects, Mrs. Clinton said, adding that she hoped more schools and states would make community service part of the curriculum.

Cardozo, four other high schools and a junior high school here already have AmeriCorps volunteers to help them with service learning as part of a pilot program.

Mrs. Clinton also met with students participating in a Cardozo service project in which 10th-graders in an English-as-second-language class tutor first-graders at nearby Meyer Elementary School in reading. The students read Mrs. Clinton several of the stories they had written as part of the project.

"I think it's wonderful," she told the 10th-grade students. "Because you get to help them and they get to learn from you."

Students also are painting the school, refurbishing the courtyards at two high schools, testing the district's water quality and painting storm drains with environmental messages.

It is important that the district's young people take part in efforts to revitalize the nation's capital, the first lady said, because if they don't "then the District of Columbia will not be the kind of place we want to raise our children."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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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.

4/28/97

Divider Title: _____

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1997

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PREV RON

The Wyndham Hotel, Philadelphia, PA

9:20 am

DEPART The Wyndham Hotel

VIA Presidential Motorcade

EN ROUTE Independence National Historical
Park

[drive time 20 minutes]

9:40 am

ARRIVE Independence National Historical Park

9:30 am-

OPENING CEREMONY

11:00 am

Independence National Historical Park

OPEN PRESS

NOTE: There is a pre-program

PROGRAM:

--HRC proceeds to seat in first row of
audience.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1997
PAGE 2

- POTUS, Former President George Bush, Former President Gerald Ford and Nancy Reagan are revealed to the audience.
- Student #3 introduces Gerald Ford.
- Former President Gerald Ford makes remarks.
- Student #2 introduces Former President Jimmy Carter.
- Former President Jimmy Carter makes remarks via satellite from Georgia.
- Student #3 introduces Nancy Reagan.
- Nancy Reagan makes remarks.
- Student #4 introduces Former President George Bush.
- Former President George Bush makes remarks.
- Student #5 introduces the POTUS.
- POTUS makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, POTUS accompanied by Former President George Bush, Former President Gerald Ford and Nancy Reagan proceed to signing table to sign the summit declaration.
- POTUS and HRC depart.

10:55 am

DEPART Independence National Historical Park
VIA Presidential Motorcade
EN ROUTE The Wyndham Hotel
[drive time: 5 minutes]

11:00 am

ARRIVE The Wyndham Hotel

11:05 am-

DOWN TIME/LUNCH

12:30 pm

Presidential Suite
The Wyndham Hotel

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1997
PAGE 3

12:35 pm

DEPART The Wyndham Hotel
VIA Presidential Motorcade
EN ROUTE Benjamin Franklin Hotel
[drive time: 5 minutes]

12:40 pm

ARRIVE Benjamin Franklin Hotel

GREETERS:

Millard Fuller, Habitat for Humanity
Robert Allen, AT&T
Douglas Watson, Novartis Pharmaceuticals
Jerry Greenwald, UAL

12:45 pm-

LEADERSHIP LUNCH

1:30 pm

Ballroom
Benjamin Franklin Hotel
OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

- POTUS and HRC are announced and proceed to seats on stage.
- Ray Chambers makes brief remarks and introduces Colin Powell.
- Colin Powell makes brief remarks and introduces Former President Gerald Ford.
- Former President Gerald Ford makes brief remarks and introduces Former President George Bush.
- Former President George Bush makes remarks and introduces Eli Segal.
- Eli Segal makes brief remarks and introduces POTUS.
- POTUS makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion, POTUS and HRC depart.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1997
PAGE 4

1:35 pm **DEPART** Benjamin Franklin Hotel
VIA Presidential Motorcade
EN ROUTE George Nebinger Elementary School
[drive time: 10 minutes]

1:45 pm **ARRIVE** George Nebinger Elementary School

1:50 pm- **VIEW TUTORING CLASS**
2:00 pm Classroom #100
George Nebinger Elementary School
POOL PRESS

FORMAT:

--POTUS and HRC are escorted by John Krauss,
George Nebinger Elementary School Principal
and Americorps member, into the classroom
view tutoring in progress.

2:05 pm- **REMARKS TO AMERICORPS VOLUNTEERS**
2:50 pm Schoolyard
George Nebinger Elementary School
OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

--Off-stage announcement of POTUS and HRC,
accompanied by David Hornbeck, School
Superintendent, Jahi Davis, Americorps
member, Daryl Way, Tiffany Way, students.

--David Hornbeck makes welcoming remarks and
introduces Jahi Davis.

--Jahi Davis makes brief remarks and
introduces Daryl Way and Tiffany Way.

--Daryl Way makes brief remarks and
introduces Tiffany Way.

--Tiffany Way introduces HRC.

--HRC introduces POTUS.

--POTUS makes remarks.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1997
PAGE 5

--Upon conclusion of remarks, POTUS and HRC
Work ropeline and depart.

3:00 pm **DEPART** George Nebinger Elementary School
VIA Presidential Motorcade
EN ROUTE The Wyndham Hotel
[drive time: 10 minutes]

3:10 pm **ARRIVE** The Wyndham Hotel

3:15 pm- **BREAK OUT SESSION**
4:00 pm Philadelphia North Room/
Philadelphia South Room
Wyndham Hotel
POOL PRESS

PROGRAM:

--POTUS and HRC proceed to two tables to take
part in break out sessions in Philadelphia
North Room.

--POTUS and HRC proceed to two tables to take
part in break out sessions in Philadelphia
South Room.

4:05 pm **DEPART** The Wyndham Hotel
VIA Presidential Motorcade
EN ROUTE Philadelphia International Airport
[drive time: 25 minutes]

4:30 pm **ARRIVE** Philadelphia International Airport

4:45 pm **WHEELS UP** Philadelphia International Airport
[flight time: 45 minutes]

5:30 pm **WHEELS DOWN** Andrews Air Force Base

5:45 pm **DEPART** Andrews Air Force Base
VIA Presidential Motorcade
EN ROUTE The White House
[drive time: 25 minutes]

6:10 pm **ARRIVE** South Portico

THE WHITE HOUSE

**Remarks By the President and First Lady
to Students, Teachers, Parents, and
AmeriCorps Volunteers**

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THE WHITE HOUSE

**Office of the Press Secretary
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)**

For Immediate Release
April 28, 1997

**Remarks By The President
and The First Lady to Students, Teachers,
Parents, and
AmeriCorps Volunteers**

**George Washington Nebinger Elementary School
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

[Remarks at The
Presidents' Summit](#)

[Remarks to
Students,
Teachers, Parents,
and AmeriCorps
Volunteers](#)

[Remarks at
Independence
National Historical
Park](#)

[Remarks at Marcus
Foster Stadium](#)

[The Presidents'
Summit for
America's Future -
Press Briefing](#)

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2:46 P.M. EDT

MRS. CLINTON: We are so happy to be here with all of you to celebrate service, and particularly to thank all of the AmeriCorps volunteers who have become partners with the teachers and parents and students of this school.

As we have seen over the past several years, ever since the President started AmeriCorps, it literally can change lives. And as we heard from Tiffany and Darryl, it has changed the lives of students here at this school. And I am delighted that as we gather in Philadelphia to celebrate service we are celebrating AmeriCorps, Youth Build, and the National Security and Community Corps. (Applause.)

As the President said earlier today, there are many ways to serve. And I know that many of you in this school have found ways to serve, to be helpful to your family, your neighbors, your friends. And AmeriCorps gives us a good example of what service is today on the front lines, working with people like the students here. And the person who made AmeriCorps possible, who believes that the vast majority of the young people in America are good, decent, hard-working

young people who are doing the best we can is the President of the United States, whom I would like to introduce to you now. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Thank you. Thank you very much. I am so pleased to be here. Thank you for making me feel so welcome. I want to say to all of you, I have looked forward to coming to this school since I knew I was coming to Philadelphia, because I knew when I came here the people who come with me, including the press corps, would see what we're talking about when we talk about service. And we say that everyone can serve, everyone can make a difference. And if all young people serve we can turn this country around and put it in the right direction for every single child in America. (Applause.)

I want to thank so many people. I thank your principal, John Krauss; the superintendent and my long-time friend, David Hornbeck. And thank you, Harris Wofford, for doing a wonderful job with the Corporation for National Service. (Applause.) I kind of hated to hear David Hornbeck say we had more AmeriCorps volunteers in the Philadelphia schools than anywhere else because now somebody will think that he was doing the home folks a little home cooking. (Laughter.) But I'm glad you're here. And you ought to be here in Philadelphia, where our country got started.

I want to thank the young AmeriCorps volunteers I just saw inside who work with you, Phil -- Antoine Jackson and William McBride. I saw them in the school there. (Applause.) I'd like to thank your wonderful Congressman, Tom Foglietta, and Congressman Don Payne from New Jersey and Congressman Sam Ford who came all the way from California to be here with us today. We're glad to see them. (Applause.)

I'd like to thank Latifa Beard (phonetic) and the other students here at the Student Council -- the student body -- who gave Hillary and me the gifts. And I'd like to say that I thought Tiffany and Darryl did a very good job introducing the First Lady, didn't you? (Applause.)

And, finally, I'd like to thank Jahi Davis for speaking on behalf of all the AmeriCorps volunteers. He helped me with the President's Service Awards last night and he said what he had to say today better than I ever could.

I just want to say to all of you that when I ran for President for the first time, starting now more than five years ago, I had a dream that I could give young people in this country a chance to serve in their communities, to help children, to make places safer, to make the schools work better, to deal with the health problems and the worries and the fears of our children and build up their hopes, and at the same time earn a little money for a college education. That's how AmeriCorps was born.

I really dreamed that someday I could walk into a school like Nebinger Elementary and see what I saw today -- two young people tutoring five-year-olds, talking to them about their lives and their future. One of the young men actually dropped out of high school before joining AmeriCorps, but now, because of AmeriCorps, he wants to be able to help young people from now on and to go on with his own education. We learn that by giving and serving other people, we're actually helping ourselves.

I told somebody the other day that if we could get everybody in America to serve, we'd have the happiest country on Earth, and people would see that service is selfish. Did you ever see an unhappy person who was really helping somebody else? Aren't you all happier because you're in Youth Build, because you're in the National School and Community Corps? (Applause.)

And that's what the Presidents and General Powell and others have come together to do here in Philadelphia at this President's Summit of Service. We want to try to help guarantee that our children have a better future. And what I want to do is to challenge every young person in America to serve -- as a volunteer or as a full-time community service person.

Let me tell you, since AmeriCorps opened its door just four years ago, we've had 50,000 young people and some not so young -- 50,000 serve in communities the way these young AmeriCorps volunteers are today. And it's making a difference for America's future. (Applause.) More importantly, the average AmeriCorps volunteer helps to generate another 12 part-time volunteers who come along and help. That's what makes America strong.

And what I asked America to do today was to support me in making it possible for many more young people to serve, like Jahi and the other AmeriCorps volunteers have done, because I found out that here in Philadelphia there's another movement going on spearheaded by a minister whose a friend of mine named Tony Campolo. He's going around to churches and saying, you ought to support young people the way AmeriCorps support young people and pay for them to have living expenses so they can serve a year in community service work.

Today, I said, if those young people do that through their churches or their synagogues or their mosques, through their community organizations, we will make sure, number one, if they're in college and they've got a student loan that they don't have to pay any interest on the student loan during the year that they're working and no interest builds up. (Applause.)

And, number two, if they're willing to go out and meet the same standard of hard work and long hours that the AmeriCorps volunteers meet, they will also become eligible for the scholarship. That could bring 50,000 more young people into the kind of community service we see with Youth Build and with the National School and Community Corps. (Applause.)

And, finally, let me say, you know what the project was that kids were working on in the class I just visited? Every one of them was talking about how they like to serve. Every one of those young children had to say, I like to help, I like to do something, and then draw a picture of what they like to do. No one is too young to serve. No one is too old to serve.

We are the most diverse country in the world with a big democracy. We have people from all different races, all different ethnic groups, all different religions. But when we live together and work together and reach across the lines that divide us, we are the most interesting, the most powerful, the most vital country in human history. If we serve, that's the kind of country we'll be in the 21st century for all these children. That's my promise to you and I want it to be your promise to yourselves.

God bless you and keep it up. (Applause.)

END
3:55 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENTS' SUMMIT FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE

President and First Lady	Vice President and Mrs. Gore
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