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2/1 SUPPLEMENT - SEC. DABBITT

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United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240



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To: JINA SANONE

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Fax Number: 456-6420

Number of pages to follow: 7

Date: 3-2-93

Sent By: PAUL GARRAHAN

Comments: _____

PARAPHRASED NOTES FROM SEC. BABBITT'S PRESS AVAILABILITY
MARCH 1, 1993
CLEMMONS EDUCATIONAL STATE FOREST, NORTH CAROLINA
WITH THE
DURHAM SERVICE CORPS

Those speaking at conference:

Secretary Bruce Babbitt(BB)
Jonathan Howes (JH), North Carolina Secretary of the
Environment, Health and Natural Resources
St. Sen. Wib Gulley (WG)

BB: This is an inspirational experience to be out here in this forest with this extraordinary group of young people contributing, building and doing service. Pres. Clinton, during the campaign, again and again, talked about the importance of the concept of community service, his desire to give every young person in this country an opportunity to do service in many different ways. I am here today because Durham Service Corps is recognized across the country as a model of the kind of thing we are talking about... Pres. Clinton wants a community service effort that is diverse, decentralized and supports all kinds of different models in National Parks, in state forests and in urban areas. Programs that are run by non-profits or state and local governments -- the diversity and power of this concept is found in models like this program here.

My presence is a message from Pres. Clinton about our desire to push community service and a statement of our admiration for what you're doing. This model is a perfect example of what the President is talking about on a widespread basis.

Q: The Pres. was talking about community service as a way to pay back college loans. How does this program relate to that?

BB: There are many, many models. Sean here, who was showing me how to cut a nice square two-by-four, told me that he has made arrangements to get a scholarship to go to junior college. That is an arrangement that was made out of this program. To the extent that these programs tie into education and enable kids to get onto a college track, that is an absolutely important part of this.

JH: There is no single model for national service. There are lots of ways to do it, of which this program illustrates one. Our hope is that as the Pres's folks design the program it has that sort of flexibility in it to cover a variety of programs.

BB: What we basically want to do is provide the resources to coordinate it so that there will be lots of programs like this, and there will be more resources and more alternatives

so that every kid in this country who has a desire to serve and to learn can be part of one of these programs and can enlarge their educational opportunities as a result of it.

Q: How does this filter down from Washington?

BB: Well that's what the Pres. will be talking about today. The model is decentralized. You can't run national service from Washington. What you can do is provide the resources and technical assistance to say to people like the Durham Service Corps, "You have the right idea. You've got it working on the ground. We can draw the educational link -- provide some scholarship assistance across time, and simply expand this model 100-fold.

WG: We wouldn't be here today without strong local support for this program and commitments at both the local and state level. Even with the federal assistance, all of those commitments (local support) need to be there for a program to be successful.

Q: How do you keep the nature of a program like this going without tying it up with bureaucracy when the federal government gets involved?

BB: We empower communities by offering them matching grants, by drawing in universities, by offering scholarship assistance. You're dead right. The actual on-the-ground leadership and quality of service, whether it's working on environmental projects, for the homeless, in inner-city reconstruction projects -- the key part of this has to be the service, the relationship between the volunteer and the community has to be a strong partnership.

Q: Specifically, why did you come here and why was the Durham project chosen as a model?

BB: Because Eli Segal and the people who are leading this effort surfaced about a dozen models around the country that they felt exemplified the kind of thing that these programs ought to be about. We then sort of "drew straws" around the cabinet table, and I must say I was happy to be going South (laughter).

Q: How would it work? The federal government would give a grant to the Durham Service Corps, and they would then have to come up with matching money somewhere else, is that it?

BB: That's a concept. There will be, starting this summer, a modest set of pilot program grants for summer programs and beyond that will be expanded into a system which will be community based. The federal participation, for the most part in matching grants, stresses the diversity and unique circumstances and the fact that some volunteer programs may

work somewhat like the VISTA program for those who have already been to college in exchange for forgiveness for college loans. This program is at the other end of the spectrum, here we're talking about kids who come here to get the work experience, learning, the preparation and a lot of terrific counselling about work and educational opportunities. You've heard a couple examples of that, and they're getting the work experience and a log up on the kind of financial assistance that they will need as they go into vocational, technical or college careers. The idea is that it ought to be diverse and it ought to be available to an eighteen year old kid who says, "I'm kind of at a dead-end. I need to get some work skills and I want to contribute. I want to get moving on my educational track." And it is equally availability to somebody who has graduated from college who says, "I want to start returning some of the things that I have gotten from this country and from this system."

Q: Will this program be one of the ones chosen for the pilot?

BB: Well, if I had anything to say about it...(laughter).

Q: Since you have been in office, have you given any consideration to the proposal to build jetties at Oregon Inlet and where does the administration stand on that right now?

BB: Gov. Hunt has made known his concern about this issue very eloquently to me on several occasions. I will be looking at it carefully. I suspect that I will be back down when it warms up a little bit (laughter) to spend a weekend on the Outer Banks and have a careful look at it. We have an open mind about the issue right now. The Gov. has stressed that this is a real issue involving a real community with lives and a viable economy in the balance. We are going to look at it very carefully.

Q: Could it be considered part of the infrastructure rebuilding program?

BB: I doubt it. The planning phase is long enough that we're talking about issues that are in the out years.

Q: An "open mind," can you firm that up a little bit more.

BB: I'm just not familiar with the issue. I think what I need most to do is come down and tour the area with the engineers and have a careful look at all of the various options and try to understand what the costs are, what the engineering issues are and go from there.

JH: We had a good talk with the Governor over breakfast this morning and as the Secretary has indicated he has committed to come down sometime in the Spring to the Outer Banks and to visit with us down there and to see exactly what on the ground

and in the water that we are talking about, and we will look forward to that opportunity.

END

Individual Interview (impromptu, did not get name of reporter):

BB: What the administration is emphasizing on this day is that community service applies to many different projects and to young people, to people of all stripes. What we want to do is to have a diverse, decentralized, locally-based set of programs which give to any American that would like to do community service, an opportunity to do constructive work and to further your educational career in the process. Improving your educational career means a lot of different things. For these kids it may mean getting a GED and storing up scholarship credits to go to a vocational/technical school or college. For other kids who are graduating from college with accumulated student loans it may mean an opportunity to become a teacher, to provide service and to repay a loan. There are many things, a unifying course, it is simply an opportunity to serve, to learn, to get a leg-up on their education - either by storing up credits or paying off loans.

Q: Do y'all have any idea yet what sort of cost is involved?

BB: This will be an incremental set of programs, because in the outer years you could conceive of half of the young people in America participating, a third, a quarter? In concept it's a very large idea. The view of the administration is that we will start off slowly, recognizing and finding the programs that are already underway, providing a modest shot of federal support to stimulate the programs and try to just grow it up as we go along. These programs do take resources. Even though it's dealing with volunteers, you still need to pay them a subsistence wage. The educational piece does require funding. The idea is to get the concept moving, get a start on it.

Q: This is not like a crash program?

BB: No this is not all at once.

Q: What is the administration's position on offshore drilling off the banks of North Carolina?

BB: We don't have any plans at this time to make any changes in the existing policy. There is a moratorium off N.C. and we don't have any plans to change that.

Q: What about other areas where there isn't a moratorium?

BB: The moratorium is pretty broad. It really is. The subject is going to require a lot of attention and study. No plans at

This time to expand drilling beyond the areas where there is already production, which is basically the Gulf, a little of Alaska and California.

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 of _____
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too for Babbitt

Operator _____



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Diana London

VISTA —

WVA state director

WVA Corps



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Comments: _____

Here's the (almost) complete version of
this story.

Charlotte & Gilberio stories from
Monday.

Greensboro, NC

Durham program wins high marks

● Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt says the Durham Service Corps is just what President Clinton has in mind for cities and communities across the nation.

The Associated Press

CLAYTON — A Durham jobs program is the type of community service plan President Clinton wants to spread across the nation, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt said Monday.

Babbitt said the Clinton administration wants to start "modest pilot program grants" this summer that will share costs with communities to build a national service corps.

He walked through a pine forest in Johnston County while Clinton was in New Jersey announcing the service corps program, a \$9.5 billion effort over five years. The Interior secretary said the Durham program is an example of what the president envisions for the country.

Babbitt helped young people from the Durham Service Corps construct a trail at a state forest near Clayton. The corps enrolls people between the ages of 18 and 23 and provides daily work and classroom time.

The Durham corps members



Babbitt

work for a year on projects involving carpentry, landscaping and painting under contracts to private companies and public agencies.

Danita Thompson, 19, said she enjoys the corps because it provides an alternative to high school. She's been a member four months.

"You learn a lot of trades," she said. "It makes me more worldly. I don't know why more people aren't doing this. School was not for me."

In the service corps, Thompson works on manual labor projects part of the day and attends several hours of class in the afternoons. She's paid minimum wage, plus bonuses, and gets credit toward a high school equivalence certificate.

Babbitt said the national program will apply to many projects and offer opportunity to many people, young and old.

"The unifying force is simply the opportunity to serve and to learn, to get a leg up on their education," Babbitt said.



United States Department of the Interior

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Washington, D.C. 20240

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THE NEWS & OBSERVER
TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1993

RALEIGH, North Carolina

LOCAL NEWS

Durham job program touted as a model for Clinton plan

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt doesn't mind getting his hands dirty to help promote President Clinton's community service proposal.

BY CAROL BLANEY
STAFF WRITER

CLAYTON — Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt didn't look much like a Washington insider as he sawed and hammered handrails Monday at Clemmons Educational State Forest.

But kneeling in the dirt in khaki pants and wielding power tools was Babbitt's official business of the day.

He was showing solidarity with the Durham Service Corps, touted as a model for President Clinton's community service initiative.

Clinton announced the program Monday in New Jersey, while Vice President Al Gore, Babbitt and two other Cabinet officers visited such programs around the country. The proposal would cost \$100 million and involve 25,000 people

in the first year, growing to \$3.5 billion and 100,000 participants by 1997.

Babbitt, a geologist, helped the Durham group build a geology trail for the state forest.

"This is about work skills and motivation," he said.

"What the president wants is to put in place community service efforts," he said. "The diversity and power of the concept will be found in models like this."

Akin to the Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps, the Durham Service Corps gives minimum-wage service jobs to youths from ages 18 to 23. They spend a year working, studying and developing goals, and are eligible for scholarships when they're done.

Its leaders work at "getting people to focus their minds," said Eric Parker, 22, a member who recently finished his high school work and enrolled at Durham Technical Community College. "It's a good place to be. It makes you feel wanted."

Clinton's initiative would allow students to pay back part of their

college loans with public service.

"What we want to do is provide resources for this, so that every kid in this country who has a desire to serve can learn," Babbitt said. He was joined by State Sen. Wib Gulley, who helped found the Durham Service Corps, and Jonathan Howes, state secretary of environment, health and natural resources.

The Durham Service Corps gets part of its funding through work contracts. Local governments, private foundations and businesses pay the rest. Begun in 1991, the non-profit program has helped about 100 young people.

Babbitt joined several crew members at the Clemmons Forest in designing and building a 1/2-mile trail where tape-recorded messages will tell schoolchildren about North Carolina's geological history.

The Clinton program's first project will be a summer pilot program pairing community service workers with disadvantaged youths in organizations similar to the Durham Service Corps.



Donnell Williams of the Durham Service Corps gets a helping hand from U.S. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt. The two were working on a trail in Clemmons Educational State Forest near Clayton.
STAFF PHOTO BY SCOTT SHARPE

The Smithfield Herald, Tuesday, March 2, 1993 — Page 3-A

U.S. Interior Secretary visits Johnston to boost President's initiative for youth

By JOHN MARK IVEY
Herald Staff Writer

U.S. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt was in Johnston County Monday to help kick off President Clinton's National Community Service Initiative in North Carolina.

Mr. Babbitt — along with N.C. Secretary of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources Jonathan Howes and State Senator Wilbur (Wib) Galley of Durham — assisted workers from the Durham Service Corps with a millare-trail construction project at Clemmons Educational State Forest near Clayton.

"This is really an inspiration to be out here in this forest with this extraordinary group of young people contributing to community service," said Mr. Babbitt, a former governor of Arizona and president of the League of Conservation Voters.

"President Clinton during his campaign talked about the importance of the concept of community service and of his desire to give every young person in this country an opportunity to do service in many different ways," Secretary Babbitt said.

"I'm here today because Durham Service Corps has been acknowledged all over the United States as a model for community service," he continued. "My presence here is a message from President Clinton about our desire to

push community service in the state."

Secretary Babbitt said one of the workers at the forest — Service Corps crew leader Steven Hampton — related an inspiring story to him.

"Steven here was showing me how to cut a nice, square two-by-four, and he pointed out that as a result of his involvement in this program he's got a line on some scholarship assistance to go from here into junior college," Mr. Babbitt said. "To the extent that these programs are tied into education and enable kids to get onto a college track is absolutely an important factor in their success."

Mr. Babbitt said the Federal Government wants to "provide the resources and coordination so that there can be lots of programs like this, and more resources and more alternatives, so every kid in this country who has a desire to serve to learn can be a part of one of these programs and as a result enlarge their education opportunities," he said.

Senator Galley, a former mayor of Durham, was instrumental in creating the Durham Service Corps, which is a private, non-profit, community-based program that helps young people ages 18-23 gain skills and resources necessary to further their education or join the workforce.

"I think the point is that there's no single model for national service,"

Senator Gulley said. "There are lots of ways to do it and this demonstrates one. I think our hope is that the President has designed his program with a kind of flexibility so that it can accommodate a variety of programs."

Danika Thompson, another Durham Service Corps worker at the forest, is interested in becoming a paralegal and joining the Navy ROTC through the program, said Mr. Gulley.

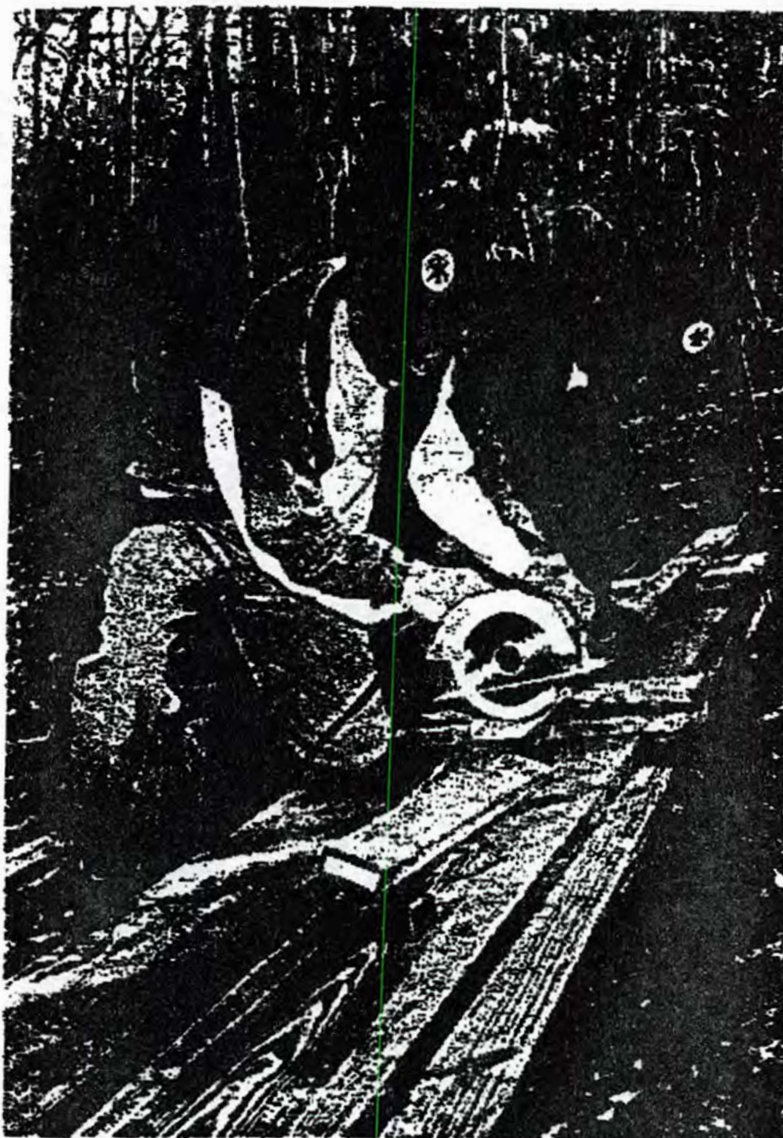
"The type program we have here is the kind of public-private partnership that Governor Hunt has been talking about ever since he came here," said Secretary Howes. "This cooperation between the government and private sector represents the kind of partnership that we're going to have to have in State Government if we are going to

make those state dollars — that are becoming increasingly scarce — go further."

"This is a very exciting venture and I'm proud to be a part of it," Mr. Howes added.

Also Monday, President Clinton in a major address at Rutgers University called for all Americans to participate in community-service programs. His Community Service Initiative would create opportunities for thousands of young people across the nation to work fighting crime, teaching, working in health clinics, and restoring and protecting the environment.

The President also plans to unveil a "Summer of Service" program, which will enable at least 1,800 young leaders across America to participate in local projects targeted to help "at risk" young people.



U.S. Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt saws a piece of lumber at Clemmons Educational State Forest near Clayton as he assists Donnell Williams of the Durham Service Corps with building a bridge as part of a trail-construction project. (Harold photo.)

CLINTON'S EDUCATION PLAN

Durham corps gets Clinton thumbs-up

By KIM WEAVER SPURR

The Herald-Sun

CLAYTON — Two years ago, Shawn Hampton of Durham, a high school dropout, was headed down a one-way street to nowhere. Today, the 19-year-old has a job, is getting his high school diploma, and plans to go to college.

"One of my all-time dreams is to go to college," Hampton said.

His salvation: the Durham Service Corps, a nonprofit organization that offers education and jobs to young people between the ages of 18 and 23.

The corps has recently been the subject of stories in *The Wall Street Journal* and on National Public Radio. And on Monday morning, it received a thumbs-up from the Clinton administration. Bruce Babbitt, Clinton's interior secretary, visited a corps work site at the Clemmons Educational State Forest in Clayton.

Babbitt said the Durham Service Corps is an example of the type of National Service Initiative President Clinton believes will help rebuild the nation's infrastructure. On Monday, Clinton announced a summer service program that would make \$15 million available to about 10 projects across the country that target at-risk youth.

"President Clinton again and again [has] talked about his desire to give every young person in this country an opportunity to do service," said Babbitt, who was wearing a gray sweatshirt emblazoned with the corps' logo. "What the president wants is to put together a community service effort that is diverse and decentralized."

Through the national initiative,



HELPING HANDS: Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt (right) measures a board Monday along with Donnell Williams (left) and Shawn Hampton. Williams and Hamp-

ton are with the Durham Service Corps and were working on a trail construction project at Clemmons Educational State Forest.

the federal government would pump resources and expertise into existing programs and assist in coordinating those programs.

"We want to allow anyone who wants to go to college the opportunity to do so," said spokesman Jay Ziegler from Babbitt's Washington office.

The corps has been working on a trail-building project at the state forest since January. The 1,832-foot forest geology trail, which is scheduled for completion in April, will provide children an opportunity to learn more about their environment. The Clemmons forest is one of five educational state forests in North Carolina.

Workers are constructing gravel

trails and in some areas, boardwalks, to protect fragile areas from foot traffic. Shane Allen, 21, is especially interested in the boardwalks and bridges. He, too, was a high school dropout, but with the help of the corps, will soon start an internship with the Homebuilders Association. He wants to be a carpenter.

Allen said the country needs more programs like the corps that prepare young people for the future.

"They're getting you ready for society," he said. "In the real world, if you come in late for a job, you don't get a second chance. Here you get a second chance."

Corps participants sign up for a

year's commitment. In addition to their jobs, they are exposed to education opportunities that prepare them for receiving a high school diploma or admission to college. They are also taught life skills courses, like managing money, community responsibilities and being on time to work. Funding comes from public and private sources and work contracts.

After a year, participants may qualify for a \$1,500 scholarship or a \$750 cash award.

"We do a lot to build people's pride in the community," said work program coordinator Harry Bruell. "These are young people ... committed to making a change in their lives."

COLLEGE FROM A1

quired.

The event was as much symbolism as substance. Clinton's lofty rhetoric aside, aides say many details are still unclear, from how much a student would be able to borrow to how big a stipend to pay young people while they work off their loans.

Clinton's plan is designed to dramatically restructure federal student aid programs and offer young Americans opportunities — and incentive — to perk such community service as working in inner-city children's health and drug clinics, tutoring in literacy programs and walking streets in neighborhood police corps.

The president himself set high expectations for the initiative, framing the announcement as "one I believe will be a truly historic moment in our nation's history." He compared it to the GI Bill's offer of education to servicemen returning from World War II program that expanded the nation's middle class.

"One of the things that we have to realize in this country is that an economic investment is not building an airport or a road or investing in new technologies," Clinton said. "It's also investing in people."

After a pilot project of 1,000 or so students this summer, paid for with \$15 million in Clinton's economic stimulus package, the president proposes spending \$7.4 billion over the next four years, built from 25,000 service slots in 1994 to more than 100,000 in 1997. Funding would then increase in the following years based on demand and the program's performance.

One year of service would qualify students for years of college loans. Eli Segal, the Clinton administration's director of the program, said the administration had to decide on a borrowing cap.

Students could borrow first and enter service after graduating, or enter service after high school and earn credit for loans. Segal said stipends likely would be paid at or near the minimum wage, but that final decision had been made.

Students who chose not to enter public service could pay back loans based on a percentage of income — not the amount borrowed — which Clinton said would encourage graduates to enter lower-paying but critical professions such as teaching and work in community health clinics.

"National service can make America new again," Clinton said. "The American dream will be kept if you today will answer the call to serve."

Clinton unveiled the program at Rutgers University after visiting a nearby adult learning center staffed by Rutgers community service volunteers and members of a local youth corps. Clinton said critics of his grand did not believe young Americans would embrace community service.

"They believe this call to service will go unanswered but I believe they are dead wrong," Clinton said to thunderous applause from students at the Rutgers athletic center.



Donnell Williams of the Durham Service Corps gets a helping hand from U.S. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt. The two were working on a trail in Clemmons Educational State Forest near Clayton.

STATE PHOTO BY SCOTT SHARPE

Durham job program touted as a model for Clinton plan

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt doesn't mind getting his hands dirty to help promote President Clinton's community service proposal.

BY CAROL BLANEY

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The Clinton program's first project will be a summer pilot pro-

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—Paul



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Durham job program touted as a model for Clinton plan

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt doesn't mind getting his hands dirty to help promote President Clinton's community service proposal.

BY CAROL BLANEY
STAFF WRITER

CLAYTON — Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt didn't look much like a Washington insider as he knelt and hammered handrails on a trail in the dirt in khaki pants and wielding power tools. Babbitt's official business of the day was showing solidarity with the Durham Service Corps, touted as a model for President Clinton's community service initiative.

Babbitt announced the program while in New Jersey, while Vice President Al Gore, Babbitt and other Cabinet officers visited the Durham Service Corps programs around the country. The proposal would cost \$400 million and involve 25,000 people

in the first year, growing to \$3.5 billion and 100,000 participants by 1997.

Babbitt, a geologist, helped the Durham group build a geology trail for the state forest.

"This is about work skills and motivation," he said.

"What the president wants is to put in place community service efforts," he said. "The diversity and power of the concept will be found in models like this."

Akin to the Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps, the Durham Service Corps gives minimum-wage service jobs to youths from ages 18 to 23. They spend a year working, studying and developing goals, and are eligible for scholarships when they're done.

Its leaders work at "getting people to focus their minds," said Eric Parker, 22, a member who recently finished his high school work and enrolled at Durham Technical Community College. "It's a good place to be. It makes you feel wanted."

Clinton's initiative would allow students to pay back part of their

college loans with public service.

"What we want to do is provide resources for this, so that every kid in this country who has a desire to serve can learn," Babbitt said. He was joined by State Sen. Wib Gulley, who helped found the Durham Service Corps, and Jonathan Howes, state secretary of environment, health and natural resources.

The Durham Service Corps gets part of its funding through work contracts. Local governments, private foundations and businesses pay the rest. Begun in 1991, the non-profit program has helped about 100 young people.

Babbitt joined several crew members at the Clemmons Forest in designing and building a 1/2-mile trail where tape-recorded messages will tell schoolchildren about North Carolina's geological history.

The Clinton program's first project will be a summer pilot program pairing community service workers with disadvantaged youths in organizations similar to the Durham Service Corps.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240



OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS
202-208-3477 (FTS 268-3477)
Fax Number 202-219-2100 (FTS 299-2100)

To: JINA SANONE

Agency & Phone: Nat'l Service

Fax Number: _____

Number of pages to follow: 1

Date: FEB 26, 1993

Sent By: CAROLE FLOREMAN

Comments: _____

PROTEST - PICK

CLEAN UP - ROBERT

STAFF SCHEDULE
DURHAM SERVICE CORPS -- CLEMMONS EDUCATIONAL STATE FOREST

Sunday, February 28, 1993

*** Be sure to pack work clothes (including boots and work gloves) for Monday a.m. and a suit to change into before returning to DC Monday afternoon.

9:15pm Wheels Up, National Airport
AA #3260

10:32pm Wheels Down, Raleigh-Durham Airport

Overnight in Raleigh
The Velvet Cloak Inn, 1505 Hillsborough St.
919-828-0333
(fax) 919-828-2656

Monday, March 1, 1993

7:00am Breakfast meeting with Governor Jim Hunt and Congressman David Price - Governor's Mansion

8:00am Depart Governor's Mansion

8:30am Arrive Clemmons Educational State Forest.
Greeters:
Durham Service Corps crew, 8-10 members and 1 supervisor.
Ann C. Baker, Executive Director
Jonathan Howes, N.C. Sec. of Environment, Health and Natural Resources

8:45am - 10:00am Work on project with Corps members
This will include digging footers to pour concrete for a bridge, building on the boardwalk and building the trail.

10:00am Work break. Secretary should spend this talking with corps members.

10:15am PRESS AVAILABILITY
Ann Baker to welcome Secretary.
Secretary Howes to introduce Secretary Babbitt.
Secretary Babbitt to make comments/take questions.

10:45am Depart Clemmons State Forest

11:25pm Arrive - hotel. Secretary to shower/change clothes.

12:35pm Wheels Up
USAir #3109

1:45pm Wheels Down - National Airport

2/25

NORTH CAROLINA

BABBITT INTERIOR

208-4561

DAN SARVER

7 miles
EAST
ASHVILLE
11,000 ACRES
CAMPOS

W-NC

25 miles AWAY
FROM AIRPORT

NANCY LUBY

704-298-3325

704-299-3739 MONDAY

WARREN WILSON COLLEGE - 500 STUDENTS

NC - SERVICE REQ FOR GRADUATION

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1100 CAMPS IN COOL

• RECYCLING - IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
2 yrs STARTED AS SERVICE

• WASTE AWARENESS MONTH CURRENTLY

• STREAM WATCH, RIVER CLEAN S

STATE NATURE CENTER, TRAIL DEVELOPING

• SERVICE CONFERENCE SET

EX. ~~EX~~

COMMUNITY WORK

• TOUR OF RECYCLING INTV. DIRECTOR

• PHOTO OP OF RIVER CLEAN UP

↑ INTERNATIONAL
15%

↓ DIVERSITY OTHERWISE

DAVIDSON COLLEGE

BETH DUTTERA

704-892-2460

4m
2PM

ARMY SERVICE CC-

CLEVELAND - PARKS URBAN
PAULY

GA - SPELMAN COLLEGE

MIKE SWEENEY 208-4304 INTERIOR

Interior

Kevin Sweeney

208-6416

Div. of Communications

WHO MADE
DECISION

Dan Secorra : at Interior 208-4123

has contacted NASCC,

and also contacts at Interior

sites? Atlanta, NC

Sec. Babbitt must be back in DC by 2³⁰

PIRG?

college campus?

Tom Amsterdam
234-2057. Pick up Book

Chris Marybeth Donahue

11 MCM 3:00

Ann Elliott Energy

Gloria

Don't know what
Gore & WCE

FIND REQ.

College Campus

GA

456-6640

TONY - VP

DAN - INTERIOR

✓ W/ NESTOR

→ POLITICAL

NC

TRACY

THURSTON

W/ GA

WE WANT TO
DIRECT MESSAGE

DC Fives

ROMANESSON Cr

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SEC. BAIDEN SCHEDULE FOR DURHAM

7:45 DURHAM SERVICE CORPS

8:30 CLEMMONS EDUC STATE GUEST

- 10:00 "TAKING GEOLOGY TRAIL"

~~8:45~~ GUN'S CABINET (NOT HUNT)

10:15 → PRESS AVAILABILITY

MON. MORNING GOOD MORNING AMERICA

MEMORANDUM

To: Dan Sekura
Fr: Susan Stroud / Jina Sanone
Re: NC Site location for March 1
February 25, 1993

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United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

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TINA SANONE

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From:

DAN SANONE

Office of the Secretary
1849 C Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

No. of pages to follow:

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Date:

Time:

~~WE ARE~~ THIS LEADS LIVES
A-60 FOR J.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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EASTERN EDITION

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1992

WHITE OAK, MARYLAND

Rescue Mission

Depression-Era Corps Inspires Test Program For 'At Risk' Youths

Can Ideas From the Old CCC,
Hard Work, Discipline
Save Youngsters' Lives?

Durham's Cemetery Cleanup

By JOSEPH N. BOWEN

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

DURHAM, N.C. — Joseph Laws, 86 years old, surveys the new pine wheelchair ramps extending from the front and back doors of his small rural home and proclaimed them "a miracle." His arthritic wife and his 42-year-old son, who is confined to a wheelchair following a stroke, could now get out of the house with ease.

The miracle of Mr. Laws's ramps began on a warm day last spring when a white Ford van rolled up his gravel driveway and disgorged a dozen young black men and women, brandishing hammers, saws and levels, to volunteer their time and labor. All were members of the Durham Service Corps, a back-to-the-future version of the Depression era's Civilian Conservation Corps. But with a difference.

Sixty years ago the CCC put three million young men, most of them white, to work in forestry and public-works jobs. Now there are calls to resurrect and expand CCC-type programs to teach job skills and work habits to disadvantaged youths. The National Guard is setting up one pilot program to start next summer.

Actually, youth corps modeled on the CCC began to sprout in 1975 at the state and local levels. Durham's two-year-old experiment goes a crucial step further: Its targets are the town's toughest, most-troubled youths—those "at risk" of falling into lives of poverty, drug addiction and crime. The question here and in 11 other experimental cities is: Can CCC-like discipline, hard work and community service work on these troubled youths?

Helping the Helpless

One of the young workers is Richard Lee Godfrey, whose corps uniform of gray work shirt and pants on that hot spring day were damp with the sweat of constructing Mr. Laws's ramps. "I like doing things like this," says the 21-year-old junior-high school dropout who served two months in the Durham County jail for drunken driving and assaulting a policeman. "It's helping other people who can't help themselves."

For much of their lives, Mr. Godfrey and his fellow members in the Urban Corps Expansion Project in Durham seemed unable to do just that—help themselves. Some have sold drugs or committed other crimes. Some have done jail time. Many have had children out of wedlock. Nearly all are school dropouts. Social workers call theirs an "at risk" population that other training programs often won't touch or don't help.

The main disappointment so far is that nearly half of the 109 young men and women who joined since the program started have dropped out or have been asked to leave for insubordination or rule violations. Some have returned to the streets, to drugs and alcohol.

The experimental youth-corps program was started two years ago by Public/Private Ventures, a not-for-profit social research group in Philadelphia (Murray Clinton is a board member), and the National Association of Service and Conservation Corps. The conservation corps operates about 75 programs in cities around the country, including 12 experimental programs like the one in Durham.

Unlike the old CCC and the modern Jobs Corps, both federally funded, the 12 experimental service corps must raise substantial funds locally (although Congress earmarked \$22.5 million for them in fiscal 1992). They go beyond simple Job Corps vocational training to emphasize community service and responsibilities. Education is mandatory.

Their targets are among the 10 million 16- to 24-year-olds who don't have jobs and aren't in school, the military or prison. Currently, 1,303 of them, aged 18 to 24, are enrolled in towns like Durham, Fort Lauderdale and Rochester, N.Y., which are grappling today with the kinds of problems—soaring school dropout rates, unemployment, drugs and crime—most identified with the nation's major urban cores.

Durham, a city of 135,000, is struggling to shed a past tied to tobacco and textiles for a future of medical research, high-tech and light industry. The motivation, training and skills for that kind of future are scarce commodities among the town's poor minority-group dropouts.

Education for Mr. Godfrey, a Durham native, for example, was cut short with his third and final expulsion from junior high. Later, a fight with a counselor got him "terminated" from the Job Corps in Kentucky. He tried a vocational school, but quit. His subsequent run-in with the law drew probation and a fine, which he didn't have the money to pay. In May 1991 he walked into the Durham corps office and discovered he was close enough to down-and-out to qualify for the program.

Three days of "orientation," including

Please Turn to Page A8, Column 1



Richard Lee Godfrey

A8 THE WALL STREET JOURNAL WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1992

Rescue Mission: Principles of Depression-Era Corps Are Tested on Troubled Youths in Durham, N.C.

Continued From First Page

two days of hard, dirty work, came next. Applicants are routinely assigned to the toughest field projects to gauge their motivation, says Ann Baker, director of the Durham corps. "We've had some who've just walked off and never come back," she says. Mr. Godfrey stayed, was accepted, then survived a month's "probation" to see if he had the fortitude to show up on time, 7:45 a.m. each weekday, in uniform, for calisthenics, then work assignments and classes, eschewing profanity, alcohol and other drugs.

Corps members live at home, bring lunches and spend 25 hours a week working for at least a minimum wage in crews of five to 12 people. Truants and rule-breakers are expelled. The average stay is five to six months. Mr. Godfrey stayed a year, during which he did his two-month jail hitch in lieu of paying his fine.

Besides their work, corps members spend nine hours a week in classes designed to gain a high-school diploma, admission to college or a job requiring reading, math and computing skills. They are also drilled on community responsibilities and such workplace fundamentals as being on time and dressing appropriately—habits of study, work and living that are crucial to turning "at-risk" youths around, according to Michael Bailin, president of Public/Private Ventures. It isn't easy.

Rodger Hurley, program officer for Mr. Bailin's organization, says that 93% of the people who enter the programs are high-school dropouts, and 80% of the women have at least one child, with the majority having two.

Lawyer Wilbur Gulley, Durham's former mayor and a member of the DSC board, says,

"We've had a serious problem with [school] dropping out, teen pregnancy and people graduating without the skills necessary to enter the work force." Not to mention juveniles selling crack down town.

"The only thing I knew how to do was stand on the corner and pass somebody some crack," shrugs Loretta Wilkerson, a 20-year-old

who started peddling drugs on and off before she dropped out of high school. Once an "A" student, she endured a home life of family fights, physical abuse and being shunted from one relative to another. At 16, she says, she was cutting class, staying out late, smoking dope and drinking.

That made her a perfect challenge for the corps and its director, Ann Baker.

Mrs. Baker, 37, was on the local committee that proposed Durham as an Urban Corps Expansion Project city, and then she became its first director. A Durham resident since 1988, she had a long history of community service elsewhere, including work in a housing project, running youth programs in an Alaska logging camp and retraining laid-off auto workers in Michigan.

Corporate Donors

She had to raise most of the money for the Durham Service Corps herself. Costs run a hefty \$10,000 per corps member (but that is about half the cost of a Job Corps trainee). The start-up sponsors gave her only \$25,000 in seed money the first year. But it pledged \$100,000 a year for the first

two years if 75% of the budget was raised elsewhere.

The rest of the budget was eventually raised, but it took a lot of political savvy, persuasion and pleading.

She did it by putting community and corporate leaders on corps' board, and lobbying the city and county councils. She got \$75,000 from the city, \$35,000 from Glaxo Inc., a pharmaceutical firm headquartered in nearby Research Triangle Park, \$25,000 from International Business Machines Corp., another local corporate citizen, and other funds from other sources.

Supporting the program just made good sense, says Ernest Jenkins, an IBM executive who is on the board of the corps. "No one was touching the age 18 to 31 group... we are helping people who really need help," he says. Steve Sons, director of human resources at Glaxo Inc., also a member of the board, agrees. "I really saw something that gave these kids a fighting chance," he says.

Not everyone was as enthusiastic initially. Mrs. Baker asked the Durham county board of commissioners for \$150,000 in start-up funds and got only \$40,000. It was a "reasonable amount," said board

chairman William Bell. "It's not like we're not doing other things."

Mrs. Baker had raised enough money to launch the Durham corps in March 1991, with 17 corps members, most of them black and from the poorest section of town, divided into two work crews.

Among them was Ms. Wilkerson.

"I said fine, because I needed money bad," she says. "At the time, I didn't realize it was a good opportunity for me." An opportunity, that is, to work harder than she ever had in her life.

One of the Durham Service Corps' first projects was clearing Geer Cemetery, a small, blacks-only burial ground. Long abandoned by the community and city government, it was shrouded in a thicket of weeds, trees and vines. For weeks, Ms. Wilkerson and the others hacked their way through underbrush, often stumbling into deep holes left by sinking graves.

Pulling weeds and clearing away trash was only part of the project. Mrs. Baker required corps members to produce oral and video histories of the cemetery from research and interviews with some of the elderly survivors of those buried there. Ms. Wilkerson began learning about her



Ann Baker

heritage, including the possibility she may have relatives buried there. "It really got to me," she says.

Another corps member, Eriel Braswell, 21, didn't think much of the Geer project either at first. Her reaction: "Damn, I don't want to work in no graveyard." It was a sharp contrast from her past life "hangin' with my friends in the street, selling drugs and partying all the time." A high-school graduate, she joined the corps after one of her brothers was sentenced to life in prison and another brother was murdered. "It took something tragic to make me wake up," she says.

Chain-Saw Woman

One of the first new skills Ms. Braswell learned was operating a chain saw. As she uncovered each Geer gravesite, she says, her attitude changed. "I began to think, if this were my family, I'd want somebody to do the same thing."

While jobs like Mr. Laws's wheelchair ramps are volunteered, the Geer cemetery cleanup was under a fee-for-service program in which crews hire themselves out to private industry and local governments. For cash-strapped Durham, fee-for-service is a boon, says Gregory Belthea, assistant city manager. The city's two regular cemetery work crews already had more work than they could handle, and nobody wanted to spend an "outrageous" \$100,000 estimated cleanup costs on a cemetery already filled to capacity, he says. Mrs.

Baker's corps did it for \$25,000.

The city has also paid corps members to clear park creeks, plant erosion-control seedlings, and maintain school grounds. The county hired them to paint signs and clear sewer easements. A city hiring freeze has put its regular work force 15% below required levels, so new corps projects have become "an easy sell," says Mr. Belthea, who praises their work. One concern: making sure corps members don't displace regular workers or keep new ones from being hired.

Volunteer Counselors

Corps members have volunteered their time to transport Veterans Hospital patients, help build houses for the poor, deliver Christmas presents to low-income families, and coach and keep score for a Special Olympics basketball tournament.

Miss Braswell heads volunteers who counsel adolescents at the county's juvenile detention center on such topics as safe sex, substance abuse and negative behavior. "They may listen to us when they might not listen to others," she says. "Most of us have been through some of the things they're going through."

For Ann Baker it has been an uphill battle, organizing a support staff, shifting in any 24 hours from the role of tough drill sergeant to sympathetic counselor to gregarious fund-raiser. Early on, when two corps members became the first to receive their high-school diplomas, Mrs. Baker

says, "I felt that I had gotten them." And, one day when she was returning from a meeting and chanced to pass one of the first Durham Service Corps vans on the way to a work site, she had an unexpected reaction. "I started to cry," she says. "Our efforts were beginning to pay out."

Small Victories

Among the trainees who stick it out for the full year, there are small victories—signs of changed attitudes and directions. Before his corps graduation last spring, Mr. Godfrey earned a general high-school equivalency diploma. He is now a private health-care caseworker. Lucretia Wilkerson attends Durham Technical Community College and hopes for a four-year degree from North Carolina Central University in Durham. Miss Braswell was one of 15 persons chosen nationwide to serve on the Ford Foundation's Youth Advisory Commission on urban poverty and youth issues.

The corps fee-for-service contracts this year will total \$45,000. Another indicator of its perceived worthiness is that purse strings have loosened. The city doubled its donation to \$150,000 for next year, and the county is up to \$50,000. The local Carolina Central Bank gave \$5,000. IBM contributed again, and Glaxo gave an additional \$100,000 to the program last April. Persuading Glaxo to reinvest in the DSC was "one of the easiest things I've ever done," says Mr. Sons.

DURHAM SERVICE CORPS

P.O. Box 306

Durham, NC 27702

(919) 683-6602

(919) 682-0149 Fax

Year-Round Local

SEVERE: NASCC

Ann C. Baker, Executive Director

Year Program Established: 1991

Budget: \$670,787

Corpsmember Slots Available/Year: 35

Actual No. of Corpsmembers/Year: 66

Program Term: One year

Average stay in program: 4-5 months

CORPSMEMBER DEMOGRAPHICS

Ages of Corpsmembers: 18-23

Eligibility: Durham City or County resident; successful completion of 3-day unpaid orientation and staff approval. (Other criteria: criminal record check; pass health physical; and willingness to be drug tested.)

Racial/Gender Composition of Corpsmembers (%)			
	Male	Female	
	65	20	African American
			Asian
	15		Caucasian
			Hispanic
			Native American
			Other
TOTAL	80%	20%	

PROGRAM DEMOGRAPHICS

Governance: Independent non-profit corporation governed by a Board of Directors.

Funding Sources:	State Appropriation, Grants and Contracts	1%
	Municipal/County Appropriation, Grants and Contracts	17%
	Corporate, Foundation and Individual Contributions	66%
	Fee-for-Service Contracts	16%

Work Projects:	Conservation and Natural Resource Management	44%
	Renovation/Maintenance of Public Recreational Facilities	12%
	Recycling and Other Environmental Protection Activities	19%
	Housing Renovation	13%
	Human Services	12%
	▶ Elderly ▶ Disabled ▶ Homeless	
	▶ Youth 5-18	

Education

- ▶ Education is offered as part of the workday and corpsmembers are not paid for this time. Offered: Adult High School Diplomas and GED Classes, Life and Job Skills and College Courses.

Leadership Development

- ▶ Workshops in conflict resolution, diversity, internal job positions for crew leaders, safety technician, orientation coordinator, and education assistant.

Stipend

- ▶ Corpsmembers work an average of 29 hours per week and receive an hourly wage of \$4.25. Wage increases are received at 3, 6, and 9 month intervals with raises averaging \$.25-\$.50 per hour.

Post Service Benefits

- ▶ Cash payment of \$750 and a tuition voucher of \$1,500, provided corpsmembers meet eligibility requirements of: satisfactory review of performance, attendance, attitude and post-corps plans.

Special Projects

- ▶ Began restoration of an historic African-American Civil War era cemetery. Corpsmembers and staff developed "Reclaiming Yesterday," a model for curriculum development in history and social studies applicable for adult learners earning their high school diplomas.

MEMORANDUM

To: Dan Sekura
Fr: Susan Stroud / Jina Sanone
Re: NC Site location for March 1
February 25, 1993

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02/26/93 11:59

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United States Department of the Interior

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Washington, D.C. 20240



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Agency/Phone #

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(FAX)

456-6420

From:

DAN SAKURA

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1849 C Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

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Date:

Time:

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Dan

DURHAM SERVICE CORPS

P.O. Box 306
 Durham, NC 27702
 (919) 683-6602
 (919) 682-0149 Fax

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