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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(New Brunswick, New Jersey)

For Immediate Release

March 1, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN NATIONAL SERVICE ADDRESS

Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey

1:15 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. (Applause.) Thank you. Thank you, Nakia Tomlinson for that fine introduction. I wish I could take you with me everywhere. We'd make a great duo there. Let's give her another hand. I thought she was great. (Applause.)

I'd like to thank President Frank Lawrence for his - Francis Lawrence -- for his fine speech. Does anybody call him Frank? I should have asked. (Laughter.) I want to compliment Professor Benjamin Barber for his leadership and service here. (Applause.) And I want to thank all of you here in the Rutgers community for coming out for what I hope will be a truly historic moment in our nation's history. (Applause.)

In addition to the people who have been introduced here, there are a host of mayors and members of the Assembly and county officials here from your state. We have two former governors, both of whom I served with -- Brendan Byrne and Tom Kean who are out there. I'm glad to see them. (Applause.) My friends. We have a distinguished array of members of the House from New Jersey -- Herb Klein, Bob Manendez, Frank Pallone, Donald Payne -- (applause).

But you have some members of the Congress from all over America here and I want to introduce them, too, because they have taken a lot of trouble to come to Rutgers and because without them and without the people who represent you, the proposal I make today has no hope of passage.

Many members of the Congress for years have believed we ought to do more in national service and some of them are here today. I'd like to begin by introducing your Senator Bill Bradley, who's behind me. (Applause.) I must say, when I walked into this arena, I turned around and asked Bill Bradley if he'd ever shot any baskets in here. I'd be intimidated to be the opposing team in here. (Applause.) Senator Bradley sponsored legislation to establish neighborhood corps and self-reliance scholarships, things that are forbearers of the proposal I came to make.

I'd like to recognize the presence on the platform of Senator Ted Kennedy from Massachusetts -- (applause) -- who chairs the Senate Committee on Human Resources and Education, which sheparded the pilot national and community service bill through the Congress in the last session, along with his counterpart who is out here in the audience somewhere. I'd like to ask him to stand up. The Chairman of the House Committee, Congressman Bill Ford, who came all the way from Michigan to be with us. Congressman, would you stand up. (Applause.)

I'd like to recognize in the audience the presence of Senator Chris Dodd from Connecticut, who was one of the first Peace Corps volunteers in the United States. (Applause.)

MORE

The member of Congress who introduced many, many years ago, the first piece of national service legislation ever introduced, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Clairborne Pell from Rhode Island is here. (Applause.)

I'd also like to introduce the only person in this audience, at least of our crowd, who doesn't have to look up to Senator Bradley, Senator Jay Rockefeller from West Virginia, an early VISTA volunteer in the United States. (Applause.)

And finally I would like to recognize two other people, one, a member of the United States Senate and one a distinguished American citizen, the first boss of the Peace Corps, Sargent Shriver, who's up here with me. (Applause.) And his deputy, Senator Harris Wofford, from Pennsylvania. (Applause.) And Mrs. Wofford, I'm glad to see you. (Applause.)

Now, I was involved before I became President in a group called the Democratic Leadership Council, and we made one of the central parts of our platform to reclaim a new majority of Americans for our party the establishment of a system of national service to help people to finance education. And one of our founding members and guiding lights is here, Representative Dave McCurdy from Oklahoma. I'd like for him to stand up. (Applause.)

Let me make this last point, if I might, by way of beginning. None of these things happen at the national level. We empower them to happen and then people have to do things here at the grassroots. And I want to say a special word of thanks to your Governor for supporting the New Jersey Youth Corps and several other projects like it around the state, because if nobody's here to believe in this, it can't happen. And I thank Governor Florio for his support for these things. (Applause.)

I came here to ask all of you to join me in a great national adventure, for in the next few weeks I will ask the United States Congress to join me in creating a new system of voluntary national service -- something that I believe in the next few years will change America forever and for the better.

My parents' generation won new dignity working their way out of the great Depression through programs that provided them the opportunity to serve and to survive. Brave men and women in my own generation waged and won peaceful revolutions here at home for civil rights and human rights, and began service around the world in the Peace Corps and here at home in Vista. Now, Americans of every generation face profound challenges in meeting the needs that have been neglected for too long in this country -- from city streets plagued by crime and drugs to classrooms where girls and boys must learn the skills they need for tomorrow, to hospital wards where patients need more care. All across America we have problems that demand our common attention.

For those who answer the call and meet these challenges, I propose that our country honor your service with new opportunities for education. National service will be America at its best -- building community, offering opportunity, and rewarding responsibility. National service is a challenge for Americans from every background and walk of life, and it values something far more than money. National service is nothing less than the American way to change America. (Applause.)

It is rooted in the concept of community: the simple idea that none of us on our own will ever have as much to cherish about our own lives if we are out here all alone as we will if we work together. That somehow a society really is an organism in which the whole can be greater than the sum of its parts. And every one of us, no matter how many privileges with which we are born, can still be enriched by the contributions of

the least of us. And that we will never fulfill our individual capacities until, as Americans, we can all be what God meant for us to be. (Applause.)

If that is so -- if that is true, my fellow Americans, and if you believe it, it must therefore follow that each of us has an obligation to serve. For it is perfectly clear that all of us cannot be what we ought to be until those of us who can help others -- and that is nearly all of us -- are doing something to help others live up to their potential. The concept of community and the idea of service are as old as our history. They began the moment America was literally invented.

Thomas Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence, "With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortune, and our sacred honor." In the midst of the Civil War, President Lincoln signed into law two visionary programs that helped our people come together again and build America up. The Morrill Act helped states create new land grant colleges. This is a land grant university. The university in my home state was the first land grant college west of the Mississippi River.

In these places, young people learn to make American agriculture and industry the best in the world. The legacy of the Morrill Act is not only our great colleges and universities like Rutgers, but the American tradition that merit and not money should give people a chance for a higher education. (Applause.)

Mr. Lincoln also signed the Homestead Act that offered 100 acres of land for families who had the courage to settle the frontier and farm the wilderness. Its legacy is a nation that stretches from coast to coast. Now we must create a new legacy that gives a new generation of Americans the right and the power to explore the frontiers of science and technology and space. The frontiers of the limitations of our knowledge must be pushed back so that we can do what we need to do. And education is the way to do it, just as surely as it was more than 100 years ago.

Seven decades after the Civil War in the midst of the Great Depression, President Roosevelt created the Civilian Conservation Corps, which gave 2.5 million young people the opportunity to support themselves while working in disaster relief and maintaining forests, beaches, rivers, and parks. Its legacy is not only the restoration of our natural environment, but the restoration of our national spirit. Along with the Works Projects Administration -- the WPA -- the Civilian Conservation Corps symbolized government's effort to provide a nation in depression with the opportunity to work, to build the American community through service. And all over America today, you can see projects -- even today in the 1990s -- built by your parents or your grandparents with the WPA plaque on it -- the CCC plaque on it -- the idea that people should be asked to serve and rewarded for doing it.

In the midst of World War II, President Roosevelt proposed the GI Bill of Rights, which offered returning veterans the opportunity for education in respect to their service to our country in the war. Thanks to the GI Bill, which became a living reality in President Truman's time, more than eight million veterans got advanced education. And half a century later, the enduring legacy of the GI Bill is the strongest economy in the world and the broadest, biggest middle class that any nation has ever enjoyed.

For many in my own generation, the summons to citizenship and service came on this day 32 years ago, when President Kennedy created the Peace Corps with Sargent Shriver and Harris Wofford and other dedicated Americans when President Kennedy created the Peace Corps. With Sargent Shriver and Harris Wofford and other dedicated Americans, he enabled thousands of

young men and women to serve on the leading edge of the new frontier, helping people all over the world to become what they ought to be, and bringing them the message by their very lives that America was a great country that stood for good values and human progress.

At its height, the Peace Corps enrolled 16,000 young men and women. Its legacy is not simply goodwill and good works in countries all across the globe, but a profound and lasting change in the way Americans think about their own country and the world.

Shortly after the Peace Corps, Congress, under President Johnson, created the volunteers and service to America. Senator Jay Rockefeller, whom I introduced a moment ago, and many thousands of other Americans went to the hills and hollows of poor places, like West Virginia and Arkansas and Mississippi, to lift up Americans through their service.

The lesson of our whole history is that honoring service and rewarding responsibility is the best investment America can make. And I have seen it today. Across this great land, through the Los Angeles Conservation Corps, which took the children who lived in the neighborhoods where the riots occurred and gave them a chance to get out into nature and to clean up their own neighborhoods and to lift themselves and their friends in the effort; in Boston with the City Year program -- with all these programs represented here in this room today, the spirit of service is sweeping this country and giving us a chance to put the quilt of America together in a way that makes a strength out of diversity; that lifts us up out of our problems; and that keeps our people looking toward a better and brighter future. (Applause.)

National service recognizes a simple but powerful truth -- that we make progress not by governmental action alone, but we do best when the people and their government work at the grassroots in genuine partnership. The idea of national service permeates many other aspects of the programs I have sought to bring to America. The economic plan that I announced to Congress, for example, will offer every child the chance for a healthy start through immunization and basic health care and Head Start. (Applause.) But still it depends on parents doing the best they can as parents and children making the most of their opportunities.

The plan can help to rebuild our cities and our small communities through physical investments that will put people to work. But Americans still must work to restore the social fabric that has been torn in too many communities. Unless people know we can work together in our schools and our offices, in our factories, unless they believe we can walk the streets safely together, and unless we do that together, governmental action alone is doomed to fail. (Applause.)

The national service plan I propose will be built on the same principles as the old GI Bill -- when people give something of invaluable merit to their country, they ought to be rewarded with the opportunity to further their education. National service will challenge our people to do the work that should and indeed must be done and cannot be done unless the American people voluntarily give themselves up to that work. It will invest in the future of every person who serves.

And as we rekindle the spirit of national service, I know it won't disappoint many of the students here to know that we also have to reform the whole system of student loans. (Applause.) We should begin by making it easier for young people to pay back their student loans and enabling them to hold jobs -- (applause) -- enabling them to hold jobs that may accomplish much, but pay little.

Today, when students borrow money for an education, the repayment plan they make is based largely on how much they have to repay, without regard to what the jobs they take themselves pay. It is a powerful incentive, therefore, for young college graduates to do just the reverse of what we might want them to do; to take a job that pays more even it is less rewarding because that is the job that will make the repayment of the loans possible. It is also, unfortunately, a powerful incentive for some not to make the payments at all, which is unforgivable.

So what we seek to do is to enable the American students to borrow the money they need for college and pay it back as a small percentage of their own income over time. This is especially important after a decade in which the cost of a college education has gone up even more rapidly than the cost of health care. (Applause.) Making a major contribution to one of the more disturbing statistics in America today, which is that the college dropout rate in this country is now 2.5 times the high school dropout rate. We can do better than that through national service and adequate financing. (Applause.)

The present system is unacceptable, not only for students, but for the taxpayers as well. It's complicated and it's expensive. It costs the taxpayers of our country about \$4 billion every year to finance the student loan program because of loan defaults and the cost of administering the program. And I believe we can do better.

Beyond reforming this system for financing higher education, the national service program more importantly will create new opportunities for Americans to work off outstanding loans or to build up credits for future education and training opportunities.

We'll ask young people all across this country and some who aren't so young who want to further their college education to serve in our schools as teachers or tutors in reading and mathematics. We'll ask you to help our police forces across the nation, training members for a new police corps that will walk beats and work with neighborhoods and build the kind of communities ties that will prevent crime from happening in the first place so that our police officers won't have to spend all their time chasing criminals. (Applause.)

We'll ask young people to work, to help control pollution and recycle waste, to paint darkened buildings and clean up neighborhoods. (Applause.) To work with senior citizens and combat homelessness and help children in trouble get out of it and build a better life. (Applause.)

And these are just a few of the things that you will be able to, for most of the decisions about what you can do will be made by people like those in this room, people who run the programs represented by all of those wearing these different kinds of tee-shirts. We don't seek a national bureaucracy. I have spoken often about how we need to reinvent the government to make it more efficient and less bureaucratic, to make it more responsive to people at the grassroots level.

And I want national service to do just that. I want it to empower young people and their communities, not to empower yet another government bureaucracy in Washington. This is going to be your program at your level with your people. (Applause.)

And as you well know, that's what's happening all across America today. People are already serving their neighbors in their neighborhoods. Just this morning, I was inspired to see and to speak with students from Rutgers serving their community, from mentoring young people as Big Sisters, to helping older people learn new skills.

I met a lady today who has 13 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren who dropped out of school the year before I was born -- is about to become a high school graduate shortly because of the efforts of this program. (Applause.) Is she back there? Stand up. (Applause.)

I'm impressed by the spirit behind the Rutgers civic education and community service program: the understanding that community service enriches education, that students should not only take the lessons they learn in class out into the community, but bring the lessons they learn in the community back into the classroom. (Applause.)

And that spirit, during this academic year alone, more than 800 students from Rutgers are contributing more than 60,000 hours of community service -- in New Brunswick, in Camden, in Newark, throughout this state. (Applause.)

This morning I also met with members of the New Jersey Youth Corps. Here they are. (Applause.) Stand up. (Applause.) Young people who are looking for a second chance at school, and who when coming back to finish their high school degrees, also serve in their communities. Through this program, more than 6,500 young adults have contributed over 900,000 hours of service to the state of New Jersey. (Applause.)

They've done everything from paint senior citizens' homes, to tutor and mentor children in after-school programs. For the future of our state and nation, we need more young people like those in the New Jersey Youth Corps who exemplify the spirit of service.

That spirit also moves people all across the nation. In my state, there's a young woman named Antoinette Jackson, who's a senior in a small community called Gault, Arkansas. She's a member of the Delta Service Corps. The rural Mississippi Delta is still the poorest place in America. And in that area, she works with a "Lend a Hand" program which runs a thrift shop to provide hungry and homeless people with food and clothing. And in return, the Delta Four is going to help her attend college so that she can make an even greater contribution. (Applause.)

The spirit of service also moves a young man I met about a year ago named Stephen Spalos, who works with a City Year program in Boston. At age 23, he's had some hard times in his life. But as he puts it, City Year gave him a place and the tools to be able to start over. He works as a team leader, a mentor, a tutor, a project manager for a bunch of young people who restore senior citizens' homes.

Last year when I visited his project, he literally took his sweatshirt off his back and gave it to me so that I would never forget the kids at City Year. And I still wear it when I go jogging, always remembering what they're doing in Boston to help those kids. (Applause.)

The spirit of service moves Orah Fireman, a graduate of Wesleyan College. As a sophomore in high school, she worked with disadvantaged children in upstate New York. That experience changed her life. And during her high school and college years, she continued to work with children. And now that she is out of college, she has begun what will probably be a lifetime of service by working at a school for emotionally disturbed children in Boston. She wants other people to have the opportunity to serve, and she wrote this: Service work teaches responsibility and compassion. It fights alienation by proving to young people that they can make a difference. There is no lesson more important than that.

Well, there are stories like this in this room and all across America. And we're going to create thousands of more of them through national service. We'll work with groups with

proven track records to serve their community, giving them the support they need. And if you have more good ideas, if you're entrepreneurs of national service, we'll let you compete for our form of venture capital -- develop new programs to serve your neighbors. That's how we want the national service program to grow every year -- rewarding results, building on success, and bubbling up from the grassroots energy and compassion and intellect of America.

I don't want service to wait while this potential is wasted. That's why I want to make this summer a summer of service, when young people can not only serve their communities, but build a foundation for a new national effort. I've asked Congress to invest in and I'm asking young people to participate in a special effort in national service and leadership training just this summer. We are going to recruit about 1,000 young people from every background -- from high school dropouts to college graduates, to send to an intensive leadership training program for national service at the beginning of the summer.

Then we'll ask them to work on one of our country's most urgent problems, helping our children who are in danger of losing their God-given potential. Some of them will tutor. Some will work on programs to immunize young children from preventable childhood diseases. Some will help to develop and run recreational centers or reclaim urban parks from dealers and debris. Some will counsel people a few years younger than themselves to keep them out of gangs and into good activities. And everyone will learn about serving our country and helping our communities.

At the end of this summer, we'll bring all these people together for several days of debriefing and training, and then they'll all join in a youth service summit. I will attend the meeting and I expect to listen a lot more than I talk. I'll ask leaders from Congress, from business, labor, religious, and community groups to attend the youth service summit, too. We'll give those who serve the honor they deserve, and we'll learn a lot more about how to build this national service program. And from the thousand pioneers of this summer, I want the national service to grow 100-fold in the next four years. (Applause.)

But even when hundreds of thousands are serving, I want to maintain the pioneer spirit of this first few months, because national service can make America new again. It can help solve our problems, educate our people, and build our communities back together. So if anybody here would like to be one of those 1,000 -- or if anybody who is listening to this speech by radio or television or reads about it and would like to be one of those 1,000, drop me a card at the White House and just mark it national service. We're going to pick them. And I can't promise you'll be selected, but I promise you'll be considered. I want to engage the energies of America in this effort. (Applause.)

I also want to say that you shouldn't wait for the summer or for a new program. We need to begin now. We are going to be looking for the kinds of ideas that we ought to be funding. This is Monday. I ask you by Friday -- every one of you -- to think about what you think you can do and what we should do to be agents of renewal; to talk with your parents, your clergy, your friends, your teachers, to join the effort to renew our community and to rebuild our country; and to write to me about what you are doing. It's time for millions of us to change our country block by block, neighborhood by neighborhood -- time to return to our roots an excitement, an idealism, and an energy. (Applause.)

I have to tell you that there are some among us who do not believe that young Americans will answer a call to action, who believe that our people now measure their success merely in the accumulation of material things. They believe this call to service will go unanswered. But I believe they are dead wrong. (Applause.)

And so, especially to the young Americans here, I ask you to prove that those who doubt you are wrong about your generation. And today I ask all of you who are young in spirit -- whether you are a 10-year-old in a service program in our schools who reads to still younger children, or a 72-year-old who has become a foster grandparent -- I ask you all to believe that you can contribute to your community and your country. And in so doing, you will find the best in yourself.

You will learn the lessons about your life that you might not ever learn any other way. You will learn again that each of us has the spark of potential to accomplish something truly and enduringly unique. You will experience the satisfaction of making a connection in a way with another person that you could do in no other way. You will learn that the joy of mastering a new skill or discovering a new insight is exceeded only by the joy of helping someone else do the same thing. You will know the satisfaction of being valued not for what you own or what you earn or what position you hold, but just because of what you have given to someone else. (Applause.) You will understand in personal ways the wisdom of the words spoken years ago by Martin Luther King who said "Everybody can be great because everybody can serve." (Applause.)

I ask you all, my fellow Americans, to support our proposal for national service and to live a proposal for national service; to learn the meaning of America at its best, and to recreate for others America at its best. We are not just another country. We have always been a special kind of community, linked by a web of rights and responsibilities, and bound together, not by bloodlines, but by beliefs. At an age in time when people all across the world are being literally torn apart by racial hatreds, by ethnic hatreds, by religious divisions, we are a nation, with all of our problems, where people can come together across racial and religious lines and hold hands and work together, not just to endure our differences, but to celebrate them. I ask you to make America celebrate that again. (Applause.)

I ask you, in closing, to commit yourselves to this season of service because America needs it. We need every one of you to live up to the fullest of your potential, and we need you to reach those who are not here and who will never hear this talk, and who will never have the future they could otherwise have if not for something that you could do. The great challenge of your generation is to prove that every person here in this great land can live up to the fullest of their God-given capacity. If we do it, the 21st century will be the American century. The American Dream will be kept alive if you will today answer the call to service.

Thank you, and God bless you all. (Applause.)

END

1:50 P.M. EST

Clinton offers up student service plan

By Dennis Kelly
USA TODAY

On the 32nd anniversary of the creation of the Peace Corps, President Clinton today will detail a plan to let 100,000 to 150,000 college students pay off their tuition through national service — working as school tutors, health care assistants or in a “new Police Corps.”

Specifics of Clinton's plan for national service will unfold today in an address at Rutgers University and then tonight at 11 ET/PT in a half-hour appearance on MTV, the rock video channel whose young viewers Clinton strongly courted during the election. The plan will:

- Begin this year with an eight-week “summer of service,” giving community service jobs to about 1,000 “at-risk” youth, says Catherine Milton, the Commission on National and Community Service.

- Grow so that by 1997 at least 100,000 young people can pay off college by engaging in service before or after college. The program reportedly may reach up to 150,000, at a cost of \$18,000 to \$20,000 a student — paying stipends as well as credit toward college. Those numbers are still a fraction of the 5 million students a year who get loans.

- Cost \$98 million in fiscal 1994, \$3 billion by 1997.

“What’s very exciting is that it builds on what (programs) are there and takes it to a whole new level,” Milton says.

REPORTS

WHAT KINDS OF QUESTIONS WERE ASKED?
ON YESTERDAY & PRESS CLIPPINGS

STEVE DIMINICO - RENT & CHORINGSOMY

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National Service Location Schedule for March 1, 1993

<u>Public Figure</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>CS Group</u>	<u>Topic Slant</u>	<u>Contact(s)</u>
✓ President Clinton	New Brunswick	Rutgers	Adult Lit.	National Service	Stephanie StreetX7560
✓ VP Gore <i>PH</i>	Madison	Wisconsin Conservation Corps	WCC	Environment	Tony Wilson <i>ARRIVE 11:55 TOUR ARBORETUM</i> 456-4245
✓ <i>SHARAD</i> First Lady	Wash. DC	Sick Childrens Hospital	DC Service Corps	Healthcare	<i>WIS</i> Milan Verveer <i>2:30-5:30</i> 456-6266
Mrs. Gore	Richmond	Emergency Shelter	Univ of Richmond	Homelessness	<i>10:00</i> Mary Beth <i>ST JAMES'S VALLEY</i> Donahue <i>PLAN 7000</i> X6640 <i>10:30 PHOTO OP</i>
✓ Sec. Babbitt	Durham	Clemmons State Forest	Durham Cnsrvtn Corps	Environment	<i>4 JUNE</i> Carol Florman <i>(1:00) POTENTIAL DISCUSS NTL 50 PM.</i> 208-3477
✓ Sec. Reich	Boston		Youth-Build	Labor/Apprenticeship	<i>8:30 MEETING/STANDARDS</i> <i>9:00 TOUR w/ MEDIA</i> <i>MAYOR, SEN. BERRY, EARL</i> Steve Dominico 219-8271
<i>Sec. Espy OFF</i>	<i>RADIO</i> Baltimore	<i>HOWARD 3/2</i>	Civic Works	Agriculture	<i>8:211 MARY MOUNTAIN</i> Joel Berg 720-4623
Sec. Cisneros	Radio	<i>DANAG ARBO FREEMO PHOTO CORNER</i>		Homelessness	Liz Arky <i>3? ETIMAN</i> 708-3161
Sec. Pena	Speech	Nat'l Assc Counties		Empowerment of Localities	Ned Ertle <i>10:00 AM</i> 366-5552
<i>Sec. Shalala</i>	Radio			Health Care/Children	Avis Lavelle 690-8204

*RIVER RADIO
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TIMES
4/17*

National Service Schedule for March 1, 1993 (updated noon 3/1)

<u>Public Figure</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>CS Group</u>	<u>Topic Slant</u>	<u>Contact(s)</u>
President Clinton 1:00 Speech	New Brunswick	Rutgers	Adult Lit.	National Service	Stephanie StreetX7560
VP Gore 1:00 town mtg	Madison	Wisconsin Conservation Corps	WCC	Environment	Tony Wilson 456-4245
Sec. Shalala 2:30	Wash. DC	Sick Childrens Hospital	DC Service Corps	Healthcare	Milan Verveer 456-6266
Mrs. Gore 10:15 tour	Richmond	St. Joseph's Villa	Univ of Richmond	Homelessness	Mary Beth Donahue X6640
Sec. Babbitt 8:30	Durham Forest	Clemmons State Cnsrvtn Corps	Durham	Environment	Carol Florman 208-3477
Sec. Reich 8:30	Boston		Youth Build	Labor/ Apprenticeship	Steve Dominico 219-8271
Sec. Espy 3/2	Wash. DC	Howard Univ.	Speech		Joel Berg 720-4623
Sec. Cisneros	Radio	Dallas, Albq. Denver Fresno, Portland		Homelessness	Liz Arky 708-3161
Sec. Pena 10:00	Speech	Nat'l Assc Counties		Empowerment of Localities	Ned Ertle 366-5552
Sec. Shalala morning	Radio	Madison, Detroit Minn, NBruns, Milwk		Health Care/ Children	Avis Lavelle 690-8204

The 'National Service' Boondoggle ✓

By DOUG BANDOW

Pacifist William James hated war but loved its fruit. In 1910, he penned words that have become well-nigh immortal, calling for a "moral equivalent of war" in which "the martial virtues" would be inculcated in young men in peacetime. "Our idle youths would be drafted off," he wrote, "to get the childishness knocked out of them, and to come back into society with healthier sympathies and soberer ideas."

James's vision became the fount of a host of contradictory proposals involving military conscription, universal civilian service and voluntary programs. The latest is President Clinton's plan, unveiled at Rutgers yesterday, to provide as many as 100,000 students with two years of college tuition for every year of service in a government-approved job.

Mr. Clinton's program is nothing new. In 1988, the Democratic Leadership Council, to which he belonged, proposed a massive "Citizens Corps" of young people. The program was premised on alleged American decadence, self-absorption and selfishness, inflamed during the "decade of greed," as the 1980s were dubbed.

Candidate Clinton was too interested in being elected president to criticize potential voters in these terms, however. He used more positive rhetoric to propose lowering 250,000 or more people to work on their student loans through government service. Deficit concerns have caused the administration to propose starting with a pilot program, to be extended over time. Still, Mr. Clinton said in his radio address last Saturday that he ultimately wants to reach "hundreds of thousands of students."

Service seems so obviously a good thing that many people automatically embrace politicians who use the phrase "national service." The basic question, however, is service to whom? Proposals for national service assume that citizens are responsible not to each other but to the state. Even voluntary programs like Mr. Clinton's imply a unity of society and

state, with work for the latter equated to service to the former.

Opportunities for genuine service abound. Roughly 80 million people now participate in some volunteer activities. Much more could be done, of course. But the remedy is not yet another federal program.

Another bias held by national-service advocates is that "public" service is inherently better than private service. What makes shelving books in a library more laudable or valuable than stocking shelves in a bookstore? Private-sector workers—health-care professionals, medical and scientific researchers, business entrepreneurs and inventors, artists—provide enormous public benefits.

Moreover, the implementation problems are dizzying. Mr. Clinton said that he would not allow any job displacement, which would prevent participants from performing the most valuable work. Any job that could possibly be handled by a union member would have to be excluded to avoid unremitting labor opposition.

More important, what work would participants do? Today the Peace Corps and Vista, along with the more than 60 state and local programs, involve only some 18,000 people. How would we employ 150,000, 250,000, 500,000 or more people?

They would meet "unmet social needs," national-service advocates respond. But as long as human wants are unlimited, the real number of "unmet" social (as well as business) "needs" is infinite. It is meaningless to talk about millions of "unmet" needs; and since labor is not a free resource, it would be even more foolish to try to satisfy all of them.

The key to the national service debate is opportunity costs. Paying young people to shelve library books requires forgoing both whatever else could be done with the money they are paid and whatever else the participants would do. Indeed, the Clinton program would delay the entry of hundreds of thousands of people into higher educational studies and the work force. There is no reason to assume that a

dollar going to national service will yield more benefits than an additional dollar spent on medical research, technological innovation or any number of other purposes, private and public.

Another problem involves the military. The end of the Cold War has slowed recruiting. Providing educational benefits, long an important military vehicle for attracting college-capable youth, for civilian work may hinder recruiting for what remains the most fundamental form of national service—defending the country.

Still, what of the serious problems confronting us? In many instances the government bars effective private responses. Minimum wage laws forbid the hiring of dedicated but unskilled people and inhibit rehabilitation programs, like that run by the Salvation Army; restrictions on paratransit operations limit private transportation for the disabled.

In any case, only narrowly targeted responses—attracting a few thousand extra caregivers for the terminally ill, for instance—are likely to work. The pervasive fraud and waste endemic to "public service" programs like CETA hardly augur well for yet another large-scale federal effort at social engineering.

Further, imagine the bureaucracy necessary to decide what jobs constitute "service." Who would sort through union objections to "unfair competition," match hundreds of thousands of participants to individual posts and monitor the quality of people's work? Consider the disastrous mess made of the student loan program by the Education Department; not surprisingly, the Congressional Research Service has warned that the government cannot administer the program as efficiently as the private sector. An unwieldy bureaucracy enforcing the controls that inevitably follow federal money is not likely to promote inexpensive and innovative solutions to human needs.

Even worse, federal involvement is likely to politicize private humanitarian activities. Congressmen oppose efforts to close local government offices; interest groups twist social programs to their benefit; labor unions block proposals to contract out work. Imagine the likely infighting over a program involving the services of hundreds of thousands of young people. What, for instance, will Mr. Clinton say when the Democratic Party's favorite political, sexual and social lobbies, like Act Up and Planned Parenthood, come calling to demand "their" quotas of service workers?

Finally, money has to be an issue when the president is calling for massive tax hikes. The administration is initially proposing to spend \$9.5 billion over five years, but the costs could escalate quickly. Providing participants with two years of school for every year of work means that they will earn more than

\$60,000—say, \$10,000 in tuition and \$20,000-plus in salary and benefits—for "serving" two years. That's \$9.5 billion for 160,000 participants, not counting the costs of the federal bureaucracy necessary to manage the program.

Alas, Mr. Clinton's scheme would likely end up no bargain. It would expand federal power, politicize the Independent sector, increase an already nightmarish deficit and siphon tens of thousands of young people out of productive private labor and into make-work projects.

What we need instead is a renewed commitment to individual service—some part-time, some full-time; some through the family, some through churches and some through civic groups. America's strength is its combination of humanitarian impulses, private association and diversity. Which is why we should keep the "national" out of service.

Mr. Bandow is a fellow at the Cato Institute. He is the author of "Human Resources and Defense Manpower," published by National Defense University.

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Notable & Quotable

A terrorist explaining how he selects a target in Joseph Conrad's 1907 novel "The Secret Agent":

"This is what you should try for. An attempt upon a crowned head or on a president is sensational enough in a way, but not so much as it used to be. It has entered into the general conception of the existence of all chiefs of state. It's almost conventional—especially since so many presidents have been assassinated. Now let us make an outrage upon—say a church. Horrible enough at first sight, no doubt, and not so effective as a person of an ordinary mind might think. No matter how

revolutionary and anarchist in inception, there would be fools enough to give such an outrage the character of a religious manifestation. And that would detract from the especial alarming significance we wish to give to the act. A murderous attempt on a restaurant or a theatre would suffer in the same way from the suggestion of non-political passion; the exasperation of a hungry man, an act of social revenge. . . . A bomb outrage to have any influence on public opinion now must go beyond the intention of vengeance or terrorism. It must be purely destructive. It must be that, and only that.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
3/2/93

Clinton's 'call to service'

\$7.4 billion plan short on details

By Adam Nagourney
USA TODAY

PISCATAWAY, N.J. — With much fanfare but little funding, President Clinton on Monday unveiled his plan to implement his most-applauded campaign promise: providing universal college scholarships repaid by public service.

Clinton cast his idea in historic terms, borrowing liberally on the legacies of John F. Kennedy's Peace Corps and Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Depression-era public works projects, as he issued a distinctly generational "call to service" to students here.

"There are some among us who do not believe that young Americans will answer a call to action, who believe that our people now measure their success merely in the accumulation of material things," Clinton said. "They believe this call to service will go unanswered. But I believe they are dead wrong. . . . The American dream will be kept alive if you will answer the call to service."

In the Rutgers University speech, timed to coincide with the 32nd anniversary of Kennedy's creation of the Peace Corps, Clinton described his national service plan in the same upbeat, broad terms that he did in the campaign. It would, he said, allow anyone to work off loans with public service jobs.

But the White House later described the plan in more limited terms.

It would be at least four years until everyone who wanted to participate in the jobs program would have the chance. This assumes that 100,000 students will want to enroll in the plan.

"We think we'll be able to accommodate over the next four years everyone who chooses the service option," Clinton said. "We think we will. But we have to build it up a little in the first year or two so we learn how to do it."

In addition, students would then be eligible for loans that cover only part of the cost of their education bill.

Eli Segal, director of the national service program, said no figures had been set, but suggested that loans would be close to \$6,300, the average debt incurred by students over four years.

An average four-year public education is now \$22,000, with private education running as much as three times that.

Clinton's national service program would cost \$7.4 billion over the next four years. By the fourth year, that would cover



PRESIDENTIAL APPLAUSE: President Clinton cheers Danyelle Marshall, a member of the New Jersey Youth Corps who cried while telling her story at a meeting in New Brunswick, N.J.

By Win McNamee, Reuters

TRADING LOANS FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Inside President Clinton's national service proposal:

- **WHO:** 1,000 students for this summer's pilot project; growing to 25,000 next year, then 100,000 in 1997. This year, 14 million Americans attend college. Of those, roughly 5 million are using \$5.1 billion in federal loans.
- **COST:** \$15 million this year, totaling \$7.4 billion over the next four years if fully implemented.
- **ELIGIBLE:** Students before, during, after college.
- **HOW:** Students would trade a year of service for two years of loans. Type of service remains unknown.
- **PAYBACK:** Students could skip public service and pay loans based on a percentage of their income. Aim: encourage graduates to enter lower-paying but critical professions such as teaching and public health service.
- **OTHER BENEFITS:** Students in national service would receive small stipends, probably close to minimum wage and based on the hours spent in community service.

tuition and stipends to students working for one or two years in public service jobs.

Under the Clinton plan, students could pay back the loans either with the work or at low interest rates.

Clinton's proposal also would revamp the college loan program so it could be repaid by a percentage of income.

Clinton argued that would encourage people to go into low-paying public service jobs, and reduce the number of people who default on loans, now costing \$4 billion a year.

The program received warm reviews from congressional leaders. "Once again, a president is asking Americans to do something for their country," said Sen. Edward Kenne-

dy, D-Mass., who sat behind Clinton at the speech.

Rep. Bill Ford, D-Mich., chairman of the committee that would review the bill, declared that "We have an opportunity to build a new domestic Peace Corps."

Republicans said they were wary about the risks of creating a new big-ticket federal entitlement program.

But even they offered some praise. Rep. Susan Molinari, R-N.Y., said while there were potential problems, "what I think he's trying to do, and I really agree with this, is to bring back a spirit of hope."

Clinton offered no details on how he would fulfill what has always been one of the most difficult parts of the plan: cre-

ating a corps of public service jobs without displacing municipal workers who strongly supported him.

Similarly, Clinton repeatedly said the program would not create a new bureaucracy because it would delegate a lot of powers to the states. "There will be no fraud or abuse in this program," Segal insisted.

Some educators were skeptical about the effort.

Bruce Johnstone, chancellor of the State University of New York, said the program would not do much to help students afford escalating education costs.

"What I fear is that someone might think, the president might think, he has solved the higher-education program," Johnstone said. "And he will not have."

But Keith Geiger, president of the National Education Association, said that even an addition of 100,000 public service jobs was significant. "Kids today are much less into the money part of it . . . and more into wanting a college degree and doing something for this country," he said.

Said Richard Rosser, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities: "For students all across the country, this is just a net gain — no question about it."

Contributing: Dennis Kelly and William M. Welch

► Clinton's plan, 1A



Clinton Offers Tuition Aid Linked to National Service

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., March 1 — President Clinton today outlined a plan for a national service program for college students that combined broad ambitions, high ideals and a modest beginning.

The program, which would begin with a 1,000-student pilot project this summer and expand to 100,000 by 1997, would allow students to help pay off their tuition debts by working as teachers or police officers, or with the homeless.

Speaking to a wildly enthusiastic Rutgers University audience on the 32d anniversary of President John F. Kennedy's founding of the Peace Corps, Mr. Clinton called on young Americans

clean up neighborhoods, to work with senior citizens and combat homelessness and help children in trouble.

Mr. Clinton said national service "is nothing less than the American way to change America."

To buttress his call to service, Mr. Clinton marshaled some very new and some very old political messengers. After his speech, he ducked into the men's locker room and taped an interview on national service with Tabitha Soren of MTV for broadcast late tonight.

Shriver Approves

While Mr. Clinton was performing for MTV behind the scenes, a voice from the past, R. Sargent Shriver, Kennedy's brother-in-law and the first director of the Peace Corps, was brought to the press room by White House aides to put the stamp of approval on Mr. Clinton's initiative.

Mr. Shriver provided not only the expected endorsement but some sobering contrasts between the Kennedy era when the problem of getting people to serve seemed to be just a shortage of will, to the Clinton era, when the problem is also a shortage of money.

"This program is appropriate for today, as opposed to when we started the Peace Corps," Mr. Shriver said. "The reality today is that most people getting out of college have incurred large, large debts. The climate is different, but I think this is true: Young people are still idealistic. They have not been given a chance. With the budgetary restrictions that now exist, it means it is going to be very difficult to get it to a huge size. That doesn't mean it shouldn't be started, but with the shortage of money now one has to be satisfied with achieving modest goals."

Mr. Clinton emphasized that because of budget and bureaucratic constraints his program would begin with a \$15-million, eight-week "Summer of Service" program for roughly 1,000 teenagers from poor neighborhoods or broken homes in up to 10 communities.

What They Might Do

Participants will would help health-care providers administer immunization programs for young children, tutor illiterates, teach recreational pro-

Some of the
Peace Corps
spirit without the
largess.

to "answer the call to service" at home with the same spirit that an earlier generation answered Kennedy's call for service abroad.

But reflecting some of the economic constraints that Kennedy did not have to worry about, Mr. Clinton insisted that he was not proposing the creation of another "entitlement" program. He vowed that his initiative could be built around state and local institutions and would not require establishment of a costly Federal bureaucracy.

A Role for Congress

But he did not explain how, as the details are being worked out by his advisers. Congressional approval would be required, at least for financing.

The President declared that in return for tuition loans "we'll ask you to help our police forces across the nation, training members for a new police corps, that will walk beats, and work with neighborhoods and build the kind of community ties that will prevent crime from happening in the first place; we'll ask young people to work to help control pollution and recycle waste, to paint darkened buildings and

tion officials want it based around existing community service projects, which would be certified as authentic by the Federal Government, and then be allowed to enlist a set number of graduates for jobs and be partly reimbursed for their salaries by the Government.

Many listeners echoed the idea of service — and saving money. "I thought his speech really energized everybody," said Jackie Frank, a 20-year-old junior. Pointing to a friend, she added, "We were just saying a lot of people are going to become a lot more involved, and with being able to earn tuition for it is a great way to do it."

In his campaign manifesto, "Putting People First," Mr. Clinton proposed to "scrap the existing student loan program and establish a National Service Trust fund to guarantee every American who wants a college education the means to obtain one."

In his speech in Madison Square Garden accepting the Democratic nomination, Mr. Clinton declared: "We'll say: everybody can borrow the money to go to college. But you must do your part. You must pay it back — from your paychecks, or better yet, by going back home and serving your communities." To prevent the establishment of a huge bureaucracy, Clinton Administra-

100,000 students, according to the White House. Mr. Clinton has already asked for the financing as part of the economic recovery package he presented to Congress.

As outlined by Mr. Clinton, the program would work like this: students would do community service jobs for a set number of years for part or all of their tuition, for either college or certified technical training. They could do the community service before college, and earn part or all of their tuition in advance, or borrow directly from the Federal Government and pay it back slowly as a percentage of their income, through payroll deductions or as part of their income tax filings.

grams to children at risk of dropping out of school and test neighborhoods for risk of lead paint.

Summer of Service participants would receive a minimum-wage stipend and a post-service benefit of \$1,000 to be applied to education or training. Mr. Clinton has asked Congress to finance the program as part of the \$31 billion in spending on roads, bridges and communication links he is proposing to spur the economy.

The tuition-for-service program would also begin small, with \$389 million in scholarships for about 25,000 students in the first year, growing to \$3.4 billion by 1997, when the program is expected to include more than

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

A Call to Service

THAT WAS a rousing speech President Clinton gave yesterday on national service. It was less an introduction to a new government program than a reintroduction to an older ethic. The American community has splintered apart, Mr. Clinton says. Service to one's country, in one's country, can repair it. He spoke of a dedicated civilian corps that would tutor students, paint buildings, immunize children, pick up trash, befriend the aged. These mostly young "agents of renewal" would change the country "block by block, neighborhood by neighborhood." This is a vision Mr. Clinton can't let go of. Who can fault his idealism and optimism for attempting to do in the 1990s what the GI Bill and the Peace Corps did in earlier eras?

The speech also served as a reorientation to the government's student aid programs. The administration would like to make it easier for students to pay for college by replacing a financing system that is both complicated and expensive. Subsidized, guaranteed loans administered by banks have come to replace grants as the primary form of assistance. Parents and their children are now forced to bear more of the cost of post-secondary education because grants can no longer match ever-rising tuitions. Defaults drain the Treasury of billions every year.

Mr. Clinton would simplify the system while changing its philosophical underpinnings. Everyone would have the chance to borrow money, directly

from the government, to further his education. Repayment would be contingent on postgraduate income, or graduates could opt to perform national service to defray their debt. In this way, the administration hopes to expand opportunity and cut down on defaults.

The national service project would begin small, with a summer pilot, but end big. The president has requested \$7.4 billion over the next four years, by which time he hopes 100,000 people will be participating.

While the big picture is clear, the details are not. Eligibility has not been determined for students or programs. What if there are more applicants for a specific program than slots? Would acceptance be based on need or lottery? Nor has anyone determined the precise value of the national service to be performed. Would two years of service in, say, a classroom be worth \$5,000 or \$10,000? Clearly not all student debts would be forgiven. And cost is a wild card, particularly when no one knows how many will choose service over repayment. Won't such a plan add to the already substantial subsidy of higher education, when stipends, health care and child care become part of the deal?

There is an undeniable appeal to the president's call. It's good to hear a renewed emphasis on the people's partnership with their government. But can such a civic compact meet a budget compact? The discussion has got to deepen.

Bomb in New York

SHOCKING AND horrible as it was, the explosion under the World Trade Center brought out a response to do the legend of New York proud. The public safety pros, not least the firemen who, laden, climbed up long stairs while tower occupants clambered down, performed heroically. The tens of thousands of occupants coolly organized their own relief. The human toll—at least five dead and a thousand injured—was painful, the toll in destruction and dislocation substantial. But if any perpetrators thought they could not just create a mess but demoralize a city, they were confounded. By yesterday, it was possible to start resuming crucial work operations. New York, a city defined in recent years by the blows it has absorbed, slogged on.

Apparently the explosion was caused by a car bomb composed of a widely available material like dynamite, as distinguished from the plastic associated with international terrorism. Yet the assembling and placing of the bomb, which knocked out sensitive lighting, power and communications, showed the sophistication of whoever did it. The underground garage where the bomb went off had earlier been

identified as a major security loophole. While the hunt for the perpetrators goes on, authorities at the Trade Center and at many other public places will have to review the balance that must always be struck between the conflicting demands of openness and security.

After each major terrorist incident, somebody observes that America has lost its innocence. This is nonsense. As fortunately situated as most Americans are, they are not strangers to the stresses and vulnerabilities of a modern society—a society that has been engaged internationally for most of the century. Terrorism is one more form of a familiar condition of violence. Not that terrorism, with its political or ideological purpose, random civilian victims and, often, foreign instigation, lacks its own fearsome aspect. But President Clinton was quite right to advise the country not to "overreact." The police and intelligence are at work. Citizens can cooperate in supporting reasonable precautions. The potential for terrorism may be great in this country, but the actual practice of it has so far been mercifully slight, notwithstanding the bomb in New York.

The Washington Post

3/2/93

Clinton's call: College corps

By Adam Nagourney
USA TODAY

A-1

PISCATAWAY, N.J. — President Clinton Monday detailed his plan to provide college aid for all, paid back at low-interest rates or by working at public service jobs.

Speaking at Rutgers University here and later on MTV, Clinton proposed spending \$7.4 billion over four years to fulfill a central campaign promise.

The plan would be open to any student, regardless of income, to pay for college or job training. Students could work first and earn credits, or attend school and repay by:

- ▶ Working one or two years in public service jobs. They would get a small stipend with health and child care benefits.

- ▶ Making payments. The loans would be repaid as a percentage of income, rather than a flat rate, to encourage students to take lower-paying public service positions.

Clinton told students: "I came here to ask you to join me in a great national adventure" that "will change America forever, and for the better."

He unveiled the program with all the pomp of a major presidential decree. He timed it to coincide with the 32nd anniversary of the creation of the Peace Corps, and borrowed heavily from John F. Kennedy.

"For many in my own generation, the summons to citizenship and service came on this day, 32 years ago," he said.

Unresolved:

- ▶ By 1997, the plan would cover tuition and job stipends for 100,000. Costs could skyrocket if interest is high.

- ▶ The amount of tuition covered remains undecided. Program director Eli Segal suggested the total would be around the \$6,300 average debt now rolled up by students.

To kick off the program, Clinton proposed spending \$15 million this summer to create 1,000 public service jobs. Students involved would convene with him later in the summer for a youth service summit.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Gina -

Chart should go
to Steve Silverman
~~in~~ (Cabinet liaison)

He also needs updated
talking points.

Like Clinton, mayor offers student service program

By J. CRAIG SHEARMAN
Home News education writer

NEW BRUNSWICK — Jumping into the spotlight of President Clinton's visit to New Brunswick, Mayor Jim Cahill yesterday announced a new program in which Rutgers University students will help city elderly with snow shoveling, grass cutting and other chores.

Meanwhile, Rutgers continued to prepare for Clinton's visit, set for Monday.

Clinton is coming to see the university's Civic Education and Community Service Program, an innovative, three-year-old program that combines academic study with

community service to teach students the meaning of citizenship in democracy.

Clinton will use the visit to deliver a major address outlining his proposal for the National Service Program, in which college students would pay off government loans by taking public service jobs after graduation. While details won't be known until Monday, Clinton suggested during the presidential campaign that students would work as police officers, firefighters or teachers.

The White House yesterday released Clinton's schedule, saying he is due to land at Newark International Airport aboard Air Force One at 10 a.m. Monday.

From there, the presidential motorcade will travel down the New Jersey Turnpike to New Brunswick.

At 11 a.m., Clinton is scheduled to visit the Adult Learning Center, a Bayard Street facility run by the city school system where Community Service Program students volunteer. Clinton will discuss the national service plan with volunteers and recipients of their efforts for about an hour.

At 1 p.m., Clinton is scheduled to deliver a one-hour speech at the Louis Brown Athletic Center on the Busch Campus in Piscataway.

While no other stops have been announced, Clinton is not scheduled to leave

Newark until 5 p.m., giving him three hours between his speech and his departure from New Jersey to meet with university or political leaders.

Admission to the 9,000-seat basketball arena will be free and open to the public on a first-come, first-served basis, university spokeswoman Ruth Scott said.

Gov. Jim Florio is scheduled to travel with the president throughout the day, a spokeswoman said. University President Francis Lawrence is scheduled to attend only the event at the athletic center.

The presidential motorcade is expected to virtually paralyze city traffic throughout

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2-28

RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY

Like Clinton, mayor offers student service program

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HOME

NEWS

SERVICE

Continued from Page A1

the day Monday, particularly downtown, and the Police Department urged motorists to stay out of the area.

"Traffic is going to be horrendous," Capt. James White said.

In other developments yesterday, Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital said it had been designated to provide any emergency medical services Clinton might require. The hospital, the only Level 1 trauma center in Central New Jersey, has worked with the Secret Service and White House medical corps in the past during visits to the area by U.S. presidents and presidential candidates.

"We hope President Clinton will visit us only in the best of health," hospital President Harvey A. Holzberg said. "But if he should need it, we are proud to be able to provide him with the finest medical care available in the country."

90 to 100 RU students

The Neighborhood Relations Program announced by Cahill yesterday at the New Brunswick Senior Citizens Resource Center on Huntington Street would involve 90 to 100 Rutgers students who would make themselves available to perform a wide variety of chores for the elderly.

The program will match students with senior citizens needing help with snow shoveling, yard work, car washing, grocery shopping, minor repairs and similar work, Cahill said.

All the students will be volunteers, he said. While the city will provide tools and materials and the university will offer office space and telephones, there will be no budget for the project, he said. Rutgers graduate student Heidi Frymoyer, 22, of Harrisburg, Pa., who organized the project, will be the only paid staff member, Rutgers As-

sociate Provost Jack Creeden said.

Cahill said the project had been in the planning stages for six months and was not prompted by Clinton's visit.

He added, however, "With the president arriving Monday, there's no better time to talk about the good works between Rutgers University and the city of New Brunswick."

Frymoyer said senior citizens needing help will be able to call the project office at (908) 932-7766 between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. She will then arrange for a Rutgers student to visit the individual's home and perform the required work at a time convenient to the senior citizen.

Cahill acknowledged tensions that sometimes exist between permanent city residents and students and said the program should "help build better bridges with the student population."

"We want to mesh the enthusiasm of Rutgers students with the needs you may have in your community," Creeden told the approximately 50 senior citizens who gathered for the announcement. "Our students have a wealth of abilities to help you with your daily and weekly tasks."

Benjamin Barber, director of the Walt Whitman Center for the Culture and Politics of Democracy, which oversees the Community Service Program, said Cahill's project is separate from his. Cahill has invited the group to work on the new project, however, and students from the program are expected to do so, Barber said.

Senior citizens present for the announcement praised the project.

"I'm old and I live alone. We need help," said Judy Connolly, 89. "There's very little we don't need help with. We find the snow very heavy to lift."

"This is a way to get people acquainted with each other and give young people an idea of responsibility," said Alice Archibald, 87. "It will help them see some of the things they'll be confronted with as they get older."



Rutgers News Service • Alexander Johnston Hall • New Brunswick • New Jersey 08903
908/932-7084 • FAX: 908/932-8412

INTRODUCTION FOR DR. FRANCIS L. LAWRENCE

President of Rutgers, the State University

It is my honor to introduce Dr. Francis L. Lawrence, president of Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey.

Nationally recognized as a leading educator, Dr. Lawrence was named the 18th president of Rutgers in July 1990. He came to New Jersey from Tulane University in New Orleans, where he was academic vice president and provost and dean of the Graduate School.

As president of Rutgers, Dr. Lawrence heads one of the major state university systems in the nation. Rutgers enrolls more than 48,000 students on campuses in Camden, Newark and New Brunswick.

He has assumed the presidency at a particularly challenging time. The recession has imposed severe financial constraints on Rutgers. But despite reductions in state funding, Dr. Lawrence has renewed the university's commitment to provide high-quality undergraduate education to the state's increasingly diverse population.

Dr. Lawrence has called for a more balanced emphasis upon both teaching and research. Research, Dr. Lawrence stresses, strengthens the teaching aspect of the university because it enables faculty to transmit the cutting edge of knowledge to their students.

Under his leadership, Rutgers has made significant progress in improving its support for undergraduate education. Teaching Excellence Centers and Learning Resource Centers are being created on every campus. In addition, a university-wide review of the undergraduate curriculum is in progress.

At the same time, Dr. Lawrence has said the university must extend its service mission in broader grass-roots programs for schools, private employers, professionals and government agencies.

This Renaissance man is a native of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and received a bachelor's degree in French and Spanish from Saint Louis University in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1959. He earned a doctorate in French classical literature from Tulane in 1962.

In the years that followed, Dr. Lawrence established an international reputation as a scholar in his field and earned promotion to the highest professorial rank in 1971. He is the author of the book "Moliere: The Comedy of Unreason," has edited three collections of essays, and has published a long list of articles, bibliographies, and reviews in American and European scholarly books and journals.

At Tulane he chaired the Department of French and Italian, served as acting dean of Newcomb College, and accepted positions of increasing administrative responsibility as assistant vice president for academic affairs, as deputy provost, and, finally, as chief academic officer of the university.

On the national level, Dr. Lawrence is a former president and vice president of the Association of Graduate Schools of the Association of American Universities, which helps to shape issues and define policies affecting the premier research institutions in the United States and Canada.

Among his many honors, Dr. Lawrence was decorated Chevalier de l'ordre des Palmes academiques by the French government in 1977. He received the John H. Stibbs award, given by the Tulane Student Senate for outstanding service to students, in 1977 and 1985. In 1990-91, he received the Outstanding Faculty-Staff award presented by the Rutgers-New Brunswick University College Governing Association.

Please join me in extending a warm welcome to our distinguished speaker, Dr. Francis L. Lawrence.

December 1992

But even when hundreds of thousands of us are serving, I want all of us to keep the pioneering spirit of these first months. Because national service is an old idea that will make America new again.

It has happened before. At every moment of our history, Americans have used service to reinvent America. We've discovered -- and rediscovered -- how honoring service and rewarding responsibility is the best investment America can make.

Thirty-two years ago today, President Kennedy created the Peace Corps, and with Sargent Shriver and Harris Wofford called my generation to serve. Young people in 1961 heard the call -- and changed the way they look at themselves and the world.

A generation earlier, Harry Truman's GI Bill of rights honored the service of veterans by giving them the opportunity to buy a home, a farm or a business -- and, even more importantly, the chance for education or job training. Thanks to the GI Bill, more than 8 million veterans got advanced education. And half a century later the legacy of the GI bill is the great middle class.

And still a generation earlier in the Great Depression, President Roosevelt gave two-and-a-half million young people the chance to support themselves by protecting our forests, beaches, rivers and parks. The Civilian Conservation Corps didn't just restore our natural environment; it rekindled our national spirit.

Years before that, in the midst of the Civil War, President Lincoln signed into law two visionary programs that helped America come together again and grow stronger than ever...

And ~~let's go back to~~ ^{all the way back to} the day our nation was born, ^{they said it took,} when our Founders ~~wrote~~ ^{signed} "with faith in divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." On July 4, 1776, in the excitement of youth and with the ~~deepest~~ ^{most} commitment to each other, our Founders created our experiment in democracy. ^{enshrined the ethic of service in the document that created it.}

Two hundred years later, our nation is still young. It is still exciting. And it is still an experiment -- ~~now~~ ^{only} deepened by experience and enlightened by the knowledge that it is not all men but all human beings who are created equal.

Today, 31 years after President Kennedy created the Peace Corps and 217 years since our Founders created our country, I call on each of you here today, and all those across our land, young at age and young at heart, to found America again.

Let us pledge to each other our lives and fortunes and ^{sacred} honor.

Let us forge ahead with Lincoln, and become the pioneers of an America where men and women of every race and religion work together to lift up our country.

Let us go forward with Roosevelt, and renew our bold, persistent experimentation.

Let us heed Harry Truman, and build our middle class again by rewarding those who serve.

Let us remember one hero of my generation, President Kennedy, and restore the excitement, youth, and heroism that are America.

And let us honor another member of our civic pantheon, Martin Luther King, who reminded us that "everyone can be great, because everyone can serve."

So let us all become great, and let us all serve.

In the last year, I've criss-crossed our country, from New Brunswick to New Mexico and New Jersey to Nevada. And from my travels and my talks with the American people, I've reached one wonderful conclusion: Americans have pledged themselves back to America.

They pressed for a campaign that was about the issues. They participated in the political process and turned out to vote in record numbers. And now they've created the most spirited and honest discussion of our economic future in my lifetime.

Whether they agree with my plan or not, people are saying the same thing to me: We care about our future -- our future together -- and we care about each other. We've had enough drift and enough politics as usual. We're ready to do whatever it takes to get our country back on track.

I think my economic plan will help do the job. It will create new jobs, invest in our people's future, and bring the deficit down.

But while my economic plan can summon tremendous resources to tackle our problems, these are nothing compared to the resourcefulness of the American people.

[insert 3 paragraphs from p. 2, as marked, beginning "This morning..."]

That is why I know my challenge will not go unanswered. And it is this: I challenge all of the American people -- and especially our young people -- to act on your idealism; not only to pledge yourselves, but to give of yourselves to your country; and not only to take control of your own lives, but to take responsibility for your communities, and for your country.

Government has to do its part in supporting service, so I also face a challenge. But mine is simpler than yours. Your challenge is to take responsibility and help solve the pressing problems of our day. My challenge is to help government do what government does best: and that is support the good work that people do; to support you in all your energy and idealism and hope; and to offer you the chance to build your futures, battle our country's problems, and bring our people together.

I pledge to you today that government will do its part. Of all the investments in my economic program, none is more important than encouraging our young people to ennoble their country and improve their lives through seasons of service, starting with this summer....

Rick Battistone 908-932-8660

Guia -

We should think
of including VISTAs
as part of Cabinet
members visits -
in addition to
corps & colleges.

Susan

other post college:

Jesuit Volunteer Corps

Lutheran Volunteer Corps.

There are currently some Jesuit Vol.
Corps members at Luther Place.

Susan

National Service Location Schedule for March 1, 1993

<u>Public Figure</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>CS Group</u>	<u>Topic Slant</u>	<u>Contact(s)</u>
President Clinton	New Brunswick	Rutgers	Adult Lit.	National Service	Stephanie StreetX7560
VP Gore	Madison	Wisconsin Conservation Corps	WCC	Environment	Tony Wilson 456-4245
First Lady	Wash. DC	Sick Childrens Hospital	DC Service Corps	Healthcare	Milan Verveer 456-6266
Mrs. Gore	Richmond	Emergency Shelter	Univ of Richmond	Homelessness	Mary Beth Donahue X6640
Sec. Babbitt	Durham	Clemmons State Forest	Durham Cnsrvtn Corps	Environment	Carol Florman 208-3477
Sec. Reich	Boston		Youth Build	Labor/ Apprenticeship	Steve Dominico 219-8271
Sec. Espy	Baltimore		Civic Works	Agriculture	Joel Berg 720-4623
Sec. Cisneros	Radio			Homelessness	Liz Arky 708-3161
Sec. Pena	Speech	Nat'l Assc Counties		Empowerment of Localities	Ned Ertle 366-5552
Sec. Shalala	Radio			Health Care/ Children	Avis Lavelle 690-8204

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PRESS RELEASE

PRESIDENT CLINTON RETURNS TO MTV TO GAIN SUPPORT FOR YOUTH PROGRAM

MTV NEWS INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT HIGHLIGHTS PLANS FOR NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE

New York, NY, February 26, 1993 -- President Bill Clinton returns to MTV on March 1 to gain support from the youth of America. MTV News' Tabitha Soren will talk with President Clinton about his plans for national youth service. The interview will air at 11:00PM on Monday evening as part of a 30-minute MTV News special, "Bill Clinton: Your Future. His Plan."

"Bill Clinton: Your Future. His Plan" will include highlights of the President's speech at Rutgers University outlining his national youth service program and of his visit to a New Jersey education-based community service center. The program will also take a look at the history of youth programs in the United States, and get students' reactions to the plans President Clinton has set forth.

Soren's interview will take place on the Rutgers University campus. She will focus on what the plan means for young people and discuss Clinton's commitment to the youth of America.

"Bill Clinton: Your Future. His Plan" will repeat on MTV on Tuesday, March 2 at 12:00Noon and 10:00PM.

MTV: MUSIC TELEVISION, a division of Viacom International Inc., owns and operates three basic cable television networks -- MTV: MUSIC TELEVISION, VH-1, and NICKELODEON/NICK at NITE, all of which are registered trademarks of MTV NETWORKS.

For more information please contact:

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Director, MTV Program Publicity
(212) 259-8727



**BACKGROUNDER ON
PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL SERVICE INITIATIVE**

Timing. The President will submit his legislation to Congress soon.

Two parts. The legislation has two parts. One part will enable young people to pay back their student loans as a small percentage of their income over time, enabling them to take essential public service jobs that accomplish much but sometimes pay relatively little. The other part will create opportunities for young people to serve our country and help pay for college in return.

Funding. The President has requested \$7.4 billion over the next four years for the second part of the national service initiative. The funding level rises each year, to \$3.4 billion in 1997, because this initiative aims to support the growing work of America's communities -- not overwhelm it. Funding starts at \$400 million next year.

Number of Participants. The numbers will reflect the enthusiasm of the American people and the ingenuity of our communities in developing solid ways to put our people's energy to work. By 1997, we believe there could be more than 100,000 young people paying for post-secondary education by serving their country.

Eligibility and benefits. Students before, during and after college will be eligible to serve for a year or two, and in return get a small stipend, health and child care benefits where necessary, and an educational benefit to pay for college or job training. [Note: This is the service-for-benefits option; anyone who needs an income-contingent loan will be eligible to get it.]

Activities. The program aims to meet unmet needs in critical areas. It is not job training. Young people will be able to serve as teachers in schools where kids need extra help; in clinics in areas where people need medical care; in the police force, keeping criminals off the streets and kids out of gangs; and in an environmental corps, recycling waste and stopping pollution.

Administration. The program will be non-bureaucratic, using venture capital to support entrepreneurs and public-private partnerships to support growing programs. States and local organizations will be given the opportunity to design innovative ways to meet identified national priorities.

Nondisplacement. The legislation will include strict nondisplacement and nonduplication provisions. National service will only meet needs that are not otherwise being met.

National Service Schedule for March 1, 1993 (updated noon 3/1)

<u>Public Figure</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>CS Group</u>	<u>Topic Slant</u>	<u>Contact(s)</u>
President Clinton 1:00 Speech	New Brunswick	Rutgers	Adult Lit.	National Service	Stephanie StreetX7560
VP Gore 1:00 town mtg	Madison	Wisconsin Conservation Corps (Arboretum)	WCC	Environment	Carie Tony Wilson done 456-4245 Ned 1-7039 Ch...
Sec. Shalala 2:30	Wash. DC	Sick Childrens Hospital	DC Service Corps	Healthcare	Milan Verveer 456-6266
Mrs. Gore 10:15 tour	Richmond	St. Joseph's Villa	Univ of Richmond	Homelessness	(Sal?) Mary Beth LM Donahue X6640
Sec. Babbitt 8:30	Durham Forest	Clemmons State Cnsrvtn Corps	Durham	Environment	Carol Florman 208-3477 208-3477
Sec. Reich 8:30	Boston		Youth Build	Labor/ Apprenticeship	Steve Dominico LM 219-8271
Sec. Espy 3/2	Wash. DC	Howard Univ.	Speech		Joel Berg 720-4623
Sec. Cisneros	Radio	Dallas, Albq. Denver Fresno, Portland		Homelessness	Liz Arky (LM) 708-3161
Sec. Pena 10:00	Speech	Nat'l Assc Counties		Empowerment of Localities	Ned Ertle LM 366-5552
Sec. Shalala morning	Radio	Madison, Detroit Minn, NBruns, Milwk		Health Care/ Children	Avis Lavelle done 690-8204- 7850