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March 1 [1993] Press Clips

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The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

More on National Service

AS YOU listen to President Clinton and others talk about national service, what you're really hearing is a medley. One strain is a sort of anthem about a patriotic and dedicated citizen corps. The other strain is more of a lament. It's about the cumbersome and wasteful student aid programs and how service to one's country can change the way students finance their college educations.

Don't confuse the two melodies. Building on a civilian corps, which already exists in some unstructured fashion, is a lot easier and cheaper than rebuilding the system of grants and subsidized loans that helps more than half of all undergraduates attend college. To prop up the sagging ethic of service takes not much more than pep talks and seed money. To repair the student aid programs takes a whole lot more.

The administration proposes to spend \$7.4 billion over four years on its national service initiative. It's not clear how many of the estimated 100,000 service slots would be reserved specifically for students who want to have their college loans forgiven. But no matter how many enroll, it would be a mere fraction of the total. Almost 5 million students were loan recipients in 1991, at a cost of \$13.5 billion. Clearly the national service "option" of which the administration speaks wouldn't be an option for most.

Repayment, whether contingent on income or by conventional means, will continue to be the norm. Would the relatively small number who serve get something of disproportionate value from the

government? The answer depends on how the administration proposes to reconcile loans with service. Will students mix and match grants, loans and service jobs up to a fixed aid ceiling? Or will grants to the needy fall further behind in this ever-spiraling race for tuition funds?

Compare, for example, the subsidy of a grant recipient (next year's annual maximum will be \$2,300) with the potential subsidy of a student who receives a government loan to attend a private college and then puts in two years at the local shelter. The loan/service benefit hasn't been calculated, but it could be worth as much as \$20,000 if certain accounts are to be believed. Fair? Yes, according to proponents, because the country will be getting something of value in return. But such a program portends a further imbalance between the grant program, which competes for funds, and loan programs, which are essentially entitlements. Depending on eligibility rules still being crafted by the White House, it also threatens to pit poor students against wealthy ones and traditional students against the substantial number of older, part-timers with family obligations.

William James once called national service "the moral equivalent of war." These days, with tuitions what they are, the same might be said of student aid, long one of society's great equalizers. What you'll hear next will be the battle cries. The fight will be about more than the worth of national service, which deserves a true debate. It will be about whether the government can rightfully buy out some students' loans and not those of others.

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r w bc-volunteer-summit 03-23

First Summit on Community Service Held in Washington; Focus
on Shifting the Paradigm of Volunteer Participation

To: National Desk

Contact: Judi Vallano of The Points of Light Foundation,
202-408-5162

WASHINGTON, March 23 /U.S. Newswire/ -- Major leaders in the nonprofit arena met today at the first summit on community service, sponsored by the Washington D.C.-based Points of Light Foundation. The summit was held to advance the findings of the foundation's "Changing the Paradigm" project which challenges the way in which nonprofit organizations engage volunteers to help organizations achieve their missions.

Summit events included a discussion of the implications of policy and practice of President Bill Clinton's national service agenda as presented by Dr. William Galston, special assistant to the president for domestic affairs at the White House.

Held at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the summit attracted more than 150 leaders of nonprofit organizations and local volunteer center administrators. "As an organization that relies solely on a volunteer workforce, we must create conditions in which volunteers can flourish," said Tom McKenna, executive director of Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America and member of the foundation's advisory committee overseeing the Paradigm project. "The volunteer has a special quality you just can't find in a paid employee, and the Paradigm project is meaningful because it gives significance to volunteers and how they should be valued."

The "Changing the Paradigm" project was created in response to suggestions by the voluntary sector, business and government to give priority to a new movement; Richard Schubert, president and CEO, the Points of Light Foundation; Rev. Thomas Harvey, former executive director, Catholic Charities USA; Katherine Noyes, president, Association for Volunteer Administration; Walt Smith, corporate consultant, IBM Corp.; Dr. Norman Brown, president and CEO, the Kellogg Foundation, and Sheldon Goldberg, president, American Association of Homes for the Aging.

The Points of Light Foundation is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization dedicated to mobilizing leaders to motivate the American public for community service aimed at solving serious social problems.

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/U.S. Newswire 202-347-2770/

03/23 10:26

White House Announces New Summer Program for Teachers

To: National Desk, Education Writer

Contact: White House Office of Press Secretary, 202-456-2100

WASHINGTON, March 23 /U.S. Newswire/ -- Hundreds of middle and high school teachers from across the country will sharpen their science and mathematics skills at 16 world-class federal laboratories and facilities under a new Summer Teacher Enhancement Program announced today by Dr. John H. Gibbons, President Clinton's assistant for science and technology.

The four-week Summer Teacher Enhancement Program will retrain 800 teachers each year in mathematics, science, and technology by exposing them to hands-on projects and experiments conducted by scientists and engineers in the nation's R&D laboratories. In addition, the teachers will work on-site with education specialists to learn how to use new curriculum and teaching aids.

"This innovative program moves beyond traditional education training by teaming teachers with working experts on actual projects," said Dr. Gibbons. "As teachers return to their classrooms, not only will they be better equipped to inspire students to careers in science, engineering, and mathematics, they will seed the teacher corps with new ideas as well."

The program takes a unique approach to teacher retraining that combines classic instruction with hands-on experience in an intense four-week period. It is the first such program to collaborate so broadly across the agencies. Each host facility will set its own criteria for selection of participants. Follow-up contacts between participants and facility experts will provide continuing education beyond the four-week period. An external evaluation of the program will be jointly funded by the National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy, with input from the other agencies involved.

The \$4 million Summer Teacher Enhancement Program is funded through the Department of Energy and was arranged through the Committee on Education and Human Resources of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET). The Council coordinates federal R&D programs and other multi-agency activities, and is comprised of Cabinet members from the major federal departments and the heads of federal science agencies. Dr. Gibbons is also the Chair of FCCSET.

The following 16 federal laboratories and facilities will each host 50 middle school or high school teachers from their regions: Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.; Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif.; Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley, Calif.; Sandia National Laboratories, Livermore, Calif.; Environmental Research Laboratories, Boulder, Co.; Smithsonian Institute's National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.; Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Ill.; National Wetlands Research Center, Lafayette, La.; Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, N.M.; Research and Development Center, Research Triangle Park, N.C.; Breidenbach Environmental Research Center, Cincinnati, Ohio; Cooperative Extension Service, Clemson, S.C.; Oak Ridge Institute of Science and Education, Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Superconducting Super Collider Laboratory, Dallas; Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility, Newport News, Va.; and Pacific Northwest Laboratory, Richland, Wash.

For additional information about specific sites and programs, please contact Cindy Musick, education development specialist, Office of University and Science Education, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. 202-586-0982.

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/U.S. Newswire 202-347-2770/

03/23 13:59



GLOBE PHOTO / TONY DEJAK
Deirdre Holmes

A young life devoted to service

By Diane Manuel
SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE

Are America's young people really interested in committing a year to national service?

That's the question the 16 founding members of the Young People's National Service Coalition have been asking themselves as they have put together recommendations for the Clinton administration to consider.

According to their eight-page proposal for AmeriCorps, as they have called their version of a national service program, "The success of any national service system will depend upon many factors, but none more important than its ability to excite young people to commit a year of their lives to service to their country."

HOLMES, Page 43

Lexington native formulating national service proposals for Clinton

■ HOLMES

Continued from Page 42.

So far, the response has been good.

"Everyone who's come to me with questions has been really enthusiastic," says coalition member Deirdre Holmes, a 24-year-old Lexington native who is currently in her senior year at Oberlin College in Ohio. "Some are friends of mine who've been involved with community service for a long time and whose hobby has suddenly become a national issue. And others are students who are about to graduate with \$20,000 loans hanging over their heads, and who are excited to hear that there may be a way for them to pay that money back."

Deirdre was nominated to serve on the grass-roots coalition last fall by an aide to Ohio Gov. George Voinovich in recognition of her efforts in founding Ohio Campus Compact, a statewide community service organization. Prior to that, she had worked with Boston's City Year program in Egleston Square, setting up after-school programs for inner-city children.

"I jokingly tell my friends that all my children do City Year," says Deirdre's mother, Elske, who runs a drop-in center for mothers of young children in Lexington. "Her younger brother worked in Roxbury for a year, too, between high school and college."

Elske Holmes adds that her daughter's interest in community service drove her choice of colleges after she graduated from Lexington High School. Deirdre attended Friends' World College, a small, multicampus school that emphasized experiential learning.

Wanted something practical

"She wanted to do something practical, rather than reading books all the time," says Elske Holmes.

Deirdre registered at the college's New York City campus, spent a semester with City Year in Boston and also worked with community service projects in Costa Rica before the Quaker-affiliated college ran out of funds and folded. She transferred to Oberlin mostly because she had heard good things about students' involvement with global issues. She

now is majoring in Third World studies and running an after-school program for kids in Oberlin's two public elementary schools based on her experience with City Year.

"Everyone knew our bright red jackets in Egleston Square, and it was really nice to feel the community's appreciation," she recalls of the college semester she spent in Boston. "By the time our program ended, the housing project where we were based felt it had been successful enough that they wanted to hire a local coordinator to continue it."

"What was important to me was that the program kept right on running after we left, on the strength of volunteer help. It wasn't like the community was dependent on an outside group coming in. That has been my model ever since."

When Deirdre was invited to Washington in late November for a three-day meeting at the Dupont Plaza Hotel, she says the emphasis was on student diversity and program diversity.

"The 16 of us came from all over the country," she recalls. "Our ages were 17 to 33, and some of us were in

college, some were in graduate school, some were in high school and others had started or were running service organizations. It was incredibly motivating."

The weekend brainstorming session was funded by the Commission on National and Community Service, an independent federal agency established by Congress in 1990 that awards some \$63 million each year to model community service projects such as City Year.

The coalition of which Deirdre is a member is one of many groups submitting proposals for a national service program.

"After Clinton was elected, the commission wanted to help develop an organization of young people to lobby the administration about how to structure its national service programs," says Chris Murphy, a program officer for the commission. "We wanted to bring together a diverse group of young people to hash out what a national service plan might look like."

According to its proposal, AmeriCorps is designed to "heal the wounds of the 1980s" and "bring a

divided nation together with a common purpose." The program that resulted from those meetings builds on the concept of local ownership and operation of community programs, and stresses that initiatives developed by young people should be given top priority.

Under its broad aegis, service programs already in place, such as the Peace Corps and VISTA, might be extended or used as models for fledgling environmental and conservation corps. Information about AmeriCorps could be circulated by high school guidance counselors, computer data bases and nationwide mailings. Service options are suggested for a wide range of settings, from rural agriculture to urban human services.

Submitted to transition team

The proposals were submitted to the Clinton transition team, and Murphy says the feedback was good. Bill Galston, a former George Washington University professor who now is a deputy assistant to the president for domestic policy, was especially supportive.

The emphasis in the AmeriCorps document that has been forwarded to the White House Office of National Service clearly is on attracting young people from all backgrounds, and Deirdre says that was a concern of the coalition organizers.

"From what Clinton said initially it seemed like compensation for service work would be limited to loan forgiveness, and that the whole program would only be open to students who had been able to get into college and had graduated and had loans to pay back," she says. "We wanted to open the program up, so that more people could benefit from it."

While Deirdre waits to hear from the Clinton administration, she says she and the other 15 members of the coalition are reading local newspapers daily and staying in touch with everyone they know in Washington.

"It looks like there will be funding for at least 1,000 students this summer," she says, "and I sure would be interested in continuing with the program on the community level, but not on the political, organizing end in Washington."

Clinton Plans an Overhaul Of Student Loan Program

By RICHARD L. BERKE
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — President Clinton has decided to restructure the Federal student loan program to give tens of thousands of college students a way to pay off their loans through national service, Administration officials said today.

The officials said they hoped that by the end of this year a program would be in place that would create about 20,000 jobs in public works and social services in its first year of existence. They estimated that the program would eventually provide more than 100,000 jobs after three years or so for people before or after they attend college.

The President will propose spending \$9.5 billion over the next five years on the program, they said, and businesses and local Governments would also be expected to contribute. The money is included in the economic plan made public by the Administration last week.

Trip to New Jersey

Mr. Clinton plans to announce details of the effort on Monday when he travels to the main campus of Rutgers University in New Jersey to tour the community service program there and visits an adult learning center in New Brunswick that houses a youth corps program. Monday is also the 32d anniversary of President Kennedy's signing of an executive order to establish the Peace Corps.

As a prelude to demonstrating his commitment to the nation service concept, White House officials said Mr. Clinton will also announce a much smaller program to provide jobs for 1,000 to 2,000 young people this summer. The Administration budgeted about \$15 million for the program in the stimulus package he proposed to Congress.

White House officials said they were

A chance for students to pay off loans through national service.

still tinkering with many details of the broader program, including its exact size and how it would be financed and administered. But it is already clear that the program would start out more modestly than the grand effort that Mr. Clinton talked about at virtually every campaign stop in last year's campaign, prompting his biggest applause lines.

Evoking images of President Kennedy, Mr. Clinton said at one stop that his service proposal would be "a domestic G.I. bill that would give every young American the chance to borrow the money necessary to go to college and ask them to pay it back either as a small percentage of their income over time or through national service as teachers or policemen or nurses or child-care workers."

Mr. Clinton's advisers insist that national service is a top priority and will still be a large-scale effort.

"It is remarkable and a sign of deep commitment that in a great period of fiscal stringency, the President was able to make room for a very, very dramatic expansion of opportunities to serve," said William A. Galston, a domestic policy adviser who has helped develop the program.

Senator Harris Wofford, the Pennsylvania Democrat who for years has discussed the idea of national service with Mr. Clinton and will accompany him to New Jersey on Monday, said "I think it's going to be a big part of the Clinton Administration. It's starting on a big enough scale to get real momentum. But the expansion of it is going to depend on taxpayers in general and young people in particular finding that it really works."

White House officials said many of

SPOTLIGHT ON SERVICE

The President's visit to Rutgers University will spotlight a program that has produced 60,000 hours of community service. Page 21

the details of the program would be contained in a legislative proposal that Mr. Clinton will send to Congress in the coming weeks.

But the officials said it was clear that the existing Federal guaranteed student loan program would be overhauled. Under the plan, students will probably be eligible to get loans directly from the Government instead of through banks and pay them back after they graduated. The payment plan would be determined by the person's income.

The new program would cover barely a fraction of the more than five million college students with Government loans. White House officials said they had not figured out what to do in the likely event that the program was oversubscribed.

To help publicize the program, Vice President Al Gore will travel to the University of Wisconsin in Madison on Monday to promote national service as a way to help the environment. And the President is expected to talk about the program in his weekly radio address to the nation on Saturday.

The President has said he wants to make sure that colleges do not use the program as an excuse to increase college costs with the knowledge that it would be easier for students to pay for college.

Between tuition benefits and a modest stipend for living expenses, White House officials said the service corps could cost as much as \$20,000 per participant each year. But they said they were considering partial payment of tuition to keep costs down.

There are other outstanding issues, such as who would pay for training of police officers and teachers in the program, who cost far more to train than people in other jobs.

Working Out Details

Other unknowns include how the program, which is being coordinated from the White House by L. H. Segal, would be administered, particularly since officials said that there would be no central training project and that they would rely heavily on existing community-based programs around the country. Officials said they also had not resolved how they would verify that the jobs were legitimate.

The officials said they still had not worked out what proportion of jobs would go to high school students and what proportion to college students.

"The problem with these sorts of things is that they always sound great in theory," said Doug Bandow, a senior fellow at the Cato Institute, a free-market research organization here who is a critic of the idea. "But who's going to decide what the service projects are? Who's going to decide what happens if they don't perform well? Who's going to sort out the objections from labor unions who will complain that they are being displaced?"

Mr. Clinton dismissed worries about opposition in Congress, saying, "If we do our job right, there should be a significant bipartisan consensus behind the President's program."

The New York Times

2/27/93

With Clinton Visit Due, Program at Rutgers Is Spotlighted

By EVELYN NIEVES

Special to The New York Times

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Feb. 25 — When Luis Guardardo heard President Clinton's idea to make money available for students who serve their communities after graduation, he was immediately sold.

The 20-year-old sociology major at Rutgers University already makes community service part of his life. He tutors elementary-school students in an after-school program, takes courses in civic education and lives in the Community Service House, a residence for 40 students committed to doing volunteer work.

After graduation, Mr. Guardardo said, he hopes to return to his hometown, Union City, N.J., and teach for a few years before going to law school. "I think a lot of people have a genuine urge to give," he said, "but don't have the resources."

President Schedules a Visit

Mr. Guardardo is one of close to 200 students enrolled in Rutgers University's Civic Education and Community Service Program, the most extensive undergraduate program in the country that combines volunteer work in the curriculum as an education in citizenship. He plans to be there on Monday, when Mr. Clinton is scheduled to give a major policy address on national service at Rutgers' Lewis Brown Athletic Center in Piscataway.

Rutgers officials say they haven't been told exactly why the President decided to come here, but they presume their program's success is probably the reason.

Volunteering is getting more attention.

Practical politics may also have played a role. "I dare say the fact that we have a Democratic Governor who is up for re-election may have something to do with it," said Dr. Benjamin R. Barber, director of the Walt Whitman Center for the Culture and Politics of Democracy, which coordinates the program.

No one at Rutgers, he added, has been told what the President is planning to say.

"All we know," Dr. Barber said, "is that he is calling it his most important address on the subject of national service. We're thrilled to be the backdrop for that."

The President has suggested that his national service program would allow students to borrow money from the government to attend college. They could repay the loan in cash or by serving the community in such jobs as teachers, police officers or health-care and social workers.

The Civic Education and Community Service Program, in its fourth year, was the brainchild of the university's late president, Dr. Edward J. Bloustein, who saw it as a way to respond to what he saw as growing



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Stacey Bader, a 21-year-old senior in the program who has been volunteering in various campus projects since she was a freshman, said she is noticing more and more students are also volunteering.

Continued on Page 26

Presidential Visit to Rutgers Spotlights Use of Volunteers

Continued From Page 21

racism, sexism, and alienation on campus, Dr. Barber said. Since it was started, 800 students have contributed 60,000 hours tutoring youths, teaching adults to read and working in AIDS programs.

Students in the program usually volunteer four to five hours a week of their time, working in teams with other students. They earn regular course credit plus an extra academic credit for volunteer service. Class seminars discuss civic responsibility and the greater ramifications of what they see in their volunteer work.

Dr. Richard Ruttistoni, the program's director, said its purpose is to teach students that community service is not simply altruism, but a part of democracy.

"We have to be honest," he said. "A lot of the students have the spirit of community service instilled in them when they sign up. The payoff we hope is that students learn as well as help."

Community service, Dr. Barber said, is straightforward. "The problem has been that for the past 20 or so years, we've had a government telling students to do for themselves."

They Keep Serving

Graduates of the program have usually continued some type of community service involvement, Dr. Bar-

ber said.

The program is voluntary for most students, although Rutgers honors students are required to take one of the dozen or so courses that include a community service component. The courses taught at the Camden, New Brunswick, and Newark campuses include "The Urban Community," "HIV and Public Policy," "Urban Literacy Practicum," and "Citizenship, Democracy and the Role of Learning Artists."

Stacey Bader, a 21-year-old sophomore in the program who has been volunteering in various campus projects since she was a freshman, said she is noticing more and more students are also volunteering.

"We pretty much feel that you just can't keep taking from society," said Ms. Bader, a political science and history major now working in an elementary school after-school program. "I really feel that students are starting to realize that in order to solve the economic problems, you really have to have social responsibility."

"That's why the President's coming is such an exciting thing," she added. "Just the entire notion of this idea reminds me of F.D.R."

While saying he was excited by President Clinton's commitment, Dr. Barber expressed some concern that the President's plan would attract students motivated only by getting their tuition paid.

National Service — Now

By Bill Clinton

6/70/1995

WASHINGTON

A pathy is dead. Of everything I've learned in my first few weeks in the White House, that's the thing that's made me the happiest. Whether or not the people I've met outside the capital support the changes I have proposed, they're all saying they're ready to rebuild our country.

But they know, as I do, that no economic plan can do it alone. A plan can make vaccines available to children, but alone it will not administer the shots to all of them. It can put security guards in the schools, but alone it will not take gangs off the streets. And it can provide more aid for college, but alone it will not make the costs of college less daunting for the middle class.

That's why I believe we need national service — now.

If Congress acts quickly enough, just months from now more than 1,000 young people will start serving our country in a special summer effort. In four years, the successors to these pioneers will multiply a hundredfold. Imagine an army of 100,000 young people restoring urban and rural communities and giving their labor in return for education and training.

National service is an idea as old as America. Time and again, our people have found new ways to honor citizenship and match the needs of changing times.

Lincoln's Homestead Act rewarded those who had the courage to settle the frontier with the land to raise a family. Franklin D. Roosevelt's Social Security Act insured that Americans who work a lifetime can grow old with dignity. Harry S. Truman's G.I. Bill rewarded the service of my father's generation, transforming youthful veterans into an army of educated civilians that led our nation into a new era.

For my generation, the reality of national service was born 32 years ago tomorrow, when President John F. Kennedy created the Peace Corps. At its peak, the Peace Corps enrolled only 16,000 volunteers yet it changed the way a generation of Americans look at themselves and the world.

Today, the spirit of our people once again can meet head-on the troubles of our times.

The task is as complex as our chal-

President Clinton will deliver a speech on national service tomorrow at Rutgers University.

lenge is great. We must combine the intensity of the post-World War II years with the idealism of the early 1960's — and help young people afford a college education or job training.

In 1993, we'll restore the spirit of service by asking our people to serve here at home. We won't relight the wars we won, but we'll tackle the growing domestic dangers that threaten our future.

Our new initiative will embody the same principles as the old G.I. Bill. It will challenge our people to serve our country and do the work that should — and must — be done. It will give those who serve the honor and rewards they deserve. It will invest in the future of the quiet heroes who invest in the future of others.

The national service legislation that I will send to Congress shortly will give our people the chance to serve in two basic ways:

First, it will make it easier for young people to hold low-paying public service jobs and still pay off their student loans.

Under our program, Americans will be able to borrow the money they need for college and pay it back as a small percentage of their income over time. By giving graduates the chance to repay loans on an affordable, reasonable schedule, this "income-contingent" program will allow our people to do the work that our communities really need.

Second, our legislation will create new opportunities for Americans to serve our country for a year or two — and receive financial support for education or training in return.

We'll offer people of different ages and educational levels different ways to serve. And to focus our energies and get the most for our money, we'll direct special attention to a few areas:

- We'll ask thousands of young people to serve in our schools — some as teachers, others as youth mentors, reading specialists and math tutors. They'll join the effort to insure that our schools offer the best education in the world.

- We'll send people into medical clinics to help immunize the nation's 2-year-olds. Some participants will be qualified to give the shots, but thousands of others can provide essential support, contacting parents and following up to make sure children get the shots they need.

- We'll help police forces across the country through a new Police Corps trained to walk beats. We'll also organize others in our communities to keep kids out of gangs and off drugs.

- We'll put still others to work controlling pollution and recycling waste, to help insure that we pass on to our children a nation that is clean and safe for years to come.

Our national service program will offer more than benefits to individuals. We'll help pay operating costs for community groups with proved track records, providing the support they'll need to grow. And we'll let entrepreneurs compete for venture capital to develop new service programs.

While the Federal Government will provide the seed money for national service, we are determined that the participants — the individuals who serve and the groups that sponsor their service — will guide the process. Spending tens of millions of tax dollars to build a massive bureaucracy

would be self-defeating. It would squash the spirit of innovation that national service demands.

By design, our national service program will not happen overnight. Instead, it will grow year by year, with funding reaching \$3 billion in 1997. And as I've said many times, I believe it will be the best money we ever spend.

If Congress gives us the chance, this summer we'll create an eight-week leadership training program. We'll recruit more than 1,000 young people for special projects to meet the needs of children at risk — and to train the first class of full-year participants.

In the first full year of our initiative, we'll launch our flexible loan program and aim to put tens of thousands of people to work. By 1997, more than 100,000 citizens could be serving our country, getting education and training benefits in return. And hundreds of thousands more people could be doing invaluable work because college loans no longer block the way.

But the best planning and the most ambitious design won't make this vision of national service a reality. That responsibility ultimately rests with the American people.

I am convinced that after 12 years of drifting apart instead of working together we are ready to meet the challenge. From a 14-year-old boy in North Dakota who sent us \$1,000 to help pay off the deficit, to a 92-year-old widower in Kansas who followed his example, people are demonstrating that they want to give something back to their nation.

National service will exercise our talents and rebuild our communities. It will harness the energy of our youth and attack the problems of our time. It will bring together men and women of every age and race and lift up our nation's spirit. And for all of us, it will rekindle the excitement of being Americans. □

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.

Date: 03/01/93 Time: 06:24

WORLD NEWS SUMMARY AT 5:50 A.M.

(MAR. 1) UPI - Five are dead and 15 wounded in a shootout near Waco-Texas. And the stand-off isN'T over. Four federal agents died in a firearms raid on a heavily fortified compound owned by a Texas religious cult. Members of the Branch Dividians have barricaded themselves in the compound and in an initial shootout, four federal agents were shot and later died. The leader of the sect, Vernon Howell now calls himself David Koresh, and in an interview with C-N-N, he said the agents fired first. Agent Jim Pasco of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms said authorities went to the home originally to serve a search warrant. Several children have been released by Koresh.

Bosnia has received tons of food and medical supplies... dropped in the first of a planned series of air-lifts into the beseiged republic. Three U-S Air Force transport planes dropped the aid to war-ravaged villages in eastern Bosnia early Monday morning local time. It was a day after they dropped pamphlets to tell the nearly-starved residents the aid was on the way. Nearly 22 tons of food and medical supplies were dropped via parachute. It took seven hours for the three C-130 planes to complete their mission... which began and ended at Rhein-Main Air Base in Frankfurt-Germany.

F-B-I authorities say they've confirmed it was a bomb that caused the devastation at the World Trade Center Friday. But they're NOT giving specifics about the bomb. The disaster left five people dead and injured more than a thousand others. Authorities say a number of organizations have called to assume responsibility for the blast... all afterward. They say all calls will be and they're in... but all the calls came AFTER the blast.

Tens of thousands of people who work at the Twin Towers will be elsewhere today. Port Authority officials most businesses are being forced to make other arrangements indefinitely... while the building's electrical and safety systems are repaired. One business that will be open is the commodity exchange where metal and petroleum futures are traded.

It's been 32 years to the day since President Kennedy gave birth to the Peace Corp... and in tradition of his political idol... President Clinton is using the occasion to announce a plan he calls a "new form of voluntary service" Clinton heads for Rutgers University in New Jersey where he'll unveil preliminary plans to allow students to retire loan debts through public service. The president also plans to discuss it in a 30-minute interview M-T-V... a forum he successfully utilized in courting young voters on his way to the White House.

A study lends credence to the widely held belief that doctors' fears of being sued for malpractice contribute to the high rate of Cesarean births in the United States. Researchers at Pennsylvania State University studied data from more than 60-thousand births in New York in 1984. They say they found patterns that appeared to influence a woman's risk of undergoing a C-section. The researchers say in upstate New York- where malpractice premiums generally are lower than downstate- the Caesarean rate was only about half that found in New York City. And they found C-sections more common in hospitals with higher numbers of malpractice claims per 100 physicians.

A deadly fire in Ludington-Michigan is being investigated today. The blaze left nine people, including eight children, dead. It occurred early yesterday at a two-story apartment complex along the shores of Lake Michigan. Police also say another person is hospitalized in stable condition with burns and

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 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 saving 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."

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 Administration

100,000 students, according to the White House, Mr. Clinton has already asked for the financing of 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 certification 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

Get Involved, President Tells Youths

Clinton Outlines Pilot For National Service

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Staff Writer

PISCATAWAY, N.J., March 1—President Clinton today challenged the nation's young people to sign up "to help make America new again" through a proposed national service program he described as the 1990s equivalent of the Peace Corps.

Clinton called his proposal to have students exchange national service for higher education a logical descendant of programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps, the GI Bill, the VISTA volunteer program and the Peace Corps, which was authorized 32 years ago today.

Except for announcing a small summer demonstration project for 1,000 young people, Clinton released few new details of his program, which has a modest first-year cost of \$400 million for 25,000 participants, growing to \$3.4 billion for 100,000 participants in 1997.

Participants would trade a year of community service for two years of college or training costs, although some limits may be put on those costs. Those details will not be worked out until the proposal is submitted to Congress in spring, officials said.

Instead of outlining the program in detail, Clinton rallied an enthusiastic audience of young people behind the concept of community service as an essential part of the American character. He called on a new generation of Americans to be "agents of renewal" by helping rebuild the structures and programs that provide social services and said such efforts will "help make America young again."

Clinton's address here, and visits to community service programs, were only part of the administra-

tion's efforts. The president also challenged young people to participate during an interview on MTV last night, and Vice President Gore plus three Cabinet officers were visiting service programs in Virginia, North Carolina, Massachusetts and in Washington, D.C.

Clinton, in an exchange with reporters, said the relatively modest size of the program—serving 100,000 young people four years after its start compared to the 5 million students who have college loans—was not a scaling back of his campaign pledge to allow any student who wanted to participate the chance to do so.

Instead, he said the administration had based the size of the program on an estimate of the number of people who would want to participate. "We think we'll be able to accommodate" those who want to take part, he said.

He said that if "a million students want to" use the program in a year, "we can't afford that," and insisted that the exchange of community service for college or training would not become another entitlement program, a program that every student has a legal right to obtain.

But Eli Segal, the presidential aide constructing the national service program, said the 100,000 number came from determining how many students could be served by \$3.4 billion, the 1997 figure. He said there was no national experience to predict how many young people would want to use the program.

Clinton married his service proposal here with his pledge to overhaul the student loan program and make loans—not the service program—available to any student who wants one, along with a revised way of paying the loans back.

Segal said repayment would be set as a percentage of income, and that make it easier for graduates to accept lower-paying, community-service jobs without worrying about how to make their college loan payments. Segal said the administration is also considering having the loan payments automatically deducted from paychecks by the IRS, which could help reduce default.

The White House did not offer details of the student loan restructuring beyond the ones in its economic package announced two weeks ago. In that proposal, stu-

dents would borrow money directly from the government. The proposal projects savings in administrative costs, in lower default rates and other revisions.

In outlining his program here, Clinton also added "pre-college" students to those eligible for the national service program; those in the program would be paid less than the prevailing wage for a year of community service in exchange for government funding for two years of college or training school. Clinton said his team envisions about 35,000 pre-college young people would participate.

Clinton unveiled a small "summer of service" program as a demonstration of the kind of program he envisions. Paid for with \$15 million from his economic stimulus package, the summer program would use existing community service organizations to employ 1,000 students in a variety of service projects, particularly ones oriented toward helping children.

Young people who participate would be paid the minimum wage for the eight-week job, plus a \$1,000 stipend toward college tuition or training programs.

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.



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 downplayed 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 greets Danijela Marshall, a member of the New Jersey Youth Corps who died while trying her story at a meeting in New Brunswick, N.J.

TRADING LOANS FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Inside President Clinton's national service proposal.

► **WHO:** 100,000 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 \$51 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 ship 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 critics were skeptical about the effort.

Bruce Johnston, 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," Johnston 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

Go slow, check costs of national service plan

195/70

President Clinton's national service plan can open college doors, but will it widen the deficit, too?

President Clinton wants to give college-bound students a new deal. It's worth giving a small try — provided you're willing to pull out your checkbook.

On Monday, Clinton outlined a national service plan for "building community, offering opportunity and rewarding responsibility."

How? Mostly by letting people pay off education loans with community service.

Communities say yes. They always do to offers of money from Washington. And a Ford Foundation study found those communities may have up to 35 million worthwhile jobs to fill.

With college costs soaring 33% after inflation in the past decade, students and parents also could use a lower step

on higher education's ladder to success.

But for taxpayers, there's a catch. The plan isn't cheap. Clinton expects each enrollee will cost around \$20,000 a year. That covers administrative costs, enrollees' salaries and two years of tuition.

The same money now can send four students to a state college for a year.

There also are questions about whether communities might hire students to displace older, higher-paid workers or shunt the students into make-work jobs.

That's why Clinton was wise in his economic plan to start small — \$15 million this summer for 1,000 young people, \$3 billion in 1997 for 100,000 enrollees — 2% of those getting student loans.

Only a few will be helped, but clearly a full-scale plan would be a budget buster.

Before the nation buys national service for all, it must face the bill. Otherwise, students would pay twice — once with service and later in higher taxes.

Government can't teach responsibility if it doesn't practice it itself.



**Clinton's
economic
plan**

National
service

3/2/43

LOS ANGELES TIMES

Clinton Asks Students to Join Service Program

■ **Education:** President, at Rutgers University, says the national project will reward civic work with college aid.

A-1
By PAUL RICHTER
TIMES STAFF WRITER

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.—On the 32nd birthday of the Peace Corps, President Clinton unveiled a national service program Monday that he said would foster a new civic spirit while helping finance the education of a generation.

Clinton, speaking to college students at Rutgers University, invited young people to give one or two years of their lives to work as tutors, health care aides, police cadets or air pollution workers in exchange for help with college costs. The program would begin with a small pilot project this summer, if Congress approves.

"I came here to ask all of you to join me in a great national adventure," Clinton told the audience, describing the plan as "something I believe in the next few years will change America forever—and for the better."

But while the main purpose of his visit to the urban New Jersey campus was to press for enactment of his national service plan, he seized the opportunity, during an exchange with local reporters, to make his strongest statements to date on gun control.

In a clear swipe at the National Rifle Assn., which clashed with Clinton on the gun control issue during his tenure as Arkansas governor, the President said that the country "can't be so fixated on our desire to preserve the rights of ordinary Americans to legitimately own handguns and rifles . . . that we are unable to think about the reality" of violence throughout the country.

"I hope the leadership of the National Rifle Assn. will go back to doing what it did when I was a boy"—providing information about

hunting and safety rather than fighting gun control proposals like those here and in Virginia, he said.

He then praised Virginia Gov. L. Douglas Wilder's efforts to limit gun purchases and called New Jersey Gov. James J. Florio's ongoing battle with a Republican Legislature to control semiautomatic and automatic weapons as " gutsy," saying that he would push for enactment of the so-called Brady bill. The bill, named for former President Ronald Reagan's press secretary, James Brady, who

Please see SERVICE, A6

1/2

SERVICE: Clinton Asks Students to Join National Service Program

Continued from A1

was seriously wounded during an attempt on Reagan's life, would require a five-day waiting period to purchase a gun.

Although the key message of the day was the national service plan, the details Clinton outlined Monday made it clear how much the government's budget problems have forced him to curtail the sweeping scope of a program that was a key element of his campaign for the presidency.

If Congress approves the program, the national service effort would begin this summer with a small \$15-million pilot demonstration and, according to plans, grow each year until the price tag for its first four years totals \$7.4 billion.

As in the campaign, the blueprint includes two elements: the service program and a new college aid loan program that would allow students to borrow their college costs, then repay them over time as a small percentage of their income.

The second element is intended to allow young people to take low-paying but socially beneficial jobs in exchange for low-cost college loans. Its advocates argue that by replacing government-guaranteed loans with direct government loans, the program would eliminate lender costs and save some money.

Monday's announcement seemed timed to help bolster Clinton's popularity at a moment when he is working to maintain public support for his economic program. The national service program makes a point that he badly wants to emphasize: that, although his plan asks sacrifice of middle-class America, it also works in its interest.

Vice President Al Gore, his wife, Mary Elizabeth (Tipper), and three Clinton Cabinet members also promoted the proposals Monday.

The national service plan has been widely viewed as one of the most appealing parts of the Clinton program and was mentioned, often to loud applause, in his campaign speeches. The plan appeals to

young people and parents worried about college costs and to a broader group of Americans who like the idea of harnessing the energies of young Americans to improve the country.

The concept has not been without its critics, however. Some contend that government should not try to force service on youth in return for college aid, asserting that it undercuts the notion of a truly voluntary effort. Some labor unions also have argued that service jobs would take away public employee positions.

The Administration predicts that 25,000 young people will participate in the service program in its first full year, which begins Oct. 1. About 100,000 would be participating by 1997, officials predict.

This summer's pilot program is intended to put 1,000 young people to work in 4 to 10 communities around the country. This program would focus on the needs of disadvantaged children. Participants would tutor, organize recreation, work in anti-gang programs and drug clinics and aid in literacy programs.

"All across America we have problems that demand our common attention," Clinton said. "National service will be America at its best."

He urged that those who wish to join this summer's pilot program should waste no time: "Drop me a card at the White House."

Legislation to enact the national service and loan proposals will not be introduced in Congress for several weeks, and many key questions remain unanswered—including how much in educational costs the government will cover.

Eli Segal, director of Clinton's national service program, said that the financial aid maximum and other financial issues "will all be taken up in the legislative process. You'll have to give us a little longer."

The government obviously could not pick up the \$100,000-plus cost of a four-year Ivy League education, he said. But he suggested that government aid could cover most



President Clinton hugs Danyell Marshall, 19, a single mother of two, during a visit to an adult learning center in New Brunswick, N.J.

students' financial needs, noting that the average four-year public education costs \$24,000, and that the average student loan is \$6,300.

Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) said that Clinton's effort marks the first time since 1961 that such a service program has had presidential support.

"Nothing since has had the real backing of the White House," he said. "That will really make a difference in how much gets done."

He predicted that Clinton would win congressional support for the

effort.

In his 35-minute speech, Clinton tried to draw parallels with other programs that rewarded Americans for working on national problems. He cited the land grant university legislation, the Home-stead Act, the Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps and the post-World War II GI Bill.

"National service is nothing more than the American way to change America," he said.

To emphasize the parallel between this program and President

Who Will Be Eligible?

Some questions and answers on President Clinton's proposed national service program:

Q: Will I get to go to college free?

A: No. But you would have two new ways to repay all or part of a government loan for college: through community service or regular payments based on a percentage of your income.

Q: How would the repayment program work?

A: Your percentage would be due at tax time. The IRS likely would monitor the repayment program.

Q: Would all of my federal college loans be repaid if I got involved in community service?

A: That depends on how much you owe and how Clinton structures his program. Eli Segal, Clinton's top adviser on the program, said Monday there would be a cap on loan amounts forgiven by the federal government.

Q: How high would that cap be?

A: Segal doesn't know yet, but he noted \$6,300 is the average federal guaranteed student loan debt.

Q: Would everybody who wants to take the income-based payment option be able to?

A: Yes.

Q: Would everybody who wants to take the community service option be able to?

A: Probably not right away. There are only 1,000 slots available for a pilot project this year, costing about \$15 million. The number will jump to 25,000 next year and peak at 100,000 in four years, according to Segal. Clinton said he believes the option will be available to everybody who wants it within four years.

Q: Who would be eligible for the community service program?

A: Students before, during and after college.

Q: Does this have to pass Congress?

A: Yes. The 1,000-job pilot project will be sent to Congress with Clinton's economic stimulus package in the next few weeks. The broader program will go to Congress this spring—after Clinton ironed out the details.

Source: Times wire reports

John F. Kennedy's Peace Corps, Clinton brought along a contingent of figures associated with that effort. Sargent Shriver, the corps' first director, Sen. Harris Wofford (D-Pa.) and Sen. Christopher J. Dodd (D-Conn.), a former Peace Corps volunteer. Also present was Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), a longtime advocate of such programs.

Clinton noted that for its wide-spread effects, the corps included

no more than 16,000 volunteers at a time, compared with the 100,000-plus envisioned in this program.

After the Rutgers speech, Clinton was interviewed about the service program on MTV, the rock music cable network.

Earlier, he toured a New Brunswick Public Schools Adult Learning Center, where Rutgers students and others help tutor adults on welfare and perform other work.

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3/2/93

'Summer of service' Clinton outlines student aid plan

By Ronald A. Taylor
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — President Clinton yesterday renewed his call for a national service corps, a 1990s version of the GI bill that would allow students to repay college loans through community work.

As a beginning, Mr. Clinton proposed what he called a "summer of service" for about 1,000 young people. Funding will be included in the economic spending package he will send to Capitol Hill next week.

"It's time for millions of us to change our country, block by block,

neighborhood by neighborhood — time to return to our roots in excitement and energy," he said in a speech at Rutgers University. "National service can make America new again."

After a summer of training and work, there would be a "summit" to discuss the national service idea — a favorite Clinton vehicle for addressing an issue while building a constituency.

About 60 bankers, who were successful last year in killing proposed changes in the student loan program, announced plans to lobby Con-

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CLINTON

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gress against the idea. Banks would lose millions of dollars a year if by passed in the loan process.

Reaction from educators was generally positive.

"Students who do service before going to college may find it provides a focus for their studies," said Karl Mattson, director of the Center for Public Service at Gettysburg College in Pennsylvania.

"Service for students after graduation can be a bridge to realities they wouldn't be exposed to normally," he said.

Richard Rosser, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, was pleased that the proposal talks of meeting needs not otherwise being met.

"They will make net contributions to society," he said. "These will not simply be 'make work' projects."

Mr. Rosser said his group supports the direct student loan and income-contingent payback proposals of Mr. Clinton's plan. He said it's "presumptuous" of banks and other lenders under the current system to say colleges can't handle direct student loans.

"There's still a lot of misunderstanding about direct loans, but all our studies indicate it will be a simpler system after it's installed than what we now have," he said. "Many colleges thought they'd have to collect the loans, but with Internal Revenue Service collection, this greatly simplifies the process."

After his hourlong speech, Mr. Clinton taped a question-and-answer session on the topic of national service with MTV personality Tabitha Soren for an interview to be aired

SERVING THE NATION

President Clinton wants to create a system of voluntary national service that would allow people to pay off their college debts. The plan would:

Enable American students to borrow money they need for college and pay it back as service or as a small percentage of their income over time.

Allow Americans to build up credits for future education by performing national service first.

Require only one year of service to qualify students for two years of college loans.

Spend \$7.4 billion over the next four years.

Recruit 1,000 young Americans to participate in a national service leadership-training program this summer.

Ask the 1,000 recruits to work with children in areas such as tutoring, helping with immunization programs, counseling and running recreation centers.

Hold a youth service summit, which the president will attend, at the end of the summer to evaluate the plan.

Increase the number of people in the national service program to 100,000 by 1997.

Pay for this summer's pilot project with \$15 million from the president's economic stimulus package.

Increase funding after 1997 based on demand and the program's performance.

Ask that anyone wanting to be one of this summer's 1,000 recruits send a card to the White House marked "National Service."

The Washington Times

last night on the music video network.

In his address, Mr. Clinton recalled John F. Kennedy's Peace Corps, Lyndon Johnson's VISTA and Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration as he outlined his plan to meet some of the nation's labor-intensive needs through a national service corps.

He said \$15 million from his economic package would be used, in part, for the training of 1,000 young Americans for eight weeks this summer.

Throughout the presidential campaign, Mr. Clinton's promise to broaden the existing network of fed-

eral college tuition assistance was one of his most popular.

Like other campaign promises, it has been altered. When he initially advanced the idea of a national service trust a year ago, Mr. Clinton called for making college tuition available to "all Americans who wanted to attend college," a plan that was expected to cost about \$5 billion.

Now the program is expected to cost \$7.4 billion over the next four years and provide tuition to 25,000 students in 1994 and 100,000 students by 1997. Those students who will either pay the money back as a percentage of their income or work for up to two years in national ser-

vice jobs.

One year of service would qualify students for two years of college loans. Eli Segal, the Clinton adviser drafting the program, said the administration had yet to decide on a borrowing cap.

Students could borrow first and enter service after graduating, or enter service after high school and accrue credits for loans. Those in the service portion of the program would receive a small stipend and health and child care benefits, according to the Office of National Service. Mr. Segal said no amount had been determined for the stipend.

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

Under legislation to be submitted in the spring, the federal Guaranteed Student Loan Program would be scrapped and replaced with a direct-loan program that includes the public service payback plan, Mr. Clinton said.

"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," he told a forum of volunteers and those citizens they have served at an adult education center in New Brunswick, N.J.

"An economic investment is not just building an airport or a road," he said. "It's making sure that all of you can contribute in a world dominated by knowledge."

• Carol Innerst in Washington contributed to this article, which is based in part on wire service reports.

The Washington Times

3-2-93

Clinton calls on ^{10/95}_{1/96} the young

At Rutgers, he issued his service corps plan. It links community work with aid for education.

By Gary Blonston
INQUIRER WASHINGTON BUREAU

PISCATAWAY, N.J. — On the 32d anniversary of the day John F. Kennedy created the Peace Corps, President Clinton yesterday proposed a national service corps, calling on young people to trade community service for financial help with their educations.

Clinton said that beginning with a small program this summer, he would seek \$7.4 billion over the next four years to finance as many as 100,000 national service participants by 1997.

The program is designed to blunt the rising costs of higher education and job training at the same time it steers young people to fill pressing local needs in such areas as education, health service, crime prevention and environmental cleanup.

Speaking to about 10,000 people at Rutgers University, Clinton was at most evangelistic as he sounded the twin themes of his program. "All across America we have problems that demand our common attention," and "Merit and not money should give people a chance for higher education."

As R. Sargent Shriver, first director of the Peace Corps, and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) shared the stage, Clinton traced the roots of his program to the Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration, the post-World War II GI Bill, which educated millions of returning veterans, and the Peace Corps.

"The lesson of our whole history," he said, "is that honoring service and rewarding responsibility is the best investment America can make."

The audience, including many students, greeted the President with ecstatic cheering.

"I feel it's very important to give something back to your community," said Laura Nieves, 20, a junior studying political science at Rutgers. "There's just so many people who need help. It sounds like a great idea."

The program Clinton envisions would come in two phases — a small pilot program involving about 1,000 young people this summer, then a nationwide plan that could reach 25,000 participants in 1994 and as many as 100,000 by 1997.

It would work in one of two ways: A would-be student could perform national service, then receive credit toward financial support once he or she enrolled in school or a job training course. Or a student already in school could receive a national service loan to be repaid through service

work during school or after graduation.

The jobs in the program would be identified by local authorities, not the federal government, Clinton said, and would be designed to avoid duplicating positions or displacing anyone in the wage-earning workforce. Details will be worked out in Congress.

Leading up to his Rutgers address, Clinton spoke of national service in a variety of radio, TV and print settings, including an article he wrote in Sunday's New York Times.

The President later taped an interview for a show last night on MTV. The 30-minute special "Bill Clinton: Your Future, His Plan" was to include highlights of the Rutgers speech.

Clinton selected Rutgers University for his speech because of its Civic Education and Community Service Program, which combines classroom instruction with volunteer work.

The underlying philosophy of Clinton's proposal, a cornerstone of the moderate Democratic outlook, calls for more individual responsibility in American society along with a more responsive government. Before Clinton spoke, Rutgers president and New Jersey's governor both celebrated that idea.

"When you young people tell your children and your grandchildren about being here," said Rutgers President Francis Lawrence, "you should be able to say that it marked the true end of the greed-is-good 1980s."

Gov. Florio said Clinton and his program had "turned off the lights on the me-first era."

Clinton said many people remained skeptical about the notion of altruism and public service.

"They believe this call to service will go unanswered," he said. "But I believe they are dead wrong."

Then Clinton turned podium to pulpit as he exhorted the crowd: "You will learn lessons about your life you might not learn any other way... if you will answer the call to service."

Inquirer staff writer Jodi Enda and the Associated Press contributed to this article.

Clinton's national service plan is greeted by cheers at Rutgers

Students provided a backdrop of idealism. The proposal would be a new way to pay off college loans.

By Jodi Enda
INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

PISCATAWAY, N.J. — As President Clinton strode into Rutgers University's cavernous jam-packed athletic center yesterday, it was as if a decade or more of student apathy had fallen clean away, as if the entire Me Generation had been a figment of society's imagination.

In the throng of 10,000 whistling, cheering and foot-stomping people before him, Clinton had a ready-made team of crusaders for his proposal to repay student loans with national service.

No doubt, he had some of his first volunteers as well.

"I think it's probably one of the best ideas he's had so far," said Herb Ryder, 21, a junior at Rutgers. "The idea of being able to work off money that the government has offered you for your education seems like a valid business transaction to me."

OK, so he sounds like a banker, but the idealism is there.

"I'm putting myself through school," said Ryder, an English and political science major. "This would be a better way."

Indeed, if Congress enacts Clinton's proposal to allow college students to pay back loans with service to the community, Ryder said he might sign up as a way to help finance law school. He said he had previously helped nonprofit groups build houses for poor people.

"It's a good feeling serving the community, seeing the people you help," Ryder said.

It wasn't entirely surprising that this particular audience would be receptive to Clinton. One reason he chose Rutgers for his speech on na-

tional service is because, during the last three years, 800 of the university's students have been involved in a community-service program that encompasses the type of sacrifice the President espouses.

"I'm going to be continuing my lifelong pursuit of community service. I was never in poverty and I figure I should give something that I have to others," said Heather Clark, 20, who tutors elementary school students.

"You get to meet different people and do different things when you volunteer. And you do it out of the kindness of your heart," said Frank White, 17, who has taught senior citizens how to make jewelry.

Clinton met with Rutgers students from the Civic Education and Community Service Program and with high school dropouts volunteering their time through New Jersey's Youth Corps. Then he rode with them on a bus to the standing room-only athletic center.

"He was very approachable, totally unintimidating," said Susan Sung, 20, a Rutgers junior. During the bus ride, Sung said she asked Clinton about national health care.

He said his wife is working on it," she said.

As for the President's proposed student loan program, Sung said she wished it had been available sooner.

It would have saved my parents an arm and a leg," she said. "And I love serving the community any way." She has already worked with children, the elderly and with an advocacy group for retarded people.

Rutgers senior Scott Sherwood, 21, said that although he isn't part of an organized program, he volunteers his time as an emergency medical

technician in New Brunswick.

"I really can't contribute money to different causes because I don't have a job," he said. "The way to contribute is with services."

Clinton's proposal, Sherwood said, would be a "great opportunity" for him next year when he enters law school at Temple University.

Elsewhere in the bleachers, young children, many of whom were born during the Reagan presidency and the height of the Me Decade, were even more enthusiastic about Clinton's plan.

"It can help us get an education and it helps the country," said Jay Gargiulo, 12, a sixth grader from North Brunswick. "You'd get good jobs and a better education. ... I think he's going to get our country turned around."

"I think it's good because he's helping the community," said Thomas Woodruff, 13, a seventh grader from Point Pleasant who participates in a Jersey City volunteer program called Serve America. And he added that he likes this about Clinton: "He doesn't care only about grownups."

Still, Clinton had many well-known grownups around him as he announced his plan on the 32d anniversary of the Peace Corps, including Gov. Florio, Democratic U.S. Sens. Bill Bradley of New Jersey, Jay Rockefeller of West Virginia and a number of House members.

And there were some whose presence harked back to a time when Clinton was young and another youthful president was asking a generation to sacrifice for its country: Peace Corps founders Sargent Shriver and U.S. Sen. Harris Wofford (D-Pa.), and that president's brother, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

"I think it's going to catch fire," Wofford said of Clinton's proposal. "I think it will be contagious."

Time to view America's youth as a national resource to tap

By HARRIS WOFFORD

The political success of the Clinton administration will be determined primarily by how well the President finds the ways and means to rebuild our economy, cut the budget deficit and turn the right to affordable health care into a reality. But yesterday at Rutgers University I heard Bill Clinton give a different definition of success that went beyond conventional politics or any one president's initiative.

In asking all citizens to serve their communities and in proposing new ways and means enabling young people to engage in a year or more of full-time service, Bill Clinton revived John Kennedy's challenge as the proper measure of our success: not what our country can do for us, but what we can do for our country.

President Clinton chose yesterday for his national service address because it was the 32d anniversary of Kennedy's executive order creating the Peace Corps — an order I helped Sargent Shriver draft in those first days of the New Frontier. From the beginning of that venture in international service, Kennedy and all of us present at the creation looked forward to the day when the idea of the Peace Corps would be brought

Community service? One state's already been where President Clinton wants to take the entire nation. Indeed, Pennsylvania's youth corps and summer jobs programs could be models for the President.

home to America on a large scale. Bill Clinton now says that time has come.

This isn't a new idea for Pennsylvania or for the President. His convictions about this became clear to me when I started working with him five years ago on a National Governors' Association task force on youth service. I was representing Governor Casey's Office of Citizen Service — PENNSERVE — which then as now was pioneering new forms of part-time and full-time community service.

Through PENNSERVE, Pennsylvania has become a national leader in providing a diversity of service opportunities, including demanding youth corps which provide discipline and training for young people who have been written off. We were the first state to launch a "summer of service" like the one Bill Clinton proposed yesterday. We turned summer job experience for disadvantaged youth from what is too often make-work into well-organized teamwork on valuable community projects.

For some, the idea of service may simply be an appeal to "the better angels of our nature." But experience with past successes like FDR's Civilian Conservation Corps should teach us that service does more than make us "feel good." It can rebuild communities. It can change lives. It can develop in young people the initiative and job skills that are essential to being productive workers, as well as responsible citizens.

The young men of the CCC transformed our parks and forests and then graduated into the national service of World War II. In doing so, they transformed themselves. And just as the government investment in the CCC paid off in creating

camping sites and facilities still in use today, so America's investment in G.I. Bill tuitions created a generation of college graduates that paid off in inventions, jobs and productivity.

The decentralized system of national service envisioned by President Clinton and those of us working with him to shape the necessary legislation combines the best of both ideas: making a college education accessible to all young Americans willing to work for it and building a generation of young people who value not only their civil rights, but also their civic responsibilities.

The plan outlined by the President yesterday, with its minimal living expense stipends and income-based college loan repayment system, represents the kind of quantum leap we need from today's very limited number of full-time service opportunities. But it's modest enough in scale to be affordable and to get going quickly. It provides a sound build up to a first goal of 100,000 in service. (Remember, in 1933 it took FDR less than five months to get 300,000 young men off the streets and into 1,300 CCC camps.)

The key to this new approach is to see young people — and help them see themselves — not as problems, but as resources. Not as a danger to be defended against, but as talent to be tapped. The case for this was put to me in unforgettable words a few years ago by a young high school dropout here in Philadelphia. He had gone from a street gang into the Philadelphia Youth Service Corps.

When I asked him why he had enlisted in the Corps, he said, "Look, all my life people have been coming to do good against me. I got tired of people trying to help me all the time. For the first time this Corps asked me to do some helping."

His words were startlingly reminiscent of those by a college graduate of the 1950s — silent generation — who was among the first Peace Corps volunteers who gathered on the White House lawn before going off to Asia, Africa and Latin America. Nobody ever asked me to do anything unselfish, patriotic or for the common good before, Kennedy asked.

It is time for us to ask again. For personal responsibility and self-esteem can't simply be taught, they have to be earned.

It's a scandal that we know this while another generation of inner-city young people drops out of school, or graduates into the streets, joblessness, drugs, welfare or prison. A society with children who need tutoring, older people who need care, roads that need repair and neighborhoods which need more policing cannot afford to allow able men and women to sit idle. It's a scandal, too, that we have not been challenging the college-bound to move beyond a self-centered life of civic indifference.

Today we are not looking to one big, federal program like the CCC of old. Instead, we can build on the existing models which have grown from the grass roots: urban and rural youth corps, police corps, service opportunities generated by high schools and colleges, businesses, churches, civic associations and individual young people themselves. But now the pilot programs which we have worked so hard to nurture here in Pennsylvania and elsewhere under the existing Commission on National and Community Service can ignite

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the whole furnace of citizen power

Whether this new diverse and decentralized system grows in future years toward a million young people in service to America — the dream of the Kennedy years — will depend on its demonstrated success. It will have to pass the kind of strict test that taxpayers rightly demand of government programs. Does it work?

I believe it will work. But given the realities of our federal budget deficit, the threshold question many ask is, "Can we afford to do it?" Last year's riots in Los Angeles — and the frustrations of thousands of other communities it represented — should make us ask instead: "Can we afford not to?"

Democrat Harris Wofford, now U.S. senator from Pennsylvania, helped found the Peace Corps when he served as an aide to President Kennedy. In the Senate he has sponsored two bills expanding national service opportunities that have already been enacted into law.

Service corps for students

Clinton plan would help 1,000 this year

By Carol Jouzaitis ^{6/10/93}
Chicago Tribune

PISCATAWAY, N.J.—Trying to keep the public focus on his economic program, President Clinton unveiled some details Monday of how he would make the cost of college more affordable by creating a national service corps and overhauling the federal student loan program.

Speaking to students who packed a fieldhouse at Rutgers University, Clinton predicted that a program of voluntary national service for students would "change America forever."

"National service will be America at its best," Clinton said, "building community, offering opportunity and rewarding responsibility."

The program would begin with 100,000 students this summer and is projected to grow to 400,000 or more participants in four years. The cost is pegged at \$7.4 billion over the four years.

Clinton's speech was enthusiastically cheered by the Rutgers students and received a generally favorable reception, with some reservations—elsewhere.

"It's an extraordinary idea," said a student at Northwestern University. "My only problem is, I don't see how it's going to work. Where is the money going to come from?"

And the head of the 400,000-student State University of New York system, D. Bruce Johnstone, said national service had "a lot of merit" but Clinton's plan would serve only a tiny fraction of the 5 million students who receive college financial aid each year.

The speech was Clinton's latest campaign-style rally aimed at building public support for the "investment" elements of his economic plan—those that require additional spending. He also outlined the national service plan in an interview on youth-oriented MTV.

Clinton has described the service program—with jobs such as



**Mike
Royko**

Clinton would like service with a smile

President Clinton has a grand vision. But doesn't he always?

Looking ahead a few years, he sees a vast army of idealistic, fresh-faced, young people performing acts of goodness all over America.

They will be in the big cities, helping the police patrol the streets and persuading gang members and dope heads to mend their ways.

They will be in medical clinics immunizing children or knocking on doors to remind forgetful parents that their kids could really use vaccinations.

They will be in the schools, helping teach the three R's or acting as big brothers and sisters, mentors and role models.

They will be at the bins, recycling waste, fighting pollution and saving our environment.

Of course, they won't be doing this out of the goodness of their young hearts. It's one of those "what's in it for me" deals, which is a legitimate part of the American way.

As Clinton said "Imagine an army of 100,000 young people restoring urban and rural communities in return for education and training."

That's the payoff: national service in exchange for higher education, job training, student loans and whatever other goodies Clinton and Congress decide to toss in.

It sounds like a good idea. Young people should do something useful, even if it's only taking out the garbage.

At least about half of it sounds like a good idea. That's the half that has the young people earning what they get. And earning it up front, just as people do in regular jobs.

In describing his plan, Clinton compared it to the old GI Bill, which provided military veterans with educational opportunities.

The GI Bill was a remarkably successful program. But it had a catch. First you had to be a GI. Only after you had been a GI did you qualify for the benefits.

Actually, that's the way things work in most of the real world. If you take a job, first you do the work, then you receive a paycheck. The GI Bill worked on that principle: duty first, the payoff comes later.

In contrast, we've had many years of a student loan program that worked the other way.

With student loans, first you borrowed the money from a bank. Then you went to college or a trade school. When you finished school and went to work, you repaid the loan.

At least, that's the way it was supposed to work, and it did for the majority of the borrowers.

But there were also thousands of young people who failed to repay billions of dollars in loans.

That didn't bother the schools, because they got their tuition whether the student learned, slept through class, or dropped out.

It didn't bother the banks, because the loans were guaranteed by the federal government, everybody's generous pal.

One outfit it did bother was the government's General Accounting Office, which said the program was such a far-flung, hopeless mess that it was impossible to monitor.

In hindsight, it might have been more prudent and cost-effective to have the loan program administered by the crime syndicate. Guys like Big Joe from Cicero have always had about a 99 percent success rate in dealing with deadbeats.

Clinton hasn't been specific about how his national-service program will work. Will these young people perform national service first and get the reward of education or job training later? Or will it be the other way around, with the reward up front? Or maybe both at the same time? We don't know. Maybe he doesn't know either and is waiting for Hillary to decide.

I suppose lawyers could draw up contracts that would require the young people to put in their year or two of national service after they've finished their schooling.

But what if some of them welsh on the deal? It would be impractical to drag them out on the street and say: "Here, patrol this tough neighborhood with that policeman" or "Get in there and recycle that trash dump." Genuine enthusiasm is needed for such work.

In that case, they could be sued. But that would just provide more job opportunities for lawyers, and Clinton is already keeping many of them busy.

Then there is the question of who will administer the program. Obviously, the federal government is going to provide the money, which makes sense. Who else can legally print the stuff?

But Clinton says he doesn't want a lot of bureaucrats running it. Instead, he will turn to, among others, community organizations.

That brings back faint memories of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society. One of LBJ's programs gave large sums of money to do-gooder community organizations, which were supposed to help street gangs redirect their youthful energies into positive activities.

But the street gangs had their own ideas of positive activities. So they graciously thanked their benefactors, grabbed the money, and used it to redirect larger drug profits into their pockets. The gangs didn't have any MBA's, but they knew an economic opportunity when they saw it.



National service

President Clinton spoke to student Sarah Lee (left) during a bus ride yesterday to Rutgers University, where he unveiled his national service plan for youth. (See article, 3A.)

REUTERS

But. Sun

3/2/93

← Front Page
(in color)

Q&A

ON THE NEWS

Questions and answers on President Clinton's proposed national service program

Q: Under the program, would I get to go to college free?

A: No. But you would have two new ways to repay all or part of a government loan for college: through community service or regular payments based on a percentage of your income.

Q: How would the repayment program work?

A: Your percentage would be due at tax time. The IRS probably would monitor the repayment program.

Q: Would all of my federal college loans be repaid if I got involved in community service?

A: That would depend on how much you owed and how the administration structured the program. Eli Segal, Mr. Clinton's top adviser on the program, said Monday that there would be a cap on loan amounts forgiven by the federal government.

Q: How high would that cap be?

A: Mr. Segal doesn't know yet, but he noted that \$6,000 is the average federal guaranteed student loan debt.

Q: Would everybody who wanted to take the income-based payment option be able to?

A: Yes.

Q: Would everybody who wanted to take the community service option be able to?

A: Probably not right away. There are only 1,000 slots available in a pilot project — which will cost about \$15 million — this year. The number is expected to jump to 25,000 next year and peak at 100,000 in four years, according to Mr. Segal. Mr. Clinton said he believes the option will be available to everybody who wants it within four years.

Q: Who would be eligible for the community service program?

A: Students before, during and after college.

Q: Would I get anything other than help on my loans?

A: Yes. The administration plans to issue small stipends, probably close to minimum wage and based on the hours spent in community service.

Q: How much would all this cost?

A: Mr. Segal said \$7.4 billion over four years. Mr. Clinton's budget document released last week estimates the program's cost at \$9.5 billion over five years. The administration also hopes to save millions by looking at cuts that are

Q: Does this have to pass Congress?

A: Yes. The 1,000-job pilot project will be sent to Congress with Mr. Clinton's economic stimulus project in the next few weeks. The broader program will go to Congress this spring — after Mr. Clinton iron out the details.

Q: How would all this money be divided up?

A: State and federal governments would decide what community service projects would be funded. Mr. Segal said states would get some of the money based on their populations and would have to compete for the rest. Some entity in the federal government would oversee the program, he said.

Associated Press

Atlanta Constitution

3/2/93

Peace Corps

Clinton tells students of service plan

By Susan Page
WASHINGTON BUREAU

Piscataway, N.J. — On the anniversary of the creation of the Peace Corps, President Bill Clinton yesterday formally unveiled a national service program that he said would "remake America" by allowing students to pay off college loans by performing community service.

Before thousands of cheering, foot-stamping students in the Rutgers University fieldhouse, Clinton said he would propose a pilot program of 1,000 students this summer — growing to 100,000 in 1997 — who could finance their college education by working at subsistence wages, tutoring young people, walking a police beat or immunizing children.

"National service will be America at its best. Building community, offering opportunity and rewarding responsibility," the president declared. "It values something far more than money. National service is nothing less than the American way to change America."

The program also would allow student borrowers to repay federal loans at a rate based on their income, rather than the amount owed — a change intended to enable graduates with loan burdens to choose low-paying, socially rewarding work.

Clinton immediately went on to promote the national service program in an interview on MTV, urging young people to get involved. At Rutgers, he said anyone interested could write him at the White House to be considered for one of the 1,000 "pioneer" slots in the "summer of service" pilot program this year.

At the end of the summer, he said, he will hold a summit with the volunteers and congressional and corporate leaders to discuss the program and its expansion.

Clinton consciously evoked memories of President John F. Kennedy, who exactly 32 years earlier had signed the executive order that created the Peace Corps. By his side were Kennedy's brother, Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), and Peace Corps founders Sargent Shriver and Harris Wofford, now a Pennsylvania senator.

"I think this is really the first time in 30 years that we've really had a challenge to the youth of America to give something back to the country for all the country has given to them," Kennedy said afterward.

Shriver, JFK's brother-in-law and the first Peace Corps director, said the program represents "a resurgence of an American trait, which is to want to help your neighbor." Asked what obstacles it faces, he had a ready response: "Money."

Under Clinton's plan, the pilot program this summer would be financed with \$15 million from the short-term economic stimulus package now on Capitol Hill. In the budget to be submitted in April, the president will request \$400 million for next year, enough funding for an estimated 25,000 volunteers.

By 1997, the funding would rise to \$3.4 billion for an estimated 100,000 volunteers, who would be permitted to perform community service before or after they attend college. One year of service probably would offset the average student loan burden of \$6,500. White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers said



President Clinton greets Rutgers student Nikia Tomlinson yesterday.

But the precise formula is still being devised, she said.

Clinton conceded there may not be enough slots for everyone who wants to join, but he said everyone would be able to obtain the loans with income-based repayment. And the administration estimates it will save billions of dollars by switching to a direct-loan system with the flexible repayment scheme. The current federally guaranteed loan system, which is administered through banks and other financial institutions, costs about \$5 billion a year with about 4 million borrowers.

Clinton's idea is not without critics — including labor unions, who worry that employees may be displaced by the community service workers, and those who question whether the community service positions may turn out to be make-work jobs.

Clinton said he wanted local communities to run the programs and decide what projects would be eligible. "The last thing I want is another centralized bureaucracy telling people what to do," he told reporters.

Peace Corps II?

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AP Photo

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Volunteer Plan Hailed, Attacked

By Robert Fresco
STAFF WRITER

President Bill Clinton's proposal to allow students to pay back college loans through community service or payroll deductions stirred mixed emotions yesterday among college officials and other educators.

Most were happy with the idea of easing the debt burden on students. But some expressed disappointment at the relatively small size and slow phase-in of the president's plan, which he outlined yesterday at Rutgers University.

And Jake Citrin, 44, Bruce Johnston, chairman of the State University of New York, pointed out that Clinton's plan would not stop the shift in recent years in federal grants to an ever-increasing portion of student debt. It is just in the loans, he said.

What we need is a reversal of the trend. In speeches yesterday in New Brunswick and Fairbury, N.Y., Clinton said that his first proposal would allow a student to work the next 4,000 hours of community service to pay back \$100,000 in federal loans. He said that the program would be phased in over the next four years. During his campaign, Clinton had proposed providing 2,000,000 hours of community service to pay back \$100,000 in federal loans.

The president's plan would allow a student to pay back a percentage of their debt instead of a fixed amount, which they are already paying back in their loans.

It all sounds so good, said Jane O'Connell, director of financial aid at the C.W. Post campus of Long Island University. It better mean it can help students to pay back.

Clinton's plan would allow a student to pay back the debt by working for a certain number of hours. Clinton said that he would like to see a student who has a \$100,000 debt in four years, with a goal of \$200,000 in four years.

She said many students would be interested in paying back loans through community service. Paying debts as high as \$100,000 when they get graduate degrees "certainly can be frightening to them," O'Connell said. With such debt, "what chance would they have to take on car loans and mortgages" once they become productive working individuals in society, she asked.

But Jean Belmont, director of financial aid at Hofstra University, said she was disappointed with the scope of the president's program. "We were hoping it would be much larger so it would help our students immediately," she said. More than 3,500 Hofstra students have loans now, she said. "A lot of them are building up a substantial amount of debt."

College officials said there would be no problem finding volunteers to do community service work, because so many students already are involved in projects now — without getting paid.

"We have hundreds of students who work in the Harlem community," said Deborah Pointer, financial aid director at Columbia College. "They work in soup kitchens, tutoring students in after school programs [and helping] senior citizens. Our students have been actively involved for lots and lots of years."

The area of community service is certainly very important to the City University of New York, said Deputy CUNY chancellor Jay Hershenson. He said many CUNY students work as unpaid volunteers. At the same time, however, Hershenson said, "You need to keep in mind that students at an urban university like the City University rely on grants as the principal foundation for financial aid, not student loans."

And David Merkowitz, a spokesman for the American Council on Education, an umbrella group representing more than 1,000 college and universities, pointed out the discrepancy between the 100,000 jobs Clinton is talking about and the more than 6 million students who get federal guaranteed loans each year.

The president's plan "would be serving fewer than 2 percent. It's a couple of drops in the bucket," Merkowitz said.



"LADY GORE." Tipper Gore, the vice president's wife, reads to 3-year-old Nicole Croft and other youngsters at St. Joseph's Villa in Henrico County. ALEXA WELCH/TIMES-DESPATCH

Tipper Gore pitches service plan

BY MIKE ALLEN

TIMES-DESPATCH STAFF WRITER

Tipper Gore cuddled a 2-year-old while his friends sang "Where Is Thumbkin?" then gathered six toddlers around a rug and read them Dr. Seuss' "I Can Read with My Eyes Shut!"

The transmitter for her wireless microphone bulged from a pocket of her cardinal red, zipper-front suit.

"Hi. Is your name Justin?" the vice president's wife asked 4-year-old Justin Barlowe. "My name is Tipper!"

So much for the wind up. Now the pitch. Mrs.

Gore was in the Richmond area yesterday to promote President Clinton's national service program, which would allow some students to repay college loans by helping others.

"Kids today are hungry to be involved, and hungry to respond to adult leadership," she said. "This is not an attempt to create another bureaucracy ... It's a pay-as-you-grow program which encourages [youths] to take low-paying jobs in the community and still be able to repay their loans."

Clinton announced the proposal in New Jersey

■ Clinton pledges service plan will revolutionize college aid, page A3.

at the same time Mrs. Gore was touring St. Joseph's Villa, a non-profit group that provides temporary homes for children and troubled families on a 75-acre Mediterranean style campus in Henrico County.

Vice President Al Gore visited the University of Wisconsin, and four Cabinet members fanned out to other states.

"This is what we voted for: hands-on!" said Cathy Floyd, a University of Richmond senior.

After a round table discussion with UR students and St. Joseph's residents, Mrs. Gore gave 1

PLEASE SEE GORE PAGE A3

PAGE ONE

RICHMOND
TIMES
DESPATCH
3/2/93

1/2

VIP visit pitches national service

▼ GORE FROM PAGE A1

interviews in four hours. She patiently let TV reporters stick things in her ear, move her from chair to chair and tell her where to look.

Aides shuttled her between two conference rooms so she wouldn't have to wait for the news people to set up.

As Mrs. Gore shook hands at the end of her six-hour visit, Bill Howard, a 30-year-old crisis counselor, clutched the hand of a handicapped woman.

"It's nice to have a government that cares again," Howard said.

"We're trying," Mrs. Gore said, ducking into her ruby Cadillac Brougham. "We're trying."

Mrs. Gore, 44, has declared victory and ended her war on explicit rock lyrics. When an anchorwoman asked her about the subject yesterday, Mrs. Gore said the music industry now voluntarily

labels such albums — then started talking about national service.

Now she plans to focus her attention on homelessness and mental health. She said she plans "a couple of trips a month" related to those issues, although her four children remain her "paramount responsibility."

No one's sure what to call the vice president's wife. One of the St. Joseph's residents tried "Lady Gore." Mrs. Gore says she's even been called "The Second Lady of Vice."

As she walked through the nursery, her advance staff motioned where she should stand and with which children she should play. The youngsters seemed more taken by all the lights and police cars than they were by Mrs. Gore.

Janice Chavez, a 24-year-old care-giver, said the children were being handled the same as always.

"No special drugs," she joshed.

Democratic Congressman Robert C. Scott accompanied Mrs. Gore. She said the site was chosen because of the St. Joseph's emphasis on self-help, and because UR's Jepson School of Leadership Studies gives course credit for community service.

"These are the ideas we want to see replicated nationally," she said. "Bill Clinton is a new kind of Democrat who believes the genius of the Ameri-

can spirit comes up from the local people."

Mrs. Gore said the national service jobs could include cleaning a riverbank, starting a recycling program, immunizing children or identifying lead paint. Clinton plans a "Summer of Service" pilot project while Congress is considering the full proposal.

"If you add up the cost of not dealing with pollution, crime, homelessness and non-immunized kids ... that's going to be a lot more than the \$7 billion (over four years Clinton) is talking about investing in our people and our community," she said.

Several residents told Mrs. Gore about the inadequacy of current programs. Sharley Cash, 35, has a new college degree and a job — but no place she can afford to live when her time is up at St. Joseph's.

"It's almost like giving a blind person a car," she said.

Anne Sarvay, a single mother and recovering cocaine addict who has graduated from St. Joseph's two-year program, praised Mrs. Gore's careful listening and promise to carry messages back to Washington.

"It shows people are as much the government as the government is," Ms. Sarvay said. "You can't just elect a congressman to fix your problems."

Tipper Gore on 'Church Lady' charges, jokes about Albert

What you've always wanted to ask Tipper Gore, excerpted from one of the 17 "exclusive" interviews she gave yesterday afternoon:

What's it like to say the same thing 17 times?

[Big smile.] "It's, uh, gratifying."
[Silence. Still a big smile.]

If you were in college, what would you do for national service?

"Maybe immunizing children. Finding lead paint where children might be living. Volunteering in the homeless programs that are helping people redirect their lives."

Several students in the audience said

they knew you only as "The Church Lady" who wanted to censor records.

"First of all, that effort was over with a couple of years ago. The national PTA and the group that I worked with [Parents' Music Resource Center] were able to get the music industry to voluntarily put on these labels that say 'explicit lyrics.'

So there's no censorship. It's actually consumer information, and allowing people to make up their own minds in stores. ... That was a problem that we identified, but we also created the solution."

How do you feel about all the stiff-guy jokes about Vice President Gore?

"I think it's funny. He makes jokes about it himself."

Well, is it true?

"No. Of course not. Let me tell you something: He has a quality of reserve about him, and it's something that I find very attractive."

President Clinton seems to lose it in McDonald's. What's the vice president's secret weakness?

"Ice cream."

What flavor?

"I don't know if he's found a kind he doesn't like."

2/2

The Capital Times

Volume 152, No. 67

MADISON, WISCONSIN ★ ★ MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1993

50¢

Student service plan to start small

By Ron Fournier

Associated Press Wire

WASHINGTON — President Clinton vows to make college affordable to everyone with a desire to serve society eventually. But his national service program starts modestly with 1,000 or so summer jobs.

Hoping to cloak his initiative in the memory of President Kennedy's Peace Corps, Clinton planned to promote the program today in New Jersey on the 30th anniversary of the executive order creating the Peace Corps.

His schedule included a visit with community service volunteers in New Brunswick, N.J., and a major policy speech at Rutgers University in Piscataway, N.J., before revisiting an unorthodox forum at a campaign favorite: MTV.

Both Clinton and Vice President Al Gore are jointly unveiling the \$15 million

Gore is touring the University of Wisconsin Arboretum, which was built with the help of a youth conservation corps.

pilot program to train community service leaders — Clinton in New Jersey and Gore in Madison.

Gore is touring the University of Wisconsin Arboretum, which was built with the help of a youth conservation corps similar to a pilot project that would create 1,000 to 2,000 jobs this summer as part of Clinton's short-term stimulus program.

Gore was scheduled to arrive in Madison aboard Air Force 2 at Truax Field, Madison's military airbase. He planned to follow his Arboretum visit by holding an afternoon town hall meeting at the Memorial Union Theater on campus. The vice president will discuss with students the president's new initiatives.

In an essay published Sunday in the New York Times, Clinton said that "national service is an idea as old as America." In addition to the Peace Corps, he compared his plan to President Lincoln's Homestead Act, which gave pioneers title to land they settled, President Truman's GI Bill and the Peace Corps.

Under the program, students would be able to perform national service right after high school and then borrow for college, or borrow first and pay the loans off with one year of service for every two

Continued on Back Page



Al Gore

Service

■ Continued from Page 1A

years of assistance.

Middle-class voters squeezed by skyrocketing college tuition costs rallied behind the proposal during the campaign.

The economic package Clinton unveiled earlier this month contains the first money for the program: \$0.5 billion over the next

million in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1 and building to \$3.4 billion in the fiscal year the begins Oct. 1, 1997.

Critics say government should not try to force service on youth in return for college aid. Some labor unions worry that service jobs will take away public employee positions.

Denying that the program was falling short of his campaign promises, Clinton said last month that it would take six years before the number of young people

through community service peaks.

"Unless the mechanics are such that we can't implement the service program, which I don't believe is the case, I would expect us to be well beyond what you would call a pilot program as soon as we implement it," he said.

In his national radio address Saturday, Clinton said the program will give "hundreds of thousands of students ... a chance to pursue higher education

Capital Times 3/1/93

Gore offers challenge here

By John Patrick Hunter

Associate Editor, The Capital Times

Praising the Wisconsin Conservation Corps as a model for the nation, Vice President Al Gore today brought President Clinton's National Service Initiative to Madison.

"Thirty-two years ago, President Kennedy inspired America to public service creating the Peace Corps," Gore said at the University of Wisconsin-Madison Arboretum. "Today, President Clinton is inspiring us again with a new vision for national service, with a call to action and responsibility that challenges our nation and involves one of our most valuable resources, our young people."

The vice president, accompanied by Sen. Herb Kohl, D-Wis., arrived this afternoon at the McKay Center in the Arboretum as a bright March sun reflected off the snow-covered prairies near the center with

Arboretum Director Greg Armstrong. Gore joined about a dozen young people in the Wisconsin Conservation Corps for a walk along the edges of the Curtis Prairie, an area restored with the help of the state conservation corps.

The local young people gave Gore a green WCC T-shirt. "I'll go jogging in this this weekend if my kids don't steal it from me," Gore told the group.

Speaking of Clinton's national service program — which the president formally announced this morning at Rutgers University in New Jersey as well as on MTV — Gore said, "The opportunities are as varied as the environment itself, this investment is as valuable as any we could make."

Gore's brief visit to the Arboretum marked a highlight in the almost half-century of the sprawling 1,500-acre prairie research center.

"We are as pleased as we possibly could be to have a vice president visit us,"

Armstrong said. "Vice President Gore has a commendable record as an outstanding environmentalist."

Armstrong recalled that famed naturalist Aldo Leopold gave the dedication speech opening the Arboretum some 59 years ago on June 17, 1934.

Gore got a look at some Civilian Conservation Corps buildings erected during the New Deal era of the 1930s and a good look at the Curtis Prairie named after John Curtis, a UW biologist in the 1930s.

Workers were out on Sunday clearing a path through the snow so Gore would not have to wear boots as he walked in the Arboretum, but the warm temperatures turned the path into soggy turf. Cross-country skiers were lined up to provide a visual backdrop as Gore stood outside.

After seeing the Arboretum, Gore traveled to the UW campus where he held a town meeting with students in the Memorial Union Theater.



Sen. Herb Kohl accompanied Vice President Al Gore on his visit to Madison today.



The Capital Times

Frederick W. Miller, President and Publisher
Robert Meloon, Executive Publisher
Dave Zweifel, Editor
John Patrick Hunter, Associate Editor
Phil Haslanger, Editorial Page Editor
Dan Allegetti, Assistant Editorial Page Editor

*"Let the people have the truth and the freedom
to discuss it and all will go well."*
William T. Evjue, 1882-1970, founding editor and publisher

A welcome to Madison

The times they are a'changing. For the first time in decades, a sitting vice president of the United States is today paying a visit to Madison and its famous university campus.

There have been few high-level visits in recent years, primarily because the presidents and their vice presidents have not felt welcomed on a campus that gained a national reputation for dissent back during the dark days of the Vietnam War.

George Bush did come to Madison as vice president in 1988. But it was a campaign swing during the '88 presidential primary and he stayed safely away from the college student crowd, opting instead for a brief speech at Heritage House, a few thousand feet from the airport on the far east side of town.

This administration, however, has made it clear it wants to have a dialogue with young America and to prove it, Vice President Al Gore was to visit an old Civilian Conservation Corps camp in the UW Arboretum this noon and then stop off for a town meeting with university students in the Memorial Union.

His aim is to hear how university students feel about the Clinton administration's proposals to get young people to serve their country in return for college financial assistance.

He also wants to hear what is on the minds of college students, their fears and their hopes for the future.

We can't help but feel that this is indeed a turn for the better, a clear sign that the Washington establishment doesn't want to become isolated and swayed only by the prevailing political climate inside the nation's capital.

Sure, there's a chance the vice president might face some heckling or other forms of disruption by small minds who have no consideration for others, but it's worth the gamble to allow the students of the 1990s to talk directly to the second most powerful man in the government.

Welcome, Vice President Gore. We hope the visit will produce the results to encourage

UW Cardinal

3/2/93

Gore comes to pick students' minds

By Sara Oppenheim
OF THE CARDINAL STAFF

Vice President Al Gore will visit the University today to hold a town meeting with students to discuss the National Service Program, which would allow students to repay college loans through community service.

Gore will tour the UW Arboretum at noon and speak with students and local Democrats at the Memorial Union Theater at 12:30 p.m.

The proposed direct lending program would make money available directly from the federal government; students could repay it as a percentage of their income or through community service.

The program would use U.S. treasury funds as loan capital, eliminating the need for private funds now provided by banks and lending institutions.

Roger Howard, associate dean of students, said the University was given 300 tickets to distribute to student groups. The Union Theater can hold 1,300 people.

The 300 University tickets were distributed through the Environmental Studies Program, the Wisconsin Union Directorate, the Wisconsin Student Association and the Interim Multi-Cultural Center.

Students with tickets are asked to enter the Union through the Park Street entrance and should not bring backpacks.

Students without tickets can simultaneously watch the event from the Memorial Union's Great Hall, which can hold about 400 people.

See GORE, page 4

Gore

From page 1

The visit is part of a Clinton administration effort to promote the National Service Program.

President Bill Clinton wrote an editorial for the Sunday New York Times endorsing the National Ser-

vice Program. Clinton will give a speech about the program at Rutgers University today.

"The President's National Service initiative is a commitment to help all Americans, regardless of their income, get an education and the skills they need to have better jobs and a brighter future," Gore

said in a news release issued today.

"This plan invests in people and it invests in America," he said. "It will help build up our communities, our states and whole nation by providing education and opportunity."

UW Badger

Heard 3/2/93

Vice president to push for National Service Initiative

By Annie M. Cull
The Badger Herald

Vice President Al Gore will hold a town hall meeting with students in the Memorial Union today to speak about President Clinton's proposed National Service Initiative. Gore will also use the opportunity to visit the UW-Madison Arboretum.

The National Service Initiative is a plan which would give students money for college and allow them to repay it through a small percentage of their salaries over a given period of time. The money could also be paid through public service as a teacher, police officer or counselor.

"This plan invests in people, and it invests in America," Gore said Friday. "It will help build up our local communities, our states and our whole nation by providing education and opportunity."

In his visit to the Arboretum, Gore will look at the results of the Wisconsin Conservation Corps, potentially a model for the youth corps Clinton proposed during his presidential campaign.

The WCC, one of only 12 state-operated conservation corps nationwide, was started in the early 1980s and built on the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s.

Gore will arrive at the Arboretum at noon, where he will tour the grounds and talk about the opportunities available through the National Service Initiative.

The town hall meeting will be held in the Wisconsin Union Theater at 12:30 p.m. Tickets for the event have already been distributed through student organizations, but an open simulcast will be held in the union's Great Hall, where students can ask

Vice President Gore's schedule

11:30 - Tour
UW-Madison Arboretum
12:30 - Speech
Wisconsin Union
Theater

Gore questions through an election feed.

Clinton, who is expected to about the national service program at Rutgers University in New Jersey, has proposed an economic package that would provide \$98 million for the program in 1994, increasing to \$1 billion in 1997.

Toof Wells, WCC director, said he hoped the money would go to existing state agencies like his, rather than creating a new federal bureaucracy.

In the past, the WCC has helped with forest fires, provided tornado relief to stricken communities, insulated the homes of poor people and established recycling projects.

The vice president's visit also coincides with the 30th anniversary of the U.S. Peace Corps.

Students wishing to attend the meeting in the union will be admitted to the Great Hall beginning at 11:30 a.m. and must enter the Memorial Union through the Langdon Street entrance.

Reich touts Youthbuild as part of service plan

By Adrian Walker
GLOBE STAFF

Looking somewhat out of place in the middle of a frosty Roxbury construction site, Labor Secretary Robert Reich asked an apprentice carpenter in the Youthbuild Boston program how his life would be different without it.

"I'd probably still be hanging out trying to make money and survive," said Mike Coachman, a 24-year-old Roxbury resident. "But I don't want to think about that. I'd rather think about the future and how good I feel about myself now."

Coachman is one of 42 student apprentices who are converting a long vacant Roxbury building into a shelter for the homeless. They are rebuilding their lives in the process.

Youthbuild Boston is a program that teaches construction skills to unemployed young adults and helps them to earn their diplomas.

Reich said he was visiting Youthbuild Boston because he considered it an example of the sort of apprentice program that President Clinton had in mind when he announced the creation of a national service program yesterday.

The plan will allow college students to pay off school loans by performing public service for up to three years, according to William Clinton's adviser for national service.



GLOBE STAFF PHOTO/DAVID L. RYAN

Labor Secretary Robert Reich (center) is joined by Sen. John Kerry (left) and Mayor Flynn as he visits a Youthbuild Boston construction project in Roxbury.

That incentive wouldn't mean much to the close-knit members of Youthbuild Boston. In contrast to other highly touted service programs, such as City Year, Youthbuild Boston is directed at the hard-core unemployed. About 40 percent of the 42 apprentices selected each year have earned a high school diploma, and most of that group read at the eighth-grade level or below, according to Youthbuild Boston officials.

But, Reich said, programs such as Youthbuild Boston reach a critical population. "These are the people we have to reach," he said. "We get three things out of this program: it teaches skills, it teaches

discipline, and it rebuilds communities. That's the kind of program we want to encourage."

Anita Burke Johnson, development director for YouthBuild Boston, said the program is aimed at "at-risk youth. We try to build self-esteem, job skills, self-empowerment and a sense of community."

The program was the brainchild of Dorothy Stoneman, who founded Youthbuild in 1978 in the South Bronx. There are now 15 affiliates nationwide, mostly funded by donations from several national charities, although many cities, including Boston, also provide a portion of the funding.

Students in the Youthbuild program spend six months in the classroom and six months on the job site. Each receives a \$6,000 stipend, barely enough to live on. Some are partially supported by relatives. Homelessness has been a problem for some of the students.

Reich said the program is an example of the type of job training the Clinton administration hopes to encourage. "Last year, corporations spent a whopping \$30 billion on training their employees," he said. "But two-thirds of that was spent on people in white-collar jobs. People like those this program serves are not being reached in great enough numbers."

Reich gives Clinton plan

Calls for head start

more service, jobs programs in community

By PHIL PRIMACK

U.S. Labor Secretary Robert Reich yesterday brought President Clinton's call for a national service program to an abandoned Roxbury building only hours before Clinton formally announced his program.

"The president takes programs like this and national service and all kinds of summer jobs programs extraordinarily seriously," Reich said, pointing the building that is being converted to a homeless shelter.

"These are the building blocks for our future."

In a speech in New Jersey, Clinton called for a new system of college aid to allow students to repay loans through community work.

"All across America we have problems that demand our common attention," Clinton said. "National service is nothing less than the American way to change America."

Clinton's program would begin modestly, with just 1000 slots this summer funded by \$15 million in his economic stimulus package.

But it would expand to more than 100,000 slots and spending of \$7.4 billion over the next four years.

Saying he hoped his announcement "will be a truly historic moment in our nation's history," Clinton linked national service to his goal of rebuilding America and upgrading the skills and earning power of its people.

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

Reich echoed that theme as he and a bevy of politicians, carpenters' union officials and others shivered on the second floor of the gutted building at 1900 Washington St. being re-

Turn to Page 36



CHECK THIS: U.S. Secretary of Labor Robert Reich tours 1900 Washington St. in Roxbury with Mayor Raymond Flynn. Steve Coachman, 24, of Roxbury, is a member of YouthBuild, a group that is converting the gutted building into a homeless shelter.

Staff photo by George Murrell

Reich gets a head start on Clinton's program for national service

From Page 33
built by YouthBuild Boston.

The Boston program is part of a national network of YouthBuild programs that provide young people who never finished high school with both marketable skills and continued schooling.

Ray Delee, 23, is one of 42 workers involved in the Boston project.

"Before this, I was just working odd jobs," he said. "I had nothing I could base my life on. Hopefully, I'll now have a skilled future."

Noting the high jobless rate in inner cities and the nation's infrastructure and other needs, Reich said, "With so much to be done, this is crazy. It is so much better to have programs that give kids skills, that give them pride and rebuild our communities than to have everyone sitting doing nothing."

Among those with Reich yesterday were U.S. Sen. John Kerry, U.S. Rep. Joseph P. Kennedy II and Mayor Ray Flynn.

Noting the Clinton administration's call for firms to spend at least 1.5 percent of their payroll on training, Kennedy said

the nature of the training also should be looked at.

"The spending tends to focus on white collar workers with college educations instead of (non-college) skilled workers we need to have," Kennedy said.

Boston Redevelopment Authority Director Paul Barrett used Reich's visit to call for federal assistance to several key Boston projects.

Barrett said the federal grants, which he called "strategic investments, not government handouts," would give a badly needed boost to the Greater Boston economy.

Among other things, Barrett sought federal funds to expand the city's water transit system and to study building a new "cross-town" transit line.

Included was a plan to use \$5.8 million in federal money to build new water shuttle stops at Pier 10 in the Charlestown Navy Yard and on Long Wharf.

Barrett said the new stops would connect planned biomedical research centers with downtown.

Marie Gendron contributed to this report.

Reich: Clinton to spend more \$\$ to end job gridlock

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration is prepared to spend more money stimulating the economy if the proposed \$30 billion does not create sufficient jobs quickly, Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich said yesterday.

"The economy is bouncing back," Reich told the National Association of Counties. "But there's one thing that is not bouncing back and that is jobs. Jobs lag economic growth."

Reich said many businesses are not expanding their payrolls because of uncertainty about the recovery.

"There's been two false starts," he said.

As a result, businesses are working their employees longer hours, finding it more profitable to pay overtime than to add to their payrolls.

"The only way out of this jobs gridlock is a little bit of pump-priming," Reich said. "If it takes more than \$30 billion, it'll be more than \$30 billion."

President Clinton's stimulus package is designed to create 500,000 new jobs by spending on such projects as public works, highways and waste water treatment plants and on an expanded summer jobs program for teen-agers.

Reich did not indicate the amount by which the administration might increase the \$30 billion proposal, of which \$15 billion represents tax breaks for businesses.

Already, Clinton's proposal has come under heavy criticism from Republicans, who questioned why the deficit should be enlarged for a short-term stimulus package given the fact that the economy appears to be recovering from the recession.

But Reich told the county officials, "There's been no jobs recovery. We can't have a recovery without jobs. That's why confidence is dropping."

After rising much of the last 18 months, consumer confidence leveled off in January and tumbled in February as Americans grew increasingly edgy about their financial security, according to a survey by the Conference Board, a New York business research group — AP

CLINTON'S EDUCATION PLAN

Durham corps gets Clinton thumbs-up

By KIM WEAVER SPURD

CLAYTON — Two years ago, Shawn Hampton of Durham, a high school dropout, was headed down a one-way street to nowhere. Today, the 18-year-old has a job, a getting his high school diploma and plans to go to college.

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

In 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 Deputy Williams (left) and Shawn Hampton. Williams and Hampton

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, board walks, to protect fragile areas from foot traffic. Shane Allen, 21, is especially interested in the board walks 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 corps will use 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. Life managing money, community responsibility are 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

quised

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 reshuffle federal student aid programs and offer young Americans opportunities — and incentive — to perform such community service as working in inner-city children's health and drug clinics, tutoring in literacy programs and cleaning streets in neighborhood parks.

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, a 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 technology," Clinton said. "It's also investing in people."

After a nine percent of 1,000 or so students surveyed, said for with \$15 million in Clinton's historic stimulus package, the president proposes spending \$1.4 billion over the next four years, but from 25,000 service sites in 1994 to more than 100 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 chief economist, said the administration had to decide on a borrowing cap.

Students could borrow first and enter service as a graduate, or enter service after high school and earn credit for college. 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 deal 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 Jersey Athletic Center.



Dangerous Whims 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.

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 BLANK

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

But kneeling in the dirt in khaki pants and working gloves, Babbitt was Babbitt, a clinical engineer 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

in the first year, growing to 555 full-time and 1,000 part-time by 1997.

Mutual aid groups 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 program will be the key to its success."

As part of the Department of the Interior's Conservation Corps, the Durham Service Corps gives young men wage service jobs to youths from ages 18 to 25. They spend a year working, studying and developing goals, and are eligible for scholarships when they re-engage.

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.

college train with public service.

"What we want to do is give the resources for this so that every kid in this country who has a desire in service can learn," Babbitt said. He was joined by State Sen. Will Gasky, who helped found the Durham Service Corps, and Jonathan Blum, state secretary of environmental health and natural resources.

The Durham Service Corps gets part of its funding through work contracts. Local projects are private foundations and business groups. The first began in 1981, the non-profit program has helped about 100 young people.

Babbitt joined several crew members at the Clemmons forest in designing and building a 14-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 pro-

Start cut-off.
We've asked them
to re-fax it.
I'll forward it when
we get it.
-Paul

National Service: Ideal vs. Reality

Clinton Must Deal With Big Political and Practical Problems

By SUSAN CHIRA

As President Clinton moves to translate his popular campaign promise of a national service program from proposal to reality, he has encountered a number of obstacles that may make it difficult to achieve the goals he originally outlined.

News Analysis Unresolved issues include how national service workers would be trained and supervised, how much of their educational loans students would be able to work off, how to run the program without creating a new Federal bureaucracy and how to prevent fraud and abuse. And the President will not have the money to do all that he has originally hoped, even if Congress is enthusiastic.

During his Presidential campaign, Mr. Clinton sought to link national service with the politically potent legacy of the G.I. Bill, promising that his program would sweep away barriers to higher education by providing tuition in return for national service and allowing students to repay loans as a small percentage of their income.

Not Volunteerism

His idea is far more radical than the 250,000 students in national service rather than the 40,000 paid and unpaid military—a tiny fraction of the 14 million students enrolled in college. And the program seems more expensive than he initially assumed. Campaign aides estimated about \$5 billion was needed to create at least 250,000 national service slots while the Office of Management and

Budget estimates that \$7.4 billion would pay for just 160,000 students.

The idea of national service has been embraced by politicians on the left and the right. But President Clinton, unlike former President George Bush, is not talking about volunteerism, not at a price tag of \$7.4 billion.

The biggest expense would be allowing 100,000 participants to work off part of their college loans or giving them scholarships for tuition for college or certified technical training. The national service workers would also get a living stipend.

Mr. Clinton envisions a small army of workers immunizing children, tutoring and counseling students, cleaning up the environment, walking a police beat, enticing teen-agers from drugs or gangs.

A second part of the program would overhaul the Federal college loan system, allowing students to repay their loans as a percentage of their income, rather than by the set loan payments now required. This change, he argues, could swell the ranks of public service workers even more. To finance it would free students who seek high salary jobs to pay off loans to take lower-paying public interest jobs instead.

The proposed national service program, with its 160,000 students, would dwarf the Peace Corps, which has had as many as 16,000 volunteers, and the far smaller Volunteers in Service to America (Vista), said Senator Harris Wofford, Democrat of Pennsylvania, the Peace Corps's first deputy director and a supporter of Mr. Clinton's plan.

But where once he and the Kennedy's dreamed of a program that would involve one in every three Americans, Senator Wofford said he now believed along with Mr. Clinton that national service should be decentralized, drawing on the expertise of local communities and agencies, not a Federal bureaucracy.

Indeed, dozens of these organizations offer Mr. Clinton some important lessons. A national service movement is blossoming across the country, with at least 75 state and local agencies now running service programs or youth corps, said Samuel Halperin, director of the American Youth Policy Forum, a Washington-based service group.

Right now, Senator Wofford said, 20,600 students work full time performing some sort of service, with another 11,000 working in the summer. Last year, a Congressionally appointed Commission on National and Community Service awarded \$63 million in grants for programs.

Heads of several of these groups said that training—an issue so far largely unaddressed in Mr. Clinton's national service proposal—had proved critical in their programs' success. Even if the jobs Mr. Clinton has tasked at least 100,000 teachers and an auxiliary police corps to give even a semester and perhaps a year of training, lack of preparation is a major complaint coming from young teachers in the Teach for America program, itself modeled on the Peace Corps.

"You can't just show up at school, place and be given a bunch of kids and a point teacher and then say, 'Do some good,'" Mr. Halperin said.

The New York Times

Training Is Crucial

2 1/2 Catherine Milton, executive director of the Commission on National and Community Service, which would administer the summer program that Mr. Clinton hopes will begin his national service effort, said training was crucial in the programs the commission had examined across the country. The 1,000 participants in the summer program would get a few days of training together, then would get more training from community agencies the commission will pick to conduct the actual service programs.

Students need to be trained not only for jobs, but also about communities and cultures they will work with, said David Hornbeck, who helped win passage of a community service requirement for high school graduation in Maryland last year.

While many local community service agencies say they applaud Mr. Clinton's emphasis on using local expertise and avoiding another Federal bureaucracy, they also say that supervision and accountability will make the difference between success and failure. Many mentioned the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, abolished by former President Ronald Reagan amid charges of fraud and inefficiency.

"They keep saying any time we get more than 100 Federal employees we want to get out of this," Mr. Halperin said. "This is not a bad opportunity, but how do we prevent fraud and abuse here?"

Who Would Administer?

The White House's Office of National and Community Service will work out the program, would be administered. Some say yet another Federal entity would be created, possibly something that they had studied in the past and found to be a failure. The Government would have to provide capital for people who wanted to found new service corps.

Although the White House advocates a national service will not displace any one from existing jobs, some critics think is possible. It might not a school levy, for example, to hire national service workers than to pay for school buses or purchase materials.

Finally, those with experience in service programs say that they must be more than feel good exercises in noblesse oblige. Participants must perform tangible, measurable services so that taxpayers believe they are getting something.

For example, said Jim Kelsheimer, president of the Minnesota-based National Youth Leadership Council. "You must be able to say national service volunteers played a role in 25 percent of new immunizations or halved the student teacher ratio in 35,000 classrooms."

The New York Times

3/3/83

NYT 3/3/93

The Call to National Service

President Clinton struck a chord of idealism and commitment when he called for a new generation of Americans to renew and repair the country block by block in a national service program. His proposal could also provide welcome help to public service groups that have labored in anonymity for years.

But spirited as it was, Mr. Clinton's speech at Rutgers University this week was distressingly short on crucial details. The plan requires careful fleshing out if it is to succeed.

Mr. Clinton announced two elements of the plan this week. The first is a "Summer of Service" in which 1,000 teen-agers will work on education, health, public safety and environmental projects. The summer workers will be given minimum-wage stipends and a post-service benefit of \$1,000, to be applied to education or training. This could be a useful start toward productive lives for the participants.

The second provision allows students, mostly in college, to pay off tuition debts by working to help police, control pollution, clean up neighborhoods and perform other public service jobs. Students would fill community service jobs for a set number of years, working off part or all of their tuition, for either college or certified technical training. This

program would begin at 25,000 students and grow to 100,000 in four years.

Wisely, Mr. Clinton says he will not create a mammoth Federal bureaucracy but will instead build around state and local projects that have already proved successful. That's a good idea, provided Federal intervention doesn't disrupt valuable local programs.

A key long-term question is cost. The program will start small, costing \$7.4 billion over four years. But a full-scale program open to virtually all college students would require careful analysis to assure that the educational benefits and the jobs performed were worth the taxpayer investment.

Another key question is who will participate. Mr. Clinton mentioned City Year, a racially integrated program in Boston, and is considering YouthBuild, one that deals mainly with black drop-outs from inner cities. He was wise to consider both. Many fear that his initiative will turn into an entitlement program for middle-class college students, omitting the poor. That would be unfortunate. To the inner-city poor, service and contact with the cultural mainstream often make the difference between survival and oblivion.

Mr. Clinton made a promising start with his speech on Monday. The country awaits the details.

Economy Grows, Food Stamps Rise

What's with the United States economy?

It grew at a 5 percent clip at the end of last year. But an unusually large number of the unemployed have been permanently laid off and have no job to reclaim as the economy recovers. Consumer confidence is high. But the number of people collecting food stamps — 26.6 million, more than 10 percent of the population — has reached record numbers.

A safe conclusion is that the economy continues to recover, but too slowly to bring down unemployment much. That's why President Clinton's call for a short-term stimulus package still makes sense.

Growth during the last three months of 1992 was fast-paced. But judging from data released during the last week, the economy slacked off after December. Adjusted for inflation, consumer spending — the usual engine of recovery — fell in January, so did construction and home sales. And the Government's chief forecasting index rose just one-tenth of 1 percent in January.

Persistent unemployment explains why food stamp use has risen to an all-time high. The two million workers who have been unemployed for

more than half a year are exhausting their life savings, thereby becoming eligible for food stamps.

Critics of the President's plan, not all of them Republicans, say Mr. Clinton should junk his stimulus program because it's unnecessary and delays cutting the deficit. Their case is unpersuasive. The President's \$10 billion package is too small to harm the economy even if it picks up steam on its own.

Indeed, Mr. Clinton could easily justify a package at least twice as large as the one he actually proposed. But at least he's heading in the right direction. The stimulus will offset some of the recessionary impact of the tax hikes and spending cuts he proposes to cut the long-term deficit.

There's another reason to support Mr. Clinton's stimulus package. For the most part, the components are designed to spur long-term growth. The money would be spent on mass transit, education of poor children, childhood immunizations, youth training, environmental research and other worthy projects. Mr. Clinton decided to accelerate spending on the projects just in case the economy needed an extra nudge this year and next. Based on confusing data, that's a wise insurance policy.

The New York Times

3/3/93

3/3/93

EDUCATION

Clinton's Student Aid Plan Is Graded Down by Lenders

By ELIZABETH SHOGREN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—At first blush, the idea sounds reasonable enough. Who would object to a plan to save the country money and help more students through college by revamping the national student loan program?

The Administration proposes that the loans be made directly by the government through the Education Department. At present they are offered by private financial institutions and guaranteed by the government.

But opposition to the proposal is mounting, both from lawmakers and the private lenders.

Word on Capitol Hill is that President Clinton will have to fight if he wants to adopt his system of direct student loans. Eighty representatives of banks and other special interest groups participated in a lobbying day Tuesday and knocked on doors of senators and congressmen to call attention to what they see as the potential problems of direct lending.

THE PLAN: The Administration would radically overhaul the loan system that millions of students at colleges, universities and trade schools use to pay for their education. The proposal is part of a larger goal of providing college education for more students.

By 1997, if the plan is approved, students who qualify for loans would get them directly from the government, rather than through one of almost 6,000 private lenders that now provide government-guaranteed loans.

Under one option, the Internal Revenue Service would pay a role in collecting payments on loans, theoretically making it more difficult for loan recipients to escape repayment.

THE DEBATE: A General Accounting Office study touted by the Administration contends that by switching to a direct government loan program, the government could save \$16 billion over the first five years.

"The big benefit of this is that we can reduce the deficit by simplifying this system," said Maureen McLaughlin, acting assistant secretary for post-secondary education.

The Administration argues that report after report has found the current system poorly managed, inefficient and derelict in collecting back loans.

In addition, concerns are rising about hefty profit margins for private lenders. Among them is the Student Loan Marketing Assn., known as Sallie Mae. This private corporation chartered by Congress had a profit of nearly \$400 million last year, and a recent GAO study disclosed its president's annual compensation package was \$2.1 million.

Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.) said Tuesday that the current system amounts to "a welfare system for Sallie Mae and a welfare system for the banks."

But Susan Hattin, minority staff director on the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, said many Republicans and even some Democrats have "very, very serious concerns" about whether a direct government loan program will work.

The banks that handle guaranteed student loans argue that the Administration's claims that a direct loan program would save money are unsubstantiated and do not take into consideration the costs of dismantling existing programs, additional costs to schools or potential costs for management problems and waste and fraud.

Opponents' arguments were bolstered by a recent report by the Library of Congress Congressional Research Service. It said that while the existing system is inefficient, it cannot be fixed by simple conversion to a direct loan program, however inviting such a proposal might appear.

OUTLOOK: Banks and other businesses that have a stake in preserving the existing system—which generated 4.9 million new loans totaling more than \$13 billion in 1991 alone—will wage a fierce fight to block the move. They will try to persuade colleges that the Administration's plan would mean more paperwork for schools.

"It's no coincidence that they're not in favor of change," said Peter Magrath, president of the National Assn. of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, who favors the Administration's program. "The current system gives them steady income."

Serving America ^{10/195}_b

*Clinton's community-service initiative
has potential beyond its primary mission*

President Clinton's plan to entice young Americans into community service has great potential — not only in what it could accomplish but also in how it could increase the nation's sense of cohesion.

Beginning with 1,000 slots in a "summer of service" and growing to 100,000 within four years, Mr. Clinton wants to ignite a fire of involvement with the country's festering problems. By allowing students to use this service as a way of repaying college loans, he hopes to provide the incentive as well as the opportunity to become a part of renewing America.

Mr. Clinton painted a vivid picture of young people fanning out around the nation to tutor students, help vaccinate children, pick up trash and patrol the streets. He strove to link his proposal to landmark legislation of the past, including the Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps, the post-World War II GI Bill and the Peace Corps.

The lofty rhetoric and the deliberate linkage with American icons FDR and JFK may smack of overkill. But the idea has already struck a nerve with the MTV generation, which is particularly high on the Clinton presidency. At Rutgers University, where Mr. Clinton unveiled the program Monday, students cheered.

The service-corps concept excites so many today because it is the mirror image of the Peace Corps. That program, launched at a time of great national self-confidence, challenged young college graduates to take their bountiful American ingenuity, spirit and energy out into the world. To-

day, the nation longs for that same process at home, not because the world is no longer important, but because we have so many desperate problems and such a need to restore our faith in each other. (VISTA, which came along a few years later, had that domestic mission. But it always seemed an unglamorous step-sister of the Peace Corps.)

If a service corpsman learns to see another side of life as he walks a beat, if a tutor finds she has more in common with her pupil than she ever dreamed, we will have gained more than a safer street or better report card. We will have forged another common bond in a world of differences.

Those who say the nation cannot afford to spend \$7.4 billion over the next four years for this new exercise in state-sponsored idealism must be answered. The mandate for deficit reduction requires the utmost scrutiny for any initiative that requires new spending. One central question: How can the program work effectively without creating yet another expensive bureaucracy in Washington?

Pennsylvanians are already ahead in this effort. Gov. Casey's PENNSERVE programs, spearheaded by U.S. Sen. Harris Wofford during his time in state government, launched various forms of community service programs five years ago. If an aging Northeastern Commonwealth can see the value of investing time and money in young people who in turn perform real service, then surely Congress can do the same.

Pilot Program Introduces College Loans for Service

By Laurel Shaper Walters

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON

PRESIDENT Clinton is easing into the national youth service plan that was a highlight of his campaign.

On the 32nd anniversary of the Peace Corps, Mr. Clinton formally proposed the program he hopes will be both a modern GI Bill and a domestic Peace Corps.

Under the plan, students would be allowed to repay education loans through community service such as teaching, police work or healthcare. The concept of financing education through service gained wide support during the campaign.

"All across America we have problems that demand our common attention," Clinton said in a speech at Rutgers University on March 1. "National service is nothing less than the American way to change America."

The president announced an eight-week "Summer of Service" pilot program for about 1,000 students in up to 10 communities. Funding for the kickoff program is part of Clinton's short-term stimulus package, which has not yet been passed by Congress.

"It's going to be difficult to do this as quickly as they want to," says Frank Slobig, director of policy and programs at Youth Service America in Boston. "The worst

thing that could happen would be to do something too fast and have it be qualitatively bad."

No matter what, the program will not be cheap. Clinton is asking Congress for \$15 million to fund the summer program. Over the next four years, the budget proposal calls for \$7.4 billion to be spent on the national service program. About 25,000 participants are expected the first year, with more than 100,000 students taking part by 1997.

Clinton said he believes every student who wants to participate in the program will have that op-

'National service is nothing less than the American way to change America.'

- President Clinton

tion within four years. Students could participate before, during or after college and would receive a small stipend along with an educational benefit. Participants would also receive health and child care benefits, if needed.

To encourage graduates to take lower-paying public service jobs, Clinton is proposing an income-contingent loan repayment plan. Graduates could pay back their student loans over time as a percentage of their income.

Yet many of the plan's details remain unclear. For example, it has not been decided how much students could borrow or how much of a stipend will be offered during service.

Some labor unions are opposed to the plan because of concerns that low-cost workers could steal jobs away from union members.

Others are philosophically opposed to Clinton's national service initiative. "There's a presumption behind his program that somehow public service is better than private service," says Doug Bandow, senior fellow at the Cato Institute, a libertarian think tank. "It degrades the enormous amount of good that's done by people in the private sector."

Clinton said he doesn't want to create another government bureaucracy to implement the program and plans to rely on existing community service projects. "We'll work with groups with proven track records, giving them the support they need," he said in the speech.

But Mr. Bandow calls the implementation problems "dizzying" and rejects the notion of decentralized administration by current service groups. "All these programs are very different," he says. "They are localized, they are under charismatic leaders. They work very well because they are narrowly targeted. The broader you make the program, the more difficult it is to make it work."