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OA/ID Number: 2601

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Trip of Eli Segal to Atlanta, Georgia and Tulsa, Oklahoma, August 16-17, 1993 [binder] [1]

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NATIONAL SERVICE

ELI SEGAL

DAVID HENKEL

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Eli Segal

David Henkel

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ENCLOSURES FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS 2601

VARIOUS LETTERS SENT TO CONGRESS

VISTA-SUMMER ASSOCIATES

MISCELLANEOUS

LETTERS TO CONGRESS FROM ELI

RICK ALLEN SCHEDULING

ELI SEGAL SCHEDULING

MEMOS TO ELI SEGAL

MEMOS TO RICK ALLEN

CORRESPONDENCE

ELI SEGAL TRIP BOOKS 1993

- ① JULY 93 NEW YORK/K.C.
- ② OCTOBER 93 CHICAGO/ATLANTA
- ③ AUGUST 93 ATLANTA/TULSA

TRIP OF
ELI J. SEGAL
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL SERVICE

AUGUST 16, 1993
ATLANTA, GA

AUGUST 17, 1993
TULSA, OK

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FAX COVER SHEET

Office of National Service
Room 145 - OE0B
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-6444 Phone

TO: ELI SEGAL c/o DR. COLE

ORGANIZATION: _____

FAX #: (____) _____ PHONE #: (____) _____

FROM: RA

DATE: 8-16-93

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 25

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 16, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO ELI SEGAL

FROM: RICK ALLEN

SUBJECT: CHANGES TO TULSA SPEECH

Attached you will find two sets of changed pages. The first is marked "Redlined to show changes from draft of 8/15", and includes 11 pages.

The second set are clean copies of these pages, for insert into your speaking text. So as not to require you to speak from a full fax copy, I have used stub pages (1A, 10A, 13A and 14A) to keep the remaining pagination as it was.

I HAVE NOT REFERENCED YOUR AVAILABILITY AFTER THE SPEECH -- JACK WAS WORKING ON A MEETING ROOM FOR YOU TWO, AND YOU WOULD WANT TO REFER TO THAT SPECIFICALLY, SO PLEASE PUT IN WHAT YOU WANT.

I believe we have incorporated your suggestions, and I do reflect Jack's. Call me at your earliest convenience; among other things, I want to give you my number for tonight in New York.

Knock 'em dead.

OUTLINE OF LEGISLATION

NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE TRUST ACT

The national service initiative is designed to tackle the nation's problems by mobilizing Americans of every background, and particularly young people, in service to our communities and country. The programs extends support for service from the youngest elementary students to our oldest citizens, and includes everything from part-time volunteer activities to full-time public service jobs. The centerpiece of the effort to support service is a new program to offer educational awards to Americans who make a substantial commitment to service. In addition to this program, which builds on the youth corps and demonstration programs of the National and Community Service Act of 1990, the National Service Trust Act includes:

- Extension and improvement of programs in the National and Community Service Act of 1990 that enhance elementary and secondary education through community service in schools, support after-school and summer programs for school-age youth, and fund service programs on college campuses.
- Support for the Civilian Community Corps, to provide service opportunities in areas adversely affected by defense cutbacks.
- Support for the Points of Light Foundation, to support volunteerism.
- Extension and improvement of VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs authorized by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act.
- Acceleration of implementation for the Stafford Loan Forgiveness program.

NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST ACT

Focus of Service

- National service must address unmet educational, environmental, human, or public safety needs.
- The Corporation and State Commissions must establish priorities among these needs that programs must address.
- National service must improve the life of the participants, through citizenship education and training.
- Participants may not displace or duplicate the functions of existing workers.

Corporation for National Service

Structure

- The national service program will be administered by a government Corporation for National Service, created by combining two existing independent federal agencies, the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION.
- The Corporation will be responsible for administering all programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act and Domestic Volunteer Service Act, including VISTA and the Older American Volunteer Programs. The Corporation will also fund training and technical assistance, service clearinghouses and other activities.
- The Corporation will have authority to combine the functions of the two sets of programs in order to reduce bureaucracy, but will maintain the distinct operational features of the VISTA and Older American Volunteer programs.
- Current ACTION employees will transfer into the Corporation within the civil service system, but other employees will be governed by a more flexible, merit-based, competitive personnel system exempt from certain civil service requirements.
- In order to build private and non-government support, the Corporation may solicit and accept private funds.

Governance

- The Corporation will have a fifteen-member volunteer Board of Directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It will be bipartisan, representing a broad range of viewpoints, and include persons experienced in national service and similar programs; experts in providing educational, environmental, human, or public safety service; and at least one person between the ages of 16 and 25. Board members will serve for a term of 5 years.

- Eleven Cabinet secretaries will serve as non-voting ex-officio members.
- The President of the United States will appoint the first Chairperson of the Board. The Board will appoint subsequent Chairpersons.
- The Board will review and approve the Corporation strategic plan, grantmaking decisions, regulations and policies, and evaluation plan. It will also review and advise the Corporation President concerning overall policies of the Corporation, receive and act on reports of the Inspector General, make recommendations regarding research, ensure the effective dissemination of information, and advise the President of the United States concerning service.
- The President of the United States will appoint the President of the Corporation.
- The President of the Corporation will have control over personnel, prepare the strategic plan, prepare grant decisions, make grants, prepare regulations and implement them, prepare an evaluation plan, establish measurable performance goals for programs, consult with agencies, suspend payments in certain instances, prepare the annual report, and submit to Congress such reports as are required.

Oversight

- An Inspector General will oversee programs to guard against fraud and abuse.
- Programs must arrange for independent audits and evaluations, and may also be required to participate in national or State evaluations.
- The President will establish measurable performance goals for all programs.

State Commissions

Structure

- In order to receive a grant, each State must establish a commission on national service or comparable entity. The Corporation will provide funding for the State commission on a sliding matching scale, declining from 85 percent in year one to no more than 50 percent in year 4. The Corporation will provide to State Commissions not less than \$125,000 in the first year, and not less than \$175,000 in subsequent years. The Corporation will provide to State Commissions not more than \$750,000.
- With the approval of the Corporation, States may utilize alternative administrative entities, as long as they involve diverse participation in policymaking.
- Commissions will have 15 to 25 members appointed by the governors on a bipartisan basis. There must be at least one individual with expertise in training youth, one individual with experience promoting volunteerism among older adults, one representative of community-based agencies, the head of the State educational agency, a representative of local

governments, a representative of local labor organizations, a representative of business, a youth, and a representative of a national service program. Other members may include local educators, experts in the delivery of certain services, representatives of Indian tribes, and out-of-school youths.

- A representative of the Corporation will sit on each commission as an ex officio member (unless the State chooses otherwise) and act as liaison between the commission and the Corporation.
- State commissions will be responsible for States' strategic plans, State applications for funding, assistance providing health and child care, State recruiting and information systems, grant administration, and projects and training methods. State Commissions may not operate programs, though they may fund State agencies that do.
- State commissions must allocate at least 60 percent of their funds to non-State entities.

Allocation of Funds

- States submitting plans approved by the Corporation will receive one-third of funds according to a population-based formula and one-third on a competitive basis.
- One-third of funds will be allocated directly by the Corporation. Programs eligible for priority consideration include federal programs, national nonprofit organizations operating multiple programs or competitive grant programs, national service initiatives in more than one State and meeting priority needs, proposals to replicate successful programs in more than one State, professional corps, and innovative national service programs. In cases of programs of comparable quality, there is a general priority for non-profit organizations. States may also receive certain of these funds.

Programs

Goals

- The Corporation will establish measurable goals regarding the impact of the service on the community and on participants. Programs will also develop their own goals particular to their situation.

Eligibility

- Programs eligible for national service designation include diverse community corps, youth corps, specialized service programs focusing on a specific community need, individual placement programs, campus-based service programs, programs that train and place service-learning coordinators in schools or team leaders in corps programs, intergenerational programs, national service entrepreneurship programs, professional corps, youthbuild programs, safe schools programs, programs for rural communities, programs to fight hunger, and current national service demonstration programs.

- Programs may be run by non-profit organizations, institutions of higher education, local governments, school districts, States, or federal agencies.
- Programs may not provide direct benefits to for-profit businesses, labor unions, or partisan political organizations, or use program assistance for religious activities. Programs must comply with restrictions on political activity in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Selection

- Selection criteria include quality (based on criteria developed in consultation with experts in the field), innovation, sustainability, and replicability of programs.
- Past experience and management skills of program leadership, extent of building on existing programs, and recruitment from communities served and their involvement in program design, leadership and operation will also be taken into account.
- Programs serving communities of greatest need will receive special priority. These include communities designated as economically disadvantaged, environmentally distressed, adversely affected by reductions in defense spending, adversely affected by Federal land management practices, or areas of high unemployment. Fifty percent of assistance should be distributed to these areas, with a priority for recruitment from such areas.

Funding

- All participants will receive educational awards.
- To develop programs, one-year planning grants will be available. To support national service participants, three-year renewable grants will be available for program expansion or replication.
- Administrative costs will be limited to five percent of all grants other than planning grants.
- Programs must pay 15 percent of the stipend and health care benefits in cash and 25 percent of other program costs receiving federal support. The 25 percent match may be in cash or in kind from any source other than programs funded under the National and Community Service or Domestic Volunteer Service Acts.
- Federal funds must supplement, not supplant, State and local dollars.

Participants

Eligibility

- Individuals may serve before, during, or after post-secondary education.

- In general, participants may be age 17 or older. Youth corps participants may be age 16 or older.
- Participants must be high school graduates or in most cases agree to achieve their GED.

Selection

- Participants will be recruited and selected on a nondiscriminatory basis and without regard to political affiliation by local programs designated by States or the federal government.
- National and State recruitment system will help interested individuals locate placements in local programs. Information about available positions will be widely disseminated through high schools, colleges and other placement offices. Recruitment efforts must pay special attention to the needs of disadvantaged youths. A special leadership corps may be recruited, trained, and placed to assist in the development of new national service programs.

Term of Service

- To earn an educational award, a participant in a designated program may serve a term of service full-time over one-year or part-time over two years (three years in the case of students). The term of service is 1700 hours for full-time service and 900 hours for part-time service (with a correspondingly smaller award). An individual may serve up to two terms and earn up to two educational awards. The Corporation has authority to develop provisions to offer smaller awards for shorter periods of service.

Educational Awards

- Educational awards of \$4,725 will be provided for a term of full-time service. Educational awards may be used to repay loans for higher education or to pay for higher education or training.
- Educational awards will be federally funded and deposited into a national service trust on behalf of all participants accepted into the program. Organizations and individuals may donate funds to support national service participants in the donor's community.
- Payments will be made directly to qualified post-secondary educational institutions, including two- and four-year colleges, training programs, and graduate or professional programs.
- In the case of participants with outstanding loan obligations for qualified educational activities, awards will be paid directly to lenders.
- Awards must be used within seven years of completion of a term of service.

Stipends

■ Programs will set stipends within guidelines. Programs may provide stipends no less than the amount received by VISTA volunteers and no greater than twice that amount. Federal support will be limited to a match of 85 percent of the VISTA allowance, with programs paying any stipend costs above that amount.

■ In the limited case of designated professional corps in areas of great need, such as teaching and public safety in underserved areas, participants may be paid a salary in excess of the guidelines and receive an educational award. However, no federal support will be available for a stipend, and professional corps will be selected on a case-by-case basis directly by the Corporation.

Health and Child Care

■ All participants without access to health insurance will receive health coverage. Federal dollars will pay up to 85 percent of the cost of these benefits.

■ Participants will receive child care assistance, if needed.

Serve-America

The proposal extends and expands the existing Serve-America program for school-age youth and Higher Education Innovative Projects for Community Service. Modifications to these programs are described below.

Service-Learning Program

Program Goals

- To build a foundation for service among the nation's youth, inspiring them to serve and instilling in them the values and attitude to serve effectively after graduation.
- To create opportunities for all American children to serve our country.

Types of Programs

- Programs may be partnerships of local education agencies and community-based organizations.
- Local educational agencies may receive planning grants to hire service-learning coordinators.

Types of Funding

- School-based programs will be eligible for funding through State educational agencies, partly based on formula and partly through competition.
- State educational agencies must develop State plans that indicate programs to be funded and detail 3-year strategies for service-learning in their States. The Corporation must approve State plans.
- Programs may receive one-year planning grants for school-based programs. Subgranting to experienced institutions for school-based programs will also be allowed.
- All local programs will be required to provide at least 10 percent of total program costs in the first year of funding, increasing to 50 percent in the fourth. Local programs may utilize other federal education funds to meet the match requirement.

Training and Technical Assistance

- Clearinghouses will be expanded to further enable them to disseminate information and curriculum materials; train teachers, service sponsors and participants; and provide needs assessments or technical assistance.
- States will also receive additional resources to train and educate State educational personnel.

Community-based Program for School-Age Youth

- Community-based organizations working with school-age youth may receive grants from the State Commission for programs to involve such youth in community service.
- National non-profit organizations may apply to the Corporation to make subgrants or run multi-state community-service programs for this population.

Higher Education Innovative Projects

- Higher Education institutions, consortia of such institutions, or partnerships of higher education institutions and non-profit institutions may receive grants from the Corporation for student community-service programs or programs to train teachers in service-learning methods.
- Funds may supplement College Work-Study funds being used for community service placements.

Extension of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973

The proposal extends and expands VISTA and Older American Volunteer Programs authorized by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act. Following a transition period, these programs will be administered by the Corporation for national service.

VISTA

- Extends authority for the VISTA program and increases number of VISTA volunteers.
- Authorizes new VISTA Summer Associate program.
- Authorizes a University Year for VISTA program to encourage student volunteer efforts addressing the needs of low-income communities.
- Removes restrictions limiting the flexibility to manage VISTA, while reaffirming commitment to recruiting a diverse group of VISTA volunteers including young and older adults.
- Increases post-service stipends by \$30 for each month of service. Such stipends are not available if VISTA volunteer accepts an educational award under the national service trust.
- Continues support for VISTA Literacy Corps.

Special Volunteer Programs

- Provides broadened authority under the Special Volunteer Programs to supporting demonstrations and innovations, provide technical assistance, and promote other entrepreneurial activities. Eliminates specific authority for student community service and drug programs, which are covered under the broadened demonstration authority and under the National and Community Service Act.

Older American Volunteer Programs

- Renames the Older American Volunteer Programs as National Senior Volunteer Corps and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program as the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP).
- Lowers eligibility age for participation in the RSVP program to 55.
- Clarifies that Foster Grandparents may work with children with special and exceptional needs in Head Start programs, schools, and day care centers.
- Provides for a new demonstration authority to enrich and strengthen older American volunteer programs across the country.
- Eliminates restrictions that limit the flexibility to administer the program.
- Increases the stipend for low-income Foster Grandparents and Senior Companions once over the next five years to account for inflation.

Administration

- Encourages relationships between ACTION and other federal agencies where ACTION volunteers might help further the purposes of other Federal programs.
- Authorizes a Center for Research and Training on Volunteerism to strengthen volunteer programs across the country.
- Provides a technical amendment to restore the crediting of VISTA service for federal pensions.

NATIONAL SERVICE: From Vision to Reality

When he announced his candidacy for President, Bill Clinton outlined a vision of a "domestic Peace Corps," in which young Americans would serve our country and earn money for college in return. At his Inaugural, the President called on Americans to join together in "seasons of service." Then in March and May speeches at Rutgers University and the University of New Orleans, the President laid out the details of national service legislation. House and Senate Committees reported out the President's bill with bipartisan support in June. Now, less than seven months after the Inaugural, the National and Community Service Act is poised to become the law of the land.

The service initiative is new public policy founded on the oldest American values: opportunity, responsibility, and community. The legislation embodies principles of "reinventing government" -- relying on communities instead of bureaucracies to develop programs, stimulating competition for funds rather than offering block grants, and requiring measurable performance in meeting unmet needs. But national service's central principle is the old American idea that by working together, we can improve our lives, bridge our differences, and lift up our nation.

The specific provisions of the final legislation are the same in every major detail as the legislation that the President proposed. The service program will:

- Create a new Corporation for National and Community Service that combines two existing agencies and allows new employees to be hired through a flexible, merit-based process.
- Enable Americans to earn an educational award of nearly \$5000 for each term of service, in addition to a small stipend and basic benefits.
- Make information about service programs widely available to Americans while leaving recruitment at the local level.
- Require measurable results in meeting clear needs: immunizing infants, tutoring children at risk, cleaning up national parks, fighting crime, and so on.
- Enable 100,000 Americans to serve our country and pay for school over the next three years.

Congress acted quickly on the legislation -- three months from introduction to final passage. The program enjoyed strong bipartisan support. A majority of Senate Committee Republicans voted favorably to report out the initiative, and in the end 26 House and 7 Senate Republicans supported the legislation. At the same time, Democrats were nearly perfectly united in support: all 56 Senate Democrats voted to end a threatened filibuster, and only 5 House Democrats opposed the program on final passage. With the swift action on the legislation, the Corporation for National and Community Service will be up and running on October 1.

The New York Times

CLINTON PROPOSES SERVICE PROGRAM TO AID STUDENTS

May 1, 1993

National Service Plan

\$10,000 per student in school grants would be available in return for community work (\$5,000 per year of service).

Students would also be paid at least the minimum wage, and receive health care and child care assistance if needed.

25,000 students would take part in 1994, working in human services, education, the environment and safety.

Student Loan Overhaul

MONEY would be lent to students directly by the Government.

REPAYMENT would be based on a percentage of a worker's income. Those with lower-income jobs would have longer to pay.

WAGE WITHHOLDING might be used by the Internal Revenue Service to enforce loan collection.

ALSO URGES LENDING

\$10,000 Grants Planned in Return for 2 Years in Community Jobs

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, April 30 — President Clinton outlined a plan today to overhaul the way Americans pay for college, offering students up to \$10,000 for college or vocational training in return for two years of community service. In addition, he would change the student loan program to allow students to borrow money directly from the Government.

Mr. Clinton unveiled the aid program — a central promise of his campaign, with great appeal to middle-class voters — to a cheering audience of students at the University of New Orleans, saying that if adopted by Congress, it would "revive America's commitment to community and make affordable the cost of a college education for every American."

G.I. Bill of the 90's?

He said his National Service Trust Act would be to the 1990's what the G.I. Bill was for the 1950's and the Peace Corps was for the 1960's — the place "where higher learning goes hand in hand with the higher purpose of addressing our unmet needs."

If Congress passes the national service bill this year, Mr. Clinton said, the program can start in 1994. The National Service budget calls for \$400 million in 1994, which would cover about 25,000 community service jobs, rising to \$3.4 billion a year for 150,000 participants in 1997.

They would do minimum-wage jobs in education, the environment, public safety and human services. On top of their wages, about \$8,500 a year, they would get \$5,000 a year to repay college loans or otherwise pay for education and training.

Bypassing Banks

The other major component of the aid program, to be introduced as a separate bill, is direct student loans from the Federal Government. Such loans are now guaranteed by the Government but made by banks, which earn a profit on the interest. The President said direct aid would eliminate bank profits, making loans available at lower rates.

In 1992, banks made \$13.6 billion in federally insured student loans. Administration officials estimate that demand for such loans could rise to \$20 billion to \$25 billion a year after five years. The Government would raise the money it lends in the bond market, not from taxes.

The legislation will include a proposal to allow graduates to repay tuition loans at a monthly rate linked to their income, thereby reducing defaults and encouraging graduates to

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Clinton Offers New Plan To Aid College Students

Continued From Page 1

take low-paying community service jobs. The payments would be collected through the Internal Revenue Service. Mr. Clinton said, most likely through payroll deductions or as part of income tax filings.

Contrary Opinions

Administration officials said they were cautiously optimistic that the plan would have bipartisan support in Congress, but early reaction was mixed.

"The President's plan gets two A's from me because it makes a college education or better job training more affordable and accessible to our young people and our workers," said Representative William D. Ford, of Michigan, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee.

But Representative Marge Roukema of New Jersey, the senior Republican on Mr. Ford's committee, said the President "should be concentrating on reducing the deficit, instead of proposing new multibillion-dollar entitlement programs."

The night before his announcement, Mr. Clinton decided to slash the compensation for community service from a maximum of \$13,000 for two years

Assistance that appeals to the middle-class.

work to \$10,000, in hopes of pre-empting complaints from Republicans about costs, and to deal with Pentagon concerns that too much cash would lure young people away from the military which has its own scholarship program in return for service.

Mr. Clinton said his proposal, which is the work of Eli Segal, the director of the White House national service bureau, had been designed to put as much of the bureaucratic burden as possible on state and local institutions.

Bones of the Program

It would work as follows: A National Service Corporation would be set up by the Government to allocate National Service slots to states, which would allot them to community service groups and municipalities.

The number of a state's slots would be based on population, but the Administration hopes to encourage competi-

tion by giving states the opportunity to get more if they come up with creative ideas. The states would decide which groups would get slots and the National Service Corporation in Washington will simply ratify the choices.

A community service program authorized for three slots, for instance, can make this offer to three people ages 17 years or older: If they will work for the minimum wage of \$4.25 an hour for one year, the national service trust fund will provide up to \$5,000 toward their tuition, room and board. That money, if used for tuition payments, would be paid by the Government directly to the college of the student's choice; money for loan repayment for former students would be made directly to the bank.

Anyone could volunteer for national service and receive the grants regardless of family income. If a volunteer works for two years, the government would pay \$10,000 toward his education, the maximum available under the program. The money must be used for education within five years of the service work. The Federal government would also pay 85 percent of the \$4.25 minimum wage — roughly \$6,000 a year per person — with state and local authorities expected to pick up the rest.

The states would be responsible for monitoring the local service organizations to prevent fraud, and the National Service Corporation would also have its own inspector general to monitor the programs. Any program caught in fraud would be removed.

As for the student loan programs, Mr. Clinton proposed two fundamental changes. The first is the establishment of what is being called one-stop direct student loans. Student loans are now provided by commercial banks at below-market interest rates and guaranteed by the Government. When students default, the Government pays the banks; defaults cost the Government about \$3 billion a year.

Under the new program detailed by Mr. Clinton today, the Federal Government would provide a pool of public money for student loans, replacing the private capital being provided by commercial banks. The government would grant student loans, with colleges and vocational schools working as the middlemen. Mr. Clinton said he would like to phase in this program, beginning with roughly \$500 million in loan capital for fiscal 1994 and eventually growing to cover all loans by 1997.

The commercial banking industry is expected to fight this proposal.

Mr. Clinton argued that in the long run this program would save taxpayers money, primarily because the gov-

The National Service Plan



Who is eligible?

High school graduates and those with a General Equivalency Diploma, 17 or older, can qualify for school grants in return for community service.

How long will participants serve?

At least one year of full-time service.

How much are the awards worth?

Awards of \$5,000 will be paid for each year of service; students can choose one or two years. The money could be used to repay college loans or to pay for other education or training. Students would also receive at least minimum-wage stipends, along with health care and child care assistance if needed.

What kinds of jobs will be available?

Service will be in four broad areas. Here are examples:

Education: Assisting teachers in Head Start or in classrooms.

The Environment: Working on recycling or conservation projects.

Human services: Providing care to homebound elderly. Helping to build housing for the homeless.

Public safety: Teaching drug education seminars. Serving as a community service officer with a police department.

ernment will no longer have to extend a subsidy to commercial banks to keep the loans below market rate, because bank profits will be taken out of the equation and because the Government can borrow money for student loans more cheaply than banks can. The loan program is intended to pay for itself.

In the 1991-92 school year, annual costs — tuition, room, board, books and expenses — at four-year public institutions averaged \$7,584, according to the College Board, while the costs of four-year private institutions averaged \$16,292.

The last program Mr. Clinton unveiled is called Excel Accounts, under

which the Government would provide all students with the opportunity to back their student loans as a percentage of their income over time; the graduate makes, the more time has to pay off the loan. The value of program, he said, is that graduates freed from the pressure of large payments, would be encouraged to take low-paying public service jobs.

Mr. Clinton directed the Secretary of the Treasury and Education to come up with a plan for I.R.S. collection of student loans, through wage withholdings or some other means, to reduce defaults and simplify the system for borrowers.

Boston Sunday Globe

Founded 1872

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE • AUGUST 8, 1993

Carrying the torch for youth

THOMAS OLIPHANT

WASHINGTON

Even as the national shouting match over the heart of President Clinton's domestic policy was reaching its climax Thursday and Friday, a quieter, more solid result was being achieved over its soul.

Down the hall from the tumult in the self-publicized White House "war room" of the budget battlers, the architects of the president's national service initiative were putting the finishing touches on what is part stunning legislative victory but part high-stakes roll of the dice.

Fortunately, the chief architect understands those stakes. The president's close friend Eli Siegel — a Boston businessman by vocation and a longtime political activist by conviction — is in a position like that of John Kennedy's brother-in-law, R. Sargent Shriver, 30 years ago, only Siegel's spot is probably tougher in this deeply cynical time.

Nothing symbolized the passing of the generational torch in 1960 the way the Peace Corps did, and no light from that confident period shines brighter today. The idea that something like it could happen again has intrigued people across the political spectrum — from Edward Kennedy to Sam Nunn to freshman Republican Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchinson of Texas.

Like the Peace Corps, however, the idea of national service — financial help for higher education and training in return for serious time on the front lines of the toughest domestic problems — is phony without careful planning and demanding performance standards.

Over lunch in his office last week, Siegel acknowledged the challenge in setting up the first major government initiative in more than 10 years at a time when it is chic to doubt that government can do anything effectively, and meeting that challenge during a three-year trial.

In today's climate, he also acknowledged, that means new criteria and concepts: meeting public service needs not now being met; decentralized administration by a new government corporation that operates through the

states; a strong emphasis on competitive merit, not automatic formulas, in disbursing money; selection of young people based on interest, background and ability, not income-based entitlement.

Siegel emphasizes that national service is not volunteerism. That commendable, part-time activity will retain official promotion, with George Bush's Points of Light Foundation alive under the new corporation's umbrella. Nor is national service a domestic version of the Peace Corps; the VISTA and the Older Americans Act programs will be similarly retained and even expanded.

National service seeks to get a flame out of the different spark that various pilot projects and the Clinton proposal have struck to see how much pragmatic idealism among young people there really is and how effectively it can be harnessed over three years with no more than \$1.5 billion in outlays.

Already the ideas are starting to take shape. There is, for example, no systematic effort to reach the urban and rural poor with the message that basic immunization services are now available. And thanks to budget cuts and neglect, there is a dearth of safe, supervised places where kids can go after school.

Interest in the effort has been surprisingly widespread. Arriving at the Pentagon recently to chat up chairman Colin Powell of the Joint Chiefs, Siegel found all the chiefs present, pushing hard for military involvement.

Siegel the businessman-politician is bullish about his task even if Siegel the rookie government official is a bit stunned after a long and difficult legislative struggle, which included a Senate Republican filibuster at the end. Nonetheless, he succeeded where the budget fight failed in helping forge a fair and workable bipartisan compromise that attracted seven GOP votes.

Siegel, in short, is the obvious choice to lead the three-year national service experiment. He had a long campaign year, and this year has been difficult, but in what amounts to a national war against cynicism, a leadership interruption would be a big mistake that the president shouldn't allow. The Sarge Shriver of the 1990s is in place, already tested and more than ready.

Thomas Oliphant is a Globe columnist.

The New York Times

President's National Service Legislation Clinton wins on Is Approved by Senate

By ADAM CLYMER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 — The Senate today passed the national service bill, the first of the major programs that President Clinton promised in his campaign, and sent it to what is expected to be a very fast conference with the House, which has passed its own version.

The Senate voted 58 to 41 to approve the measure, which will encourage community service in two main ways. One is full-time national service for adults who will receive up to \$9,470 in educational grants when they finish and a minimum-wage living allowance while they serve, and the other is through projects for schoolchildren.

Under both House and Senate versions of the bill, far more schoolchildren than adults will be involved, though most of the Congressional debate focused on the adult volunteers, who will account for 85 percent of the Federal spending.

Conferees will try to agree on a compromise bill that could be sent to Mr. Clinton before they leave for vacation on Friday. They are expected to agree on a three-year program. The House bill has somewhat higher spending levels than the \$300 million, \$500 million and \$700 million the Senate approved today for each of the three years.

Statement of Thanks

President Clinton thanked the Senate for the vote in a statement saying he was especially gratified that Republicans and Democrats were able to work together. Seven Republicans voted for the bill today.

"National service will take on our nation's most pressing unmet needs while empowering a new generation to

Clinton wins on Is Approved by Senate
an important
campaign
promise.

Wednesday, August 4, 1993

serve as leaders for change," Mr. Clinton said. "National service is about enhanced educational opportunity and rebuilding the American community."

Just after the bill passed, Mr. Clinton called Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, to thank him for his efforts in pushing the bill past a Republican filibuster that collapsed on Friday.

Mr. Kennedy told the Senate, "The passage of this legislation marks the end of the me era in our national life."

Senator Harris Wofford, Democrat of Pennsylvania, told reporters that when he had worked on forming the Peace Corps 30 years ago, "we knew that the logic of sending the Peace Corps to Asia, Africa and Latin America was that the idea would come home someday on a big scale to help change America."

Change in Ethos

The national service concept was strongly urged before last fall's Presidential election by the Democratic Leadership Council, a moderate-to-conservative group. Today the council's president, Al From, said, "National service, the cornerstone of the New Democrat agenda, replaces the two dominant ethics of the 1980's — every man for himself and something for nothing — with a simple philosophy that calls for a new spirit of civic

obligation and participation in America."

Congressional aides said 15 percent of the measure's money was earmarked for the program's school program. As many as 750,000 school children could be involved in the first year.

As examples of school programs that would form the model they cited programs in Minnesota, Maryland and Springfield, Mass.

Peter J. Negrone, superintendent of schools in Springfield, said: "We've tried to talk about more than simply providing a service. We try to incorporate it into the curriculum."

Models for Federal Aid

He cited the following projects as examples:

¶Sixth through eighth graders studied polystyrenes like Styrofoam and their environmental impact and then learned how to press city agencies to stop using the material because of the harmful effects.

¶Middle school science students reg-

ularly measured pollutants in the Mill River in Springfield and reported them to environmental authorities.

¶Elementary school children visited senior citizens and wrote letters to them.

¶High school students worked with local businessmen in organizing litter pickups.

Local Focus to Programs

For the adults, Administration officials offered a variety of examples of programs under which volunteers would be eligible for up to two \$4,725 grants to pay education costs, along with living allowances, health insurance and child care if necessary.

One of the best-known is Teach for America, in which college graduates after brief training work as public school teachers. This is among the programs that have already received Federal help as pilot projects under an earlier, experimental version of the national service measure.

Many of the examples are more locally focused.

One is the City Volunteer Corps in New York, with both full and part-time corps members working on projects ranging from recycling to after-school programs. Another is City Year, a Boston project using mainly school dropouts and recent high school graduates to work as teacher's aides, deliver meals to AIDS patients and rehabilitate damaged buildings.

The Kansas Public Safety Corps serves to train local residents in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, first aid and farm safety. It provides health and safety information in rural schools and public organizations.

Senator Kennedy, predicting that national service would be a "defining issue" for this Administration. "Community service is as old as America," he said. "Helping others, helping others to help themselves, helping communities all across this nation is a value which is as old as the nation itself."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1993

Service Plan To Aid Students Clears Senate

By LAURIE MCGINLEY

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — The Senate approved a bill that gives students education aid in return for community service, handing President Clinton an important victory.

The 58-41 vote came after Democrats last week surmounted opposition from Republicans who stalled the measure for days. The bill now goes to a House-Senate conference, where a final version will be hammered out. Though the differences between the House and Senate versions of the legislation are considered manageable, it's unclear whether the conference will wrap up by this weekend, when Congress is to start its summer recess.

The legislation is substantially scaled back from Mr. Clinton's plans, but the president said he was "extremely pleased" with the Senate action.

Yesterday's vote came five days after Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole conceded that Republicans didn't have enough votes to continue their weeklong stall. The Kansas Republican said the delay was necessary to force Democrats to accept annual cost limits for the program. But it also left Republicans vulnerable to Democratic charges that they were obstructionists determined to filibuster an important Clinton initiative.

Trimmed to Three Years

Sen. Harris Wofford, a leading proponent of the legislation, expressed satisfaction with the vote. "We've had a hard season," the Pennsylvania Democrat said. "But we finally broke through, and it tastes sweet right now."

The Senate bill originally authorized \$394 million for the program in fiscal 1994 and "such sums" as necessary for the following four years. But in response to Republican criticism, Senate Democrats trimmed it to a three-year program, with spending levels of \$300 million, \$500 million and \$700 million for the three years. The House approved three-year legislation authorizing \$394 million for the first year but didn't specify amounts for the following two years.

Ell Segal, director of the White House office of national service, said he expects the final version to emerge from conference with spending caps. But he said, "We're comfortable with that."

Both the House and the Senate versions would provide students with \$4,725 a year for two years for college or other postsecondary education in exchange for community-service work involving education, public health and safety or the environment. Participants would also get minimum-wage stipends, plus health and child-care benefits, bringing the cost to about \$15,000 a student.

A Campaign Issue

During the presidential campaign, Mr. Clinton discussed establishing a program to make college financially feasible for all Americans. But officials said he was referring not only to the national service plan, but also to a revised student-loan program that makes loan repayment terms more flexible. That legislation is now pending before Congress.

In a February budget document, the administration said it would seek more than \$10 billion in budget authority over five years for the plan. At that point, officials were considering whether to give students as much as \$10,000 a year in aid in exchange for community service.

But plans were scaled down considerably by the time the legislation was introduced in May. Education benefits were set at \$5,000 a year for two years, and the only amount requested specifically was the \$394 million authorization for the first year. The House and Senate trimmed those benefits to \$4,725 to peg them at 90% of the benefit levels offered through the GI Bill for people who serve in the military.

Los Angeles Times

Wednesday, August 4, 1993

Senate OKs Scaled-Back Service Corps

■ **Jobs:** The measure provides \$600,000 less than approved by the House. Both versions of the legislation would fund participation by at least 100,000 people.

By ELIZABETH SHOGREN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—The Senate approved a scaled-back version of President Clinton's national service program Tuesday, agreeing to provide \$1.5 billion over three years for the domestic Peace Corps-style operation—\$600 million less than was approved by the House last week.

The competing pieces of legislation now must be reconciled by a House-Senate conference committee and voted upon again by both chambers.

Although neither version of the legislation comes close to providing the \$7.4 billion initially sought for the program by the President, the Administration maintained that Clinton's vision had not been compromised.

"What emerged today was absolutely, essentially, fundamentally what the President introduced in May," said Eli Segal, head of the White House national service office. He added that differences between the House and Senate versions are "quite small" and that the Administration would be pleased even if the more modest Senate version is adopted.

Both versions of the legislation would enable at least 100,000 people to participate in the program over three years, proponents said. Patterned after the John F. Kennedy Administration's international Peace Corps program, it is designed to put people to work improving communities in exchange for small salaries and annual bonuses to help pay college or job training costs.

Passage of the initiative comes at a key time for the White House, which has been struggling to reverse the perception that the President has had difficulty winning legislative victories, even though his party controls both houses of Congress.

Clinton hailed the vote, saying in a written statement: "I've always said national service is the American way to change America. . . . I commend the United States Congress for taking action that will prove that true."

"National and community service is one of the best investments that we can make for the generations to come," said Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who managed the bill on the Senate floor. "It is what the effort

to 'reinvent America' is all about, because it is the most significant step we have taken so far to return to our roots—to revitalize the sense of community that has always been the hallmark of America at its best."

Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.), who voted against the measure, said that Republican-inspired debate and delaying tactics succeeded in lowering the program's price tag. "I think it is still too much but that is certainly an improvement," Dole said.

Republican opponents of the bill argued that it is too expensive considering the limited number of people who would benefit. Furthermore, they said, Americans do not need to be bribed with large educational stipends to spark their spirit of volunteerism. But Republicans abandoned their effort to prevent the bill's passage because too many GOP senators decided to support the program, which has been popular among Americans.

Seven Republican senators joined Democrats to pass the bill, 58 to 41. Funding for the program must be passed separately.

More than just improving the lives of participants, the program is designed to help accomplish Clinton's broader domestic agenda of reinvigorating American communities through joint efforts between government agencies and grass-roots organizations.

Local groups will be asked to devise creative ways to solve some of the problems in their communities and then given money to hire the manpower they need to accomplish the tasks, Segal said. National service teams will be involved in many different kinds of activities, such as literacy workshops, urban rehabilitation projects, crime prevention and immunization drives.

Some of the money will be parceled out to states based on population and the remainder will be doled out competitively. The ratio between the two methods of disbursement will be determined by the conference committee.

The first teams of national service participants are expected to begin work next summer, Segal said. It will take that much time to ensure that the most innovative projects are chosen and that there is no local fraud or abuse.

The program was one of several high-priority initiatives that Clinton plugged repeatedly during his campaign. He has said that he hoped national service would be a defining symbol of his term in office, just as the Peace Corps has been a lasting legacy of the Kennedy Administration. The program was immediately popular, largely because it was perceived as a federal program that would benefit not only the poor but the middle-class, by offering a new way to pay the escalating costs of a college education. The perception, along with health care reform and other proposals that were seen to benefit average Americans, were crucial to creating Clinton's image as a new Democrat.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1993

R

Senate Passes Clinton's National Service Plan for Youths

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Senate joined the House yesterday in approving legislation to launch President Clinton's national service program offering college aid to young people in exchange for community service.

Although more modest than Clinton originally proposed, the bill passed by the Senate—authorizing educational stipends of nearly \$10,000 for an estimated 100,000 youths during the next three years—gave Clinton a boost on Capitol Hill as he heads into a showdown over the budget.

The Senate approved the measure by a vote of 58 to 41, sending it to a House-Senate conference, which began work immediately in hopes of ironing out relatively minor differences in time for final passage before Congress leaves this weekend for its month-long summer recess.

The Senate bill would authorize \$1.5 billion over three years, starting with \$300 million next year, for college stipends of \$4,725 a year for students who complete two

years of community service. It anticipates 20,000 participants next year. The House last week adopted broader legislation that would cost \$2.1 billion in the first three years of a five-year program.

The bill was assured of Senate passage last Friday when Democrats, with the aid of five moderate Republicans, broke a week-long GOP filibuster against the measure. In the process, Democrats agreed to 30 Republican-sponsored amendments, most aimed at scaling back and tightening the program.

"At a time when partisanship is running high on the [budget] bill, we have demonstrated that we can work in a bipartisan manner on a bipartisan issue," said Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), floor manager for the bill.

"At least we reduced the cost of this program" and "injected some sanity into volunteer benefits," said Minority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.), who, along with most Republicans, voted against passage. Among Washington area senators, only John W. Warner (R-Va.) voted against the bill.

' Date: 08/04/93 Time: 08:47

Clinton's National Service Plan May Be Passed This Week

WASHINGTON (AP) Congress may send President Clinton a compromise version of his national service program, to allow young people to pay off college expenses with community work, before the week is out.

House and Senate negotiators took the first steps Tuesday toward resolving differences between the two chambers on the legislation, and hoped to have a final version ready for passage before a scheduled month-long recess begins this weekend.

Earlier in the day, the Senate approved a slimmed-down, three-year version of the plan, at a cost of \$1.5 billion, on a vote of 58-41. The House version, passed earlier, would provide \$2.1 billion for three years.

"We're not sure we can do it, but it appears that all sides are agreeable to try," for a compromise by the weekend, said an official close to the negotiations, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Clinton called senators after the vote to thank them. In remarks from the White House Rose Garden, he called the bill "one of my top legislative priorities. Within months, thousands of young people will be at work in their communities, helping our country and helping to pay for their own education. Middle class students everywhere will have an easier time affording college."

"The administration is comfortable with either (the House or Senate) approach at this point," said Eli Segal, who directs Clinton's national service office.

"The differences between the bills are really quite small," he said, adding that both were "essentially identical" to Clinton's plan, though he originally wanted a far more ambitious \$9.5 billion, 5-year program.

The most apparent differences are in the number of students who could participate and how soon. Clinton wanted to allow 25,000 students in the first year and 150,000 by the third year.

The Senate plan allows 20,000 participants in the first year, 33,000 in the second year and 47,000 in the third year, assuming an average annual cost per participant of \$15,000. The House would allow somewhat more students than the Senate during the three years.

The Senate numbers resulted from its decision to limit spending to \$300 million in the first year of the program, \$500 million in the second year and \$700 million in the third year.

Most remaining differences were structural.

The House and Senate both chose to allow students who complete two years of community service work to receive \$4,725 for each year to apply toward college tuition. Both reduced Clinton's figure from \$5,000 to keep it more significantly lower than the \$5,250 military people can receive under the Montgomery GI bill.

Each version would provide living allowances of at least \$7,400 a year and health-care and child day-care benefits.

APNP-08-04-93 0847EDT

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Wednesday, August 4, 1993

"I challenge a new generation of young Americans to a season of service: to act on your idealism by helping troubled children, keeping company with those in need, reconnecting torn communities."

Lamar Harris teaches College Park Elementary students some dance moves during rehearsal for a play.



Kim Nguyen assists refugee children with a computer program that helps them become proficient in English.



PRESIDENT CLINTON,
JAN. 20, 1993

Some teens spend summer serving others

By Kris Worrell
STAFF WRITER

Lamar Harris bounds across the College Park Elementary School stage, his muscular, 5-foot-10-inch frame gracefully demonstrating the five ballet positions.

A group of students — all girls save for one brave, taunted boy — slowly stop giggling and watch in wonder.

Mr. Harris is spending his summer convincing kids that it's better to dance than to dodge bullets.

He should know. The 19-year-old ex-football player was shot in the back in a gang fight outside a Krystal's in College Park. He was in the 10th grade at the time.

He left the gang and went on to graduate from Tri-Cities High School in East Point. Now headed for Georgia Southern University this fall, Mr. Harris is mentoring children as part of Summer of Service, a community service program based on President Clinton's National Service plan.

A trimmed-down version of the President's National Service Trust Act passed the Senate on a 58-41 vote Tuesday that forced the original five-year plan to be sharply reduced to a three-year plan, at an estimated cost of \$1.5 billion. Negotiators now must reconcile it with a somewhat broader House version.

"I felt kind of obligated to lead kids on a different path than I had," says Mr. Harris, a serious, burly teen who, during rehearsals for a school play, manages to gently teach dance moves to students without losing an ounce of his toughness. "I've had kids come, fifth-graders, [who] say 'I want to get out of a gang, how do I do that?' ... Somebody has to help them."

Mr. Harris is one of 1,475 young Americans — including 100 young people in Atlanta — who have responded to the call for service. Under the Summer of Service program, young people ages 17 to 25 work with underprivileged children through organizations in 16 urban sites around the country, including two in Atlanta:

► Hands On Atlanta works with 50 service participants at College Park Elementary. They assist teachers in the classroom and teach students everything from finger painting to soccer in after-school programs. The school, on a year-round schedule, opened its doors to students on July 19 after a six-week break.

► Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps, along with Clark Atlanta University, has 10 teams of five young

Photographs by JIRO OSE/Scan

Please see **SERVICE**. B8 ►

Service: 500 applications for 25 spots

► Continued from B1

people each spread throughout the community, teaching children how to say no to gangs, work out compromises with their parents and walk away from confrontations. Other groups educate refugee children and teach disadvantaged preschoolers the skills they'll need to get through kindergarten successfully.

Participants are paid minimum wage — \$4.25 an hour — and receive \$1,000 scholarships at summer's end for college or technical schools.

Summer of Service also provides funding for 750 VISTA Summer Associates and 1,100 additional members of the existing Youth Corps — 3,325 participants in total. The cost per member is \$3,198.

"Obviously there are plenty of young people willing to serve, roll up their sleeves and do whatever it takes," says Karen Wood, executive director of the Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps.

Ms. Wood says the corps received about 500 applications from around the country for 25 spots. Participants were chosen on the basis of interviews, experience with children and previous volunteer work.

That positive response was echoed around the country, especially after the president's speech at Rutgers University on March 1 in which he called young people to action. The White House Office of National Service received more than 6,000 letters in the days following the address, officials said.

A.T. Bostic, 20, a senior at Morehouse College who's working as a teaching aide at College Park Elementary, thinks the country can't afford not to have such youth service full time.

"I think that's the major flaw of the program — come Aug. 21 we all leave," says the psychology major. "It would be better to be here year-round."

"Who wouldn't want to do this?" asks Tracy Casteel, 20, a student at Agnes Scott College. "It's very costly, but if you think about how [in other ways] the government is misusing funds — this is benefiting the community."

Ms. Casteel and the other 49 participants working at College Park Elementary spent several weeks earlier this summer clean-



JIRO OSE/Staff

College Park Elementary student Wykeshia Holloway (right) is surprised by the art she created with the help of Marla Goldwasser (left), a Summer of Service program volunteer.

SUMMER OF SERVICE

- 1,475 young people, ages 17 to 25, are participating.
- Program ends Aug. 20. It began June 19 with a national leadership training week at Treasure Island Naval Base in San Francisco.
- Budget: \$10.6 million.
- Members work nine weeks for minimum wage, then receive \$1,000 to pay off student loans or apply toward college or technical school.
- Members work with community service organizations in one of 16 urban sites around the country. In Atlanta, they work with Hands On Atlanta and Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps in conjunction with Clark Atlanta University.

ing up and renovating the school grounds and the Lottie Miller Homes, a nearby public housing authority complex where most of the students live.

SOS participants will spend the last part of the summer working one-on-one with students who often don't get as much attention as they need.

"The benefits are that at least I can have 5-to-1 [student-teacher ratio] whereas if it was just me it would be 1 on 21," says Meatrice Maize, a third-grade teacher who has two service participants and a part-time teaching assistant.

Each fifth-grade classroom has three service members — all

males "because you don't see a lot of males [teaching] in elementary schools," says fifth-grade teacher Lola Thornton.

"[Students] respect them. They see them as big brothers."

At the World Relief center in Clarkston, Jimmy Shula, 19, works with the Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps to help refu-

gee children learn to spell in English through a computer program.

"This is a first step. We can get them ready for school," says Mr. Shula, a graduate of Clarkston High School who fled Afghanistan in 1984 with his family by hiding under rice crops being transported over the border in trucks.

Kim Nguyen, 19, a senior at Towers High School, thinks having African-American children work and play with Somalis, Vietnamese, Cambodians and other refugee children helps build harmony.

"Before I came here, they were always fighting, not playing together," she says. "Vietnamese didn't want to play with black children. But when we work with them, they join hands together. I think it's important."

San Jose Mercury News

Monday, August 2, 1993

On 'the front lines of change'



PHOTOGRAPHS BY RICHARD HERNANDEZ — MERCURY NEWS

Eric Fry looks up to Adam Grant, a college student working in the national service pilot program at a children's center in Oakland.



Deborah Kim sings along with Tabario Council and other children at the Golden Gate Child Development Center.

Summer of enlightenment for 1,500 college students

BY DENNIS AKIZUKI
Mercury News Staff Writer

They come from different backgrounds but are bound together this summer by President Clinton's vision — a daughter of Korean immigrants who grew up in Palo Alto, a white prep-school graduate who is the son of a computer company founder, a black woman from East Palo

Alto.

Deborah Kim, Adam Grant and Ayeola Alexander are among the 1,500 college students nationwide participating in Summer of Service, the president's pilot program for a proposed national service in which students perform community work to earn money

See **SERVICE**, Back Page

Summer of Service enlightens students

■ SERVICE

from Page 1A

for college. The \$1.5 billion, three-year program is up for a vote Tuesday in the U.S. Senate.

After plenty of initial hype and media coverage, the program that is considered a domestic version of the Peace Corps has slipped quietly into the nitty-gritty.

The 250 students involved in the Bay Area are immersed in daily work at a dozen health, education and environmental projects in Oakland, Berkeley and East Palo Alto. Among the projects are the Oakland Homeless Families Program, East Bay Asian Youth Center, American Indian Child Resource Center, Stanford Upward Bound Program and East Palo Alto Center for Technology.

The students are laboring to reconcile their hopes and dreams of helping rebuild urban communities with the often-harsh realities of life in inner cities. For many students and even the children they are helping, the experiment in inner-city revitalization already has been eye-opening.

When Kim started her summer job at a north Oakland child-development center, a preschooler walked up and posed a question reflecting her innocence and naivete: "Are you black?"

No, the UC-Berkeley psychology major answered — she's Korean-American.

That introduction to life where some children don't have much contact with other ethnic groups gave Kim an idea — she hopes to create a multicultural lesson that will broaden the children's knowledge of other minority groups.

Kim had expected the Golden Gate Child Development Center — run by Oakland schools — to be rundown and the children disadvantaged. She discovered the center is clean, organized and well-run.

Rides bus to center

And the children, she said, are "very motivated. They're very energetic and very smart."

Her parents were concerned about their daughter's safety, but publicity about the program has eased their fears. In fact, Kim



RICHARD HERNANDEZ — MERCURY NEWS

Ayoola Alexander tutors Messina Wattlely, 11, on multiplication tables at Shule Mandela Academy.

rides the bus to and from the center.

Across the bay in East Palo Alto, there is no such breaking-in period for Alexander. She is working on her home turf and knows the parents of the students at the alternative Shule (the Swahili word for school) Mandela Academy.

The outspoken 19-year-old said if it is to be successful, the program must aim for lasting change, not cosmetic fixes.

"We don't want to paint and pick up glass and two weeks later, it's (back to) the same as before," said Alexander, who will enter her sophomore year at Hampton University in Virginia. "We need to educate, teach and then leave."

Alexander sought to do precisely that one day when she drilled 11-year-old Messina Wattlely in the multiplication tables at the academy, which operates out of a dilapidated house on a bumpy road.

'Never say you can't'

When Messina was stumped and said she couldn't remember the answer, Alexander looked her in the eye. "Yes, you can," she said. "Never say you can't. . . I want you to (answer) boom, boom, boom, boom. That's my objective."

Later, Alexander easily slid into another task — heating a cup of instant noodles for a child's lunch.

"The fact it's here in my community makes it more meaningful for me. I've seen these people all

my life," said Alexander, who sees the program as another aspect of her personal commitment to help East Palo Alto. After working at her Summer of Service job, she sometimes tutors neighborhood children in algebra.

In exchange for their community work, students earn minimum wage of \$4.50 an hour plus \$1,000 college scholarships. They aren't doing the job for the money. Some of them turned down well-paying corporate jobs in favor of community service.

Kim could have lived at home this summer and worked at her parents' Palo Alto restaurant for higher pay. But the Summer of Service job will give her valuable experience for her planned career in teaching, she said.

Breaking down barriers

A recent field trip involving children from the Golden Gate Child Development Center in north Oakland highlighted how the program is bringing people of varying backgrounds together.

Grant, a 6-foot-2, 23-year-old graduate of the University of California, Berkeley who is assigned to the center with Kim, held the hand of a preschooler half his height as a procession of 14 black children, two black staff members and one parent walked to visit a nearby McDonald's.

As they approached the restaurant, some children began to chant "McDonald's, McDonald's." Grant quietly said he had mixed feelings about the field trip.

The children clearly relished the tour, but Grant confided, "I'm

a vegetarian." If he had a choice, Grant said, he'd plan a trip to a community garden or a farmers market.

Despite the minor philosophical dilemma, Grant is enthusiastic about being in the first group of Summer of Service volunteers. Clinton is proposing a four-year, \$7.4-billion service program that would involve 100,000 students.

'Almost like a partnership'

"I feel it's cutting edge," Grant said. "It's almost like being in the front lines of change in education and rebuilding communities."

The north Oakland center serves about 110 children ages 3 to 8, almost all of whom are black. Grant's goal is to "instill an environmental ethic in the kids" by teaching them about recycling and composting and helping them plant a garden.

Usually the summertime workers at Shule Mandela and Golden Gate require training and supervision. That's not the case with the Summer of Service students.

"The difference . . . is they're self-starters; they take a lot of initiative," said Diane Yee, site administrator at Golden Gate.

Nobantu Ankoanda, executive director at Shule Mandela, agreed: "It's the kind of help you need and you can use."

Students assigned to Shule Mandela and Golden Gate sing the praises of the administrators.

"They're very open to our ideas," Grant said. "It's not just collating papers. . . They want to hear our ideas and work with us, almost like a partnership."

Bulls' 3rd Straight Title

Chicago Clinches NBA Championship by Beating Suns, 99-98 / Sports

Barkley and Jordan head to head



Newsday

THE LONG ISLAND NEWSPAPER

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1993 • SUFFOLK

40¢

Worked Up



Students from Atlanta at rally to kick off a week's training in San Francisco

Enthusiastic Rally as 1,500 Begin Trial Run Of Clinton's National Service Program / Page 5

NUCLEAR SAFETY

Engineers Cite Design Flaw At N-Plant in Pa. / Page 4

U.S. OPEN CHAMP

Lee Janzen Defeats Stewart By Two Strokes / Sports

ARTHUR KUNZ

Suffolk Planning Chief Dies Of Heart Attack / Page 3

Ready to Serve

1,500 cheering youths kick off U.S. volunteer program

By Jane Meredith Adams
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

San Francisco — A wildly enthusiastic crowd of nearly 1,500 young people from around the country — hailing from places as diverse as Los Angeles, a Minnesota American Indian reservation and Harlem — launched President Bill Clinton's Summer of Service program in an outdoor rally yesterday, vowing to rebuild their communities and the nation.

Their enthusiasm for improving the country and themselves as part of Clinton's ambitious national service program was so strong that during the opening day ceremony on Treasure Island naval base, many danced, cheered and waved their fists. Participants from the Harlem Freedom Schools Project broke into a chant: "We're fired up! We can't take it anymore!"

"You better be fired up," answered Warren Furutani, a Los Angeles community activist who was addressing the group. "It won't be easy."

After a week of training on Treasure Island, participants will return to work in their communities for eight weeks in exchange for minimum wage and a \$1,000 education voucher.

Summer of Service, which has been likened to a domestic Peace Corps, is a \$9-million trial run of the president's national service initiative, which cleared two key committees in the House and

Senate last week. Like Summer of Service, the national service program is designed to channel workers into existing projects in their own communities.

"I'm from a low-income community," said Camille McKinnon, 23, who was raised in the South Bronx and now attends the College of New Rochelle. "I know what it's like to feel you're not worth anything. I know I can make it. I want to give them hope."

But critics of the national service initiative have balked at its \$379-million price tag for the first year — in which 15,000 people of all ages could participate and receive as much as \$5,000 in education vouchers for their service work. By the fourth year, as many as 150,000 people would be enrolled in the program at a cost critics estimate at \$3.4 billion.

Rep. Marge Roukema (R-N.J.), a member of the

House Education and Labor Committee who opposes the bill, said: "We have no right to be establishing a program, whatever its merits, that is going to have multiple billions of dollars in costs."

All who participate in the national service initiative also would receive minimum wage, health benefits and child care service.

Among the participants in the Summer of Service pilot are 150 people from New York City and 200 from the Newark area who will work for minimum wage performing tasks such as tutoring schoolchildren in reading and writing, inspecting apartments for lead paint and giving swimming lessons.

As this first group of service corps members, aged 17 to 25, rallied, many were coping with the double shock of being away from home for the first time and

discovering that summer in San Francisco means a blanket of fog.

"It's cold," said Pablo Quinones, 19, of Harlem.

Although the spirit of the Peace Corps and 1960s idealism was invoked, this gathering had many 1990s touches. The crowd was ethnically diverse, and some people gave their pep rally cheers in Spanish and English. All the participants wore white Gap sweatshirts with the Summer of Service sunrise logo — an emblem of the private-public partnerships the program seeks to form. And when Rear Adm. Merrill Ruck was introduced as the man hosting the group on Treasure Island, he received boisterous applause.

"We've been called apathetic," said Pia Infante, a sophomore at the University of California at Berkeley, who spoke to the group. "Give me a break."



San Francisco Chronicle / Brent Ward

Service volunteers from New York City cheer as they are introduced on the opening day of their training program

'I think what we're doing here is a reaction to the '80s, which were all about self-interest and making money and getting ahead.'

Karen Chang



Photos by Associated Press

Youths in "Summer of Service" program embrace each other, left, after training exercises that included stretching, right.

Gore Provides the Spark

By JENIFER WARREN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

SAN FRANCISCO—Vice President Al Gore launched the Clinton Administration's domestic Peace Corps on Monday, telling 1,500 youths and young adults in training for a summer of public service that their work will help "build the future of America."

In a spirited speech that drew wild cheers from the trainees, Gore called community service an idea that began with "barn raisings on the American frontier" and evolved through initiatives by Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy.

"You believe in this country," the vice president told the participants, who roared their agreement. "This country believes in you."

Gore's remarks highlighted the opening of a week of "boot camp" style training for volunteers in President Clinton's Summer of Service, which will

Amid Cheers and High Hopes, Vice President Helps Launch 'Summer of Service' Program

deploy young adults in 16 programs serving needy children.

Participants range in age from 17 to 25 and represent cities from Oakland to New Orleans—with about 200 from Los Angeles. Some are students at prestigious Ivy League universities; others are as disadvantaged as the children they will serve in the coming months.

The summer session is the latest prototype of Clinton's \$7.4-billion national service program, an effort that aims to broaden access to higher education and harness the energy of new graduates for socially useful work.

The program—a cornerstone of Clinton's presidential campaign—is awaiting congressional approval. Clinton, who compares its potential to the accomplishments of Kennedy's Peace Corps, has said he hopes to put 25,000 young people to work next year, and expand that to include 150,000 annually by 1997.

After their training this week, the participants will begin jobs ranging from tutoring homeless children to testing for lead poisoning and rebuilding dilapidated playgrounds. For their efforts the summer workers will receive the minimum wage and a \$1,000 stipend toward college costs. Money, however, was rarely mentioned Monday as the trainees swapped stories and discussed their motivations.

Most spoke in optimistic, idealistic terms, describing a desire reminiscent of their parents' coming of age in the 1960s—a desire to make a difference.

"I think what we're doing here is a reaction to the '80s, which were all about

Please see GORE, B4

GORE

Continued from B1

self-interest and making money and getting ahead," said Karen Chang, 20, who will spend the summer at a Berkeley center for abused and neglected children. "Young people want to do something positive, and this gives them an obvious way to do that."

DaMarion McKneely, 18, of Oakland agreed and said his generation feels a special yearning to prove that "we aren't apathetic."

"People are so down on us, saying we don't care and that kind of thing," said McKneely, who will rehabilitate schools in Oakland for the East Bay Conservation Corps.

The training camp is based at Treasure Island Naval Base, a facility that is slated for closure by the Pentagon and sits on a spectacular piece of real estate in the middle of San Francisco Bay.

The students are housed in military barracks, begin their day with reveille at 6 a.m. and take part in calisthenics at 7. Their days include classroom sessions on leadership skills and the needs of poor children and—beginning today—fieldwork on projects in San Francisco and Oakland.

"We're giving them a rigorous challenge to prepare them for the summer," said Jennifer Epiett Reilly, director of the Summer of Service. "The focus is on basic skills for working with children, as well as leadership skills that we hope will serve them their entire life."

Officials said the boot camp model is designed to send a clear message that the program is not some sort of all-expense paid summer vacation.

So far, the participants' major complaint has been lack of hot water in the showers and some minor disorganization. The course work has been stimulating, and the speech by Gore, one student said, "got us all fired up, kinda like a pep rally."

"All in all it's been great," said Susan Goldberg, 19, a Los Angeles native. "There is a lot of energy here. What I'm feeling so good about is the tremendous potential that we as young people have to change this country."



Leader takes enrollees through first day of "boot camp" at Treasure Island Naval Base in San Fra

Boot camp trains youths to step up as role models

By Maria Goodavage
USA TODAY

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif. — The cabin pressure bothered his ears, and landing over the San Francisco Bay made him jittery. But Isaac Vaughn, 17, says getting here was worth every jangled nerve he got on his first plane ride.

"This is a chance in a lifetime for me to help others who need help more than myself," says Vaughn, of Baltimore.

About 1,500 youths from the USA's most troubled cities met at this naval base Sunday for a week-long boot camp-style training that will teach them leadership skills they can take back to their neighborhoods.

The program, "Summer of Service," is the pilot to the national community service program President Clinton promised in his campaign. After the training, participants will return home to serve in summer

projects focused on helping disadvantaged children.

Sunday, the program got off to a jamming, hip-hopping, rapping and clapping start as the youths, ages 17 to 25, gathered.

During one zealous moment, the 75 participants from Atlanta plunged to the ground when the bleachers they were on collapsed. Spirits and bodies unscathed, they untangled themselves and continued to cheer.

"We can't be hurt," says Tiffany Thrasher, 18, of Atlanta. "The future rests with us, and we've got to help the kids that need help so bad and give them real hope."

Organizers hope this week's intensive physical, mental and spiritual training will keep the youths strong during the summer. They'll work in back-breaking, often heartbreaking, jobs for minimum wage plus a \$1,000 school stipend.

Jobs include testing for lead paint poisoning in thousands of



By Mark Hundley, AP

SPIRITED: Clarissa Starks, left, and April Butts, from Atlanta's Clark University, at a 'Summer of Service' rally in San Francisco.

low-income New York homes, helping 15,000 at-risk children in Oakland, Calif., with health, education and self-esteem problems, and rebuilding school grounds across the USA.

As part of this week's hands-on training, participants will spread out across the Bay Area

and tutor school children, clean up graffiti, paint public housing projects and help build centers for low-income kids.

"Oh God, how we need their help," says Drucilla Wright, a community assistant at Emerson Elementary School in Oakland. "Sometimes you feel for-

gotten, neglected."

Most of the participants say they could be earning more at other summer jobs, "but it's like this: The kids in our neighborhoods need role models real bad," says Carol Leslin Munroe, 22, of Newark, N.J.

The children aren't the only ones depending on this summer's pilot program: The future of the project itself may rest on the pilot's success.

Congress is expected to vote on the program based on the success or failure of the first Summer of Service.

Clinton wants \$400 million next year for 25,000 jobs. By 1997, he hopes for 150,000 such service-oriented youth jobs.

It's important, says Catherine Milton, head of the Commission on National and Community Service, which is developing the program. "These youths may well be the ones who will turn our country around."

Schedule for Eli J. Segal
Assistant to the President and
Director of National Service

Monday, August 16

6:25 a.m. Depart 1535 28th Street en route to National Airport, Delta Terminal

6:45 a.m. Arrive Delta Terminal. Meet Karen at the gate.

7:15 a.m. Depart DCA en route to ATL (DL #275)

8:58 a.m. Arrive ATL. Proceed to MARTA station.

9:45 a.m. Arrive Five Points MARTA Station.
Walk to 72 Marietta Street
ATL Journal/Constitution, TEL: 404-526-5502
Contact: Lillian King

10:30 a.m. Meeting with Editorial Boards of the Atlanta Journal and Constitution.

11:30 a.m. Depart AJC via taxi to INFORUM Bldg.

11:45 a.m. Arrive INFORUM

12:00 p.m. Lunch w/Andrew Young at Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, 250 William St., N.W. (224-1996)
Contact: Doug Gatlin TEL: 404-224-1896
Maggie Womack TEL: 404-224-1950

1:30 p.m. Sen. Nunn will pick you up at the ACOG en route to College Park Elementary School, 2075 Princeton Avenue.

2:00 p.m. Arrive College Park Elem. School.

NOTE: Bill Nigut, WSB-TV will meet you at the school.

4:00 p.m. Depart College Park Elem. en route to Spelman College, 350 Spelman Lane, S.W. Rockefeller Hall, Room 100. TEL: 404-681-3643
Contact: Jackie Marshall
Dawn Alexander will drive you.

4:30 p.m. Arrive Spelman. Meeting w/Dr. Johnetta Cole.

6:00 p.m. Depart Spelman en route to Atlanta Airport. **Dawn Alexander will drive you.**

6:25 p.m. Arrive airport. Proceed to Terminal A

6:52 p.m. Depart ATL en route to Tulsa (DL #1871)

7:45 p.m. Arrive Tulsa. A uniformed state trooper will be waiting for you at the gate. You are to approach him. He will drive you to the Doubletree Hotel.

9:00 - 11:30 p.m. DGA Party at Hofbrauhaus Grill & Bar, 1738 S. Boston Avenue. 918-583-9520

RON: Doubletree Hotel, Tulsa, OK 918-587-8000

Tuesday, August 17

7:30 - 9 a.m. Southern Governor's Conference Breakfast in Conference Room G of the Tulsa Convention Center located via catwalk from the Doubletree Hotel.

Mid-Western Governor's Conference Breakfast

NOTE: We are still awaiting time confirmations.

9:15 a.m. National Governor's Association Plenary Session begins

11:00 a.m. Eli speaks for 15-20 minutes

12:00 p.m. Session and conference ends.

12:30 p.m. Lunch w/???

2:38 p.m. Depart Tulsa airport en route to DCA via St. Louis on TWA #234)

8:06 p.m. Arrive DCA. Proceed to 1535 28th Street

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Cong. John Lewis Atlanta Ofc 404-659-0116 (Cheree Murdock)

Bill Nigut, WSB-TV 404-897-6270

Jackie Marshall 404-681-3643
Spelman College

TULSA

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, CONCERNS, PROBLEMS, CALL **SUSAN ADE**
from the NGA at **918-596-1555**

Security Command Post 918-596-1600

NGA Message Center 918-596-1500

Doubletree Hotel 918-587-8000

ERIC MOGILNICKI 202-663-6410

ATLANTA MAYOR: JACKSON'S INFLUENCE LINGERS

Although Mayor Maynard Jackson is retiring this year, "he's not going to just step down." Jackson said yesterday that "he will campaign vigorously for a candidate he will endorse as his successor." Previously, the mayor had said only that he would "wait for qualifying to end" on 9/15 before endorsing. City Councilman Bill Campbell "is expected to be his choice," however Jackson would not say so at the time of his announcement. While the mayor "enjoys high approval ratings," Atlanta's political community "expressed mixed feelings" about his participation in the campaign. Summerhill Neighborhood Inc. pres. Douglas Dean: "The mayor should help us shape the issues of the campaign around who should be mayor and get the candidates to deal with the issues, not with each other." Still, Jackson's backing "is highly valued by at least one camp." Atlanta Labor Council's dir. Stewart Acuff, who has endorsed Campbell: "His endorsement would mean a lot to any candidate and I am extremely hopeful that Bill Campbell will get that endorsement and that support." Jackson said he plans to "make personal appearances and raise money" for his choice. (Pendered, COX/ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, 8/13). Others: State Rep. Billy McKinney, City Councilwoman Myrtle Davis, Police Chief Eldrin Bell, Fulton Co. Commis. Chair Michael Lomax and co-Chair Martin Luther King III.

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