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Trip of Eli Segal to Atlanta, Georgia and Tulsa, Oklahoma, August 16-17, 1993 [binder] [2]

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AUGUST 16, 1993
ATLANTA, GA

EVENTS

ATLANTA JOURNAL & CONSTITUTION
EDITORIAL BOARDS

LUNCH WITH ANDREW YOUNG

HANDS ON ATLANTA SOS VISIT TO
COLLEGE PARK ELEMENTARY

INTERVIEW WITH BILL NIGUT, WSB-TV

MEETING WITH DR. JOHNETTA COLE

Flight to Tulsa, OK

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

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**ATLANTA JOURNAL AND
CONSTITUTION ED BOARDS**

Monday, August 16

MEETING WITH ATLANTA CONSTITUTION AND JOURNAL
EDITORIAL BOARDS

DATE: MONDAY, AUGUST 16
TIME: 10:30 A.M.
LOCATION: ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
72 MARIETTA STREET, 8TH FLOOR
CONTACT: LILLIAN KING 404/526-5502
FROM: Lara Bergthold

I. PURPOSE

You will be meeting with the editorial boards of both the Atlanta Constitution and Atlanta Journal. They will want to talk about the status of the National Service legislation, the plans for the National Service Corporation and about the two Summer of Service sites in Atlanta.

II. BACKGROUND

The Atlanta Constitution has run a number of good pieces about the Summer of Service programs. The most recent feature story appeared on August 4, written by Kris Worrell, (see attached) and included information about the National Service Initiative as well.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Participants will include representatives of both the Atlanta Constitution and Atlanta Journal Editorial Boards.

Attachments: Atlanta Constitution Article
(Karen will have copies of Clips and Information
Packet for meeting participants)

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."

PRESIDENT CLINTON,
JAN. 20, 1993

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.



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 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/Staff

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."

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LUNCH WITH ANDREW YOUNG

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 13, 1993

LUNCH WITH ANDREW YOUNG

DATE: Monday, August 16, 1993
TIME: 12:00 p.m.
LOCATION: ACOG Headquarters
From: Nancy Rubin

I. PURPOSE

You will have lunch with Andrew Young, former two-term Mayor of Atlanta.

II. BACKGROUND

Along with Billy Payne, Young was instrumental in bringing the 1996 Olympics to the City of Atlanta. Your lunch is in the INFORUM building which houses the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Andrew Young
Doug Gatlin - Assistant to the Andrew Young

Young has invited several prominent leaders from the foundation community including the Woodruff Foundation (the people who founded Coca-Cola) and Dan Sweat from the Atlanta Project. We will have a complete list by Monday.

IV. REMARKS

You should brief them on the following:

- * Status of the legislation
- * Status of the corporation
- * How the business community can support the national service program.

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**HANDS ON ATLANTA SOS
AT COLLEGE PARK ELEMENTARY**

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 13, 1993

VISIT TO HANDS ON ATLANTA SOS PROGRAM

DATE: Monday, August 16, 1993
TIME: 2:00 - 3:30 p.m.
LOCATION: College Park Elementary School
From: Karen Ewing

I. PURPOSE

You will join Senator Sam Nunn and Fulton County Commissioner Michael Lomax for a visit to the Summer of Service program of Hands On Atlanta at College Park Elementary School. You will listen to a panel discussion about the program from corps members, teachers and administrators as part of their Community Leaders Day.

II. BACKGROUND

College Park Elementary school is a year-round school located in a low-income, inner-city neighborhood. For the first two weeks of their service, the participants renovated the school grounds and an adjacent public housing authority complex, home to most of the students. Since that time, corps members have served as teachers' assistants and counselors.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Eli J. Segal
Karen D. Ewing
Senator Sam Nunn
Fulton County Commissioner Michael Lomax
Bill Nigut, WSB-TV political reporter (see separate memo)
Michelle Nunn - Executive Director, Hands On Atlanta
Christa Roth - SOS Director for Atlanta
Mr. Fields - College Park Elementary School Principal
Teachers: Mrs. Keel, Mrs. Butler
Corps members: Tenera McPherson, Jonathan Lupton, Karimah
Dillard, Gilberto Gabriel, Sean Madison

IV. REMARKS

Per Phil Caplan, you should thank Michelle Nunn, Christa Roth and Mr. Fields, and give your usual stump speech.



**HANDS ON
ATLANTA®**
VOLUNTEERING FOR A
BETTER ATLANTA

**SUMMER OF SERVICE -- COMMUNITY LEADERS DAY
AUGUST 16, 1993**

- 2:10 Introduction: Corps Members **Tenera McPherson**
- 2:10 - 2:20 Welcome **Senator Sam Nunn** - Overview of National Service
Fulton County Commissioner Michael Lomax - The Importance of a
Youth Corps to Atlanta.
- 2:20 - 3:00 A Summer of Service in College Park Community - Panel Discussion
- Moderator: **Tenera McPherson**
Corps Members:
- Jonathan Lupton:** Recruiting, Training & Physical
Service Projects
 - Gilberto Gabriel:** Diversity & The Teams
 - Karimah Dillard:** A Typical Day - Classroom and After school
Program & Discovery
 - Sean Madison:** Service Learning
- School Administrator: **Mr. Fields** - Principal
- Teachers: **Mrs. Keel & Mrs. Butler**
- Closing Remarks: **Ell Segal** - Assistant to the President & Director of
the Office of National and Community Service
- Questions & Answer Session
- 3:00 - 3:30 Tour of the After school Programs - Escorted by Corps Members





**HANDS ON
ATLANTA®**
VOLUNTEERING FOR A
BETTER ATLANTA

August 2, 1993

Ms. Beth Gluck
1399 Stevens Drive
Atlanta, GA 30329

Dear Beth:

Four months ago, Hands On Atlanta submitted an application to the Commission on National and Community Service to pilot a summer youth corps. Hands On Atlanta (HOA) was one of sixteen organizations from around the country selected from a pool of over 400 applications to launch National Service through a "Summer of Service." In the past few months, HOA has been busy recruiting, planning, developing and implementing the corps.

HOA has deployed a diverse corps (ages 17-25) in a year-round elementary school to act as teaching assistants, tutors, and mentors for approximately 10 weeks. The corps has established an after-school program, completed physical service projects for the school and local agencies, and began a legacy which will continue beyond their tenure at the school. The Summer of Service (SOS) has proven phenomenally successful and the energy of the corps is contagious.

We would like to introduce you to the corps members and invite you to come see their accomplishments. Please join Senator Sam Nunn and Fulton County Commissioner Michael Lomax and see the corps members at work at the after-school program they have created.

We will be meeting at College Park Elementary School on Monday, August 16th at 2:00 p.m. and should complete our visit around 3:30 p.m. We hope you can attend and learn more about the accomplishments of HOA's Summer of Service Corps and the power of youth service. Enclosed you will find a flyer describing the event with directions to the school, and the program's mission statement. Please RSVP to Christa Roth at 872-2252.

Thank you for your support of Hands On Atlanta and your tremendous work in the community.

Sincerely,

Michelle Nunn
Executive Director

Christa J. Roth
SOS Program Director



Sample
not
sent



**HANDS ON
ATLANTA.**
VOLUNTEERING FOR A
BETTER ATLANTA

U.S. Senator Sam Nunn and
Fulton County Commissioner Michael Lomax
invite you to meet 50 inspiring young people who
comprise Hands On Atlanta's
Summer of Service Youth Corps

This Corps has dedicated their summer
to making a difference in the lives of
the children of College Park

Please join us on Monday, August 16, 1993
at 2:00 p.m.

College Park Elementary School
2075 Princeton Avenue

R.S.V.P. to Christa Roth 872-2252

Directions

From Downtown - Take 85 South to exit 18A - Atlanta Airport - Camp Creek Parkway. Stay right and follow the signs for Camp Creek Parkway. At the first light, take a right onto Conley Street. Conley Street will dead-end at Princeton Avenue (approximately 8 blocks). Take a left onto Princeton and College Park Elementary School will be on the right (about one block).



HANDS ON
ATLANTA®
VOLUNTEERING FOR A
BETTER ATLANTA

Summer of Service Mission

Hands On Atlanta's Summer of Service is deploying a diverse youth corps (ages 17 - 25) in a year-around school (College Park Elementary) to act as teaching assistants, tutors, and mentors. During the Summer of Service, the corps is working on physical projects for the school and the surrounding neighborhoods, establishing and managing an after-school program, and engaging in community outreach activities to increase volunteer involvement in the school. Through their service, the corps is supporting the teachers and administration in their mission to educate the children, providing the children with individual attention and tutoring assistance, serving as role models to increase their self-esteem and interest in learning, and leaving a lasting legacy of community and volunteer involvement at College Park Elementary School.

Through an action/reflection model of service learning, the corps members are studying and addressing issues surrounding children and education. Through their Summer of Service, the corps is learning the empowering nature of serving others and in the process of serving, developing leadership skills, formulating a personal concept of citizenship, and gaining a new understanding of working with individuals from different backgrounds and experiences.



931 MONROE DRIVE, SUITE 208
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308
(404) 872-2252

* Community Leaders Day *

Name1	Company	Address1	Address2	Name2	phone
Ms. Veronica Biggins	NationsBank	Post Office Box 4899	Atlanta, Georgia 30302-4899	Veronica	607-5238
(NO) Ms. Susan Stewart	The Atlanta Community Food Bank	970 Jefferson Street, N.W.	Atlanta, Georgia 30318	Susan	892-9822
yes Mr. Bill Bolling	The Atlanta Community Food Bank	970 Jefferson Street, N.W.	Atlanta, Georgia 30318	Bill	892-9822
No Ms. Ann W. Cramer	IBM	1201 W. Peachtree Street, N.E.	Atlanta, Georgia 30367	Ann	877-6660
Mr. Donald Greene	The Coca-Cola Foundation	Post Office Box 1734	Atlanta, Georgia 30301	Don	676-2568
Mr. Donald Hess	Parlsian	200 Research Pkwy	Birmingham, AL 35211	Mr. Hess	
NO Mr. Michael Leven	Holiday Inn	Three Ravina Drive, Suite 2806	Atlanta, Georgia 30346	Michael	
Mr. Bernard Marcus	The Home Depot	One Paces West 2727 Paces Ferry Road	Atlanta, Georgia 30339	Mr. Marcus	
(no) Mr. Neil Williams, Jr.	Alston & Bird	One Atlantic Center 1201 Peachtree St	Atlanta, Georgia 30309	Neil	881-7573
Mr. Andrew Young	Law International Chairman - State Advisory Board for National & Community Service	1000 Abernathy Road	Atlanta, Georgia 30328	Mr. Young	
Mr. John Sibley	State Advisory Board for National & Community Service	2240 Riada Drive	Atlanta, Georgia 30305	John	351-9030
Dr. Johnnetta Cole	Spelman College	350 Spelman Lane, S.W.	Atlanta, Georgia 30311	Dr. Cole	681-3643
NO - Mr. Charles McTier	Robert W. Woodruff Foundation	50 Hurt Plaza, Suite 1200	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Pete	522-6755
yes - Mr. Jim E. Higdon	Department of Community Affairs	1200 Equitable Building 100 Peachtree Street	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Jim	656-3836
yes - Mr. Russ Hardin	Robert W. Woodruff Foundation	50 Hurt Plaza, Suite 1200	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Russ	
Mr. Mark O'Connell	United Way	100 Edgewood Avenue	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Mark	
NO - Ms. Renee Dixon	United Way	100 Edgewood Avenue	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Renee	
yes - Ms. Norma Fox	United Way	100 Edgewood Avenue	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Norma	
Ms. Alicia Philipp	Metropolitan Atlanta Community Foundation	449 Hurt Building	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Alicia	

	Mr. Ed Kilgore	Director of Intergovernmental Relations	245 State Capital	Atlanta, Georgia 30334	Ed	
	Mr. Randy Clements	Georgia Power Company	P.O. Box 4545	Atlanta, Georgia 30302	Randy	
yes	Ms. Lynn Thornton	Georgia Dept. of Community Affairs	1200 Equitable Building 100 Peachtree Street	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Lynn	
No	Ms. Judy Anderson	Georgia Power Company	P.O. Box 4545	Atlanta, Georgia 30302	Ms. Anderson	
no	Dr. Arthur N. Dunning	Georgia Partnership for Excellence in Education	233 Peachtree Street, Suite 200	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Dr. Dunning	
	Ms. Bernice Winfrey	State Advisory Board for National & Community Service	2187 Tiger Flowers Drive, N.W.	Atlanta, Georgia 30314	Bernice	656-2840
	Mr. Edward D. Smith	Chairman - Atlanta Committee of the Woodward Fund	Post Office Box 4148	Atlanta, Georgia 30302	Mr. Smith	
	Mr. William K. Hohlsteln	Secretary - Atlanta Committee of the Woodward Fund	Post Office Box 4148	Atlanta, Georgia 30302	Mr. Hohlsteln	
	Ms. Suzanne Apple	The Home Depot	One Paces West 2727 Paces Ferry Road	Atlanta, Georgia 30339	Suzanne	
yes	Ms. Rebecca Crockford	Georgia Pacific	Community Program - 33 Floor 133 Peachtree Street	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Becky	
yes	Ms. Joan Leininger	Georgia Pacific	Community Program - 33th Floor 133 Peachtree Street	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Joan	
yes	Ms. Vicki Stachowski	Georgia Pacific	Community Program - 33th Floor 133 Peachtree Street	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Vicki	
yes	Ms. Lachlon Ransom	Georgia Pacific	Community Program - 33th floor 133 Peachtree Street	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Lachlon	

Ms. Patricia L. Willis	BellSouth Foundation	1155 Peachtree Street N.E. - Rm. 7H08	Atlanta, Georgia 30367-6000	Pat	249-2414
Mr. Edward L. White, Jr.	Cecil B. Day Foundation, Inc.	4725 Peachtree Corners Circle, Suite 300	Norcross, GA 30092	Woody	448-1500
<i>no</i> Mr. John Conant	John H. and Wilhelmina D. Harland Charitable Foundation, Inc.	Two Piedmont Center, suite 106	Atlanta, Georgia 30305	John	264-9912
Ms. Allison Williams	John H. and Wilhelmina D. Harland Charitable Foundation, Inc.	Two Piedmont Center, Suite 106	Atlanta, Georgia 30305	Allison	264-9912
Ms. Bobbie Cleveland	The Tull Charitable Foundation	80 Hurt Plaza, Suite 1245	Atlanta, GA 30303	Bobbie	659-7079
Mayor Maynard Jackson					
Ms. Melanie Hill	Mayors Office of Youth Service	68 Mitchell Street SW, Suite 2400	Atlanta, Georgia 30335	Melanie	
Senator Paul Coverdale	U.S. Senator	100 Colony Square, Suite 300 1175 Peachtree Street	Atlanta, Georgia 30361	Senator Coverdale	
Rep. John Lewis	U.S. Representative	100 Peachtree Street, Suite 750	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Rep. Lewis	659-0116
Dr. William H. Denton	Clark Atlanta University	Brawley @ Fair, SW	Atlanta, Georgia 30314	Bill	880-8493
Mr. Michael Bivens	Coca-Cola	1211 Lake Point Lane	Stone Mt, GA 30088	Michael	676-8701
Mr. Thomas Reuter	Samaritan House	Office Box 4867	Atlanta, Georgia 30302	Thomas	
<i>yes</i> Ms. Beth Gluck		1399 Stevens Drive	Atlanta, GA 30329	Beth	633-7736
Mr. Lupton	FCS Urban Ministries	Post Office Box 17628	Atlanta, Georgia 30316	Mr. Lupton	627-4304
Mr. Lovell Lomons	Office of Cooperative Education	University Plaza	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Lovell	651-2464
Mr. Michael W. Reese	Andersen Consulting	133 Peachtree Street, N.E.	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Mike	223-7208
Ms. Kathryn Doherty	Ketchum Public Relations	999 Peachtree Street N.E., Suite 1850	Atlanta, Georgia 30309	Kathryn	873-1711
Ms. Karan Smith Wood	Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps	250 Georgia Avenue, SE Suite 206	Atlanta, Georgia 30312	Karan	522-4222
Ms. Jennifer Eplett Rellly	CNCS - Summer of Service	529 14th Street, Suite 452	Washington, DC 20045	Jennifer	202-724-0444

No
→ sending a delegat

<i>yes</i> Ms. Julia Scatliff	Southern Community Partners	PO Box 19745 NCCU	Durham, NC 27701	Julia	919-683-1840
Mr. Samuel Kennedy	Boys & Girls Clubs	Jesse Draper Club 1462 East Walker Avenue	College Park, GA 30337	Sam	762-0163
<i>yes</i> Mr Gary Cage	The Atlanta Project	Tri-Cities Cluster 14 1288 East Washington Ave.	East Point, GA 30344	Gary	768-0520
Mr. Neil Shorthouse	The Atlanta Project	c/o The Carter Center 1 Copenhill Avenue	Atlanta, Georgia 30307	Neil	
Mr. Drew Barringer	Metropolitan Atlanta Community Foundation	449 Hurt Building	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Drew	
Ms. Lucy Vance	Fulton County Task Force For Children	100 Edgewood Avenue N.E. - Room 1008	Atlanta, Georgia 30303	Lucy	

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INTERVIEW W/ BILL NIGUT, WSB

Divider Title: _____

Monday, August 16

INTERVIEW WITH BILL NIGUT, WSB-TV

DATE: MONDAY, AUGUST 16
TIME: 2:00 P.M.
LOCATION: HANDS ON ATLANTA SITE
CONTACT: BILL NIGUT 404/897-6270
FROM: Lara Bergthold

I. PURPOSE

Bill Nigut from WSB-TV (ABC) will accompany you on your visit to the Hands on Atlanta site. After (or during) your site visit, he would like to interview you about the National Service Corporation and the Summer of Service program.

II. BACKGROUND

Bill Nigut, as you know, is known as one of the toughest political reporters in the South. The last time he interviewed you was in April when we announced the Summer of Service sites. He sees this piece as a wrap-up of the Summer of Service (and a follow-up to his last piece) and a look forward to the National Service Corporation.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Eli Segal
Senator Sam Nunn
Bill Nigut - Reporter

Attachment: Clips and Information Packet for Nigut

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

May 1, 1993

CLINTON PROPOSES SERVICE PROGRAM TO AID STUDENTS

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 then allocate them to community service projects 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: Reading 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 pro- 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 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. collecting 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 an important campaign promise.

Wednesday, August 4, 1993

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 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

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. Negroni, 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 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/Star

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

Ayeola 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



AP Photo

Newsday

THE LONG ISLAND NEWSPAPER

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1993 • SUFFOLK

40c

Worked Up



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

AP Photo

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

LA Times
Tuesday, June 22

'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 Willy, 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."

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MTG W/ DR. JOHNETTA COLE

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 13, 1993

MEETING WITH DR. JOHNETTA COLE

DATE: Monday, August 16, 1993
TIME: 4:30 - 5:30 p.m.
LOCATION: Spelman College, 350 Spelman Lane, S.W.
From: Susan Stroud

I. PURPOSE

You will meet with Dr. Cole in her office. She plans to walk you around the campus and the surrounding poor community.

II. BACKGROUND

Dr. Cole is national leader in higher education -- both in the higher ed community as a whole and among the black college presidents. She has been a member of the Campus Compact Executive Committee (and a friend) for several years. She is also on corporate boards, editorial boards, etc. -- an opinion leader in many circles. She also serves on the Points of Light Board, which she agreed to do as a way of "keeping faith with service" and also to keep the Republicans from defining the service agenda. Marian Edelman is the former chair of the Spelman Board and a close friend. I think you will enjoy her.

Johnetta was transition director for education; she has just been appointed Chair of the Board of the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education in the Department of Education. She is widely known as a liberal (probably prevented her from getting a prominent place in the Administration because her work over the years in Cuba was written about by Novak).

III. PARTICIPANTS

Eli J. Segal
Dr. Johnetta Cole

IV. REMARKS

I suggest you ask her about the best strategies for working with the HBCUs, given their opposition to the legislation. Compact has funded a project based at Spelman and directed by Dr. Felda Mask Jackson to work with other HBCUs to set up service programs on their campuses.

AUGUST 17, 1993
TULSA, OK

EVENTS

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION
AND
MID-WESTERN COUNCIL OF STATES
BREAKFASTS

NATIONAL GOVERNOR'S ASSOCIATION
CLOSING PLENARY
SESSION SPEECH

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**SOUTHERN & MID-WESTERN
GOVERNORS BREAKFASTS**

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 13, 1993

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION
and MID-WESTERN COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNORS
BREAKFASTS

DATE: Tuesday, August 17, 1993
TIME: 7:30 - 9:00 a.m.
LOCATION: Tulsa Convention Center. Southern in
conference room G; Mid-Western in
conference room F
From: Karen Ewing

I. PURPOSE

You will meet with governors from the southern and mid-western states at their breakfasts (separate conference rooms, but they are next to each other).

II. BACKGROUND

The governors will mix and mingle from 7:30 - 8:00 a.m. Each meeting begins at 8:00 a.m. concluding at 9:00 a.m. Both chairs (Gov. Wilder, Virginia and Gov. Carlson, Minnesota) have agreed to welcome and acknowledge you at their meetings. You will not make remarks at these meetings.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list of governors

IV. REMARKS

None required

Post-it brand
Fax Transmittal Memo

To: *Karen*
 Company: *Eli Segal*
 Location:
 Fax #: *4.56-6920* Telephone #:
 Comments:

7672 No. of Pages: *2* Today's Date: *9/15* Time: *5:50*
 From: *MIKE MITCHELL*
 Company: *Gov. Wilders Wash. Office*
 Location: Dept. Unkno
 Fax #: Telephone #:
 Original Disposition: Destroy Return Call for pickup

April 30, 1993

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION

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August, 93

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**NGA CLOSING PLENARY
SPEECH**

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 14, 1993

ADDRESS TO NATIONAL GOVERNOR'S ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL MEETING

TIME: 11:00 a.m.
DATE: Tuesday, August 17, 1993
LOCATION: Tulsa Convention Center
From: Karen Ewing

I. PURPOSE

You will address the NGA annual meeting in Tulsa, OK at the Convention Center. The program begins at 9:15 a.m. with business, including policy voting until 11:00 a.m. when you should be introduced. You will have approximately 15-20 minutes to make your remarks.

II. BACKGROUND

The Vice President addresses the NGA on Sunday, and the President makes remarks on Monday. You are the administration spokesman for the Tuesday.

III. PARTICIPANTS

State Governors

IV. REMARKS

Talking points attached; speech to follow.

2nd copy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO JOHN PODESTA

FROM: RICK ALLEN

SUBJECT: BRIEFING BOOK INSERT FOR NGA APPEARANCE

As you may know, Eli will be addressing the Governors Tuesday morning. At the scheduling meeting, our office was asked to provide a summary of his remarks; the DGA also asked for a brief summary sheet on the program for their distribution.

Accordingly, I attach a two page document entitled "National Service and the Governors", which reflects the substantive content of Eli's planned remarks (the speech is being drafted), as well as a second one-pager, which we will give to the DGA (and hopefully to all Governors through the NGA) for insertion into their briefing materials.

NATIONAL SERVICE AND THE GOVERNORS

National service should matter to you.

- National service will fight the prevailing cynicism about government. It can restore the bonds of trust between the government and the governed -- by meeting real needs in a focused way, by hearing the voices of communities, and by reducing bureaucratic waste.
- National service can address your state's needs. With a total budget of \$1.5 billion over three years, and not less than \$1 billion specifically targeted to flow through states, national service can help provide offering services that your citizens want and you're having trouble funding.
- National service is popular and historic. The program joins a tradition of idealistic service dating back to the CCC under Roosevelt and the Peace Corps under Kennedy. Americans' pride in such programs only increases over time. You can win a place in your constituents' hearts and your country's history by making national service work in your state.

National service will depend on you.

- We have worked hard to give States and Governors the same stake as Washington and the President in making national service succeed. We want to work together with you to make the success happen.
- The national service initiative depends on States -- not simply as a delivery mechanism, but as a source of innovation and quality. No less than two-thirds of funds will be allocated through State Commissions that are selected by governors. To get everyone started, we'll provide half the money to states on a based on population. To encourage excellence, one third of all assistance to States on a competitive basis.

We want to work with you to achieve shared goals, establishing quality standards and national priorities that make sense in your state.

We hope you'll get to work.

- There's no time to waste. The legislation asks you to set up a State Commission on National and Community Service. You'll be able to select members on a bipartisan basis from a variety of fields. As soon as you designate a Commission, we'll cut you a check to help it get going.
- If it takes a while to set up the Commission, you'll be able to designate another entity that's already working in your state to select national service programs. It can serve in lieu of the State Commission for up to 27 months.

- Either way, we want you to begin the real work as soon as possible: reaching out into your communities, getting folks excited about the program, generating applications, and picking programs to receive funding. The State Commissions, like the Corporation, will pick winners in programs instead of running programs themselves. That will allow Government to get out of the way and let communities do their work.

We want you to remember the key goals of national service.

- Demonstrable -- or better still, measurable -- results. A good national service program will have a clear, positive impact in meeting the unmet needs of the communities in your state: immunizing infants, providing high quality tutoring and mentoring for young people, offering community service officers to work with sworn police in fighting crime, or creating anti-pollution corps to clean up public parks.

Together with you, we are going to watch every program carefully to make sure we see real results. Like the CCC, national service should leave behind achievements that you and your citizens can be proud of -- not leaf-raking.

- Diverse participation. We want young men and women from every education level, race, region and religion to participate in national service. We want to see lots of middle-class kids from the suburbs and lots of poor kids from the inner city. The City Year program in Boston is a model for the nation in this respect.
- Bringing Americans together. National service should unite Americans from diverse backgrounds. It should provide direct service that everyone agrees is important -- not support political organizing and advocacy. And it should offer young people a spirit of community -- in addition to specific skills -- that they never lose.
- A market for quality. We don't want any program to expect money from national service. We want everyone to compete -- to have to prove that they will achieve results and bring Americans together. And we want to see a lot of funding from outside the government -- from businesses and foundations and civic groups.

Next steps.

- We want to keep working as partners with you, as we have done since the beginning, to make sure that national service works for all of the States.
- We'd like to pull together a task force of interested Governors, formal or informal, from both parties -- to keep getting your input on what we're doing right and wrong.

NATIONAL SERVICE AND GOVERNORS

The national service initiative offers a vital opportunity for Governors and States. The President has worked hard to develop a program in which States are full partners with Washington in establishing standards and allocating funds. Together, the President and Governors can make this popular and historic national program into a local success. National service can help meet needs that States cannot otherwise afford to fill, and more broadly, it can fight cynicism about government and show that it can work again.

Governors will be absolutely essential to the success of the national service initiative: at least two-thirds of funds, or \$1 billion, will be allocated through States. The legislation asks Governors to establish State Commissions on National and Community Service, and to appoint their bipartisan boards. As soon as Commissions are established and approved, the Corporation will provide funding to pay up to 85 percent of their costs. (States may also use other existing entities on a transitional basis in lieu of Commissions.)

States can begin essential work immediately by reaching into communities: drawing civic organizations into the program, generating applications, and selecting funding recipients. The State Commissions, like the Corporation, will "pick winners" among programs instead of running programs themselves. States that perform up to high standards will receive additional funds: one-half of funds going to States will be distributed on a population basis, and one-half on a competitive basis.

The Corporation for National and Community Service will work together with all of the States to make national service a success. Success will be defined by a few simple terms:

- Measurable results. A good national service program will have a clear, positive impact in meeting the unmet needs of local communities: immunizing infants, tutoring young people, reducing crime, cleaning up pollution, and so on. The Corporation will establish national priorities and performance goals to focus programs within the broad areas of education, environment, human needs and public safety.
- Diverse participation. We want young men and women from every education level, race, region and religion to participate in national service.
- Bringing Americans together. National service should provide direct service that everyone agrees is important -- not support political organizing and advocacy. It should also offer young people a renewed spirit of citizenship -- in addition to specific skills.
- A market for quality. Every program will have to compete for funds and demonstrate their excellence in order to receive funding. Programs will need to match a portion of federal funding and will be encouraged to attract support outside government -- from businesses, foundations, and civic groups.

The White House and the Corporation will continue to work as partners with Governors to make the program a success for everyone involved. We look forward to interested Governors from both parties becoming involved in these ongoing consultations.