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A PRESIDENT'S ROOTS

BY BILL CLINTON

I RECENTLY HEARD FROM A POLICE OFFICER IN CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina. He described how service is changing the lives of young people in his neighborhood. Volunteers come in to help the kids with their homework, and many are already doing better in school. Many drug dealers and members of gangs want to make a new start. But it was the last thing, the simplest thing, that impressed me the most. He said, "These kids never had any respect for the property before. Now they've learned that 'this is our place.'"

Too often we forget that this nation – and each of its communities – is our place. We see people living out on the street or children who are having children or a park that's filled with broken glass, and we think these things are separate from our lives. We forget that these people and predicaments are part of us in hundreds of ways. They're part of our families, our universities, our offices, our churches, our cities, and our country. When we serve, we cannot forget. Service is a sometimes gentle and sometimes forceful reminder of the importance of these connections.

This is one of the most valuable lessons I learned at Georgetown University. Great faculty like Carroll Quigley and Otto Hentz, S.J., often encouraged us to take part in the life of the city. But even more important, I learned about service from my classmates – young women and men who took the time to tutor children, help out in soup kitchens or organize food drives, and who were always very humble about their work.

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receptionist during the day. Her proudest achievement occurred last November when she became a U.S. citizen.

But her first day of school in this country was less than ideal. "I cried because I got lost and didn't know the language," she recalls. "It is incredible to look back. I can see that the program helped a lot."

While both Marta and Maria are success stories, they are taking the hard road to the American Dream. Both have had to interrupt their studies at times for financial reasons. Yet each has pressed on, as Maria says, "imitating" their role models from Georgetown. "Jenny and I built a nice relationship," Marta told me. "She is always concerned that I go on with my education. Even now, she's always offering to tutor me!"

While many of our first students did not go on to college, they achieved other kinds of success. Maria's brother Rodolfo fulfilled his long-held dream of returning to El Salvador. Marta's brother Juan and cousin Samuel are working in business.

And a young man named Julio was doing custodial work when I saw him last.

What matters most, I think, is that each, with help, was able to make the transition from their native countries to the United States. "We all learned English," notes Marta. "We all adjusted. We all turned out to be good kids and are providing for ourselves now."

A decade later, even though more than 3,400 tutors and 4,000 students have passed through the D.C. Schools Project, the enthusiasm of the first year remains. I recently saw the program one chilly Saturday morning on campus, when 25 youngsters from five continents arrived in the Walsh Building for their weekly day of studies and activities.

They had been picked up at their schools by Andrea Arria-Devoe (C'97) and Kinda Serafi (C'96), co-coordinators of the Saturday Program. The group reflected America's living tradition of taking in others: they were culturally diverse, and yet — as evidenced by their flannel

shirts and the Top 40 tunes they sang — already assimilating.

Their interaction with Georgetown students was fun to watch. One adoring Salvadoran girl imitated the mannerisms of the young woman reading a book with her. A tiny rascal named Phuong kept wiggling out of his seat until his tutor, herself the child of immigrants, reprimanded him. Mia, a bashful Vietnamese girl, laughed when her very earnest tutor said of the get-well card she made for Luong Dang, "It creates an almost mesmerizing, hypnotic effect." Kinda and Andrea worked the room like master teachers, knowing which students to prod and which to leave alone.

Later, the group ate lunch at New South cafeteria and embarked on a scavenger hunt. The cafeteria scenes were amusing — eager children under five feet tall lining up for hot dogs behind hulking college students and then hurrying back as if the food were going to run out. Words cannot express how much joy they took from their

ketchup-covered Tater Tots and runny ice cream cones. When I ran the Project we provided bag lunches on Saturdays; this was a decided improvement.

Now situated at CIED, directed by Julio Giuliani, S.J., the Project has made gains in other ways. Susan Ross (F'82), who followed me as director, expanded services to reach Chinese immigrants. Martha Farnello (C'85) created a peer tutoring program. Jennifer Welker (SLL'87) helped replicate the Project in other cities through a \$250,000 grant from the Jesse Ball duPont Fund. Susan Godon (F'90) gained funding from the District of Columbia's Mayor's Office on Latino Affairs for a summer job readiness program.

In his second year at the helm, Broxson has improved the training and supervision of the 250 volunteers currently working with about 300 children. He also has assembled a staff of 12 undergraduates who work part time running all aspects of the Project.

After 10 successful years, however, the D.C. Schools Project has come to a crossroads. Because of the District of Columbia's fiscal crisis, this year the Project will not receive the \$80,000 service contract that makes up about 70 percent of its annual operating budget.

As a result, Broxson and his team are learning how to fund raise — and fast. I asked them why they're working so hard to keep the Project at Georgetown.

"It opens a door into the real world," says John Sugden (C'95), one of four students who runs the in-home program. "It shows what it means to be good neighbors," adds Andy Lauand (C'96).

Several students also said that the Project offers something unique to Georgetown's educational mission.

Alec Rogers (B'95), who helps coordinate in-school tutoring, described volunteering in a well-run program as "a great way to put theoretical ideas of helping into practice."

Another program coordinator, Linda Jutras (F'97) credited the experience with enriching her understanding of larger public policy issues: "People think they have all the answers," she says. "But then

"WE ALL LEARNED ENGLISH," NOTES MARTA.

"WE ALL ADJUSTED. WE ALL TURNED OUT TO BE GOOD KIDS AND ARE PROVIDING FOR OURSELVES NOW."

when they meet these families and hear their stories, they see all the complexities."

Lauand offered a good reason why the program has lasted for 10 years: "Each group passes the torch to the next one. There's a spirit and a tradition to the Project," he reflected. "You want to leave it even better than it was when you came in."

This tradition has kept the Project from becoming stale and staid. Each year brings new volunteers and new ideas — and with that, an ethos of continuous improvement, of always doing more.

But the real test of university service programs — whether they take place in health clinics or courtrooms or classrooms — is not motives but results: They have to work.

Marjorie Myers, principal of H.D. Cooke Elementary School in Adams-Morgan, views the Project as "a mainstay in the community." Since 1984, as a teacher, counselor and administrator, she has worked with scores of volunteers. "They are always helpful, energetic and reliable," she says, and because of the tutoring, "students do adjust more rapidly."

Perhaps the Project's biggest fans are the parents — most of them working people who view education as a ladder to opportunity in our society.

Pedro Garcia, a building superintendent, and his wife, Orbelina, who works for a janitorial service, have enrolled seven of their eight children in the Project. "They provide education programs that allow kids to learn and keep them off the street — like job skills, and information about AIDS and teen pregnancy," Garcia says. "And my children have learned to develop their talents and defend themselves against racism."

Rosa Campos, who works two jobs while raising three children with her husband, has welcomed Georgetown students into her home for five years. "I feel we can always depend on the program," she says. "The volunteers have always called and kept in contact — even during the riots of 1991."

Last December, hundreds of children, teenagers, parents and volunteers organized a Christmas Party in the Hall of Nations. There was food from all over the world and some volunteers exchanged small gifts with their students. The kids broke open a piñata, made ornaments for a majestic tree, and sang along with the Chimes and the Grace Notes.

Looking around the room, I thought about the truly beautiful messages these young people receive from their friendship with Georgetown students: That they are special, that education matters, that we are one country, that Americans help each other.

Linh Dang will never forget the Georgetown students who stood by her in a time of crisis. "The Project helps the children have the opportunity for a good education," she says. "But the tutors are more than just tutors. They're friends to the family."

DAN PORTERFIELD (C'83), director of speechwriting for Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, was one of the founders of the D.C. Schools Project at Georgetown.

CONTRACT WITH

IT'S 4:20 PM ON A THURSDAY AND HEIDI COLBERT IS STANDING in the middle of the Car Barn office of the After School Kids (ASK) Program asking where her volunteers are. A box of Bugles corn snacks in one hand, a paper cup of Mountain Dew in the other, she asks the question again, only to have it float up to the skylights 20 feet up and disappear, unanswered.

Around her, the rest of the staff bustles around, seemingly uninterested in her quandary. In addition to Colbert's group of volunteer mentors headed for D.C.'s Northeast quadrant, another team will head to Southeast for a session with another group of juvenile offenders on probation. Six hours and roughly 50 miles later, they will return to Georgetown and prepare for next week's activities, which will include visits to the homes and schools of the youths, in addition to twice-a-week evening sessions.

Founded in 1987, Georgetown's ASK program provides an alternative for judges in sentencing juvenile offenders. Through a variety of recreational, social and academic activities, volunteers and staff members act as mentors to the youths for a nine-month probation period, says Program Director Ted Enoch (C'90). ASK, along with the D.C. Schools Project (see related story, pg. 15) falls under the direction of the Georgetown-based Center for Intercultural and Educational Development. Since its inception, approximately 350 volunteers and 500 juvenile offenders have participated in the program.

At 4:50 pm, the group of volunteers, led by Colbert and Suzette Smikle (C'97), picks its way through the gnarls of afternoon traffic to the juvenile probation office on New York Avenue. Mike Sedor (C'96), who has been with the program since September 1994, says his experience with ASK has taught him more than his American Studies-mandated-Capitol Hill internship, where he sorts mail and answers phones. Maria



THE COURT

BY JASON KELLY



Amorim (SLL'98), who joined ASK in January, says she saw a flier in Riggs Bank and called Colbert. "I came once and I was hooked," Amorim says.

At the probation office, the students meet their charges in a small, dark waiting room on the third floor. "The Fresh Prince of Bel Air" is on the black-and-white television, but every time someone stands up, the picture disintegrates into a sea of fuzz. Sedor and Amorim immediately try to talk to the four kids, who sit slumped in their chairs, either paying half-hearted attention to the actor's antics or paging through back issues of *Car and Driver*. The only girl in the group sits in an alcove by the window and responds monosyllabically to Amorim's questions.

Colbert stands just outside the waiting area, talking to the kids' probation officer about the week. After a 10-minute wait, they are on the road again, en route to the

site for the session, the Catholic Church of the Incarnation.

The teenagers sit in the back two rows of the van; the volunteers in the first two rows. Amorim talks about the program and what it was like for her in the beginning.

"It was tough," she says. "It's still tough; they don't open up to me very much. They talk to Mike more because he's male, and they talk to the other people who've been here longer ... They don't talk to me, and I hear them laughing at me sometimes. But it's important for them to just see me here. We have a lot to learn from each other."

In a room normally used for pre-kindergarten Sunday school, the group gathers around three round wooden tables. Smikle hands out black marble composition books. These are the journals that both the mentors and their charges write in at the beginning of each session.

For roughly 10 minutes the room is completely silent, save the sound of pen on paper and the turning of pages.

"Does everybody have their homework?"

No one moves, leading Smikle to firmly chastise them for not bringing their work. "You've got to bring your homework," Suzette says. "Remember the ASK contract you signed? Did you read it?"

"Academics is a key component to our program as a part of our contract with the court," Colbert adds. She says later that they have recently asked the juveniles to bring homework to the site, and while the kids were good about it for a couple of weeks, the initial excitement has worn off for both parties.

Without any homework to do, they move to the next phase of the session, one that is greeted with more enthusiasm — game time.

Smiles break out across all faces. There is a lively discussion about which game to play, and they finally settle on a word game that involves coming up with an animal, a television show, a hobby, a personality trait, and a food that begins with each letter of the word "America."

For the 45 minutes that they play, the group finds unity as participants, volunteers and visitors come up with the same words, finding a common ground.

The session ends with the group sitting cross-legged on the floor in the dark, holding hands in a circle. Colbert tells the group to "reflect on our day, what we did tonight, and think about the ride home."

Outside, one participant sidles up to Colbert.

PHOTOGRAPHY BY LAURA SIKES



"Heidi, can you drop me off at the liquor store?" Chris says.

"I can't believe you just asked me that question," Heidi replies.

"No, there's a carry-out next door and I'll go home from there."

"I can take you to the carry-out, and wait for you to get your food, but I have to take you home."

He stands beside her, smiling his sweetest smile, and Amrirm comments on his hair, which is braided close to his scalp.

"Yeah," Colbert says. "You look just like your mother, especially with your hair like that."

"Nuh-uh," Chris shakes his head.

"Yes you do," Heidi says. "And be sure and tell her happy birthday when you get home."

On Friday morning, there is a meeting for ASK site coordinators and program directors.

Enoch opens the meeting with a reminder to show up on time and then asks if anyone wants to voice a concern. After a short discussion about keeping the vans clean, the group decides to have site coordinators clean the vans with their volunteers and participants.

"It will help give them more of a stake in the program," Enoch says. "And it's good for your own leadership and it will make you more confident."

Because of the nature of the judicial process, ASK participants usually spend about nine months of their yearlong probation in the program. But staff and volunteers say that to truly address the problem of juvenile crime, their influence in the participants' lives can't end there.

Each site nearly always has participants who have finished their probation but

**FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE ASK PROGRAM, EACH KID IS A CHANCE
AND A CHALLENGE TO REEVALUATE WHAT THEY DO, ANOTHER
CHANCE TO SAVE SOMEONE FROM A HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT**

who continue to come anyway. This is at least partly because many of them become friends with their mentors. John Zoltner, CIED's director of domestic programs, says eventually he would like to have a follow-up program in which participants are placed in jobs, assisted in job-training or advised in applying to college.

Last year, ASK organized a summer jobs program in which staff members developed such projects as neighborhood renovations and a T-shirt business.

As with many programs of this kind, there are successes and failures in ASK. Alex LaMond, who heads the summer jobs program, recently read a letter during the meeting from Mark, a former participant who is now in a District prison. Assistant Director of ASK Donyaku Ahmadu (SLL'95) says the writer was a bright kid who looked forward to ASK, but eventually "turned it into a playground." Mark and Ahmadu had a verbal confrontation one night, and Ahmadu told him that he couldn't come back until he met with Mark's parents.

One night after Mark returned to the program, LaMond took him out into the hall to talk to him, and tell him they

expected respect from him. Minutes later, five police officers walked in and arrested him for murder. He eventually pled guilty. LaMond sent him several books last month.

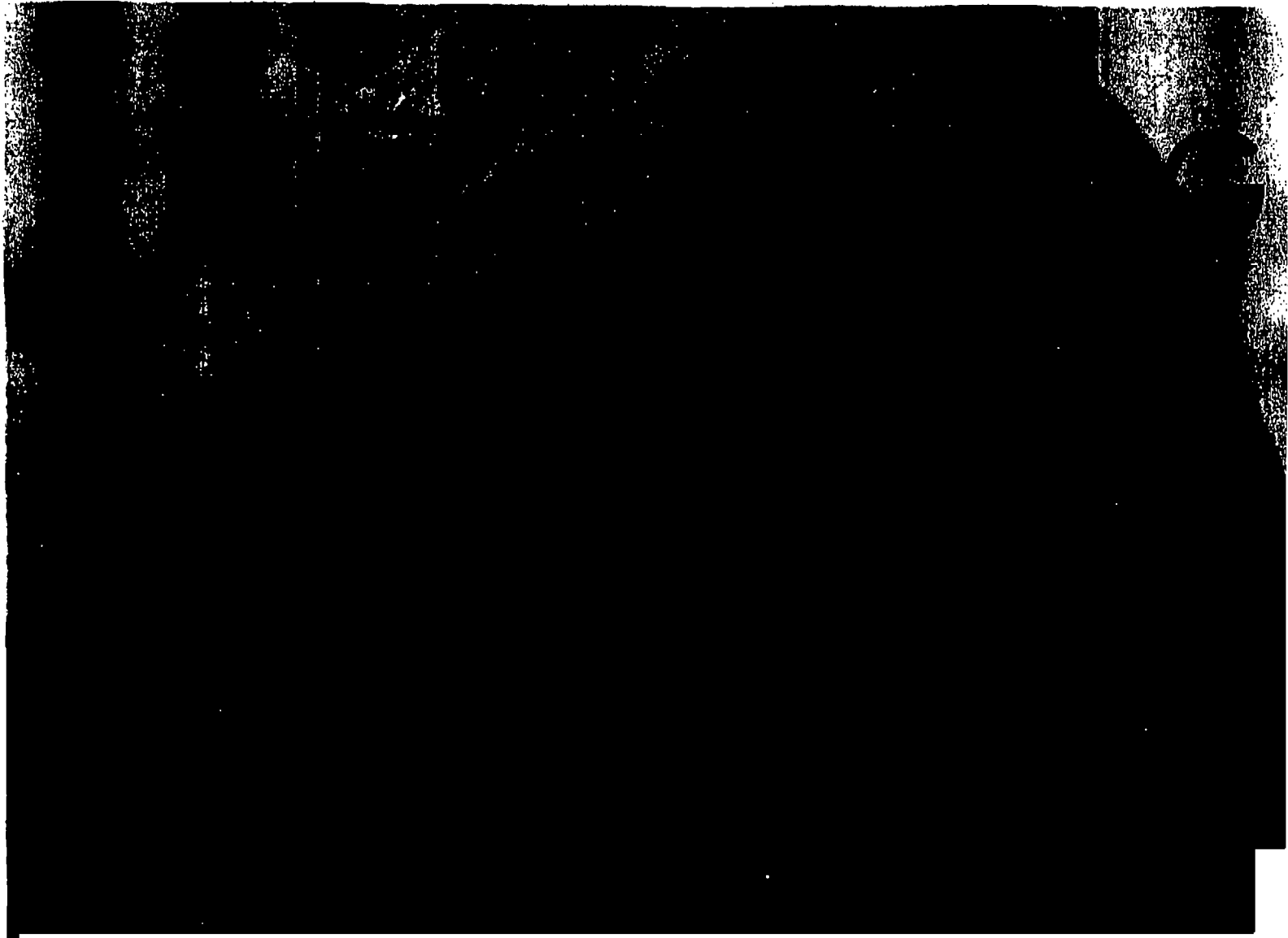
In the letter, Mark writes, "Thank you for the two books you sent me. I hear both are very good books. I'm currently reading 'Manchild in the Promise Land' by Claude Brown. But as soon as I finish, I'm going to read 'Their Eyes Were Watching God.' Basically because you like it so much ... If you act soft in here people aren't going to respect you and take everything you have. However being in here is more like a learning process. I say that because I have more than enough time to think about the things I done in the past where I made mistakes. And now that I'm here and see with my own two eyes how it is I don't ever want to come back ... Anyway I go back to court on the 21st of March and would really appreciate it if you, Ted and Charlene could attend ..."

Later in the Friday staff meeting, Patrice relates the problems she is having with a participant that several members of the group, including Enoch and Ahmadu, know well. Since entering the program,

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HEARTS

BY DEIRDRE DAVIDSON

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HE FIRST TIME ALBERTO GARCIA-TUNON (B'95) MET RICKY, a six-year-old at the Sursum Corda housing project, he found himself at the bottom of a flight of stairs.

Garcia-Tunon hadn't yet been assigned a child to tutor at the project, and found himself pulling Ricky from a pile of children he was fighting with at a Christmas party.

As he moved to break up the last fight, Ricky pushed Garcia-Tunon down the stairs. Later, Ricky ended up asking Garcia-Tunon to be his tutor for the year.

"It was sort of the challenge because he was such a tough kid," Garcia-Tunon said. "By speaking to him that night, I realized he just needed discipline."

Since that first day, the two have been together. Ricky just finished sixth grade in a gifted children program at his school. Garcia-Tunon had tutored the boy every week as part of the Sursum Corda-Georgetown Youth Tutoring Program.

Garcia-Tunon initially worried about Ricky's behavior, but since his first experience with him, there haven't been any problems. Last semester, the two often went to Georgetown basketball games, the roller-skating rink or the National Zoo.

"One thing he loves to do is come to my house on Saturdays, to play basketball and cook dinner with my four housemates," Garcia-Tunon said. "He loves to talk with my housemates and see what their ideas on life are. We let him hang out in the house with us all day."

Garcia-Tunon is only one of the 110 students who travel to the Sursum Corda housing project in Washington, D.C., every week to teach reading and writing skills to children between the ages of four and 13. Sursum Corda, which means "lift up your hearts" in Latin, is the name

Harry Mattison spent seven years photographing the residents of Sursum Corda, a housing project in Washington, D.C., where Georgetown students tutor children in need. The photographs on this page and subsequent pages do not depict any of the children or adults referenced in the accompanying article.

ANSWERING ASK

When the After School Kids founders were looking for someone to guide their proposal through the District of Columbia court system, the natural choice was Ricardo Urbina (C'67, L70), then a judge in the family court division, whose knowledge of the city and love for Georgetown was widely known.

Judge Urbina has a reputation for being open-minded," says Dan Porterfield (C'84), a founder of ASK. "From his years of dealing with the family courts, he is truly a moral voice in a very turbulent child welfare system."

"It started out as a simple notion -- to try and create a union between the juvenile department and the highly talented students at Georgetown," says Urbina, now a federal district court judge. "The high-risk kids on the borderline frequently fell into commitment status because of a lack of resources."

His well-decorated office downtown would seem to have taken him far from the realities of the judicial system, but friends and colleagues say that Urbina's spirit is in the city. He has not lived outside of D.C. since he arrived at Georgetown in 1963.

During his time on the Hilltop, he says the university's role in the city evolved.

"Georgetown was becoming more global at the time," he says, his 6'3" lanky figure stretched out in a wing chair. "On the other hand, it was becoming more conscious of its role in the District of Columbia. It was beginning to view itself as a leader, and beginning to exercise that leadership."

Urbina's answers are thoughtful as he glances around his fourth-floor office. The CD player on the end table holds disks by George Winston and Enya. The coffee table holds the ABA Journal and Natural Health, along with Nelson Mandela's "Long Walk to Freedom," a gift from his son, Ian (C'95), a track star like his father.

The walls are decorated with awards and certificates -- 1986 Washingtonian of the Year, the Simon Bolivar Award, and citations from presidents Reagan and Clinton. In June, Urbina was honored with the VIDA Award in Community Service by NBC-TV and *Hispanic* magazine for his participation in ASK. He is also the only judge to be nominated by three presidents; Carter nominated Urbina just before he left office, but Urbina didn't take his seat on the Superior Court bench until he became Reagan's first appointment in 1981.

"You don't have time to think on the Superior Court," he says. "I thought that there were so many people waiting in the wings. You have to be thorough, but still expedite the process. Here, I'm able to consider things with a little more deliberation."

It is this commitment to thoughtfulness and understanding that led Urbina to initiate the ASK program, and it has continued to guide him during his tenure in the courts.

"There are so many people involved in sharing Georgetown's legacy with youth and other members of the community that can benefit from the university as an institution," he adds. "It is critical for us to be living, breathing elements for prosperity."

James' grades have steadily improved, and he was showing off his honor-roll report card earlier in the week. But the day before he was caught lighting a match at school and is being threatened with suspension or expulsion.

"Once our kids start doing well, they get isolated," Colbert says. "They get teased, and they have to prove themselves."

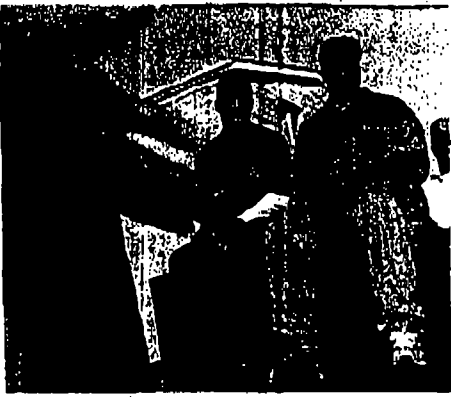
"We have to jump in and catch them," Enoch adds.

A lively discussion ensues, and touches on nearly all the aspects and purposes of the program. For the members of the ASK program, each kid is a chance and a challenge to reevaluate what they do, another chance to save someone from a hostile environment.

"We're trying to bring a holistic approach to learning," Ahmadu says. "All learning doesn't happen in school. We can cram education down their throats, we know the benefits of education. Nobody in their community is pushing academics. And we have to tell them, that if they come up short, we're not going to cast them aside."

JASON KELLY (C'96) is a former editor of the student publication, *The Voice*, where a version of this article originally appeared.





SURSUM CORDA, WHICH MEANS "LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS" IN LATIN, IS THE NAME OF THE HOUSING PROJECT OFF NORTH CAPITOL STREET THAT GEORGETOWN STUDENTS HAVE TRAVELED TO FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

of the housing project off North Capitol Street that Georgetown students have traveled to for a quarter of a century.

The program celebrated its 25th anniversary in the spring and its first-year anniversary of a new tutoring program in the neighboring Temple Courts apartment complex. A dinner celebrating 25 years of the community and the tutoring program took place April 22. About 270 tutors, students and parents attended the dinner, which took place at Gonzaga College High School. Speakers included President Leo J. O'Donovan, S.J., and Max Kennedy, the son of Robert Kennedy, who was instrumental in helping to establish the apartment village. The project has been linked to Georgetown since its creation by the late Horace McKenna, S.J., Eugene Stewart (C'48, L'51) and Richard McCoey (C'52), who joined forces in 1969. They used Housing and Urban Development loans to organize support and bring in Gonzaga High School as a sponsor for the housing project.

The program's faculty advisor, English professor John Hirsh, was pulled into the program — like many of the tutors — by already dedicated volunteers. A tutorial he taught years ago had two of the program's directors in it. The students talked to Hirsh about their experience during class and eventually convinced him to assist as faculty advisor. He currently tutors two children.

"One thing that concerned me was that social justice programs shouldn't just be useful to Georgetown students," Hirsh said. He said it is important for the tutors to do good work and to realize how much of a responsibility they take on by agreeing to help someone learn to read.

After attending classes at the University of California at Berkeley in 1991 to study methods for teaching children with reading problems, Hirsh came back to the program with the concept of "whole language."

On Hirsh's recommendation, Sursum Corda now uses an integrated language arts approach, which combines reading, writing and listening to high-interest material. Hirsh said the theory involves getting youngsters actively engaged in the learning process, instead of merely absorbing lessons.

Every Monday through Thursday night, Georgetown students board vans at the steps of Village C and spend an hour tutoring at the community center.

The students sit down with their assigned children and bring out the notebook Hirsh encourages them to keep. The folder contains a diary of each child's progress — word lists, first printed sentences, and illustrations of favorite stories.

Each child is allowed to progress at his or her own rate, and Hirsh tells tutors to be flexible in their teaching strategies, trying different approaches if the one they're using doesn't seem to work.

"Children aren't passive receptors," he said. "They're awake intellectually and lively."

Tutors of younger children often start off with emerging literary strategies such as "echo reading," "voice pointing," or Marie Clay's "concepts about print."

The tutors are also encouraged to bring in their own reading material for the older children. Hirsh believes popular materials such as *Sports Illustrated* articles help the children view reading as a pleasurable activity. Margie Mosqueda (C'96), co-director of the program, said she tries to bring in material such as question-and-answer games because the 10-year-old girl she tutors doesn't yet enjoy reading.

One of the battles for the tutor, especially in the first few months, is balancing the role between teacher and friend. Hirsh said it is one of the harder lessons to learn.

"It's been a challenge, and at first I wasn't sure how it would work out," said Frances Lord (C'96), who teaches a learning disabled 11-year-old girl. "We're friends now. She'll talk to me when before it was like pulling teeth."



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Garcia-Tunon has reached an agreement on this issue with Ricky. Whenever Ricky wants to play during the tutoring sessions, Garcia-Tunon reminds him of their weekend plans and tells him that Tuesdays are strictly for learning.

The program sponsors an activity once a month for the tutors and children to get together outside of the classroom, such as a holiday party or a trip to a museum. On Halloween, the tutors bring the children to Georgetown and take them trick-or-treating in the dorms.

Each year brings change to the Sursum Corda program. Seniors graduate and move away, some children stop coming to their tutoring sessions, and others outgrow reading lessons for the new excitement of junior high. Hirsh said tutors and children

try to stay in touch after graduation but that new lifestyles and the passage of time makes it difficult for many of them.

Garcia-Tunon is adamant about not letting that happen. He already plans to return for Ricky's graduation from high school and help him get into a good college or university.

"I know it will be hard but I don't want to lose touch," Garcia-Tunon said. "I want to be there to help him for anything he ever needs."

DEIDRE DAVIDSON (C'97) was an editorial assistant for Georgetown Magazine.

AND I HELPED

CAMPUS COMPACT, a national organization that encourages college students to perform community service, is celebrating its 10th anniversary this year.

As a founding member of the organization, Georgetown would like to help celebrate the anniversary by highlighting some of our success stories involving community service. If you helped a child or adolescent during the past 10 years through one of the university's community service programs, we would like to hear what impact your community service has had on your life. We are particularly interested in alumni who stayed in touch with the youths they helped either educationally, or emotionally.

The information you provide will be used to develop a Campus Compact national campaign and may also be used in Georgetown University publications. Please write to:

Georgetown Magazine
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Bill Clinton
FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE

A VISION FOR AMERICA: A NEW COVENANT
GOVERNOR BILL CLINTON
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
NEW YORK CITY
7/16/92

Governor Richards, Chairman Brown, Mayor Dinkins, our great host, and my fellow Americans.

I am so proud of Al Gore. He said he came here tonight because he always wanted to do the warmup for Elvis. Well, I ran for President this year for one reason and one reason only: I wanted to come back to this convention center and finish that speech I started four years ago.

Well, last night Mario Cuomo taught us how a real nominating speech should be given. He also made it clear why we have to steer our ship of state on a new course.

Tonight I want to talk with you about my hope for the future, my faith in the American people, and my vision of the kind of country we can build, together.

I salute the good men who were my companions on the campaign trail: Tom Harkin, Bob Kerrey, Doug Wilder, Jerry Brown and Paul Tsongas. One sentence in the platform we built says it all: "The most important family policy, urban policy, labor policy, minority policy and foreign policy America can have is an expanding, entrepreneurial economy of high-wage, high-skill jobs."

And so, in the name of all the people who do the work, pay the taxes, raise the kids and play by the rules, in the name of the hard-working Americans who make up our forgotten middle class, I accept your nomination for President of the United States.

I am a product of that middle class. And when I am President you will be forgotten no more.

We meet at a special moment in history, you and I. The Cold War is over; Soviet Communism has collapsed; and our values -- freedom, democracy, individual rights and free enterprise--they have triumphed all around the world. And yet just as we have won the Cold War abroad, we are losing the battles for economic opportunity and social justice here at home. Now that we have changed the world, it's time to change America.

I have news for the forces of greed and the defenders of the status quo: your time has come--and gone. It's time for a change in America.

Tonight ten million of our fellow Americans are out of work. Tens of millions more work harder for lower pay. The incumbent President says unemployment always goes up a little before a recovery begins. But unemployment only has to go up by one more person before a real recovery can begin. And, Mr. President, you are that man.

This election is about putting power back in your hands and putting government back on your side. It's about putting people first.

You know, I've said that all across the country, and someone always comes back at me, as a young man did just this week at the Henry Street Settlement on the Lower East Side of Manhattan. He said, "That sounds good, Bill. But you're a politician. Why should I trust you?"

Tonight, as plainly as I can, I want to tell you who I am, what I believe, and where I want to lead America.

I never met my father. He was killed in a car wreck on a rainy road three months before I was born, driving home from Chicago to Arkansas to see my mother.

After that, my mother had to support us. So we lived with my grandparents while she went back to Louisiana to study nursing.

I can still see her clearly tonight through the eyes of a three-year-old: kneeling at the railroad station and weeping as she put me back on the train to Arkansas with my grandmother. She endured her pain because she knew her sacrifice was the only way she could support me and give me a better life.

My mother taught me. She taught me about family and hard work and sacrifice. She held steady through tragedy after tragedy. And she held our family, my brother and I, together through tough times. As a child, I watched her go off to work each day at a time when it wasn't always easy to be a working mother.

As an adult, I've watched her fight off breast cancer. And again she has taught me a lesson in courage. And always, always she taught me to fight.

That's why I'll fight to create high-paying jobs so that parents can afford to raise their children today. That's why I'm so committed to making sure every American gets the health care that saved my mother's life, and that women's health care gets the same attention as men's. That's why I'll fight to make sure women in this country receive respect and dignity -- whether they work in the home, out of the home, or both. You want to know where I get my fighting spirit? It all started with my mother.

Thank you, Mother. I love you.

When I think about opportunity for all Americans, I think about my grandfather.

He ran a country store in our little town of Hope. There were no food stamps back then, so when his customers -- whether they were white or black, who worked hard and did the best they could, came in with no money--well, he gave them food anyway --just made a note of it. So did I. Before I was big enough to see over the counter, I learned from him to look up to people other folks looked down on.

My grandfather just had a grade-school education. But in that country store he taught me more about equality in the eyes of the Lord than all my professors at Georgetown; more about the intrinsic worth of every individual than all the philosophers at Oxford; and he taught me more about the need for equal justice than all the jurists at Yale Law School.

If you want to know where I come by the passionate commitment I have to bringing people together without regard to race, it all started with my grandfather.

I learned a lot from another person, too. A person who for more than 20 years has worked hard to help our children--paying the price of time to make sure our schools don't fail them. Someone who traveled our state for a year, studying, learning, listening, going to PTA meetings, school board meetings, town hall meetings, putting together a package of school reforms recognized around the nation, and doing it all while building a distinguished legal career and being a wonderful loving mother.

That person is my wife.

Hillary taught me. She taught me that all children can learn, and that each of us has a duty to help them do it. So if you want to know why I care so much about our children and our future; it all started with Hillary. I love you.

Frankly, I'm fed up with politicians in Washington lecturing the rest of us about "family values." Our families have values. But our government doesn't.

I want an America where "family values" live in our actions, not just in our speeches--an America that includes every family, every traditional family and every extended family, every two-parent family, every single-parent family, and every foster family--every family.

I do want to say something to the fathers in this country who have chosen to abandon their children by neglecting to pay their child support: take responsibility for your children or we will force you to do so. Because governments don't raise children; parents do. And you should.

And I want to say something to every child in America tonight who is out there trying to grow up without a father or a mother: I know how you feel. You're special, too. You matter to America. And don't ever let anybody tell you you can't become whatever you want to be. And if other politicians make you feel like you're not a part of their family, come on and be part of ours.

The thing that makes me angriest about what's gone wrong in the last 12 years is that our government has lost touch with our values, while our politicians continue to shout about them. I'm tired of it.

I was raised to believe its that the American Dream was built on rewarding hard work. But we have seen the folks in Washington turn the American ethic on its head. For too long, those who play by the rules and keep the faith have gotten the shaft, and those who cut corners and cut deals have been rewarded. People are working harder than ever, spending less time with their children, working nights and weekends at their jobs instead of gong to PTA and Little League or Scouts, and their incomes are still going down. Their taxes are going up, and the costs of health care, housing and education are going through the roof. Meanwhile, more and more of our best people are falling into poverty -- even when they work forty hours a week.

Our people are pleading for change, but government is in the way. It has been hijacked by privileged, private interests. It has forgotten who really pays the bills around here -- it's taking more of your money and giving you less in return.

We have got to go beyond the brain-dead politics in Washington, and give our people the kind of government they deserve: a government that works for them.

A President -- a President ought to be a powerful force for progress. But right now I know how President Lincoln felt when General McClellan wouldn't attack in the Civil War. He asked him, "If you're not going to use your army, may I borrow it?" And so I say, George Bush, if you won't use your power to help America, step aside. I will.

Our country is falling behind. The President is caught in the grip of a failed economic theory. We have gone from first to thirteenth in the world in wages since Reagan and Bush have been in office. Four years ago, candidate Bush said America is a special place, not just "another pleasant country on the U.N roll call, between Albania and Zimbabwe." Now, under President Bush, America has an unpleasant economy stuck somewhere between Germany and Sri Lanka. And for most Americans, Mr. President, life's a lot less kind and a lot less gentle than it was before your Administration took office.

Our country has fallen so far, so fast that just a few months ago the Japanese Prime Minister actually said he felt "sympathy" for

the United States. Sympathy. When I am your President, the rest of the world will not look down on us with pity, but up to us with respect again.

What is George Bush doing about our economic problems? Now, four years ago he promised us fifteen million new jobs by this time. And he's over fourteen million short. Al Gore and I can do better.

He has raised taxes on the people driving pick-up trucks, and lowered taxes on people riding in limousines. We can do better.

He promised to balance the budget, but he hasn't even tried. In fact, the budgets he has submitted have nearly doubled the debt. Even worse, he wasted billions and reduced our investment in education and jobs. We can do better.

So if you are sick and tired of a government that doesn't work to create jobs; if you're sick and tired of a tax system that's stacked against you; if you're sick and tired of exploding debt and reduced investments in our future -- or if, like the great civil rights pioneer Fannie Lou Hamer, you're just plain old sick and tired of being sick and tired -- then join us, work with us, win with us. And we can make our country the country it was meant to be.

Now, George Bush talks a good game. But he has no game plan to rebuild America from the cities to the suburbs to the countryside so that we can compete and win again in the global economy. I do.

He won't take on the big insurance companies and the bureaucracies to control health costs and give us affordable health care for all Americans. But I will.

He won't even implement the recommendations of his own Commission on AIDS. But I will.

He won't streamline the federal government, and change the way it works; cut a hundred thousand bureaucrats, and put a hundred thousand new police officers on the streets of American cities. But I will.

He has never balanced a government budget. But I have, eleven times.

He won't break the stranglehold the special interests have on our elections and the lobbyists have on our government. But I will.

He won't give mothers and fathers the simple chance to take some time off from work when a baby is born or a parent is sick. But I will.

We're losing our family farms at a rapid rate, and he has no commitment to keep family farms in the family. But I do.

He's talked a lot about drugs, but he hasn't helped people on the front line to wage that war on drugs and crime. But I will.

He won't take the lead in protecting the environment and creating new jobs in environmental technology. But I will.

You know what else? He doesn't have Al Gore and I do.

Just in case -- just in case you didn't notice, that's Gore with an E on the end.

And George Bush -- George Bush won't guarantee a woman's right to choose. I will. Listen, hear me now: I am not pro-abortion. I am pro-choice strongly. I believe this difficult and painful decision should be left to the women of America. I hope the right to privacy can be protected, and we will never again have to discuss this issue on political platforms. But I am old enough to remember what it was like before Roe v. Wade. And I do not want to return to the time when we made criminals of women and their doctors.

Jobs. Education. Health care. These are not just commitments from my lips. They are the work of my life.

Our priorities must be clear: we will put our people first again. But priorities without a clear plan of action are just empty words. To turn our rhetoric into reality we've got to change the way government does business -- fundamentally. Until we do, we'll continue to pour billions of dollars down the drain.

The Republicans have campaigned against big government for a generation. But have you noticed? They've run this big government for a generation. And they haven't changed a thing. They don't want to fix government. They still want to campaign against it, and that's all.

But, my fellow Democrats, it's time for us to realize that we've got some changing to do too. There is not a program in government for every problem. And if we want to use government to help people, we've got to make it work again.

Because we are committed in this convention and in this platform to making these changes, we are, as Democrats, in the words that Ross Perot himself spoke today, a revitalized Democratic party. I am well aware that all those millions of people who rallied to Ross Perot's cause wanted to be in an army of patriots for change. Tonight I say to them: join us and together we will revitalize America.

Now, I don't have all the answers. But I do know the old ways don't work. Trickle down economics has sure failed. And big bureaucracies, both private and public, they've failed, too.

That's why we need a new approach to government--a government that

offers more empowerment and less entitlement, more choices for young people in the schools they attend, in the public schools they attend, and more choices for the elderly and for people with disabilities and the long-term care they receive--a government that is leaner, not meaner. A government that expands opportunity, not bureaucracy--a government that understands that jobs must come from growth in a vibrant and vital system of free enterprise. I call this approach a New Covenant -- a solemn agreement between the people and their government -- based not simply on what each of us can take but on what all of us must give to our nation.

We offer our people a new choice based on old values. We offer opportunity. We demand responsibility. We will build an American community again. The choice we offer is not conservative or liberal. In many ways it's not even Republican or Democratic, It's different. It's new. And it will work.

It will work because it is rooted in the vision and the values of the American people. Of all the things George Bush has ever said that I disagree with, perhaps the thing that bothers me most is how he derides and degrades the American tradition of seeing -- and seeking -- a better future. He mocks it as "the vision thing." But remember just what the Scripture says: "Where there is no vision the people perish."

I hope -- I hope nobody in this great hall tonight or in our beloved country has to go through tomorrow without a vision. I hope no one ever tries to raise a child without a vision. I hope nobody ever starts a business or plants a crop in the ground without a vision--for where there is no vision the people perish.

One of the reasons we have so many children in so much trouble in so many places in this nation is because they have seen so little opportunity, so little responsibility, and so little loving, caring community that they literally cannot imagine the life we are calling them to lead. And so I say again, where there is no vision America will perish.

What is the vision of our New Covenant?

An America with millions of new jobs in dozens of new industries moving confidently toward the 21st Century. An America that says to entrepreneurs and business people: We will give you more incentives and more opportunity than ever before to develop the skills of your workers and create American jobs and American wealth in the new global economy. But you must do your part; you must be responsible. American companies must act like American companies again -- exporting products, not jobs. That's what this New Covenant is all about.

An America in which the doors of college are thrown open once again to the sons and daughters of stenographers and steelworkers. We'll say: Everybody can borrow the money to go to college. But you must do your part. You must pay it back -- from your paychecks, or

better yet, by going back home and serving your communities. Just think of it. Think of it; millions of energetic young men and women, serving their country by policing the streets, or teaching the children or caring for the sick, or working with the elderly or people with disabilities, or helping young people to stay off drugs and out of gangs, giving us all a sense of new hope and limitless possibilities. That's what this New Covenant is all about.

An America in which health care is a right, not a privilege. In which we say to all of our people: Your government has the courage -- finally -- to take on the health care profiteers and make health care affordable for every family. But you must do your part: preventive care, prenatal care, childhood immunization; saving lives, saving money, saving families from heartbreak. That's what the New Covenant is all about.

An America in which middle class incomes -- not middle class taxes -- are going up. An America, yes, in which the wealthiest few -- those making over \$200,000 a year -- are asked to pay their fair share. An America in which the rich are not soaked -- but the middle class is not drowned either. Responsibility starts at the top; that's what the New Covenant is all about.

An America where we end welfare as we know it. We will say to those on welfare: you will have and you deserve the opportunity through training and education, through child care and medical coverage, to liberate yourself. But then, when you can, you must work, because welfare should be a second chance, not a way of life. That's what the New Covenant is all about.

An America with the world's strongest defense; ready and willing to use force, when necessary. An America at the forefront of the global effort to preserve and protect our common environment -- and promoting global growth. An America that will not coddle tyrants, from Baghdad to Beijing. An America that champions the cause of freedom and democracy, from Eastern Europe to Southern Africa, and in our own hemisphere in Haiti and Cuba.

The end of the Cold War permits us to reduce defense spending while still maintaining the strongest defense in the world. But we must plow back every dollar of defense cuts into building American jobs right here at home. I know well that the world needs a strong America, but we have learned that strength begins at home.

But the New Covenant is about more than opportunities and responsibilities for you and your families. It's also about our common community. Tonight every one of you knows deep in your heart that we are too divided.

It is time to heal America. And so we must say to every American: look beyond the stereotypes that blind us. We need each other. All of us, we need each other. We don't have a person to waste. And yet, for too long, politicians have told the most of us that are doing all right that what's really wrong with America is the

rest of us. Them. Them the minorities. Them the liberals. Them the poor. Them the homeless. Them the people with disabilities. Them the gays. We've gotten to where we've nearly them'd ourselves to death. Them, and them, and them. But this is America. There is no them; there is only us. One nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty, and justice, for all.

That is our Pledge of Allegiance, and that's what the New Covenant is all about.

How do I know we can come together to make change happen? Because I have see it in my own state. In Arkansas we're working together and we're making progress. No, there is no Arkansas miracle. But there are a lot of miraculous people. And because of them, our schools are better, our wages are higher, our factories are busier, our water is cleaner, and our budget is balanced. We're moving ahead.

I wish -- I wish I could say the same thing about America under the incumbent President. He took the richest country in the world and brought it down. We took one of the poorest states in America and lifted it up.

And so I say to those who would criticize Arkansas: come on down. Especially if you're from Washington -- come to Arkansas. You'll see us struggling against some problems we haven't solved yet. But you'll also see a lot of great people doing amazing things. And you might even learn a thing or two.

In the end, the New Covenant simply asks us all to be Americans again--old-fashioned Americans for a new time. Opportunity. Responsibility. Community. When we pull together, America will pull ahead. Throughout the whole history of this country, we have seen time and again that when we are united, we are unstoppable. We can seize this moment, we can make it exciting and energizing and heroic to be an American again. We can renew our faith in ourselves and each other, and restore our sense of unity and community. Scripture says, our eyes have not yet seen, nor our ears heard, nor our minds imagined what we can build.

But I cannot do it alone. No President can. We must do it together. It won't be easy and it won't be quick. We didn't get into this mess overnight, and we won't get out of it overnight. But we can do it--with our commitment and our creativity and our diversity and our strength. I want every person in this hall and every citizen in this land to reach out and join us in a great new adventure to chart a bold new future.

As a teenager I heard John Kennedy's summons to citizenship. And then, as a student at Georgetown, I heard that call clarified by a professor I had, named Carroll Quigley, who said America was the greatest country in the history of the world because our people have always believed in two great ideas: first, that tomorrow can be better than today, and second, that each of us has a personal,

moral responsibility to make it so.

That future entered my life the night our daughter Chelsea was born. As I stood in that delivery room, I was overcome with the thought that God had given me a blessing my own father never knew: the chance to hold my child in my arms.

Somewhere at this very moment, another child is born in America. Let it be our cause to give that child a happy home, a healthy family, a hopeful future. Let it be our cause to see that child reach the fullest of her God-given abilities. Let it be our cause that she grow up strong and secure, braced by her challenges, but never, never struggling alone; with family and friends and a faith that in America, no one is left out; no one is left behind.

Let it be our cause that when she is able, she gives something back to her children, her community, and her country. And let it be our cause to give her a country that's coming together, and moving ahead -- a country of boundless hopes and endless dreams; a country that once again lifts up its people, and inspires the world.

Let that be our cause and our commitment and our New Covenant.

I end tonight where it all began for me: I still believe in a place called Hope.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
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For Immediate Release

June 30, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON RECEIVING ABRAHAM LINCOLN COURAGE AWARD
FROM THE ILLINOIS COUNCIL AGAINST HANDGUN VIOLENCE

15th District Police Headquarters
Chicago, Illinois

10:05 A.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you so much, Mike Robbins. Thank you for your presentation. Thank you much more for your courage and for your willingness to come back to work after being wounded 11 times. A lot of Americans wouldn't do that, and we appreciate you for doing it. (Applause.)

We thank you, Officer Jackson, Officer Bubalo. We thank the representatives of the Fraternal Order of Police who are here from Chicago and the state of Illinois, Bill Novan and Sgt. Keith Turney. Thank you, Commander O'Shield. I hope you don't decide to run for president anytime soon after that reception you got when you were introduced. (Laughter.) Or mayor -- (laughter) -- or anything else. (Laughter and applause.)

I want to thank Mark Karlin for what he said and for his long and often lonely battle against handgun violence. (Applause.)

The First Lady and I are delighted to be here with you today. I do want to introduce just one person of the many who came with me today because he carries on our part of the bargain fighting for law enforcement and against violence in Washington -- Under Secretary of the Treasury Ron Noble, who is back here with me. Ron, stand up. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

I thank Superintendent Rodriguez for his outstanding leadership. Senator, thank you for what you said and for what you have done. To all the other distinguished officials who are here, I thank you. I want to say a special word of thanks to the Mayor for his leadership and for his willingness to roll up his sleeves and actually solve problems. (Applause.)

You know, I like listening to the Mayor talk because he never

tries to be flowering, he just says what he has to say. (Laughter.) But when he gets finished talking, you don't have any doubt about what he just said. (Laughter.) And I like it because he's interested in doing things and giving other people the power to do things and bringing people together. That means a lot to me. We need more in Washington of what you have here in Chicago and in this Austin neighborhood. (Applause.)

I thank the other dignitaries who are here. Congressman, Bishop, thank you for coming. And ladies and gentlemen, I want to say a special word of thanks to some young people who are here from the "I Have A Dream" Program and the AmeriCorps volunteers who are working with them. Where are they? They're over there. (Applause.)

The "I Have A Dream" Program was founded in New York by a friend of Hillary's and mine named Eugene Lange, who believed that if you would reach young people in grade school and tell them that if they they'd stay in school and stay off drugs and make their grades, you'd guarantee them that they could go all the way through college. That's what the "I Have A Dream" Program is about. And those kids in this neighborhood are part of that, and our national service program is helping. And I'm proud of them. (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, it's already been said by Officer Robbins and others, but really this award ought to be given today to the officer who was killed here just a few months ago, Daniel Doffyn -- and to his partner, Mike Robbins; and his partner; and to all those who are willing to put their lives upon the line.

You heard the Superintendent say it a moment ago, but Officer Doffyn and his partner, Officer Bubalo, were standing just where we stand today, getting ready to go to work when they heard a call on the radio that said men were breaking into an apartment building just across the street. They were rookie officers who answered the call. They found gang members from another neighborhood who had come to disrupt this neighborhood. They were stopping one of the suspects when another came upon them. He murdered Officer Doffyn. He critically wounded his partner. He did it with a Tec-9 semiautomatic -- one of the weapons banned in the 1994 crime bill. (Applause.)

Officer Doffyn was like me in one important respect, the most important of all -- he had a daughter, an eight-year-old daughter who now will have to live with the memory of her father and his sacrifice.

When we talk about these issues and the decisions we ought to make on them, we're a long way, in Washington, D.C., from the streets of Austin neighborhood. We'd be a lot better off if we had to vote on issues in front of the place where the police officer was killed. (Applause.)

I know that even from the worst tragedies some good can

spring. After the awful, awful bombing in Oklahoma City a lot of the meanness went out of America, and we all began to ask ourselves again, what can we do to do a better job for our country; what can we do to reach across the lines that are dividing us; what can we do to minimize the hatred and extremism in our own country?

I'm told that after Officer Doffyn was killed, children from Howe Elementary School across the street came to the police station to their favorite police officers were safe, and that some of the officer took the children home in squad cars to reassure them and make sure they were okay. Now, outside this neighborhood that might surprise some people, but I've learned enough from the Mayor and others about what you're doing here to know that you've been working for a long time to build that kind of community.

Your mission statement -- I wish every neighborhood in American had a mission statement -- your mission statement says you want to make the neighborhoods safe, prosperous, secure, productive and proud. That's what I want for America. (Applause.)

In this officer -- in this neighborhood the words community and policing mean the same thing because the men and women of the 15th are the community and they understand that the best way to lower the crime rate is to prevent crime, to stop it from happening in the first place. (Applause.) They are working with you to set up a drug court to help people who get in trouble find a way to get out of trouble and go on to productive lives, not just go to prison. (Applause.) They are working with you to reach out to your children, to help them stay off drugs and stay out of gangs. They are watching out for you as you watch out for one another.

So many of you have taken responsibility for this neighborhood and your lives, and you are getting results. Crime is down across the board. I drove through these streets today and I saw homes, schools, businesses, churches, police stations, all doing their part to keep you safe and pull you together.

Despite the sadness that we all feel today, you should all be very proud. And you should be committed to keeping this community strong and saving the lives and futures of these children.

When I ran for President I promised that I would do everything I could to help you in this effort. Part of it was try to restore the economy and bring opportunity to places that had been too long denied them, which is why I worked with the Mayor and others to put an empowerment zone in Chicago, to try to prove that we could bring jobs and incomes and a future to people. (Applause.)

But a big part of it was just trying to restore a simple sense of security to people who work hard and obey the law and are doing the best with their own lives. The Mayor referred to this and Senator Simon knows it well because he was there for the whole time -- but the Congress actually debated a crime bill for six years

without doing anything about it, because there was always some political objection on right or the left for getting together and doing something that would make a lot of sense at the grass-roots level a long way from Washington.

Well, we passed the crime bill, and it was largely written by the police officers of America. And it had a requirement that we put 100,000 more police on the street, a 20-percent increase of people walking the beat, working in the neighborhoods, helping to prevent crime in the first place. (Applause.)

I can tell you, that bill just passed late last year, but we are already -- we already have given law enforcement agencies in this country enough grants to hire more than 20,000 new police. We're moving ahead of schedule to do that.

The second thing we did was to try and give law enforcement and community officials the tools they need to help save kids -- to give children something to say yes to, as well as something to say no to. The law enforcement people in this country knew that we needed tougher punishment, we needed greater protection. We passed the three strikes and you're out law. We passed the law strengthening the death penalty provisions, especially for people who kill law enforcement officers in the line of duty. But we also did what the law enforcement officers told us to do, which is to give them and community activists the tools to reach children early, to get them on the right path in life -- to give them schools, and jobs, and opportunities and a future. (Applause.)

And, yes, we took on the gun issue. And I want to say a little more about that in a minute, but it's been mentioned already -- we passed the Brady law, which requires people to wait five days while we check the criminal and mental health histories of people who want to buy handguns, unless there is a computerized instant record check in place in a state. And we did ban 19 kinds of assault weapons, and any identical copycats that might be made of them, for the obvious reasons you know.

I'll never forget -- Mayor, you probably remember this -- but we came here in 1994 and we sat at a panel in which people from your health care institutions told us that the mortality rate from gunshot wounds was dramatically increasing because the average victim had more bullets in his body when they showed up at the hospital. Why? Because of these assault weapons. I learned that in a hearing in Chicago from people who make a living working in emergency rooms, seeing people like Officers Robbins and Jackson every day. So, yes, we did that.

And as we remember Officer Doffyn, I say there is at least one more thing we must do. Today I am announcing support for legislation that will ban armor-piercing bullets of all kinds. (Applause.)

Senator Simon referred to what we are trying to keep -- and

he's right, we do ban some kinds of armor-piercing bullets, thanks to him others. But you need to know the law is written, in my opinion, in the wrong way. Today the law is written to ban ammunition based on what it's made of. If it contains certain materials, then it's off the street.

Now, that's a good thing, but it's not good enough because clever people have figured out how to design ammunition made from common materials that do just as much damage. This legislation will change that. It will see to it that we judge ammunition not based on what it's made of, but based on how much harm it can do. That should be the test. (Applause.) And the test should be simple and straightforward. If a bullet can rip through a bulletproof vest like a knife through hot butter, then it ought to be history. We should ban it. (Applause.)

Many members of the United States Congress -- Senator Moynihan, Senator Biden, Bradley, Cole, Congressman Schumer from New York -- have joined Senator Simon and others for a long time in trying to deal with these issues. Now, I know this will be controversial among some, just like the Brady Bill was, just like the assault weapons ban was. But I want to tell you something, folks. There's a reason that I decided that I should be the first President ever to take on these issues while in office rather than later. (Laughter and applause.) And I say that -- I'm grateful for the support we've received from former Presidents. I'm grateful that Ronald Reagan stood up for the Brady Bill and Jim Brady. I am grateful that President Bush resigned from the NRA when they called federal officials "jack-booted thugs." We should applaud them. (Applause.) We should applaud them.

But I want you to know the reason I decided to do it, apart from just -- first of all, I was sick and tired of reading stories about young children in tough neighborhoods who were straight-A students, being gunned down standing by bus stops. I got tired of reading that. (Applause.) You know, I got tired of reading all these high school kids and junior high school kids thinking about what kind of funerals they were going to have because they knew so many kids had been shot. I got tired of reading about it.

But there's another reason. I come from a place where more than half the people live in towns of 10,000 or less, where more than half the people have never been to a city as big as Chicago, and more than half the people have a hunting or a fishing licence, or both. When I was -- long before I was a teenager, I had fired a .22 at cans and birds in bird season. I grew up thinking of guns as a part of my culture and not something evil or bad that would ever be used to kill people.

I understand the kind of folks who have formed the basis of a lot of the opposition to this gun legislation because they never see what you live with every day. They literally don't experience it. So I understood that. But you know, what my position is -- is very different. I don't think this is -- I don't think the Brady

Bill or the assault weapons ban or the cop killer bullet legislation is about the right to keep and bear arms. I think it's about whether we, as Americans, are willing -- those of us who are law-abiding -- to undergo some minor inconveniences so we can solve our problems together and keep our kids alive and have a safer future and be fair to our police officers. That's what this is about. (Applause.)

And it's interesting, you know, most of the people who oppose the Brady Bill and oppose the assault weapons ban, they don't mind walking through an airport metal detector. But I'm old enough to remember when those metal detectors were first put in when you walk through an airport. Now, we don't think about it today, do we? Even though most of us would never consider carrying a gun on an airplane, much less a bomb, we go through the metal detectors and we don't think anything about it. Why? Because it is a minor sacrifice to get on a safe airplane.

There was a decision made by the Supreme Court the other day that's somewhat controversial, but I support it. I want to tell you about it because it's the same point. The Supreme Court said it was all right for a school district to require young people who wanted to be on the football team to undergo drug testing -- not because we think most kids are bad, they're not; not because most of them are using drugs, they're not; but because drugs are tearing the heart out of the children of America. (Applause.) It is a privilege to play on a sports team or be in the school band or do anything else like that. And it is a minor inconvenience for young people to take a stand to help to get drugs out of our schools. (Applause.)

Now, that what I think about this. So I say to all the people who own guns and don't feel like they're ever going to do anything wrong, and just want us to punish criminals, it is no big deal if you have to wait a few days to get the next handgun. You will survive. And it's a good thing. (Applause.)

And I say to all the people who love to hunt and shoot in shooting contests, you will be able to do it, and you will find a way to do it even without the Tec-9s. It's worth it to get the uzis out of the high schools and off the streets, and the bullets out of the bodies of these police officers we celebrate today. It is worth it. (Applause.) It is worth it. (Applause.)

Nobody is interfering with your right to hunt or to enter into any kind of sporting contest or to do whatever else you want to do. But this is a minor, minor change that's good for all of us. And sooner or later, those of us who live in disparate areas of the country with different experiences have got to realize we have common obligations to the common good. And everybody in the smallest rural hamlet in my state is going to be better off if kids don't get killed on the streets of Chicago, and police officers don't get gunned down because we got rid of assault weapons and we got rid of cop-killer bullets. We're going to be better off if

that happens.

And, you know, let me just say one other thing to everybody who objects to this today. I'm almost 50 years old; I have never seen a deer, a duck, or a wild turkey wearing a Kevlar vest in my life. You do not need -- (laughter and applause) -- you do not need these bullets. (Applause.)

So I ask you all to support this. I ask you to oppose the efforts of the lobbies in Washington to lift the ban on assault weapons. I ask you to oppose their efforts to roll back the Crime Bill, oppose their efforts to keep us from getting all these horrible police-killing bullets out of our lives; and, as Senator Simon said, oppose their efforts to indiscriminately say all felons can have their guns back.

We live in the freest nation the world has ever known, because over 219 years, we have found ways to agree on discipline, restraint and order to preserve our liberty. And all -- all -- systems of discipline, restraint and order affect the law-abiding and the lawless equally. That is the point.

So I ask you all today to remember that. I accept this award today, even though I don't feel like I deserve it, because I just did my duty. And I knew because of my childhood and the life I live and the state I governed what the issues were, what the stakes were, and what the forces in play were in this battle over the Brady Bill, the assault weapons ban, and the cop-killer bullet issue.

Most of the people on the other side of this issue are good people. But they don't have your experience. And it is time for them to think about you. It is time for them to make minor concessions so that you can have major advances in safety, in security, in the future of your children and the security of your police officers, in the Austin neighborhood in Chicago, Illinois, and throughout the United States of America. It is time for us to pull together on this issue and do the right thing. (Applause.)

Abraham Lincoln, who saved our Republic, said something very important in his first inaugural. When the country was coming apart at the seams over the issue of slavery, and we were headed smack-dab into a Civil War, and when half the people in the country hated him and he'd been elected President with only 39 percent of the vote, he had the understanding to say, we are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies.

So I say to you today, my friends: Let us stand up for the future of our children. Let us stand up for the security of our police forces and their ability to work with us. And let us say to those who disagree, we ask you for a minor contribution to a major public good -- let us not be enemies, but friends.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Chicago, Illinois)

For Immediate Release

June 30, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE 1995 ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS FROM INDIA

Sheraton Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

1:35 P.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you so much, Dr. Khedar. Thank you, Dr. Ahuja. And thank you, Dr. Lalmalani, for that terrific speech. I was just sitting here watching you speak with such energy and enthusiasm. And I was thinking to myself, I hope he stays in medicine and out of politics until I'm through. (Laughter and applause.)

Dr. Rupani, thank you for welcoming us to Illinois. To my good friend, B.K. Agnihotri, it's good to see you, and out of the South, where we normally see each other.

We're delighted here with the presence of the Indian Health Minister, Minister Anthulay. Thank you very much for coming from such a long way. (Applause.)

And I am especially delighted to see the Indian Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Ambassador Ray. Thank you so much. (Applause.) Thank you. We're delighted to see you. (Applause.)

As I think all of you know, I have been very interested in education and in health care for a long time. But I must say I was certainly humbled when young Dr. Ambotti (phonetic) was introduced. (Laughter.) At 17 years old -- (applause.) Then it was whispered in my ear that his brother became a doctor at the ripe old age of 19. (Laughter.) Is that right? There he is. (Applause.) He was so old he hardly had any years left to practice at 19. (Laughter.)

That's remarkable. You know, when I was elected governor at 32, they said I was too young. (Laughter and applause.) When I was a college professor at 26, they said I was too young. When I was elected the third youngest president at the age of 46, they said I was too young. Where were you guys when I needed you? (Laughter and applause.) Well, your families and your friends and, indeed, all of us should be very, very proud. And congratulations to you, to both of you. (Applause.)

I know that Hillary would want me also to say, since

I am the one doing the speaking today, that she and our Chelsea had a magnificent time on their trip to India and, indeed, throughout South Asia. (Applause.) As I said to your Board of Directors a few moments ago, they came home laden with photographs, with films, with books, with all kinds of gifts. You could go to some places in the White House and some corners, and all of you would think you were back home. You would not even recognize -- (laughter) -- that you were in the President's residence.

But it was a remarkable experience for her, a transforming experience for our daughter, and a great learning experience for me by extension. I can also say I am very, very proud of the strengthening relationships between the United

(applause) -- and doing it by putting 200 Americans in military uniform on the ground in Haiti to speak Creole because they were Haitian Americans? That's the great thing about this country. (Applause.)

We are a land and set of ideas and convictions. We are not a single ethnic group. That is the magic of our democracy. We are a land and we are a single set of convictions routed in the simple but powerful words of our Constitution and its Bill of Rights, and our devotion to freedom and to competition and to openness. That is our meal ticket to the future. That is what will make it possible for us, not only to succeed economically, but to live in harmony, if we can be faithful to it. And that has been the purpose of my presidency.

Now, what I want to say to you today is to echo a few words that your leader just spoke. We are having a great debate in the United States today, largely because we are at the end of the Cold War, largely because we are in a new economic time, largely because all these change have forced Americans both to change the way they live and work and to try to think of how we should organize ourselves into the future.

And there are many people in the Nation's Capital who believe something that I think a lot of you do not believe. And that's one of the reasons I'm here. They say, and many of them who disagree with me would use you as an example -- a good example -- they would say all of the problems in America today are personal problems, individual failures; they are cultural problems. Why, if everybody would just wake up tomorrow and work hard and have a good family, we wouldn't have any other problems. And they would say if they were here arguing, they would say, look at all those Indian doctors and their families, who come to our country -- many people come to our country without any money at all and they become very successful. Why? Because they work like crazy and they have good family values and they transmit them to their children. (Applause.)

And I agree with that. I mean, I agree with that. By definition -- you know, no one can become anything just because someone else gave them something. We all have to work and build ourselves inside. That is true -- at one level that is true.

But then they take another step. And that is the debate in Washington with which I do not agree. The next step is if all of our problems are personal and cultural and can be solved by people working harder and having stronger families, we, therefore, have no problems that are economic, political and social. And therefore, there is nothing for us to do together. No public response required. No governmental action required. Now, that is what I don't agree with.

Our country became the strongest in the world after World War II and grew the biggest middle class in the world after World War II because we recognized that our challenge was both personal and public. And when the soldiers came home after the second world war and built the America that many of you wished to come to, they did it because the Congress passed something called

the G.I. Bill of Rights, which enabled them to go to school; to buy a home for the first time; that gave us over two-thirds of our people owning their own home, something unheard of in virtually any country in the world, because there was public action. So we had personal responsibility and public action.

When you go out and practice medicine to people who don't have any way to see a doctor, unless you see them and you get paid because of Medicare or Medicaid, that's personal responsibility by you and public action by your country. And so what I say to you is that this debate, which I, too, want you to be a part of, about the future of health care, is one facet of

this huge debate we're having in America today about how we're going to organize ourselves for the future.

And I believe America should come down firmly on the side of saying, yes, we have to have more personal responsibility and family strength, but we also need to face our problems together, because we cannot solve the education problem unless we solve it together. We cannot solve the crime problem unless we're all willing to make some sacrifices to solve it together. We certainly cannot solve the health care problem if we let every individual in America go his or her own way. We're going to have a lot of older people and a lot of innocent children in dire straits in America. We need to do some things together. That is the way we're going to succeed in the 21st century, by working together. (Applause.)

On health care alone, let me just make a few observations. We have a big problem in America with our budget deficit. You all know that. What I want you to know is just how big a problem it is and where it's located. Our budget would be in balance today but for the interest we pay on the debt we ran up in the 12 years before I became President. (Applause.) It would be in balance today. (Applause.) Not only that, it's still such a big problem that next year the interest we pay on that debt will be larger than our defense budget.

We have not increased anything much in our budget in the last few years except Medicare and Medicaid had been growing at two and three times, sometimes more than three times, the rate of inflation. Part of that is because more people have been going onto the program. Part of that is because as older people live longer and longer and longer, they have to access medical services more and more, as many of you know.

But the truth is, if we are going to have money in the United States Treasury to invest in education, to invest in technology, to invest in medical research, something you all believe in, we are going to have to reduce this -- did it come on? Is it on? What about now? Can you hear me in the back?

AUDIENCE: Yes!

THE PRESIDENT: Someone said, no, and I'm sure glad. (Laughter.) Well, anyway, I'll talk louder and we'll do the best we can. Something happened to it. I didn't touch it. It just happened. (Laughter.) Eventually they'll get it back.

If we're going to do this, we're going to have to bring that deficit down, which means as Dr. Lalmalani said, we're going to have to change the way we do health care. But there is a huge difference in making a deliberate change over a reasonable period of time and just cutting the budget out of Medicare and Medicaid to meet an arbitrary date to balance the budget for an arbitrary huge tax cut to a lot of folks who don't need that as much as they need a country with good health care, strong education, safe streets, and a balanced budget. (Applause.)

What I want to say to you is, yes, we will have to slow the growth of Medicare and Medicaid, but we should do it in

a fair way. If you balance the budget in 10 years instead of seven, if you have a much smaller tax cut and you target it to the things we already said we believed in -- child rearing and education, if we involve the physicians and other health care professionals in our country in making the decisions instead of just making arbitrary cuts in these medical costs, we can get where we need to go as country and still provide decent health care, and still provide a good quality of life, and not divide our people even further by income and by region and by race. (Applause.) Now, that's what we can do. (Applause.)

A lot of you know this because of your own practice,

but if we cut too much without understanding the circumstances,
we will isolate more elderly people, we will isolate more racial
minorities, we will disadvantage more young children who will

suffer intellectually because of the health care they don't have when they're very young. So this is a very important part of rebuilding America. (Noise from microphone.) Better none at all than that. (Laughter.)

So I say to you -- in the next four or five months, we will chart a major part of America's health care course for the future. And my commitment to you is, I will work with you. I do not want to see these decisions made without working with you. (Applause.) Thank you. (Applause.)

But keep in mind, the health care debate is an example of the larger debate I talked to you about. And you can have a huge impact on members of Congress in both parties if you simply show up and say: Look, I know America first and foremost is a place where individual effort and family values count. That's why I am successful. But I live in the real America -- not in Washington, D.C. And I know we need a public response to society's problems if more people are going to become like me. That's what I want you to say to the Congress. (Applause.) And you can do that. (Applause.)

And then I want you to be involved. And I want you to say, don't wait until the day before you pass this budget to point out what the changes will be in Medicare and Medicaid. Let's say it well in advance. Don't wait until one day or two days or even a week before and then jam it through. Let's say right now, if we're going to cut Medicare and Medicaid projected expenditures by the amount you say, what changes will be made in Medicare and Medicaid. Then let us tell you -- I don't want anybody to get hysterical or angry or anything. Let us tell you what the consequences of those changes will be. And then let's work together to do something that is good for America. We should do what is right here.

And it is not necessary -- I will say again -- it is not necessary to dramatically undermine Medicare and Medicaid. It is not necessary to hurt defenseless children or elderly people who don't have enough to live on as it is to balance the budget. We do not have to do that. (Applause.) It is certainly not necessary to undermine the practice. It is not -- also, it is not necessary to undermine the integrity of the doctor-patient relationship. It is not necessary. (Applause.)

And I certainly agree with you. I think -- I am all for managed care plans if people voluntarily join then, and if every physician who is willing to meet the requirements of the plan has a chance to practice to maintain choice for consumers. (Applause.)

So I want to make this point again. This budget debate, because it's part of a larger social debate, can empower all of you as citizens far beyond voting, contributing to candidates, being active in political campaigns. This budget debate can empower you because every one of you can be heard by your member of Congress. And you can say: I accept what you're saying that our problems require harder work, more discipline, stronger families. But it is not enough. It also requires us to work together. And I want to be heard in the health care debate.

And I want you to enable America to balance the budget and meet its responsibilities to bring us together and move us forward. (Applause.) If you'll do that, I'll be grateful.

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

END

2:01 P.M. CDT

**REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
OPENING CEREMONIES OF THE 1995 SPECIAL OLYMPICS WORLD GAMES
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT
JULY 1, 1995**

Thank you, Loretta Claiborne for that gracious introduction. Loretta is a remarkable person. She is setting a great example for all young people in this country and around the world. I am certainly impressed that she has competed in 25 marathons. And I am also pleased that in these games, she is representing Team Pennsylvania in one of my favorite sports -- bowling.

Let me also take this opportunity to recognize a very special person...the founder of these games, Eunice Shriver. Three decades ago, most people looked at people with intellectual disabilities as victims. Eunice Shriver saw vast potential. She has worked tirelessly to tap that potential and to empower individuals and their families to make the most of their lives. Thank you, Eunice for lighting the way. And for making Special Olympics truly a family affair. Your husband, Sargent has been the creative force behind the world-wide growth of Special Olympics. And your son, Timothy has done an outstanding job as president of these 1995 games.

I also want to thank the chairman of these games, Lowell Weicker, who continues to serve his country and this state with great energy and commitment.

Tonight, I have the very great honor of representing the American people in officially opening the 1995 Special Olympics World Games. And I join leaders from around the globe in congratulating all the athletes gathered here.

This year's world games are being called the "Games of Inclusion." And with athletes from all over the world standing here with me, it is easy to see that we have fulfilled that purpose.

From its beginnings in the United States 27 years ago, the Special Olympics has grown to include more than 144 countries on 6 continents. Nations, large and small, are represented here -- and are welcomed as equals.

The Games of Inclusion have brought together people of every race, every color and creed, every faith in a joyful celebration of peaceful competition, goodwill and the triumph of the human spirit. The world can learn a lesson from all of you. You are teaching us that we don't have a person to waste. You are teaching us that the very survival of this planet depends on our ability to reach out across continents, cultures, and human differences to unleash the God-given potential that lies within us all. There is no more powerful message we can send to the

world than that.

People with intellectual disabilities have shown us in so many ways that when they are afforded the same rights and opportunities as every other citizen, they can excel. I am heartened that the world community is recognizing this more and more. We forget sometimes how far we have come in such a short time. It has only been five years since we passed the Americans with Disabilities Act in this country -- requiring that people be treated on the basis of their abilities, not their disabilities. It was only 20 years ago that America passed a law guaranteeing children with disabilities the right to attend public schools. And this week, on the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, that august body convened the first international symposium on intellectual disabilities.

But, our work is not yet done. As John F. Kennedy once said, "The rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened." So, tonight, I challenge every citizen of the world to be an olympic champion. Be a champion for inclusion. Be a champion for equal rights. Be a champion for dignity.

As these athletes prepare to give us their best, we should all rededicate ourselves to living up to the highest ideals of the human spirit.

[NOW SPEAKING DIRECTLY TO THE ATHLETES]

So by all means...let the games begin.

With each of you athletes knowing that you not only have our love and support, but our admiration.

I hereby declare the 1995 Special Olympics World Games officially open!

Thank you.

**HOWEVER WE ANSWER THE CALL TO SERVICE, EACH OF US WHO SERVES
FEELS TIED TO OUR COMMUNITY, GRATEFUL FOR WHAT IT HAS
GIVEN US, AND RESPONSIBLE FOR GIVING SOMETHING BACK.**

The call to service is different for each of us. For some, service means simply working hard and helping out family and friends in times of need. For others it means working together through volunteer organizations: feeding the homeless at a local soup kitchen with a church group; distributing blankets and medicine after a flood with the American Red Cross; teaching leadership and values to young people through the Boys Scouts and Girl Scouts of America; or working with local police departments to help make neighborhoods safer. For still others, the call to service has demanded a full-time commitment — whether as teachers or caregivers or as servicemen and women. However we answer the call to service, each of us who serves feels tied to our community, grateful for what it has given us, and responsible for giving something back.

Of all the progress my administration has made toward helping hard-working Americans, the one accomplishment of which I am most proud — and the one that draws most directly on my Georgetown University education — is creating the AmeriCorps national service program. AmeriCorps gives young citizens the opportunity to serve their country and earn an education in return. It demands results and gets things done. An independent firm recently completed a survey of 8 percent of AmeriCorps' sites selected at random. Over the first five months, among hundreds of other accomplish-

ments, these AmeriCorps Members taught 1,430 students; helped feed over 50,000 hungry people; helped 350 landowners to recover from a flood; planted over 200,000 trees; and taught CPR to 1,144 inner-city residents.

AmeriCorps achieves these kinds of results because it's smart government based on marketplace principles and layers of intense competition. States compete for resources and programs compete for AmeriCorps members. Over 200,000 citizens expressed interest in the 20,000 AmeriCorps positions this first year. AmeriCorps is a model of new federalism; it lets local communities identify their own problems and the best solutions to them; it enlists the support and expertise of private sector firms like IBM and Timberland; and it provides federal funding without bureaucracy. AmeriCorps works because it's based on simple American values: opportunity, responsibility and community.

Service creates opportunity on many levels. It's based on the simple premise that if you work hard and play by the rules, you should have an opportunity to succeed. For working families just scraping by, AmeriCorps, like military service, offers a chance to learn valuable skills and earn money for college. For the inner-city child who might never have had the chance to sit down and talk with an adult who really listened, for the crime victim who is trying to piece together his life, or for the farmer who lost her livelihood to a

flood, service can help build a future. And for all of us, service presents the opportunity to help make our communities safer, smarter, and healthier.

At Georgetown, we all learned that while service provides opportunity, it also demands responsibility. Each of us is responsible for working hard, participating as active citizens in our democracy, and living by the rules and standards we set. I am proud that the university remains deeply committed to promoting service and that, every semester, countless Georgetown students find their way into public schools and hospitals and community centers. Community service remains as much a part of the Georgetown experience as studying for exams in the Pierce Reading room and rooting for the Hoya sports teams. That's the way it should be — and that's the special legacy we share as Georgetown alumni.

The challenges our nation faces are serious, in some cases dire, but in no case insurmountable — if we work together. In fulfilling our responsibilities as citizens, we reknit the fabric of America. The profound and indelible lesson learned through all types of service is that the problems of each of us are the problems of all of us. As it connects us to our communities and to the challenges that are part of them, service gives us hope. Service reminds us again and again that "this is our place."

FRIENDS TO

NINH DANG HAS STRUGGLED TO PROVIDE FOR HER FOUR children, all under the age of nine, since being abandoned by her husband several years ago.

The family lives in a one-room efficiency that has no rugs and very little furniture. In exchange for part of the rent, a young security guard sleeps on the sofa bed. Depending on the guard's work schedule, My, 8, and Quan, 6, may have to curl up on the floor in sleeping bags.

Two nights a week, Georgetown seniors Kara Morrow and Lisa Roy come to the Dang home to tutor My and Quan. They do this through the D.C. Schools Project, the university's initiative to help recently-arrived immigrant children learn English and adjust to life in the United States.

In 1984, I helped to found the Project, and last winter, as D.C. Schools completed its 10th year of service, Project Director Donnie Broxson (F'93) invited me to come back and see how it has fared over the years. That's how I met the Dangs and heard their story.

In September 1994, Dang's three-year-old son, Luong, fell down the center of the building's circular staircase and plummeted four stories to the basement floor. Miraculously, he survived. But during his weeklong coma, the doctors predicted irreversible brain damage and paralysis. The calamity devastated the family and pushed them well beyond their financial means.

The D.C. Schools Project was there for them. Broxson frequently drove the mother to Johns Hopkins University Medical Center in Baltimore, where Luong was hospitalized for several months. Tinh Nguyen (F'95) translated for her in meetings with doctors and social service workers. While continuing to tutor My and Quan, Morrow and Roy also babysat on occasion and helped organize a food drive that raised \$500 in groceries and cash.



THE FAMILY

BY DAN PORTERFIELD

The night I visited, the children happily announced that "Luong was going to be OK" because he had moved his toes for the first time. Their faith was justified: by February, the boy had regained his memory and most of his motor skills and was able to go home.

When he returned, several Georgetown students were on hand to celebrate. And, like his older siblings, Luong now has his own D.C. Schools Project tutor as he enters a special education program.

The Project was the brainchild of Harold Bradley, S.J., then director of Georgetown's Center for Immigration Policy and Refugee Assistance, now known as the Center for Intercultural Education and Development (CIED). In the fall of 1983, he had been moved by a Washington Post article describing the many needs of an immigrant student population that was growing by 25 young people per week. Bradley recognized that the future vitality of the metropolitan area depended, in part, on how well the public schools prepared these young people to live full and productive lives, and he believed that a cadre of university tutors and mentors could help in that effort.

In setting up the Project, we relied on good old common sense. We correctly surmised that limiting our work to daytime, in-school instruction would prevent many students and potential volunteers from participating. So we proposed sending volunteers into students' homes at night, bringing students to Georgetown's campus on Saturdays, and organizing a summer program.

What we didn't expect, however, was that these ideas would seem radical to some school officials. One education spe-

cialist told us that the school day ends at 3 pm - period. Another said that our proposal raised too many liability issues. Several even doubted the students' drive and the tutors' competence.

Eventually, we found leaders in the city's Office of Bilingual Education who were willing to work harder and do more to help children. In February 1984, with the strong support of bilingual education teachers at Francis Junior High School near Dupont Circle, we sent home notices to 40 families offering in-home and Saturday tutoring.

Even after 10 years, many of our first students remain vivid in my mind.

There was Eduardo, a roly-poly eighth grader who bussed tables and always made us laugh. There was Sylvia, a 14-year-old from a troubled family, who decided on her own to enroll in a Catholic school and work for tuition. There were Samuel and José - good kids who kept their distance and whom we finally reached through Sunday night soccer games on the roof of Yates. And there were Brenda, Gloria and Rosa, teenagers who were passionate about sharing their culture and made *papas* for my going-away party.

These kids had big hearts - but they also faced big hurdles.

English proficiency was their most obvious need, but other challenges were just as great - culture shock, homesickness, the fear of urban violence and fatigue from caring for younger siblings while also going to school all contributed to their daily struggles. Some of the children also left their native countries under traumatic circumstances, losing relatives to death squads or being forced to say wrenching goodbyes to loved ones.



No one can solve such problems for another person. But anyone can tap into the great spirit of newly arrived families and help children develop skills and attitudes that will serve them well in life. And that's what we tried to do.

Recently I tracked down a few of our first students. I was thrilled to learn that not only had they succeeded in life - they viewed D.C. Schools as an important factor in their success. Marta Ferman, now 24, remains close friends with her former tutor, Jenny Hess (SLL'85, G'90). A junior studying international business and Spanish at the University of Maryland, Marta is the first in her family to go to college. "I feel like the program did so much for me," she says. "My parents think of Jenny as a special person. If anybody compliments me, my mother says it's all because of Jenny."

Another is Maria Calixto, also 24, whose tutors were Karen Herrling (C'84) and Ali Riker (C'86). Maria graduated in the top 10 percent of her class at Cardozo High School and is now studying business at the University of the District of Columbia at night while working full time as a

PHOTOGRAPHY BY LAURA SIKES

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Billings, Montana)

For Immediate Release

May 31, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE CITIZENS OF BILLINGS

Alterowitz Gymnasium
University of Montana
Billings, Montana

7:00 P.M. MDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Thank you for that wonderful, wonderful welcome. It is great to be back in Montana, and great to have that kind of reception. I know it's hot -- (laughter) -- and I was thinking you might just feel the need to stand up and down to keep cool. (Laughter.)

I want to thank the Billings High School Band. Didn't they do a good job on "Hail to the Chief"? (Applause.) Thank you, Chancellor Sexton, for making me feel at home. Thank you, Governor Racicot, for coming out here and meeting me at the airport and coming over to be with us here. I have -- I was a governor for 12 years, and I served with 150 other governors. Most of my friends in Arkansas thought that I just couldn't get another job. (Laughter.)

But in a lot of ways, it was the best job I ever had. At least you could know people and they knew you. And because I come from a state that's a little bigger than Montana but not much -- more populous, but smaller -- and I always loved being governor. Three people I served with are also here today, and I'd like to introduce them -- the Governor of Colorado, Roy Romer; the former Governor of Wyoming, Mike Sullivan, and your former Governor, Ted Schwinden. They're all over here with me. (Applause.)

I hate to tell Governor Racicot this, but when we started, Governor Romer and Governor Schwinden and I didn't have any gray hair, and Governor Sullivan had lots of hair. (Laughter.) Congressman Williams, thank you for your wonderful introduction and for your incredible enthusiasm, and for occasionally playing golf with me. (Laughter.)

I'd also like to say a special word of appreciation to Senator Baucus who is not here, but who has given me a lot of good advice over

time, and I've been better off when I've taken it than when I've ignored it. (Laughter.) I also want to tell you, I'm glad to be here at this campus. You know, the last time I was here, I appeared at the other college. So this is sort of equal time, and I thank you for giving me a chance to give you equal time. (Applause.)

I feel very much at home here. I was saying before I became president, for 12 years I was Governor of Arkansas, and I knew everybody and everybody knew me, and they called me by my first name, and even my enemies smiled when they saw me. And if people were mad at me, they told me to my face, but they didn't have to hear it indirectly from somebody else; we all really knew what was going on.

And one of the most frustrating things about being president is, with 260 million people in this country and so many intermediaries between you and the White House and the people out where they live, it's hard to know sometimes -- I mean, look, half the time when I see the evening news, I wouldn't be for me, either. (Laughter.) So I'm glad to be back at a place where we can be directly involved and know the truth, right? (Applause.)

I'd also like to thank my friends from the American Indian tribes from Montana for coming today -- thank you very much; I'm glad to see you. (Applause.) I see another person from Montana back in Washington from time to time that some of you know and all of you must admire very greatly, Senator Mike Mansfield. (Applause.)

You know, he's ninety-some-odd now, and he still gets out and walks every day, and he's still just as blunt and straightforward as he ever was. About a year and a half ago, we had a ceremony in the Rose Garden at the White House, naming former Vice President Mondale to be the Ambassador to Japan. And Mike Mansfield showed up, because they had served together in the Senate. I saw him back there, and I thought, well, I'll just mention that Mike's here, and he's probably gone out and had his walk for the day, and he'll like that. So I said, "And I see Senator and former Ambassador to Japan, Mike Mansfield in the back, and I'll bet he's already walked his five miles today." And there was total quiet before they started applauding, and he said, "Seven." (Laughter.)

When I was a young man in college in Washington, I worked for my senator, Senator Fulbright, who served with Mike Mansfield and who just died at the age of 90, just before his 90th birthday. And when I showed up in Washington, he was 87. And the day before he had lunch with me, he'd had lunch with Mike Mansfield, and Mike Mansfield said, "Now, Bill, how old are you again?" And he said, "I'm 87." And Senator Mansfield said, "Oh, to be 87 again." (Laughter.) I say that to tell you he's still in real good shape, and you can still be very proud of him.

Ted Schwinden and I were laughing as I was coming in here today. Ten years ago this summer, my family and I came here to Montana and spent the night in the Governor's Mansion and got up the next morning about 4:30 a.m. and piled into a helicopter to explore the wildlife of the Missouri River area where you have the wildlife refuge, then we got on a rail line and went from Cutback all the way to Whitefish, except we

weren't in a railcar, we were in one of those blazers that has the attachments to the rails.

Now, I thought I had been in remote circumstances and rough conditions -- (laughter) -- but we went over a gorge that was about 300 feet high in a blazer on a narrow set of railroad tracks, and I wasn't nearly as courageous as I thought I was. But I still remember how beautiful it was all the way down in that gorge and how well I could see it. (Laughter.)

We went to Glacier National Park, we stayed on a little lake and a lodge I think that's now closed. It was one of the great experiences that our family has had together, ever, in our whole life, and I'm always grateful for that.

Tomorrow, I'm going to have a town hall meeting here, and we're going to bring in all kinds of people with things they want to say about what they think the national government should be doing, and a bunch of them are going to say things they think we ought to stop doing, and I'm just going to listen and then try to respond.

Tonight, what I'd like to do is to tell you a little bit about why I ran for president and what I've tried to do, where we are now and some things that are going on in Washington that I think very much affect you and your future. And I want you to think about it and then just tell your elected representatives what you think about it. I wish it were possible for this kind of atmosphere to be recreated all across America, and for people to see and feel the kind of informal communication and openness that I feel here.

I ran for this job because, frankly, I was worried about the direction of our country, and in 1992 we were in a recession, we'd had the lowest job growth rate since the Depression, we'd had almost 15 years then -- actually more -- of stagnant incomes for most Americans. I can now tell you that for the last 15 years, 60 percent of the American people are working longer every week for the same or lower incomes they were making 15 years ago.

And we kept piling up a big national debt, and at the same time reducing our investments in the things that make us richer and stronger -- like education and technology and things that grow the economy, and finding a way to preserve the environment and still permit economic opportunity to flourish.

And I went to Washington with some pretty simple goals; I wanted to get our economic house in order so we could grow the middle class and shrink the underclass, I wanted to see us face problems that had been long ignored, like the deficit problem and the crime problem in many of our high crime areas. I wanted to find a way to promote environmental protection and economic growth. I wanted to give the American people a system of education and human investment that would permit people to make the most of their own lives, whether they were moving from welfare to work, or we were just giving everybody a better chance to go on to college, or providing apprenticeship programs for young people who didn't go to four-year schools, but did want to have good jobs. And I

wanted to shrink and reorganize the federal government so we could give more decisions back to state and local governments and private citizens, but so that we could do what we have to do in Washington well, and give you greater confidence in doing it. That's why I went there.

In the last two years, we have made, I think, some remarkable progress in changing the circumstances in Washington; less progress in changing the circumstances in people's lives in America, because when a country gets going in one direction for 10 or 20 years, it's hard to turn it on a dime. But let me just give you a little bit of a progress report.

To use the seven-year figure now favored by the Republican majority in Congress, the budgets we adopted in 1993 and '94 reduced the deficit by \$1 trillion over seven years -- three years in a row, for the first time since Harry Truman was President. So much so -- I want you to understand, we've still got a big deficit problem, but the federal budget would be in balance today -- today -- but for the interest we have to pay on the debt that was run up in the 12 years before I moved to Washington. So we've made a good beginning on the deficit. (Applause.)

We expanded trade in ways that really help agriculture, and we fought for fair trade. We've been able to sell things from the West that I never thought we'd sell in Japan, like apples and other kinds of fruit. We got a deal with Canada on wheat at least for a year, and set up a joint commission to try to get wheat farmers here in the northern part of our country a fair deal in growing and selling their wheat.

We have taken some very strong action, as you know, in Japan with regard to their trade practices on automobiles and auto parts. But we've also been able to sign over 80 trade agreements with various countries, including Japan, in the last two years.

And as a result of that, the economy is healthier. We've had over 6.3 million new jobs; the unemployment rate in virtually every state in the country is substantially lower than it was two years ago. And we're in the second year in a row when the economies of all 50 states are growing. It's been a long time since that happened, and I'm proud of that. (Applause.)

We were also able to cut federal programs, many of them -- eliminate a lot of them -- and focus more money on things that I thought would matter. We increased funding for Head Start. We increased funding for -- (applause) -- we increased funding to make sure everybody could get immunized, all parents could immunize their children under the age of two by the year 2000. (Applause.) We put more money into child nutrition, and we put lots more money into various education programs, especially -- (applause) -- especially programs to increase access to higher education.

We reformed the student loan program to lower the cost of student loans, make the repayment easier, but collect more of the loans. It's an unbelievable story what has been done there. (Applause.) It

may not be popular to say at a student audience, but I went through college and law school on student loans, and it really burned me up that we were spending nearly \$3 billion a year of taxpayers' money covering for the loans of people who took out student loans and wouldn't repay them. I don't think that's right. And we cut that by two-thirds in two years. (Applause.) So we had more investment in education, but also more accountability. We made progress there.

We shrunk the size of the government. Forget about the budget that's being debated in Washington now, if not one more thing were done, the size of the federal government would shrink by 270,000 people over five years, to its smallest size since John Kennedy came here to Billings, Montana, in 1963 -- if nothing else were done. (Applause.)

We also did something I'm very proud of, and there's some people in the audience that are the beneficiaries of it -- we created a national service program to promote community service and give people education credits. If they would work in their community, they could earn money to go to college. And I know we've got some national service people from Montana here, and I thank you for your service. (Applause.) Up there they are. (Applause.)

There were a lot of difficult and controversial issues that the Congress had to face in the last session. One of them was the Crime Bill, which split the country over the issue of gun control I think largely because of the rhetoric as opposed to the reality. I supported and signed the Crime Bill that put another 100,000 police out in our country; it put police I think in some 40 communities here in Montana -- already have received funds to hire more police officers here -- perhaps more. (Applause.)

It increased the application of capital punishment to about 60 new offenses, it provided for more funds for states that have to build prisons, it provided some funds for prevention programs to give young people in trouble something to say yes to as well as something to say no to. You know, if every kid in the inner cities in this country belonged to the 4-H, we wouldn't have much of a crime problem, but they don't have that option here, and a lot of you know that. (Applause.)

And it had the infamous assault weapons ban, which some people I hear have characterized as "my war on guns." (Applause.) Now, I just wanted to say -- I want to say something about that. Senator Howell Heflin from Alabama, a great friend of mine -- 73 years old -- got up in the Senate and he gave -- this is almost verbatim -- the brief speech he gave on this. He said, I have never been for gun control, but, he said, I read this list of 19 assault weapons, and he said I have never seen an Alabama hunter with one of these guns. (Laughter.) He said, but I read the other list in this bill, no -- everybody talks about. There are 650 weapons in this bill that now can't be regulated by the government, that are protected from government regulation, and every weapon I have ever seen in the hands of an Alabama hunter is on that list. So I'm going to vote for this, because I think the bill does more good than harm.

Now, I say that to make this point. Whether you're for or

against that, we have made a big mistake in this country with all the tough issues we've got to let an issue like that become more symbol than substance. So we've got a tough problem in a lot of cities in this country. I've gone to hospitals and met with emergency room personnel who tell me that in some of our urban areas, the mortality rate from gunshot wounds is three times as high today as it was 15 years ago because people are more likely to have more bullets in their bodies when they're hauled in.

Now, that may be very foreign to you here. But the Congress and the President sometimes have to make legislation that applies to the whole country, and that deals with the problems of America, and we try to do it in the fairest way we can. That doesn't say that we never make a mistake; I think we did the right thing there, because I got tired of hearing police officers tell me that they were scared to put on their badge and go outside and go to work every day. And I got tired of reading about little kids who were honor students in their inner-city schools being shot at bus stops because they got caught in crossfires.

And I decided that we should take a chance to try to make a difference. This is a terrible, terrible problem. I say that to make this point in general -- thank you. (Applause.) I say that what we need in this country desperately today is more meetings like this. And I wish we could stay all night and we could just ask questions and I'd answer them, and I'd ask you questions, you'd answer them. That's what I'm going to try to do tomorrow night. I'm going to go out tomorrow and meet with some farmers, and we're going to do that and talk about the Farm Bill, because I think that's a big part of it. (Applause.)

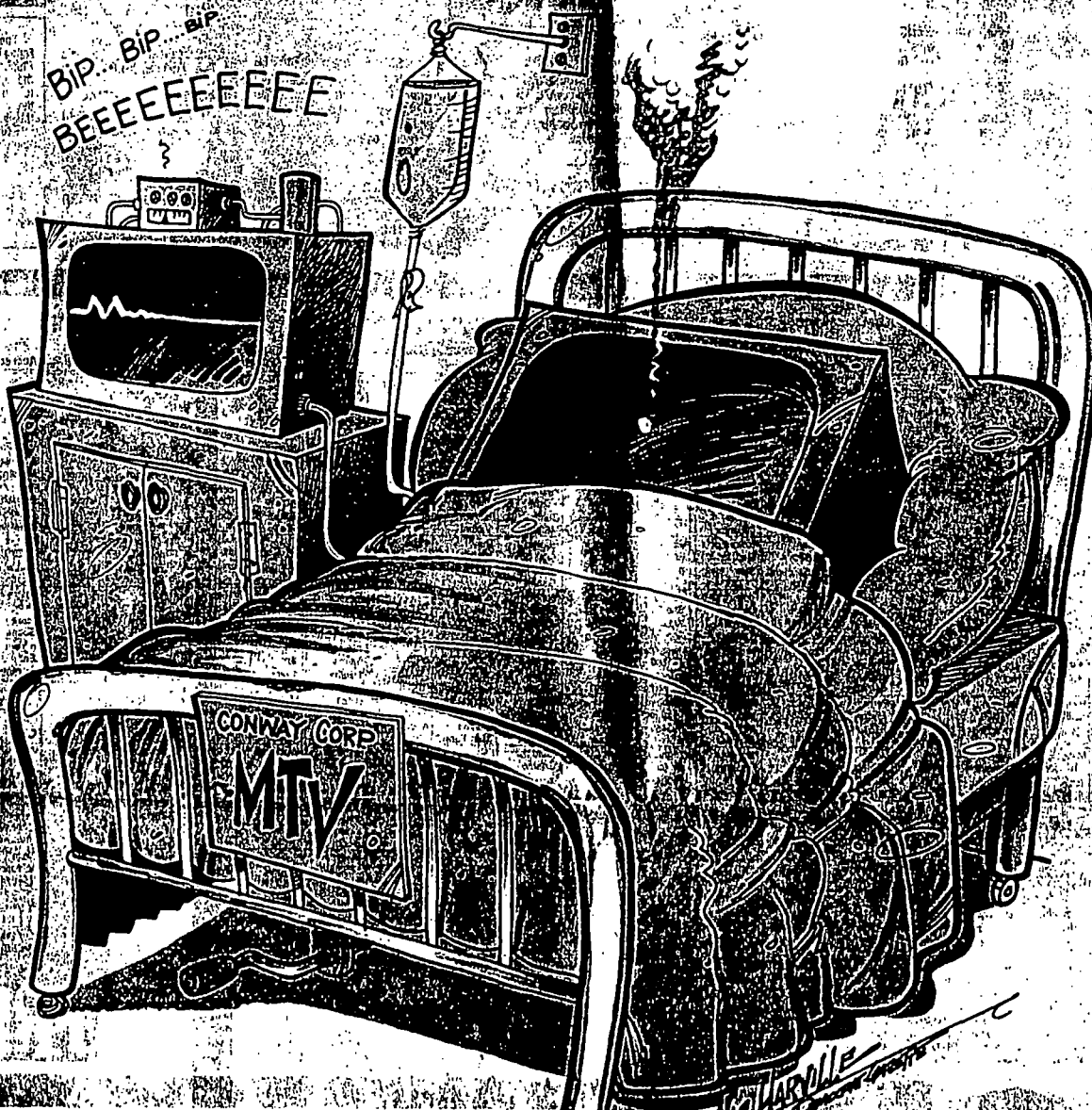
But we have got to stop looking for simple answers to complicated problems, and we have got to stop demonizing each other as Americans. (Applause.) And just let me give you an example. Let's look at what we're facing now, all these things affect you. Should we -- let's just look at all the issues we're facing.

We've got to pass a budget now, and we've got to continue to bring the deficit down, and we ought to be able to tell you that we're going to balance the budget. That's true. Why? Because in a global economy, if you run a big debt all the time and you have to keep borrowing money from other people, they have too much control over your economic well-being, and because if you have to keep spending tax money, paying off yesterday's deficit and today's deficit, you don't have the money you need to invest in education. And sooner or later, all the money you take in taxes, you're paying out in interest. So that's a good thing to do. But the reason it is a good thing to do is, it will contribute to raising the living standards and increasing the security of the people of our country. Therefore, it ought to be done in a way that raises the living standards and increases the security of the people of our country, which is why I say we should not cut education to do it, we should find a way to do it and increase our investment in education. (Applause.)

We all know that we have to slow the rate of growth of the government's medical programs, Medicare and Medicaid. They've been

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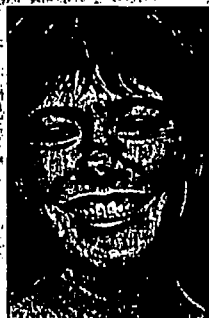
They want their MTV



Daniel Colclasure worries, "What will they take away next?"



"What about TNN?" asks Melanie Dickens. "Country songs talk about drinking and fighting."



"I've never gotten pregnant off watching MTV," admits Jackie Strain.

Teens have a message for those who say its programs promote sex, violence and general anarchy: Stop trying to set our moral standards.

BY HOLLY WESTER
Democrat-Gazette Staff Writer

ILLUSTRATION BY VIC HARVILLE
Arkansas Democrat-Gazette

CONWAY — Cable subscribers in this Central Arkansas college town are paying their last respects to MTV before it is zapped from the city's system Thursday. While some Conway residents are glad to see the music-video channel go, others are mourning the imminent loss of a good friend. Young people in Conway are among those grieving, but some teenagers aren't crying tears of sorrow. They're downright mad.

Brock Thompson, Daniel Colciacure, Melanie Dickens and Jackie Strain are four Conway teens who fought for their MTV last month when they protested at the Conway Corp. meeting where the channel was voted out 6-1 by the company's board of directors. The decision came after the Cable Television System Programming Committee, a panel of area residents, made the recommendation to the city-owned utility service.

The four MTV supporters talked recently about why they picketed and petitioned — and what life will be like once the plug is pulled for good.

"We're all tape recording it," said 17-year-old

Dickens, who already has more than six hours of "Beavis and Butt-head" episodes taped for viewing after the Thursday blackout.

Apparently she isn't the only one preparing. Last week, the local Blockbuster Video store was all sold out of the duo's three compilation videos: "Work Sucks," "The Final Judgment" and "There Goes the Neighborhood."

"Beavis and Butt-head" aren't the only spawns of the channel that MTV addicts consider worth taping. Strain, 15, has been logging popular videos by Madonna, Hootie and the Blowfish, and TLC.

"I'm just videotaping everything," she said.

Strain also hopes to get some footage of her fave MTV show, "The Real World," but won't freak if she doesn't. She recently found out she'll get a taste of the network every now and then, courtesy of her older sis.

"She's moving to Little Rock, so I'm going to her house to watch it," she said.

The now and future Generation X'ers are going to have to do something if they want to see a variety of MTV, Page 8F

"I've never gotten pregnant off watching MTV," admits Jackie Strain.



"If I see something I don't like, I just change the channel," says Brock Thompson.

Madway — on and off — provides a plethora of plays that entertain

SUSAN PIERCE
Gazette Entertainment Writer

YORK — Playing it with New York theater style, especially for out-

wrong with the holy megamusicals: the ven-
ata. "Phantom of the
es Miserables," "Beau-
the Beast" and "Miss

Albright is on vaca-
tion and will resume Sun-

Ralph Fiennes as 'Hamlet' thrills audiences with his fresh spin on an old character.

Saigon," joined last fall by Andrew Lloyd Webber's "Sunset Boulevard," which was assured of a long run the moment it opened. They are all packaged with awesome sets and lovely music. It really doesn't matter who's performing as long as they possess adequate singing voices and can move across stage without stumbling.

However, if you're in the heart of America's theater hub, why not explore a little more? See something that emphasizes actors more than grandiose set pieces, a production that likely won't be in or near your hometown in a road-company tour.

I can heartily recommend "Hamlet," starring Ralph Fiennes, which ends a limited en-

gagement July 22 at the Belasco Theatre, 111 W. 44th St.

It might be hard to get in, but it's more than worth the effort. Prices range from \$25 for balcony to \$65 for orchestra, available by credit card by calling Telecharge at (800) 432-7250.

(You can also take your chances by showing up at the box office just before show time. There are sometimes returns of prime orchestra seats, or last-minute releases of house seats — those reserved for special guests or the press, or, if all else fails, someone might be selling a suddenly un-

needed ticket in the lobby.)

Forget any notions of actors clad in tights, stolidly declaiming Shakespeare's poetic language as though they were presenting a high-school English class recital.

The Edwardian-style costumes are the only whisper of tradition. This is Shakespeare with the force of a Texas twister, overwhelming and exhilarating and a little scary in its energy.

It's also Shakespeare for the masses, just as it should be. There may have been a few pretentious highbrows in attendance the night I went, but most of the crowd was

a mix of types: matrons in their Sunday best, young women staring worshipfully at the handsome star, yuppies and scruffy college kids (one of whom had traveled all the way from Wisconsin without making a reservation, just hoping for a lucky break on tickets, which he got).

So many things are wonderful about this show that it's hard to know where to begin. Let's just start with the language — I've always maintained that Shakespeare, properly played, is comprehensible to anyone. It doesn't

See THEATER, Page 4F

actors, that is, led band leader Steve... a recent afternoon... theorizing why his... such a country music... wisdom says... n't be... average age of the five... is 46, while radio pro... are on a prolonged... Tractors look like the... studio and roadwork... are, while matinee... are de rigueur in the... Steve Ripley

pop ballads and dance... numbers propel albums... of the charts these... Tractors play amica... sy, boogie-woogie... Nashville albums are... out one-a-year via the... Nashville studio sys... Tractors tinkered for... decade on their debut in...

Tractors' first single cut... all the naysayers, with... ity: "Baby likes to rock... a boogie-woogie, choo... in," Ripley sang in his... soaked croak, and peo... more. ("I've never... or drunk or anything,"... aid, "but I don't wanna... nt the fans that keep... me the whiskey-laced...

ther Tractors are key... and co-producer Walt... nd, Casey Van Beek on... n Getman on guitar and... r Jamie Oldaker... been band members... stars as Eric Clapton, Raitt and Linda Ron... ale, Leon Russell and... take cameos on "The... s." The record went gold... sold) by October, and... n (1 million) a month...

s where chocolate chip... come in for Ripley, 45... layed in Bob Dylan's... or a year before going... Oklahoma and starting... ctors. He describes the... music as appealing to... listeners who fondly re... r Chuck Berry and a... surprise to teen-agers... ssed the original rock 'n'... olution.

re not... doing an imita... Ripley said, "but the in... ts are in there. And so... d them a chocolate chip... little Bob Dylan thrown in... "I've never smoked or... drank or anything, but I... don't wanna disappoint... the fans that keep callin'... me the whiskey-laced... voice."

The process will likely be... slow again, but that's why the... band was named the Tractors... in the first place. "It's a big powerful... machine," Ripley said, "but it's... kind of slow moving."

MAX THEATER

Don Juan De Marco

MTV

Continued from Page 1F

ety of videos, because VH1 (Con... way cable's replacement for MTV)... just won't get the job done in their... minds. Their grimaces in reaction... to mere mention of the soft-rock... network suggest they would rather... spend an hour at the dentist than... watch Michael Bolton and Mariah... Carey videos.

Since VH1 is not known for hip... programming, falling behind the... times is a point of real concern.

"It's going to affect our way of... keeping up with pop culture," said... 18-year-old Colclasure.

But more importantly, the decision... to replace MTV with VH1 has... affected their thinking, leaving the... teens to wonder about the future... of their town.

"This is a step in the wrong di... rection," Colclasure added. "What... will they take away next?"

The verdict to remove the sta... tion didn't go down without a fight, and this fearless foursome was on... the front lines of the battle.

But their reasons for posting... fliers, "collecting" 700 signatures... and toting signs bearing messages... such as "I want my MTV" and... "Change the channel, stupid; cen... sorship is wrong" run deeper than... a passion for cutting-edge music... videos.

Colclasure organized the high... school turnout, even though he... has never been a big fan of the... channel.

"We were fighting a large part... on principle," he said. "We want... ed to be able to make the decision... ourselves."

The opposition these teens... faced at the Conway Corp. meeting... was fierce, as reported last month... in the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette.

Bill Hegeman, general manager... of Conway Corp., said the compa... ny has received about 50 letters... and phone calls about the removal... of MTV. As for cancellations of...

service, "None that I'm aware of."... "It's been relatively quiet," he... said, adding there was no way of... knowing whether the response has... been from teen-agers or older... subscribers.

Hegeman said the response has... been split between negative and... positive.

Fred Dunavant, 42, said that... while viewers might have the right... to watch MTV, he should be able... to walk down the street without... becoming a crime victim. MTV... contributed to crime's increase in... society as well as other problems,

he said.

(Travis Plumlee, a sociology in... structur at the University of Central... Arkansas, took that a step further.

"We as a community need to set... standards," he said at the time. "If... we don't, we have anarchy. We... don't need 24 hours a day of prom... otion of sex and gratuitous violence."

Objection to the notion that... MTV promotes social wrongs is at... the center of the teen-agers' argu... ment.

"I've never gotten pregnant off... of watching MTV," Strain said.

She added that MTV shows like... "Sex in the 80s" are "educational" because they give information... about sexual activity from all... points of view.

As far as videos convincing... anyone to jump in the sack, she... recalled one of TLC's productions... and noted, "At least they have a... condom in the video."

Thompson, 18, said that getting... rid of the channel won't take the... negatives that MTV supposedly... promotes: off television: "I can... turn on 'NYPD Blue' and get the... same thing."

If teens want trash, there are... plenty of places they can find it. Whether it's on cable or one of the... major networks, sex and violence... is everywhere.

"Talk shows are so much worse... than MTV," argued Strain, recall...

ing a recent episode of "Richard... Bey," where transvestites faced off... against real women. "Did you see... the one called 'Miss Phat-All'... That? It was gross."

"What about 'TNN'?" asked... Dickens, referring to The... Nashville Network, which broad... casts boot-scootin' country music... videos. "Country songs talk about... drinking and fighting," she noted.

"And sex, too," added Colclasure... "They just put it in a differ... ent way — so it's OK."

Instead of pointing the gun at... the shows they find offensive and... trying to kill networks, these teens... have their own means of defense: the... almighty remote control.

"If I see something I don't like, I... can just change the channel,"... Thompson said proudly. "It's that... easy."

The fact that any Conway cable... subscriber could do the same... thing to MTV, and even have it... blocked from reception in their... home if they really couldn't bear... it, is what irks these young people... the most.

"I just think it's pretty stupid... when you can get it blocked,"... Strain said. "I think these people... are trying to set our moral stan... dards."

The deal is done, and these... teen-agers aren't the happiest... campers. But they have learned a... valuable lesson, one they never... would have learned without their... MTV.

"I was upset about the ruling,"... Colclasure said, "but I would have... been more upset if I wouldn't... have done anything."

LAKEWOOD 8	PARK PLAZA 7	CINEMA CITY
754-5354	681-9300	224-0990
BRADMAN FOREVER PG-13	CASPER PG	COONDO PG-13
12:30-2:00-4:15-7:00-9:45	12:30-2:00-4:00-7:00-9:40	11:30-2:15-4:00-7:00-10:20
BRADMAN FOREVER PG-13	BRAVEHEART PG	THE ANATOMY OF A MIND PG-13
11:15-2:00-4:45-7:30-10:15	12:00-4:00-8:00-11	11:40-2:10-4:40-7:30-9:55
BRAVEHEART PG-13	WHILE YOU WERE SLEEPING PG-13	BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY PG-13
12:00-4:00-8:00-11	12:40-3:00-5:30-7:40-10:00	11:00-1:35-4:20-7:15-10:15
CASPER PG	FORGET MARS PG-13	SALES FROM THE HOOD PG-13
11:30-2:05-4:30-9:30	12:50-3:10-5:30-7:50-10:10	12:00-2:30-5:00-7:25-9:45
CASPER PG	FRENCH KISS PG-13	DE HARD 3 PG-13
12:00-2:30-5:00-7:30-10:00	12:10-2:30-4:50-7:30-9:30	11:15-2:05-4:55-7:45-10:35
SALES FROM THE HOOD PG-13	A LITTLE PRINCESS PG	LAD LOVE PG-13
12:00-2:40-5:15-7:40-10:15	11:50-2:10-4:40-7:00-9:20	12:00-4:45-7:00
WHILE YOU WERE SLEEPING PG-13	FLUXUS PG-13	JOHNNY MANECONIC PG
12:10-2:30-4:40-7:10-9:30	12:30-2:30	2:20-9:25
JOHNNY MANECONIC PG-13	BRAVEHEART PG	CRIMINAL MIND PG
11:45-4:30-9:30	4:30-8:30	11:45-2:40-5:20-8:00-10:40
FRENCH KISS PG-13	UNIVERSITY QUARTET	
2:15-7:20	University Shopping Center	562-3100
CINEMA 150	COONDO PG-13	FRIDAY
665-0600	2:00-4:30-7:00-9:30	2:30-4:50-7:10-9:45
BATMAN FOREVER PG-13	JOHNNY MANECONIC PG	SALES FROM THE HOOD PG
11:50-1:40-4:20-7:05-9:50	2:30-4:40-7:10-10:20	2:45-5:10-7:30-10:00

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Last Matinee

PLEASE, NO FASSES OR DISCOUNTS!

Carmike 7

4000 McCain Blvd. 758-5900

CONGO 1:00-3:30-7:00-9:45 (PG-13)

BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY 1:20-4:10-7:05-10:10 (PG-13)

MAD LOVE 12:30-2:45-5:00-9:55 (PG-13)

DE HARD 3

CINEMARK THEATRES

TANDY 10

4188 McCain 945-7400

SUN.-THURS. All Shows All Times \$1.50

FRI. AND SAT. After 6PM \$2.00

GOODY 8:30 12:30-2:45-4:55-7:00-9:10 (PG)

CIRCLE OF FRIENDS 11:45-2:25-5:05-7:30-10:00 (PG-13)

ARMY DUTY (R) 12:25-2:40-5:50-7:20-9:35 (PG-13)

DON JUAN DEMARCO 12:20-5:10-9:55 (PG-13)

VILLAGE OF THE DAMNED 11:35-1:45-4:10-7:05-9:45 (PG)

MAJOR PAYME 11:50-1:50-4:15-7:25-9:40 (PG-13)

THE BRADY BUNCH MOVIE 2:50-7:15 (PG-13)

PULP FICTION 11:30-2:45-5:00-9:05 (R)

\$1.50

Market Street

BARGAIN CINEMA

Don Juan De Marco

3:10-5:10-7:25-9:35 PG-13

growing at about nine, 10 percent a year when inflation's about three percent a year, and health care inflation, generally, was 4.5 percent last year. We know we've got to slow the rate of growth of that. But we don't want to do it in a way that closes a bunch of rural hospitals that are the only access to health care people in places like rural Arkansas and rural Montana have.

Does that mean we can walk away from the problem? No, it just means we need to have our head on straight when we're dealing with it. We need to do what's practical and understand how it will work.

We all know that the government can overreach in its regulatory authority. Does that mean there should be no national standards on clean water or clean air, or safe drinking water --after what happened to those poor folks in Milwaukee? I don't think so. So we've got to find a way to make the bureaucracy more flexible.

The Environmental Protection Agency, under our administration, is going to cut paperwork burdens by 25 percent in one year next year. (Applause.) The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is going to dramatically slash regulations on businesses that will work with them to be in compliance with safety rules. The Small Business Administration has cut their budget and increased their loan volume by 40 percent. There is a right way and a wrong way to do this. And the only way we can do it in the right way is if we stop looking for simple answers to complicated problems and talk common sense to one another, if we stop treating each other like enemies and start treating each other like we're all friends, we're all Americans, we're all part of a big American family. (Applause.)

I believe that if we'll keep our eye on the prize -- what is the prize -- we have to increase the incomes and the security of the American people. We have to protect what is good about our country and what works, and change what doesn't, and get ourselves into the next century with the American Dream alive and well for our children. I'll just give you one last example: you look at this farm bill. Most Democrats and Republicans in the Congress are from urban or suburban areas. Most of them want to do the right thing. Most of them think we spend too much money on farm programs. Well, the farmers in the audience know we have already substantially cut farm subsidies in the last five or six years, substantially.

I've fought like crazy to get the Europeans to make a deal on agriculture so we could cut agricultural subsidies some more. I don't know a farmer in my home state that wouldn't give up every lick of government support if every other country would give up all theirs and we just had a fair chance to compete in a global marketplace.

So, do we need to deal with this agricultural issue? Yes, we do. But if you just blow off all these supports and everybody else keeps doing it, what's going to happen? One of two things -- we either lose markets or we'll lose all the family farmers, and big corporations will be running all the farms in the country, or a little bit of both.

So let's do this in a sensible way and let's listen to one another. You'd be amazed how many of these hot-button issues we have in Washington are basically more rural-urban issues, more regional issues than they are partisan issues. And I'm telling you, a lot of these things have a common-sense, sensible resolution if we will simply work on it.

Now, this is a great country. And if you look at where we are, going into the next century, I'm telling you, I have had the privilege of representing you all over the world. And no American who understood the facts of the 21st century would trade places with anybody in any other country -- (applause) -- because of what we have here. (Applause.)

But what we have to realize is, the thing that gives us all this juice for this global economy, in this information age where people in Montana can hook in on the Internet and find out things that are in a library in Australia and do all kinds of things that I can't even figure out to do, but my child, because she grew up in the computer age, understands. The reason we are in this kind of position is because of everything we have in this country -- because of the natural resources and the phenomenal beauty and the massive space; because of the ethnic diversity; because of the strength in the cities as well as in the rural areas; because of all these entrepreneurs, these high-tech people, in these burgeoning suburban areas.

But the thing that makes it work is that we've got all this stuff in one place, one country; but we are all so different. So we have to have some common values, some common allegiance to the law of the land, and some way of working out our differences.

But instead of thinking our differences ought to make us put our head in the hole and try to tell everybody else to go home and leave us alone, or just vote against anybody that we think disagrees with us comes from some different place, we should learn to resolve these differences in a humane and decent way. Because it is the differences in America that are our meal ticket as a whole country to the 21st century and the American Dream. (Applause.)

I'll tell you something: One of the reasons I wanted to come here to have this town hall meeting, apart from the fact that I have such wonderful memories about this state, and I'm grateful to you for voting for me last time. (Applause.) But the other reason is that out here in Billings, Montana, a while back when a group of skinheads threw a bottle and a brick into homes of two Jewish families displaying menorahs, you didn't throw up your hands and sit around and just take sides; you said that this was a community issue. Your police chief -- your former police chief -- said hate crimes are not a police problem, they're a community problem.

And I guess that's what I want to tell you about the political divisions in this country today. They're not just a political problem; they're a community problem. The publisher of the Billings Gazette, Wayne Shile, published a full-page drawing of a menorah. And I want to tell you something: In the orthodox Jewish communities in New York

City, they knew about Billings, Montana, and they felt more like Americans because you did that. (Applause.) Ten thousand families pasted these drawings in their windows. That's what we need to do in other areas as well.

I spoke at the Air Force Academy commencement today down in Colorado Springs. There were 11 foreign students graduating from the Air Force Academy. All of our service academies take a limited number of students every year from other countries. And it's a great thing for our country. They go back home; they do very well; builds a lot of goodwill. The number one student this year was from Singapore. And when he stood up to be recognized, all those red-blooded American kids that he scored higher than clapped for him and were proud of him. That is the American way; they did not feel threatened by that.

I stood there and shook hands with nearly a thousand of those graduates -- the finest-looking young men and women you can possibly imagine, from every state in this country, from all kinds of backgrounds, all different racial and ethnic groups. They were all Americans. And they learn to live with each other and to work out their differences there. And I'm telling you, if I could wave a magic wand and do one thing for this country, just one thing, it would be more important than who the President is, how the Congress votes on a particular bill -- it would be to try to get us out of this way we are communicating with one another so that every time we have a difference, we turn it into a wedge and a divide and we try to beat each other to death with it. That's not right. It's not the American way.

Look, we got a lot of complicated problems. And we are a very different, divergent country. But it's our meal ticket to the future. It's what makes us the most relevant place in the world in the 21st century.

Why do all these people want to come here? Why do they ask us for help everywhere? Because they think with all of our problems, we've got our act together. And we ought to have it together.

So I say to you, my fellow Americans, whatever your party, whatever your views on any particular issue, this country is slowly turning. And we are moving toward the 21st century. And what we don't want to do is take a position on a complicated issue that starts throwing the babies out with the bath water. What makes us great is our people, our land, our vision, our system of opportunity.

And we have the opportunity now to tackle some long-delayed problems, like the budget deficit, and some long-ignored needs like competing with other countries in our investment deficit so that we invest in our people's education; we invest in the technology and the research and the things that will generate high-wage jobs; so that we show prudence in the budget, but we still figure out how we're going to keep a viable agricultural sector, for example, into the 21st century; and so that we face up to the fact that a whole lot of people's anxieties are because of all these changes that we haven't adjusted to. We can't keep the American Dream alive if 15 years from now 60 percent

of the people are still working harder for less money.

So let's talk about what's really eating us. Let's deal with each other as neighbors. And let's make ourselves a promise that as we go through these next six or seven months, that we won't take the easy way out. We will bring the budget into balance, while investing in our future. We will make the government less bureaucratic, but we will protect our environment. (Applause.) We will find a way to give local control to people, but we will still do the right thing. (Applause.)

When it's all said and done, we'll still have heated disagreements; nobody will know if they're right; and nobody will be right everything -- but at least we can recreate a process, an environment, a spirit of community that will permit us to go on. We cannot get from here to where we need to go if everything we do is dictated by the most emotional, highly-charged 15-second sound bites we can think of to send our opponents up the flagpole. We cannot get there. (Applause.)

And let me just close with a story, a true story, that will show you my bias in all this. In 1989 I was the governor and I was trying to decide whether I should run for a fifth term. And everybody in my state believed in term limits, but they sort of liked me. And they couldn't figure out what to do about it, and neither could I, frankly, and because I had this big education program I wanted to get through the legislature before I left office.

And I went out to the state fair one day, and I visited all the -- you know, the livestock barns and saw all that, and then I came into this hall where I always had a Governors Day every day. And anybody in the state could come up and talk to me and say whatever they wanted, which was hazardous sometimes for me. (Laughter.)

And along toward the end of the day, this old boy came in overalls; he was somewhere in his mid-70s. And he put his hands in his overalls and he said, Bill, you going to run again? I said, I don't know. If I do, will you vote for me? He said, yeah, I guess so; I always have. And I said, well -- I'd been governor ten years -- but then I said, aren't you sick of me after all this time? He said, no, but everybody else I know is. (Laughter.)

He said, I'm going to vote for you because of the way you nag us all the time. All you talk about is education and the economy and forcing everybody work together and making things better. And he said, you're just a nag, but he said, frankly, I think it's finally beginning to work. And my state had an unemployment rate above the national average in every year I was governor until the year I ran for President when we led the country in job growth.

It takes a long time to turn and to face things. But this country is still around here after 200 years because we found a way to disagree in a way that permitted us to work together and move forward. And we can win the struggle for the American Dream in the 21st century if we will find that way now.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

END7:35 P.M. MDT