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MEMORANDUM

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Eli Segal

February 1, 1993

TO: LAURA D'ANDREA TYSON

FROM: JONATHAN WIENER *JW*

SUBJECT: **National Service and the "City Year" example**

Developing National Service: How we might help

After our brief discussion this morning, I made initial contact with the Office of National Service (Eli Segal's office) and offered our help. Segal's staffer, Kate Frucher, told me that right now they are engaged in three activities: organizing their office, identifying existing federal service programs, and drafting legislation.

Drafting legislation will require the development of program concepts, analysis of the social and economic implications of different options, and translation of chosen options into legal language. National Service programs could affect (in different ways) cities and communities, labor markets and labor unions, schools, businesses, families, and government budgets.

CEA could help analyze these socioeconomic issues and contribute to the drafting of smart, creative legislation. We could assist in economic analysis of the costs and benefits of service and of the interplay with markets for labor and education; and in legal analysis of the types of programs that might be designed. Moreover, based on my work in community service, I could bring some knowledge of what community service is, how it best flourishes, and how to stimulate entrepreneurial approaches nationwide. As described in my memo to you of January 21, I have worked for some time with "City Year" (see below), I founded "Class Act," and I helped organize the first "DC Servathon."

I will keep in contact with Segal's office. It does not appear that any interagency group yet exists to help Segal's office perform the analytic tasks noted above. You might suggest that he call on a small group of key staffers to help address these issues.

"City Year": A Possible Model

Attached are the materials I promised you this morning about "City Year," the service corps in Boston that has been mentioned as a model for the President's national service initiative. I worked with City Year starting in 1989, and I just visited again a week ago.

*Note to Eli Segal
Wiener +
prepare
his summary
City Year
for
Segal*

In my view, City Year offers several innovative features that could help make national service a success, including diversity, local organization, private funding. By design, its 200+ corps members come from every ethnic, racial, and income background; City Year is intentionally organized to build trust and cooperation across social divides. City Year is a nonprofit organization, not a government agency, and until it won federal matching funds last year, it was entirely funded by private businesses and foundations. City Year is now planning to expand to several new cities and become a national service organization.

Among the features of City Year that I find attractive for National Service are:

- o Inclusive citizenship; diversity. A primary function of National Service should be to reach all sectors of society, bringing together people of all ethnic, racial, and income/wealth backgrounds in common service. The goal is to teach trust and cooperation, and make diversity our strength. City Year succeeds - - at not only delivering services but also attracting community enthusiasm and financial support -- because it offers a vision of American reunion. Senior service could complement youth service.
- o An ethic of civic commitment. City Year tells its young corps members that they are the leaders of today, not tomorrow; that they are the resource, not the client; that they can make a difference. It insists on total commitment and high quality work. National Service would eventually be a part of every American's growth, a real life experience in the American dream of democracy, achievement and responsibility.
- o Entrepreneurship; reinventing government. National Service need not be a leviathan federal employment program, monolithic and cumbersome; nor a simple extension of the military; nor a grab-bag of disparate, highly local untested programs. It should be an opportunity to reinvent public entrepreneurship: the federal government should foster a marketplace in which many different service concepts compete. The government should act like a source of venture capital, investing in diverse creative ventures at the local, regional and federal level. Institutional successes like Scouting, City Year, Teach for America, and the Nature Conservancy suggest that investments in national as well as local nonprofit groups can be fruitful.
- o Public-private collaboration; leveraging. Service programs should be co-funded by private businesses and

foundations. Cost sharing helps spread the costs beyond the federal budget. It helps the government identify which programs are truly meritorious, and ensures that a bottom-line-conscious investor is at hand to monitor performance. It also invites the private sector to be part of the ethic of civic commitment -- contributing to the community through support for local service programs. Private citizens could also donate to the National Service Trust Fund, which would fund post-service awards.

- o Flexible awards, based on performance. In return for providing a period of service, corps members would receive a service award from the National Service Trust Fund. The award could be in cash, or in some form of voucher applicable to useful enterprises such as vocational training, college loan repayment, or small business start-up credit. Requiring that service come before the award would avoid the problem of loan recipients who then default on their service obligations. Letting the service award be applicable to a variety of uses would avoid the problem of recruiting only those who need loans for college.

I would be happy to provide you further information on "City Year" or other aspects of National Service.

CC: AB, TO'D

Los Angeles Times

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1992
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'City Year' May Offer Model for Clinton Youth Service Program



Tanysha Gibson tutors first-grade students as part of her participation in Boston's City Year community service program for young adults.

■ **Initiatives:** Putting young adults to work at community tasks is among President-elect's priorities. Boston experience may provide the blueprint.

By ROBERT SHOGAN
TIMES POLITICAL WRITER

BOSTON—Raised in the gang-ridden streets of Boston's Roxbury ghetto, Andre Berry had just finished six months in a prison for youthful offenders when his family decided to seek a way to keep him out of more trouble.

A few miles but a cultural world away from Roxbury, Lila Moran, a principal's daughter who grew up in the sheltered environment of suburban Brookline, wanted to take a break after receiving her high school diploma and earn some money for college.

For both Andre and Lila, the answer turned out to be a stint in City Year, a widely acclaimed urban service program that has made diversity its hallmark. For nine months, they worked as teacher's aides in schools in rough neighborhoods much like Andre's Roxbury.

By recruiting young people from leafy suburbs as well as inner-city slums, City Year has emerged as a potential model for the national service program President-elect

Bill Clinton has put near the top of his domestic agenda.

Senior advisers say Clinton has decided to include national service on a short list of four key initiatives he will roll out during his first 100 days in office, putting it on the same accelerated timetable as economic, health care and government reform.

And as his advisers survey existing programs across the country to

find out what works and why, their gaze increasingly returns to City Year.

"It's like the vision of national service incarnate," raves Roger Landrum, head of Youth Service America, which is seeking to rally public support for the national service idea. "It's the top of the line."

Like other urban youth programs, City Year attempts to put young people to work at useful community tasks in schools, nursing homes and the like, and rewards them with an end-of-service stipend. But the program's success in cutting across race, class and economic lines is what sets it apart and draws national attention to Boston.

Clinton himself made a campaign stop at City Year last year for a 90-minute round-table discussion with the volunteers and staff. Since the election, his top advisers on national service have beaten a path to its second-floor walk-up headquarters in an old warehouse in Boston's down-at-the-heels wharf district.

They clearly like what they see. On one day earlier this month, volunteers in City Year's community building division were painting, weeding and seeding as part of a drive to spruce up Boston's Chelsea neighborhood. Members of its housing team were distributing fresh produce and bread contributed by a local supermarket. Environmental division volunteers

BACKGROUND

■ President-elect Bill Clinton's concept of national service is often compared to the GI Bill enacted after World War II, but its origins go back even further to the Civilian Conservation Corps established during the 1930s. While the CCC's mandate was to convert marginal farmland into forests, President Franklin D. Roosevelt cited a loftier rationale: "More important than material gains will be the moral and spiritual value of such work." The CCC was shut down in 1942, but the spirit of service was revived with President John F. Kennedy's Peace Corps, success of which led to establishment of VISTA—Volunteers in Service to America—as part of President Lyndon B. Johnson's War On Poverty.

were creating a "climbing tree" at the Franklin Park Zoo, while members of the youth leadership division were deployed around town running after-school programs.

City Year's appeal reflects a combination of high-minded idealism and practical politics.

"These City Year kids told me that when they first enlisted in this program, the blacks stood in one corner and the whites in another," says Al From, chief domestic policy adviser for the Clinton transition. "After two or three days, they were working together in teams. That's how you build bonds of community and the civic ethic in this country."

In more pragmatic terms, fashioning a national service program that reaches out to the offspring of the middle class as well as to the disadvantaged would help Clinton keep his oft-repeated campaign promise to be a "different kind of Democrat."

It also would help him build a broad base of electoral support for the idea of national service. "Basically, the more universal impact a program has, the more public support it generates," says Democratic pollster Mark Mellman. "That's why Social Security is a lot more popular than welfare."

Potentially, at least, Clinton's plan for adapting the GI Bill concept to civilian life by allowing young people to pay off college loans with money earned through community service appears to have sweeping appeal. It was a standard item in his campaign stump speech, and one of his surest applause lines.

In fashioning their initiative, Clinton's advisers can draw on the experience of about 75 existing programs that provide service jobs for about 17,500 participants across the country. The largest is the California Conservation Corps, whose 3,600 volunteers clear trails, plant trees and maintain forest properties.

The Los Angeles Conservation Corps, with about 110 full-time participants and 200 part-time junior high students, focuses on neighborhood beautification, tree planting and recycling projects.

Within the Clinton transition team, the order of the day is full speed ahead.

"We're going to have a national service plan on Capitol Hill by January," says Clinton adviser From, "and I'm sure shooting to have something ready by Jan. 20," the day Clinton will take the oath of office.

Here are the major problems Clinton's advisers are grappling with as they design their service initiative:

Money: It will cost the government an estimated \$20,000 a year for each volunteer to cover living expenses, administrative costs and a \$10,000 incentive bonus. "One of the biggest obstacles we have to deal with on national service, and on everything else, are limits on budget," acknowledges From.

Federal outlays could be reduced by assigning volunteers to existing organizations willing to pick up some of their expenses. Another source of savings could come from reduced levels of defaults and interest subsidies connected with the student loan fund, which Clinton ultimately wants to replace with the National Service Trust Fund.

The defaults and subsidies currently cost roughly \$6 billion a year.

From envisages a program that initially costs about \$1 billion a year for 50,000 volunteers, rising to \$2 billion for 100,000 volunteers after four years.

Timing: Clinton's stump speeches seemed to imply that volunteers would pay off their college loans with money earned in service after graduation. But many of his advisers believe that young people should be encouraged to perform their service prior to college.

"This would follow the GI Bill principle of service first, education later," says Charles Moskos, a Northwestern University authority on national service who has been involved in the Clinton transition planning discussions.

Rep. Dave McCurdy (D-Okla.) argues that volunteers would be better off doing their service stint first. "Many educators say young people are just not prepared for college work in a meaningful way when they first get out of high school," he says. The argument for post-college service is that the pool of volunteers would be more skilled and able to perform more significant work. On the other hand, they probably would expect greater compensation.

The betting right now among Clinton advisers is that the final plan will offer both options.

Benefits: In his campaign trail comments, Clinton cited only benefits that could be used for college. But many national service advocates believe the program should be expanded to help cover such things as down payments on homes or tuition for job-training courses.

The argument for broader benefits is that they would attract low-income youth to national service and make for a more inclusive program.

"The foundation of the nation has to be people of all different incomes and backgrounds getting along, and this would give young people experience doing that," says Toni Schmiegelow, executive director of New York's 675-member City Volunteer Corps. Her organization offers volunteers a choice of \$5,000 in scholarship funds or \$2,500 in cash; about three in four take the money.

The case against non-college benefits, says one transition planner, "is that you would be giving poor kids another incentive for not continuing their education." Transition advisers expect this argument won't be settled until it gets to Clinton's desk.

Work: Proponents of national service want to make sure volunteers take on significant jobs, not make-work tasks. "To win broad public backing, voluntary service must meet the needs of society first," asserts Mandate for Change, a policy manifesto released this month by the Progressive Policy Institute, a centrist think tank that has been a longtime advocate of national service.

Some critics think this will be a tough standard to meet. "What are some 100,000 young people going to do?" jeers Douglas Bandow, an analyst at the libertarian Cato Institute. "It's clear they can't do the most important things that need to be done because you would have job displacement, which

means labor unions get mad at you."

Clinton aides concede that opposition from public-service unions is a potential obstacle. But they argue that Clinton, who enjoyed good relations with unions during the campaign, can avoid such problems.

Whatever disagreements they may have on such issues, Clinton's advisers are in accord on the need to create a program that will avoid the traditional pitfalls of federal bureaucracy. Diversity, flexibility and decentralization seem to be the watchwords in their planning.

The federal government would set national standards and rules for service, but From wants the program to be administered at the local level. Clinton advisers say their hope is to build as much as possible on the foundation already laid by local organizations such as City Year.

Volunteers for national service could join these existing groups, and others that are likely to spring up in coming months in cities around the country, or they could be placed directly in city and state social agencies under the national service aegis.

For City Year's leaders, this guiding philosophy presents an opportunity to expand their program here in Boston and to encourage imitators elsewhere, a phenomenon for which they have long been waiting.

City Year was founded in 1988 by Harvard Law school graduate Michael Brown. Too impatient to deal with think tanks, Brown says he wanted to create an "action tank" that would blaze new trails in the national service field.

"A lot of theory on national service has always been that if you could bring together people from different backgrounds, that national service would be a way to unite the nation," says Brown. "Testing that idea was the No. 1 strategic breakthrough we wanted to make."

City Year was well-positioned to carry out that test. In the beginning, it was supported entirely by private-sector funds, in contrast with other urban youth groups that rely heavily on federal funds and therefore must focus their efforts on low-income youth.

In Brown's view, cutting across racial, social and economic differences in a service organization is an extension of the civil rights movement. "The civil rights movement ended discrimination within the law, but not within the heart," he says. For that task, Brown says, "we need more opportunity to work together as equals."

Diversity pays off on the job, too, Brown claims. "One of the aspects of being diverse," he says, "is that we draw on all aspects of society and show that a common solution to problems is possible."

City Year volunteers back up that assertion with testimony from their on-the-job experiences.

"I think diversity is always better," says Roxbury's Andre Berry, recalling his assignment as a teacher's aide helping to teach violence prevention in a school about as tough as the one he attended. "One of the main reasons I got my point across to those kids was I could understand where they were coming from. I'd been there myself."

In addition, Berry says he learned some things from his exposure to City Year co-workers from upscale environments. "I thought violence was part of everybody's life," he says. "But there were kids on my team who had never even been in a fight."

Similarly, Lila Moran from suburban Brookline found that work alongside City Year comrades with inner-city backgrounds helped her get along with the young urban students she was teaching.

"I didn't grow up in the inner city, and so there are some things I can't understand right away," she says. "But I'm learning, and I'm opening my eyes to a lot of things I never saw before."

USA TODAY

NO. 1 IN THE USA . . . FIRST IN DAILY READERS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1992

City Year at-a-glance

Participants work in schools, homeless shelters, public housing, community gardens, food banks and more.

► **Participants:** 214 corps members ages 17-23 chosen from more than 1,000

► **Pay:** \$100 a week, \$5,000 'public service' grant after nine months

► **Demographics:** 51% male; 49% female; 43% white; 34% black; 14% Latino, 7% Asian-American

► **Obligations:** By year-end, must register to vote, get library card, write resume, learn tax preparation, earn GED (if dropout)

COVER STORY

Rich, poor help others, themselves

Former gang member: 'I feel good when someone says "You're doing a good job"'

By Bob Minzesheimer
USA TODAY

CHELSEA, Mass. — A neglected graveyard seems an odd place for a living, breathing example of what Bill Clinton aides call one of the "defining ideas" of his administration.

The idea is voluntary national service — putting youngsters to work for a year

or two in jobs designed to help them by helping others and, as Clinton says, "build a sense of community" to show that "we're all in this together."

That's what 10 youths are doing here in misnamed Garden Cemetery, dressed in uniforms — red ski jackets, khaki pants — but armed only with rakes and shovels.

Amber McMurtrie, a child of suburban privilege, and Jorge Colon, an ex-gang member who once trashed the

Please see COVER STORY next page ►

YOUTHS IN SERVICE

BOSTON BRIDGES GAP

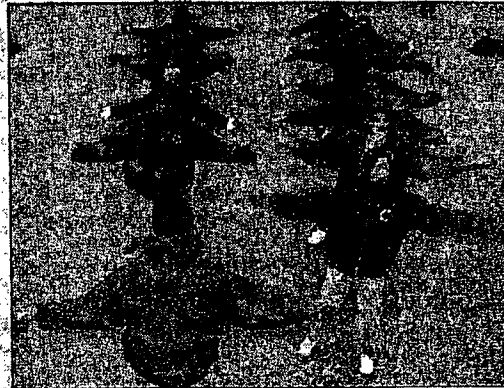


Photos by Henry Hilliard

CLEANUP: City Year participants Stephen Spaloss, left, and Jorge Colon pack leaves at Garden Cemetery in Chelsea, Mass. They're part of a team of 10 at the neglected cemetery.



HELPING: Rashawn Allen works with Willy Osorio, 4, in a pre-school program at Chelsea's Williams Elementary School.



WARM-UP: Members of City Year do calisthenics in front of the Boston City Hall. The 214 corps participants start the day there together.

COVER STORY

Project an 'idea to change country'

Continued from 1A

graves he now repairs, work side by side.

She's taking a year off from school before college. He dreams of opening his own auto body shop. They are small parts of a social and political experiment that Clinton aides are studying to help refine their grand, but as yet undefined ideas.

The youths in the red jackets are in a Boston program called City Year, a blend of the Peace Corps and boot camp. It puts 214 youngsters — high school dropouts to college graduates — to work in schools, shelters and other community projects.

They're paid \$100 a week and receive a \$5,000 "public service" award after fulfilling their nine-month contract. (Break any of the five pages of rules, from "being out of uniform" to "coming to work drunk or high," and they're fined.)

Each morning, they meet at Boston's City Hall Plaza for a pep talk and calisthenics with the two Harvard Law graduates who began the program in 1987.

"It's a fundamental idea to change the country," says co-founder Alan Khazei, 31, who talks about "common meeting grounds" where rich and poor "learn they can make a difference." Michael Brown, 31, adds, "It's a chance to reinvent government" — a Clintonian phrase.

As a candidate, Clinton promised a "domestic GI Bill that will say to the middle class as well as low-income people: 'We want you to go to college, we'll pay for it, it will be the best money we ever spent, but you've got to give something back to your country in return.'"

That payback: "either a small percentage of their income over time or a couple of years of national service as teachers, police officers, child care workers — doing work our country desperately needs."

In suburbs and cities, it was among Clinton's biggest applause lines.

But he has yet to spell out how the program would work, how much it would cost and whether it would be limited just to college students — which would exclude 78% of blacks and 82% of Hispanics. Nor has he addressed how to ensure the jobs aren't used to displace other workers or turned into makework.

But Al From, Clinton's deputy transition director for domestic affairs — who has been pushing the idea of national service for years — vows a piece of legislation will be ready next month.

That proposal is likely to be like City Year, which From visited recently. He told them, "I want to learn from you. You're changing America." He calls the program a "model ... for the most exciting endeavor of this administration."

At first glance, nothing seems very exciting at Garden Cemetery, north of Boston in the heart of Chelsea, a city in such bad financial shape the state has taken it over. The city stopped maintaining the

cemetery decades ago. Weeds grew high enough to hide drug dealers. Vandals overturned graves of Civil War veterans.

But two years ago, at the suggestion of local residents, a City Year team began to clear debris and hypodermic needles.

"Some of the kids I used to hang out with laugh at me and say, 'Why you picking up trash?'" says Colon. "But I tell them the corps is more than that. ... I feel good when someone in the neighborhood sees my red jacket and says, 'Hey, you're doing a good job.'"

McMurtrie says she's realized "how sheltered I was in my suburban high school, how I flocked to people who were like me and how I used to stereotype people who were different than me. ... When you work with people, really work hard together, your attitudes change."

In racially divided Boston, the program is fiercely diverse. All the corps members seem to have in common is their energy. A story, told again and again, is how on their first day, the suburban kids hung out together, the black kids separately, the Latinos apart.

Gary Orren, a Harvard professor working as a team leader during a sabbatical, says his team began "inoculated with the racism from the rest of society."

But put to work on creating a public garden, "lifting railroad ties eight hours a day, and depending on each other, the team has gone from tolerating diversity to appreciating diversity."

He sees in national service potential not only to repair "the physical infrastructure" but "the human infrastructure that is in much greater disrepair" due to divisions based on race and income.

From says the "common experiences" once found in public schools or the military have diminished. He's looking to national service to "do more than just help young people go to college" but also "bring this country together and re-establish a strong sense of civic responsibility."

First, he and other Clinton advisers must spell out what the federal government can do to encourage other programs like City Year.

Brown, program co-founder, wants to limit the federal role, avoid a national bureaucracy and force local programs to depend on contributions from local business to create a "bottom-line accountability." Nearly all of City Year's \$5.7 million budget is from private sources.

But he says the federal government could supply more "seed money" to model programs and provide the post-service grants or vouchers — what he calls "life-changing benefits."

In Boston, they're thinking big. "If you have 1 million kids in national service by the year 2000, you will change the face of the social landscape," Orren says. "The country is looking for things that work. Well, this program works."

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1992

National Service Initiative Takes Shape With Boston's 'City Year' as One Model

Program Combines Work, Incentives for Diverse Group Age 18-23

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Staff Writer

BOSTON—It's a bone-cracking 3 degrees below zero with the wind chill, but 240 young people in fireball-red jackets do their jumping jacks anyway on the concrete plaza outside City Hall.

Commuters streaming out of the nearby Government Center train station are staring. They're cold just watching. "What the heck is going on?" asks Cambridge house painter Michael Guarino.

What's going on, groaning and all, is perhaps the most successful urban corps program in America, one expected to shape the national service program that President-elect Clinton has called a defining initiative of his administration.

Clinton's transition team recently visited the program known as City Year. They saw firsthand how men and women, age 18 to 23, fan out after morning calisthenics into schools, housing projects and poor neighborhoods to teach, paint and clean.

Eventually, the federal program—the first details of which are now beginning to emerge—could put millions of Americans to work as a way to pay for college. During the campaign, Clinton's aides were sketchy on the details of the plan, describing it as a program in which college graduates would be given a \$10,000 stipend plus a \$10,000 student loan forgiveness for each year of service. They estimated that it would eventually grow into an \$8 billion program.

"We have an absolutely brilliant model for community service in City Year," said Will Marshall, president of the Progressive Policy Institute, who is working with the transition team on national service. He said the Clinton administration could build a test project based on City Year and programs like it "to see whether national service works on a large scale."

In discussions during the team's Dec. 4 visit here, a consensus on how the national service program should work began to emerge, according to several of those at the meeting. Attendees included Sens. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), Harris Wofford (D-Pa.) and Barbara A. Mikulski (D-Md.); Rep. Dave McCurdy (D-

Okl.); Al From, head of Clinton's domestic policy transition team; University of Maryland public affairs professor Bill Galston; Northwestern University sociology professor and national service specialist Charles Moskos; and Marshall.

First, there is growing agreement among Clinton's advisers that the program should be expanded to include not only college students working to pay off loans but also high school graduates trying to earn money for a college education or vocational training.

Like City Year, which enrolls Andover and Exeter graduates along with knife-scarred gang members, Clinton's program would strive for a strong class, racial and ethnic mix. This is distinct from many urban corps projects that are mainly for poor or troubled students.

The national effort also is likely to use existing locally based jobs programs, which would be coordinated through a new Washington-based umbrella office or agency. Clinton's advisers are considering channeling federal money to a mix of programs—a supervised team approach like City Year and individual job placements like those offered in the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) program. They also are discussing funding for programs based on the model of the Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps that would deploy squads to work with police, teachers or hospitals.

The federal Commission on National and Community Service this week is holding hearings in three cities, including a Friday session in Washington, to hear from the public on how a national plan would work and whom it would serve.

"There is no one royal road to national service," said Galston, a member of Clinton's transition team on national service. There are many diverse programs in existence and under the new program, he said, "that diversity is not going away."

Despite Clinton's pledge to make national service a defining initiative of his presidency and considerable bipartisan support for the concept, the promise is expected to be difficult to implement.

Opposition is expected over the billions it will cost, the unions it may irritate, and the philosophy of linking college aid to a work obligation.

"There is a lot of interest in it, but it's easier said than done," said Leslie Lenkowsky, president of the Hudson Institute, a conservative think tank, and board member of the Commission on National and Community Service.

Lenkowsky said the commission recently made a \$7 million grant to the Boston program to double its current enrollment to 550 young people. Given the money involved—about \$20,000 per student each year—a massive program, Lenkowsky predicted, "is just not going to happen."

During the campaign, aides to Clinton said he planned to build up the program gradually until funding was at least \$8 billion a year. Some of his advisers are recommending that he quickly devote \$2 billion to test a program like City Year on a national scale.

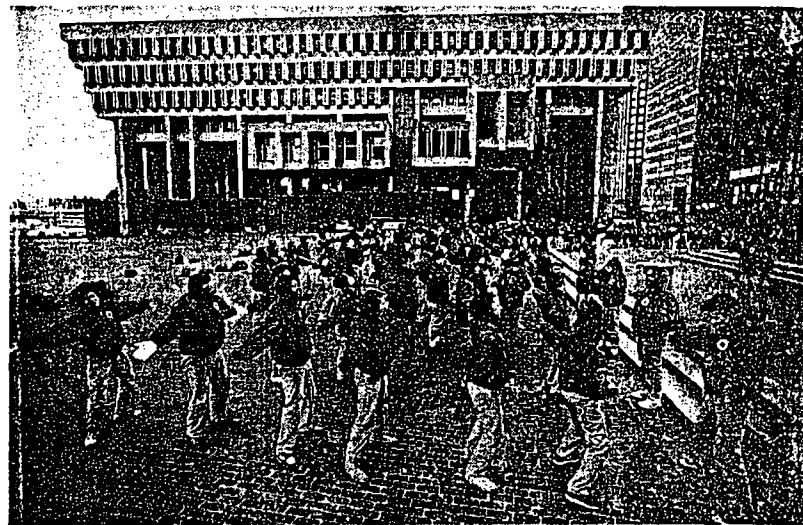
Alan Khazai, co-founder of City Year who met with Clinton during a campaign visit to the program, said: "I think the '90s are different from the '30s. What we have learned over the past 50 years is that the federal government is most effective when it is working in partnership with the state, local communities and private sector."

City Year, which until this year was exclusively privately funded, is five years old. This year, it selected 240 students from a field of 800 applicants. One student wanted a year off from Vanderbilt University, another, unsure of what she wanted to do, delayed enrolling at Stanford University; several were sent by probation officers.

George Colon, a 19-year-old father from Puerto Rico, had been looking for a job when he thought to apply to the red-jacketed corps. He had seen them around his home town of Chelsea, a bankrupt community outside Boston.

Now he finds himself cleaning up Garden Cemetery, a large historic graveyard dating to the Civil War and a place where he and a gang of friends used to cause trouble. Amid the trash Colon and others find this day: two hypodermic needles and a knife. Already, they have hauled out the back seats of Chevrolets, bottles of Southern Comfort and 3,000 large bags of trash.

Because of their work, for the first time in years the green space is not an eyesore. Suddenly, people



After morning calisthenics outside City Hall in Boston, City Year participants will fan out to work at area service projects.

no longer are stealing the American flags left on tombstones. Most of the prostitutes have stopped turning tricks in the broke-open crypts.

"Those kids worked like ants," said Nadine Mironshuck, a neighbor who lives on the cemetery's edge. "People were streaming out of their houses to congratulate them, coming up to them offering them lemonade. It meant so much to have this space back."

Colon and others earn \$100 a week, and at the end of nine months—if they have shown up on time and not missed work—they earn a \$5,000 bonus. It can go toward college, rent or whatever.

All City Year students must sign a contract that warns they will be docked for staying home and will lose the whole bonus if they drop out. The applicants list their preference for work such as teaching English, working in public schools, painting housing projects or helping troubled youths.

Before the year is over, City Year participants also must register to vote, obtain a library card, produce a résumé, complete a workshop in tax preparation and, if they are not high school graduates, earn a GED.

Carrie Davis, a College Park, Md., resident, came a long way here in search of a service program. She works in the Williams School, an elementary and junior high school in Chelsea where children rush up to her in the playground to tell her their problems. In the classroom, she helps the teacher.

Chris Brownlee, who grew up in a wealthy neighborhood outside Boston and deferred going to Ohio Wesleyan University, works at the Central Avenue housing project, where his crew is building a boys and girls club in what was an unused storage area that smelled like a rotting restroom. For days, he's been scrubbing graffiti and painting.

At first, Brownlee said, residents of the housing project were skeptical of these newcomers in red jackets. "They complained about the smell of the paint. They were

cynical," he said. "But now, they thank you."

Gary Orren, professor of public policy at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government who is working with the program, said he sees it as the "premier model for the nation."

"There is no reason that if it's working here in Boston, the same wouldn't be true in Pittsburgh or anywhere else in America."

Staff writer Dan Balz in Washington contributed to this report.

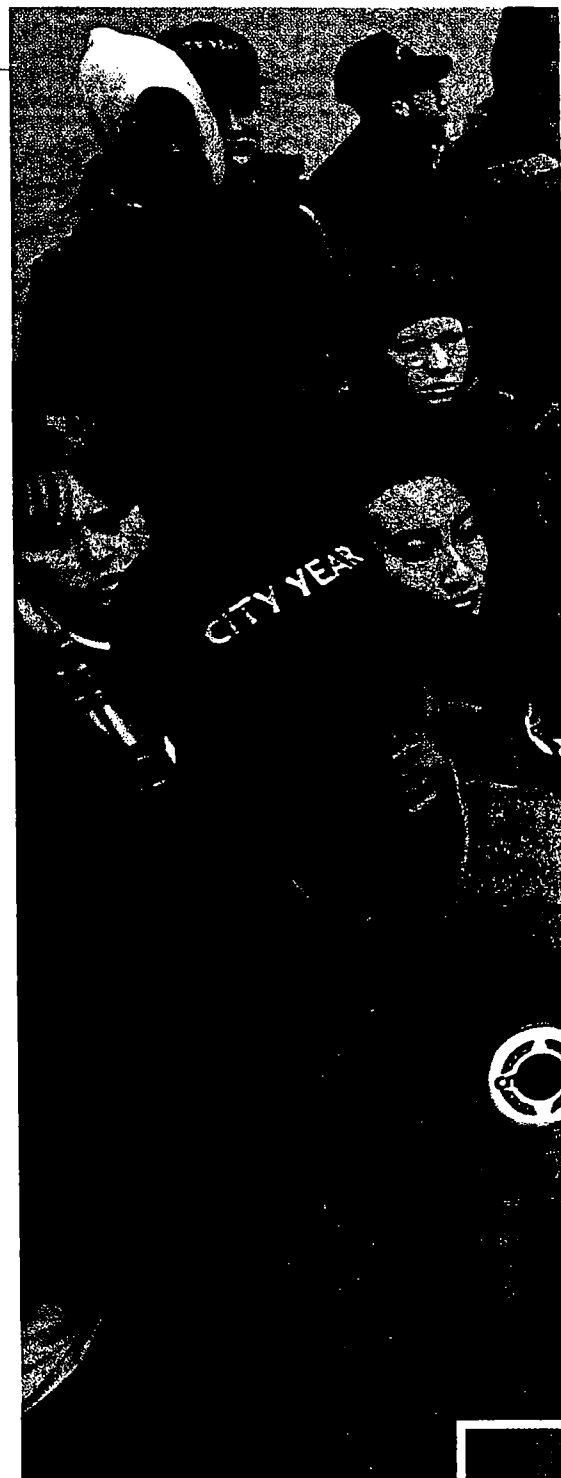
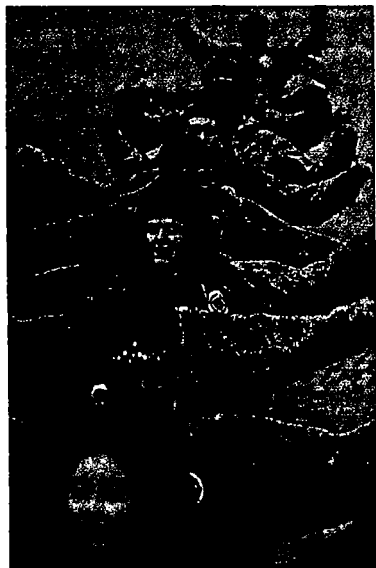
To the stream of commuters emerging from the subway onto Boston's City Hall Plaza every morning, they must resemble a paramilitary group. Lined in rows and dressed identically in brilliant red jackets, they shout in cadence to morning calisthenics. A closer look, however, reveals a bewildering mixture of faces and styles that suggests a most eclectic regiment: Sri Lankan, Cambodian, Dutch, Guatemalan, Mexican, Southie, preppie, a Korean kid from Texas, a white Harvard kid from Michigan with dreadlocks, a girl from Hong Kong, a boy from Haiti, a pretty blond girl with a ring in her nose. It's more than enough to make one wonder what they're up to.

The contrast presented by this regimented chaos is no accident. It is the carefully planned brainchild of Michael Brown '83, J.D. '88, and Alan Khazei '83, J.D. '87, and it represents a bold and extremely successful experiment in voluntary youth service. Begun in 1988, City Year combines the idealism of

the Peace Corps and the novelty of 100-percent private-sector funding with a veneer of military structure, while doggedly insisting that its members represent the widest possible range of economic and racial backgrounds. Next year, the growing program will choose two hundred youths between the ages of seventeen and 23 from among one thousand to twelve hundred applicants to become members of the "corps." Every weekday from September to June they will meet for morning calisthenics, announcements, and personal exchanges—and then head out in teams to perform a range of services throughout the city. Each team of ten to twelve has a corporate sponsor (roughly \$15,000 per corps member) and is directly responsible to a salaried team leader.

Each member receives \$100 per week and a \$5,000 public service grant at the end of the year. At the heart of City Year is the idea of citizenship: corps members are required to register to vote, obtain a library card, produce a résumé, complete a workshop in tax preparation, and, if they are not high school graduates, earn a GED before the end of the year.

Above: For starters, the Citizens team loosens up. At right: team leader Ricardo Torres delivers some morning announcements. Far right: The Bank of Boston team moves out to the Blackstone School.



City Year

Photographs and text by
JIM HARRISON

"My generation is going to change the world," says a City Year member, "and this is how we are going to start." An innovative urban youth corps just might revolutionize public service.



Left: Founders Alan Khazei, at left, and Michael Brown hatched the idea for City Year as undergraduates at Harvard. Says former Radcliffe president Martina Horner, chair of City Year's board, "They are a wonderful example of how much difference two people with commitment can make."



City Year teams spend three weeks to four months on a project, splitting their time whenever possible between physical labor and human-service work. Some projects are ongoing, with one team replacing another throughout the year. One of the most extensive of these is at the Blackstone School, the largest public elementary school in the city. Here corps members assist teachers, tutor students in reading, organize gym activities, help in the bilingual program, and run the after-school program. As in many other cases, City Year is taking over services and programs that have recently been dropped because of budget cutbacks in Boston public schools. Projects involving physical labor have included the rehabilitation of a facility on Long Island in Boston Harbor that will become an AIDS hospital, and working alongside contractors in Somerville to restore a three-story building as permanent housing for the homeless.

"Our most important criterion in every strategic decision we make here is whether or not it will enhance the youth-service movement," says Brown. Whenever possible, teams do not merely complete tasks but design programs and organize projects from scratch, and develop methods for the community to sustain them beyond City Year's involvement.

An interesting example of City Year's constant tinkering with its design occurred this February when the program put together a joint-service day with one of its

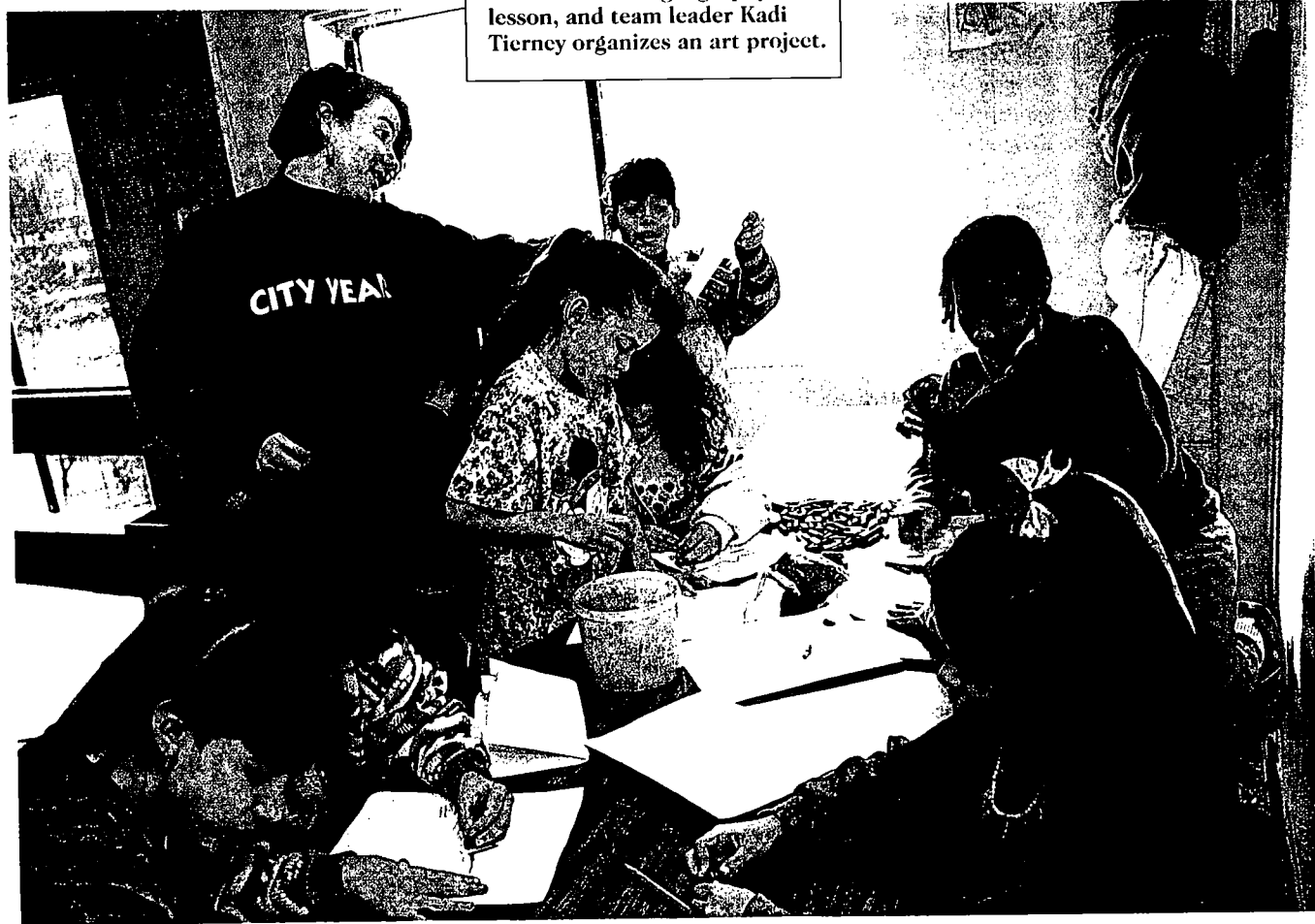
sponsors, the Timberland Company. First, fifty corps members from four teams met with corporate staff at Timberland's offices in Hampton, New Hampshire. After various presentations, fifteen Timberland employees donned work clothes and accompanied the corps members to Odyssey House, a nearby residential treatment center for troubled adolescents. The rest of the day, corps members, Odyssey House residents, and Timberland employees (including chief operating officer Jeff Swartz) worked together to paint the entire facility.

But if City Year projects are more than merely "picking up beer cans in Yosemite," as HUD secretary Jack Kemp once sardonically remarked of youth-service programs in general, the benefit to corps members is also meant to be far-reaching and permanent. This is not intended to be just a chummy nine-month break from reality but a direct confrontation with the problems of growing up in a demanding and uneasy world. Corps members are constantly encouraged not only to keep

informed (through reading the daily newspaper and attending a variety of workshops) but to keep involved (more than 25 volunteered to brave zero-degree weather last January to help with Boston's homeless census). From weekly classes on community service taught by psychiatrist Robert Coles to a one-month self-motivated internship in January, the corps is expected to get educated and get trained for what lies ahead.



At the Blackstone School, Jose Ortiz, above, helps Danny Montalvo with a geography lesson, and team leader Kadi Tierney organizes an art project.





NINA WALKER

Nina left West Roxbury High School after failing to complete her senior year. After three years of temporary work and odd jobs, and with a newborn to raise on her own, she met two City Year corps members on a bus and learned about the program. She joined this year and belongs to the Bank of Boston team. Her roommate takes care of her two-year-old son during the day. In addition to working in the tutorial program at the Blackstone School, she takes classes at City Year twice a week for her GED and hopes to attend nursing school in the fall. "City Year has meant a lot to me because it let me work with and develop friendships with people not of my race," she says. "Our team is probably the most racially mixed, and we are very close. I wouldn't have gotten to know half these kids outside City Year. I've also had experiences I couldn't have had otherwise. I remember working on Saturdays at the soup kitchen in Chelsea—it was a chance to do something that really seemed to make a difference, and I discovered that I liked that."

MATT CARTY

Matt and his roommate at Phillips Exeter Academy, Creighton Reed '95, first heard about City Year at a Youth Outreach Weekend at Milton Academy. Creighton joined last year after Exeter's graduation, and Matt came on this



year after his freshman year at Harvard. During the first half of his year he worked as a case manager at a housing project in Charlestown sponsored by The Equitable. His current team, sponsored by Bain & Company, runs an after-school program in Dorchester. Matt plans to return to Harvard in the fall. "After my first year in college, I felt the need to learn some-

thing outside of school, and I really wanted to have the opportunity to do something tangible—where I could see the results of my work," he says. "City Year seemed to be the kind of working and learning I was looking for. I remember a man we worked with at the housing project in Charlestown. He'd lived in the projects for sixteen years and almost never left his room. His apartment was filthy—so bad it was in danger of being condemned. The initial focus that my team members and I had was just to help the guy clean his apartment. After a while we got him to do his

own cleaning, and we began to form a relationship. Later, after my team had moved on to another project, I was back in Charlestown. I ran into the man just walking down the street. He was happy to see me and offered to buy me lunch—and that from a man who a few months earlier almost never left his room and never spoke to anyone."

OUSATH CHEA

Ousath was born in Cambodia and emigrated with his family to the United States in 1981 at the age of eight. He lives in Hyde Park, graduated from Boston Technical High School, and is on the Timberland team. During his first term he organized a homeless relief initiative in Cambridge for mothers and their children. He is now working in Dudley Triangle with an after-school program. With his \$5,000

scholarship from City Year and money he makes washing dishes on the weekend, he plans to attend Wentworth Institute in the fall. "This year I've learned things from everyone on my team and everyone I work with," he says. "Even the kids at the after-school program have helped me know how to deal with children—how to have fun with them and how to help them. The kids at the program look up to me. They chant my name when I come in each afternoon. They've helped me realize that I can be a real role model for younger kids."



LAURA RIVERA

Laura was born in Guatemala. Soon after she came to the United States at the age of four, her parents separated, and she now lives with her mother in Roxbury. A Mormon, she heard about City Year from two members of her church who had completed the program. She is on the Reebok team and spent the first term working in the Spanish bilingual program at the Blackstone School. She is currently setting up a clothes bank at St. Rose Church in Chelsea. Because her partner in this project spends much of his time on his GED studies, she has had to organize the project almost entirely by herself—everything from getting dry cleaners to donate hangers to cleaning and organizing the trailer that houses the clothes bank. She is also taking continuing education courses at the University of Massachusetts at Boston on weekends and plans to enroll full time next year. "All



my life my mother made decisions for me and sheltered me from the drugs and violence in our neighborhood," she says. "This year I've learned that I can organize a project on my own and make all the decisions needed to carry it through."



Many hands. City Year helps paint Odyssey House, a treatment center for troubled adolescents. Inset, from left: Tanshella Branch of City Year, an Odyssey House resident, and Dick Morgan, director of human resources at Timberland, a team sponsor.



Two versions of "switch-swatch," a game in which each participant simultaneously (and vehemently) argues one side of a debate. At a signal from a moderator, the debaters switch sides. The idea is to show that anyone can support both sides of an argument, but that to do so without listening to the other side results in chaos. Top: the merits of youth service get a hearing before a distinguished group including Boston mayor Raymond Flynn and presidential candidate Bill Clinton. Below: two Timberland vice presidents square off over the issue of light versus dark colors for the spring line of shoes.

Since City Year was not a jobs program, nor limited to the poor, it was from the beginning ineligible for federal funds. For financing, Brown and Khazei brought corporations into the citizenship equation, exposing what Brown saw as an untapped well of idealism in the private sector. This strategy directly involved corps members with a business community of which most would eventually become a part. It also allowed City Year to expand its laboratory idea, by streamlining innovation without the drag of bureaucratic regulations.

This year's sponsors are Bank of Boston, Bain & Company, New England Telephone, Reebok, Timberland, The Equitable, The Boston Company, Summit Partners, The Echoing Green Foundation, The Boston Legal Community, and The Kellogg Foundation. A final team, the Citizens Team, is financed entirely by private donations. Khazei sees this team as bringing full circle the idea of citizenship—the chance for every individual citizen to participate. ▢

Jim Harrison is a contributing editor of this magazine.

CITY YEAR

City Year Newsletter Volume 2, Number 1

Spring 1992

City Year's next goal: 500 corps members

*If you can walk you can dance.
If you can talk you can sing.*

— Zimbabwe Proverb

In June, City Year graduates its fourth corps—nearly 100 young people, ages 17 to 23. It is a time for reflection and new plans. First, we want to again thank the thousands of people, and hundreds of institutions and organizations that launched City Year, and have sustained it in difficult economic times.

With your help, City Year has become a thriving community resource, and a national model for youth service, uniting a remarkably diverse cross section of young people for a year-long adventure in idealism.

But at 100 corps members, City Year remains a small-scale laboratory for youth service. Right now, City Year is turning away hundreds of young people who want to serve. At the same time, more and more neighborhoods, schools, and community organizations are seeking City Year teams.

City Year's next goal is to demonstrate the powerful impact of a large-scale national service initiative. To do this, City Year seeks the resources to grow—five-fold in three years: increasing to 200 corps members in the fall; 350 in the fall of 1993; and more than 500 in 1994.

An annual corps of 500 idealistic young people, representing the fullest diversity of our community, will have a major, even transformative, impact on Greater Boston—and, we believe, capture the imagination of communities nationwide. City Year will be able to partner

A Day at City Year: After calisthenics in front of City Hall, corps members gather for the morning briefing and head out for a full day of service.



Photos by Jim Harrison

with dozens of institutions and neighborhoods and directly impact thousands of people, especially children—with whom corps members have developed special bonds. Each day, 500 young people in red jackets will head out from morning calisthenics to schools, neighborhoods, and community centers to serve, grow and lead. The ripples they send will be powerful, the example they set palpable, and the idealism they spread contagious!

With the end of the Cold War, there is a remarkable new opportunity for civic engagement and domestic achievement. One day, a national commitment to challenge and engage millions of young people in full-time community service—a call to idealism—may be the country's most visible daily affirmation of national purpose. By growing to 500, City Year hopes to become one model of what a large-scale community service corps can look like and achieve.

To succeed, City Year will need even stronger support from individuals, businesses, local and national foundations, and a new partner, government. A multi-million dollar fundraising campaign is already underway. If you have suggestions, or if you can contribute, we hope to hear from you. With your help, we will get to 500 corps members—and beyond.

Corps members start volunteer center

Chelsea effort spurs volunteerism

When City Year corps members began their service in Chelsea, they surveyed local organizations and found a tremendous need for a volunteer center. "We saw that Chelsea really needed a place where people could turn if they wanted to volunteer—or if they needed volunteer help," says Reebok team member Brian Mazmanian, 20, of Brookline. Since such a place did not exist, they decided to start one—the Chelsea Community Volunteer Center (CCVC). With the help and guidance of the **Chelsea Human Services Collaborative**,

continued in Reebok Team report

SERVICE HOURS CONTRIBUTED:

347,000

Join Us!

CITY YEAR GRADUATION

Friday, June 12, 1992

8:00 p.m.

Strand Theater

543 Columbia Rd., Dorchester



U. S. Senator Harris Wofford
to give keynote address.

Please join us for an evening of presentations, slide shows, visual displays, music, drama and dance as we celebrate and congratulate the 1991-92 City Year corps on their year of dedicated service.

R.S.V.P. 617.451.0699

IN THIS ISSUE



100 people volunteered for the Chelsea Community Volunteer Center.

Service reports: City Year in Chelsea, and kids' high number and size communities for service.

A call to Service: Corp members lead for the 1992-93 corps.

National Service Interview: Paul Nankung, Executive Director of the San Francisco Conservation Corps.

CITY YEAR SERVICE REPORT

Fighting Hunger

ECHOING GREEN FOUNDATION

Team

"I love the feeling you get when you help to build a building. It's something you can always come back to and know that you built it."

Andre Matthews, 18,
Corps Member,
Echoing Green
Foundation Team

Working with the **Somerville Community Corporation** to convert a church into 12 housing units, corps members on the Echoing Green Foundation Team are supervised by master carpenters—allowing team members like Andre Matthews, 18, of the South End the chance to gain valuable career skills.

"I love the feeling you get when you help to build a building," says Matthews, "It's something you can always come back to and know that you built it."

Across town at **Project Soup** the team has served Somerville's only food pantry in a unique way: combining educational workshops about

hunger with food drives in local elementary schools. The goal: collect 800 cans of food and heighten the awareness of Somerville's children to the problem of hunger in their community. According to Project Soup Co-Director Sandy Harris, "The team has made it possible for us to reach so many children—letting them know about the problem and what they can do to solve it. It's been a real boost to our pantry."

The team has also worked with **Boston Urban Gardeners at the Community Farm** on the Berkeley St. Garden, and started an after school program at **St. John's/St. Hugh's Church** in Dorchester.

Preventing Violence

CITIZENS Team

This Spring, the Citizens Team is awakening Boston school children to the role they can play in preventing violence. The team developed a set of eight workshops that share a common theme: feeling good about yourself and your community are important keys to ending violence.

"The real value of having older kids teaching younger kids is that they don't just teach about different kinds of violence, they can literally build relationships and self-esteem among the kids because they're looked up to," says Lori Jo Wallace of the **Violence Prevention Center** at the **Medical Foundation** which, along with **Teen Empowerment**, provided training for the team.

In creating the innovative curriculum for

seven schools and two after school programs, the team recognized that their own experiences could be valuable in teaching children. "I tell the kids how I was kicked out of school and sent to DYS. I explain to them how much tougher the rules and punishments are in DYS compared to school," says Andre Berry, 19, of Roxbury. "The kids need someone like me who can tell them that violence is not all glory like it seems in the movies—it hurts them and the people around them."

The team also sheetrocked at **City Lights**, a dance studio for city kids, painted at **St. Paul's A.M.E.**, a church and shelter, tutored at the **Wheatley School**, and set up an adult literacy program at the **Dudley Branch Library**.

Teaching Kids

BANK OF BOSTON Team

Every day the Bank of Boston Team is in the classrooms, on the playground, and in the lunch room of Boston's largest elementary school, the **William Blackstone School** in the South End.

"We are trying to go beyond books and classroom walls to find more exciting ways for children to learn," says Gordon Strause, City Year's service leader for the Blackstone, whose

student population is nearly 1,000.

"The corps members are extremely helpful in my classroom," agrees Blackstone teacher Maryan Gallivan, "They are always coming up with wonderfully fun ways to teach kids."

In addition to aiding teachers, tutoring children, and revamping the recess program, City Year corps members have designed a community service class and an environment course that gives children an opportunity for hands-on work in the school's greenhouse.

Corps member Saskia Grinberg, 18, of Lincoln, MA says her work has completely changed her perspective about education: "I didn't used to think elementary education was important, but the teacher I work with has given me so many chances to see how I can positively affect children. Now, I really want to be a teacher."

The Bank of Boston Team has also renovated Dorchester's **Virginia Monadanock Gardens** and assisted with a hunger relief project in Chelsea.

Corps member José Ortiz tutors a child at the South End's Blackstone School.



Jim Harrison



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Serving the Elderly



Bain & Company

Team

"My work changed my views of Charlestown and elderly people. I thought there would be a lot of racial problems, but everyone we worked with was always happy to sit down and talk to us about the old days."

Steven Jones,
corps member,
The Equitable/Bain &
Company Team



For eight weeks, The Equitable/Bain & Company Team cleaned apartments, provided companionship, and served as case aides for 25 homebound, elderly residents of the **Boston Housing Authority's Charlestown Housing Development**.

"They saved people from eviction and developed friendships with people who had seemed out of reach," says Sue Byerly of **Boston Senior Home Care**. "They got one man who was alcoholic and very ill into detox. They probably saved his life."

It was not only the seniors who were transformed.

"My work changed my views of Charlestown and elderly people," says Steven Jones, 19, of Dorchester, "I thought there would be a lot of racial problems being there, but everyone we

met was so nice—always happy to sit down and talk to us about the old days."

The team is currently running an after school program at **St. John's/St. Hugh's Church** in Dorchester, but team members still return to Charlestown once a week to help seniors who need homemakers, counsellors, or referral services.

The team has also created a library and conducted renovations at the **New England Shelter for Homeless Veterans**, and installed posts and spread mulch at the **Berkeley St. Garden**.

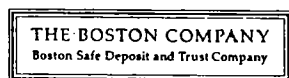


Tracy Fraser of The Equitable/Bain & Co. Team serves as a case aide for seniors in Charlestown.

Mentoring Kids

Lawyers

SUMMIT PARTNERS



Team

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As part of City Year's new "Older Kids Helping Younger Kids" initiative, this City Year team (sponsored by Boston law firms, Summit Partners and The Boston Company) is providing extra help in the classrooms and a host of after-school activities including tutoring, rap sessions, and sports for the children at the **Phyllis Wheatley Elementary School** in Roxbury.

"The corps members make these kids feel great by being like big brothers and sisters," says Bob Forbes, Director of Instruction at the Wheatley. "The bottom line is, when the kids feel better about themselves they are better able to learn."

Corps member Antonio McQueen, 20, of Dorchester believes the team has made a difference. "There's a kid from my neighborhood in my class who used to be a real troublemaker," explains McQueen. "The teacher says that he's

completely turned around since I started spending time with him, giving him extra help."

The team is excited about laying the foundation for future work. Forbes agrees: "If we ever missed out on having a City Year team, we would be in deep trouble. I hope this is a relationship which will continue for a long time to come."

Other service this year includes cleaning at the **Codman Sq. Apartments**, developing and presenting self-esteem workshops in area middle schools, and renovating at the **Berkeley St. Garden**.

Fighting AIDS



Team

"We have so many requests from schools to do AIDS education that we could never fill them all. We have trained corps members to be experts on the issue, and they're the perfect teachers. There's no better group to teach kids about AIDS than other kids."

Justo Rodriguez,
Boston Department of
Health and Hospitals



This spring, the New England Telephone Team is delivering meals to people with AIDS through **Community Servings**, assisting AIDS educators at the **Dimock Community Health Center**, and running AIDS awareness workshops in schools around the city.

"We have so many requests from schools to do AIDS education that we could never fill them all," says Justo Rodriguez, the AIDS education coordinator for adolescents at the **Boston Department of Health and Hospitals**, "That's why this team is such a valuable resource for us.

We have trained them to be experts on the issue and they're the perfect teachers. There's no better group to teach kids about AIDS than other kids."

Team members agree: "Kids are more accepting of information that comes from older kids," says José Soares, 21, of Roxbury. "It's the way AIDS education should start."

This year the team has also expanded the **Leyland St. Community Garden**, run the after school program at **Nuestra Comunidad**, landscaped at the **Agassiz School**, and painted at the **Bayview Inn** homeless shelter in Quincy.



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Training Young Leaders

Timberland Team

Last year, José Canuto, 13, was enrolled in City Year's Dudley Triangle after school program. When he and four other kids became too old to join this year (the program is for six to 12 year-olds), corps members and **Nuestra Comunidad**, the program's co-sponsor, came up with an idea: ask them to help *run* the program.

José and his friends now come twice a week to help the Timberland Team tutor kids and conduct exciting educational and recreational activities.

"It's all part of helping children realize how much they can teach each other," explains corps member Jodi Lasseter, 18, of Asheville, NC.

José agrees: "It's fun and it keeps me away

from the kids that always get in trouble," he says. "I want to do City Year when I'm older, so that I can always work with kids."

Reaction from area parents to the Timberland Team's work is enthusiastic.

Says Awilda Rodriguez, mother of two children, "I make announcements about the after school program every Sunday in church. Every parent and child should know about this opportunity."

The team also organized and ran a homelessness initiative in Cambridge with **Shelter Inc.** and **St. Paul's A.M.E.**, sheetrocked at **City Lights**, and prepared space for a playground at the **Tebroc St. Garden**.

Organizing Volunteers

Reebok Team



Ed Hopfmann

Reebok team members
Brian Barton and
Saskia Grinberg, and
service leader Frank
Campagna, stock a
Chelsea food pantry.

the CCVC became a reality. It is currently operated by City Year corps members. Soon it will be run by Chelsea residents.

continued from front page

"The CCVC is a great way for Chelsea people to help Chelsea people," said Ed Marokovitz, of the Collaborative.

The CCVC is just one product of many strong partnerships

which City Year teams have formed with human service agencies in Chelsea—partnerships which have allowed corps members to organize as much service work as they perform.

"Our goal in Chelsea is to act as community service entrepreneurs—combining existing resources in new ways, helping Chelsea help itself," says City Year's service organizer in Chelsea, Frank Campagna.

Corps members are staffing an after school program, stocking two local food pantries, and renovating a community garden so residents can grow food. Through the CCVC, corps members are working with Chelsea's residents and the Receiver's Office to organize the 2nd annual "Neighbors in Action" town-wide clean-up day.

By placing corps members at agencies around the city, the team as a whole has become a more powerful resource. Each team member has his or her own knowledge and expertise from different non-profits which they can share with the rest of the team.

"The corps members I work with have become community experts—they know where all the resources are," says Robbyn Burkley, Community Service Worker at the **Salvation Army**. Other Chelsea organizations the Reebok Team is working with include: **Chelsea Neighborhood Housing Services**, **Mt. Bellingham Church**, and **Reaching Out to Chelsea Adolescents (ROCA)**.

"It's exciting to work with City Year because we both have the shared goal of empowering Chelsea youth," says ROCA's director Molly Baldwin. Eight Chelsea young people are currently enrolled in City Year including the Reebok Team's Jorge Colon, 18.

Other team projects have included working at the **Cedar St. Garden**, and serving as teacher's aides at the Blackstone School.

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City Year Recruits for the 1992-93 Corps

City Year is currently recruiting young people, ages 17 to 23, for next fall's corps. Recruitment director Jonathon Mayo reports that as of April, City Year has received 673 applications from Greater Boston, across the country, and as far as Malaysia and Guatemala. On March 20th, the entire corps conducted City Year's 3rd annual "Call to Service"—a one day, high-impact recruitment "blitz" of 20 Boston area high schools. Corps members gave personal testimonies and performed an original rap song and skits about their service experiences. The result: 280 corps member applications in just one day. To request an application, or to arrange for corps members to recruit in your school or organization, please contact Jonathon Mayo at 617-451-0699.



Dr. Robert Coles Teaches City Year Seminar

Twelve City Year corps members participated in an 8-week seminar on community service and meeting the needs of children conducted by Harvard professor Dr. Robert Coles who received the Pulitzer Prize for his five-volume work *Children of Crisis*.

Spring vacation day camp:

Corps members organized a week of arts and crafts, games, workshops, and multicultural dances for over 400 Boston children.

Serve-A-Thon Draws 4000, Becomes National Model

City Year's annual Serve-a-thon, now in its fourth year, is growing rapidly—and beginning to be replicated nationwide.

Last fall, 4000 charged-up volunteers landscaped parks, built community gardens, painted schools, cleaned beaches, rebuilt porches for elderly homeowners, ran a kids fair—and more—at 127 locations across Greater Boston. From Lynn to Braintree, from Waltham to the Harbor Islands, volunteers contributed 25,000 hours of service and raised \$453,000 in just one day.

Participants crowded into South Station at 7:30 a.m. on October 26, 1991 for registration. After free coffee and muffins, donated by **The**

Coffee Connection and **Au Bon Pain**, they streamed onto Atlantic Avenue for calisthenics led by City Year corps members and encouraging words from Boston Mayor Ray Flynn and **WBZ-TV 4 Sports** Anchor Bob Lobel. Grabbing rakes, hammers and paint brushes, the army of citizens then headed out for service.

"The tasks were accomplished in

blitz-work fashion, with a sense of efficiency, responsibility, caring, skill, and joy," said William Raeder, Executive Director of the **National Braille Press**, where volunteers created books that could be read by blind and sighted youth at the same time.

At the end of the day, volunteers returned to South Station to celebrate, trade stories, and dance—with food donated by **McDonald's**, **The Border Café**, **Perrier**, and other companies, and music from **KISS 108-FM**.

Contributions raised by Serve-a-thon volunteers help make it possible for City Year's corps members to dedicate a year to full-time community service. The event was co-sponsored by **WBZ-TV 4's "Time to Care"** campaign, **The Boston Herald**, and **The Boston Foundation**, which matched the first \$100,000 raised.

More than 100 companies fielded employee teams for the day, led by the **Bank of Boston's** 300 participants. "Our employees loved working side-by-side with our City Year team in a tangible partnership of community service," said Ira A. Jackson, Executive Vice President of the Bank of Boston.



Hunger Relief: Serve-a-thon volunteers prepare 12 tons of donated food at the Boston Food Bank for distribution city-wide.

Plans are well underway for the fourth annual City Year Serve-a-thon, scheduled for Saturday, October 24, 1992. The 1992 Goals: 7000 volunteers; 42,000 service hours; \$750,000 raised. Planning for the event will again be driven by volunteers, with more than 100 members on the '92 steering committee.

From 500 participants in 1989 to 4000 in 1991, the Serve-a-thon has grown rapidly. "It's an exciting new event for the '90's—it's hands on, it builds community spirit, and it funds youth service year-round," says Serve-a-thon director Eric Schwarz.

Enthusiasm for the Serve-a-thon concept is growing around the country. Groups from Atlanta, Denver, New York City, San Francisco, Vermont, among others, have contacted City Year about replicating the Serve-a-thon in their own communities.

"It is clear that San Francisco will benefit greatly from a Serve-a-thon," says Paul Namkung, Executive Director of the San Francisco Conservation Corps, which is planning a serve-a-thon for October 1992. "People want a chance to contribute. And based on the the experience in Boston, the Serve-a-thon can introduce people to service and pull thousands of people together as a real community."

SPECIAL THANKS TO Au Bon Pain • Bay State Cruise Lines • Be Our Guest • Beacon Management Company • Beaver Country Day School • Benjamin Thompson & Associates • Bethany's • BNU • Bonnell Ford Rent-A-Car • Boston Chicken • Boston Coffee Exchange • City of Boston, Dept. of Parks & Rec. • The Coffee Connection • Collin Box & Supply • David Leifer Photography • Glad Bags/First Brand • Jet-a-way, Inc. • KISS 108 • KPMG Peat Marwick • Legal Sea Foods • Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Services • McDonald's • Northeastern University Building Dept. • NYNEX Mobile Communications • The Perrier Group • Recycled Paper Company • Rent-All of Boston • Rosie's Bakery • Shaughnessy Aerialifts • Sherwin Williams Paint • Skipjack's • Stage Deli • The Stop & Shop Companies, Inc. • Via Lago Pasta • Victor Bable Paints • Welch Foods • Wood, Steel, & Fiber

Organizations helped by 1991 Serve-a-thon volunteers:

Agassiz Neighborhood Council
American Red Cross

Beaverbrook Strep
Berkeley St. Garden
Bessie Barnes
Bird St. Youth Center
Boston Aging Concerns
Boston Dept. of Parks and Recreation
Boston Food Bank
Boston Living Center
Boston Public Schools (25 sites)
Boston Senior Home Care
Braintree After School Education
Brookside Community Health Center
Cambridge Council on Aging
Cambridge Economic Opportunity Council
Cambridge Housing Authority
Casa Myrna Vasquez
Charlestown Housing Development
Condor St. Meadow
Congress Beach
Cornerstone Community Council of Elders
Early Learning Center North
Fair Foods, Inc.
Faxon Park
Federated Dorchester (4 sites)
Fields Corner C.D.C.
Franklin Park Zoo
Freedom House
Gardner Elementary School
Glen Road Residence
Grace and Hope Mission
Groto Glen Rd.
Harvard Yard Child Care
Hospice of Cambridge
Joseph M. Smith Community Health Center
Just-A-Start House
Kit Clarke Senior House
Margaret Fuller House
Martha Eliot Health Center
Mattapan Community Health Center
Metropolitan District Commission (5 sites)
National Braille Press
Neponset Health Center
North End Community Nursing Home
Our Daily Bread
Paige Academy
Positive Lifestyles
Project Bread
Reservoir Community Garden
Riverside Community Mental Health & Retardation Center
Rosie's Place
Roslindale Village Main St.
Roxbury Boys & Girls Club
S. Boston Community Health Center
S. Boston Neighborhood House
Salem Harbor CDC
Savin Maywood Garden
Second Home, Inc.
Shattuck Shelter
Shelter, Inc.
Southwest Boston Senior Services
Squaw Rock
St. Ambrose Family Inn
St. Francis House
St. Paul's A.M.E.
Strand Theatre
Thompson Island/Outward Bound
United Neighbors of Lower Roxbury Gardens
Walk Hill Residence
Walter E. Fernald State School for the Mentally Challenged
West Broadway Housing Task Force
Whittier St. Neighborhood Health Center
Women's Lunch Place

Thank you to our 1991 Citizen Founders who raised \$1,000+

Ellen Allen
Larry Belvin
Sharon Benmaman
Marijane Benner Browne
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Dennis Wolf
Rebecca Zeppi
Kathy Zern



Deployment: 4000 volunteers prepare to head out to 127 project sites and contribute 25,000 hours of service.

NATIONAL SERVICE INTERVIEW

Paul Namkung grew up in Korea and has devoted over thirty years to social work and community organizing since coming to this country. Currently the Executive Director of The San Francisco Conservation Corps, he has also designed innovative drug treatment programs, founded Rural Human Services to provide job training and emergency food and shelter, and directed a Native American center for education and development

What first attracted you to national service?

National service offers the chance to provide meaningful services to society while strengthening the pride and self-esteem of young people so that they can go out and make their communities better places. It's leveraging in the finest form

What drew you to the San Francisco Conservation Corps?

I think what drew me here is that the mission of the organization is something I have always believed in. I'm an old social worker who has talked a lot about the "community as doctor." This means that we should try to get the community to come together and heal itself. I believe strongly in creating opportunities for people to come together on behalf of the community.

What are some projects going on at the Conservation Corps now?

We are very excited about a partnership we have with San Francisco State University which will allow corps members who have earned their G.E.D. or high school diploma to go to college one day a week. We are also working to develop better ways to add to the training and experience we provide corps members by subcontracting out many of our gardening and nursery projects to our corps members and corps graduates so they will learn entrepreneurial business skills.



Paul Namkung

What are some of your recent program innovations?

Many of our new innovations were inspired by City Year, which I had the opportunity to visit last fall. For example, we are organizing a serve-a-thon which has received tremendous community and corporate support. We are trying to create a more diverse population in our corps, following the City Year model. And, in an effort to show the city how hard-working our corps members are, we are now doing calisthenics right in front of City Hall, like City Year does in Boston.



City Year

Michael Brown, Co-Director
Alan Khazei, Co-Director

City Year Newsletter

Tyler Chapman, Managing Editor
Eric Schwarz, Editor
Karen Wong, Graphics Editor

Major Investors 1991-1992

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The Boston Company
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The Boston Legal Community
The Boston Wharf Co.
Echoing Green Foundation
The Equitable Financial Companies
Fleet Bank of Massachusetts
W.K. Kellogg Foundation
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CITY YEAR

11 Stillings Street
Boston, MA 02210



Jim Harrison

Corps Member Spotlight

Ousath Chea, 18, was born in Cambodia and now lives in Hyde Park. Recently, his team began running City Year's after school program in Dudley Triangle, Roxbury (see the Timberland Team summary inside.)

"This year I have learned things from everyone on my team and everyone I work with. Even the kids at the after school program have helped me know how to deal with children—how to have fun with them and how to help them. The kids at the after school program look up to me. They chant my name when I come in each afternoon. They have helped me realize that I can be a real role model for younger kids."

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In the Spirit of an Urban Peace Corps

Designed as a model national service program, City Year unites young adults from diverse backgrounds for a rigorous year of full-time community service. The name City Year reflects the idea that young people, following their high school years, should be challenged to devote a "City Year" tackling the pressing needs of their community.

Uniting Young People from All Backgrounds

The corps reflects the diversity of the Greater Boston community — middle, upper and lower income, urban and suburban, African-American, Asian, Caucasian, and Hispanic, recent high school graduates, high school drop-outs working on their G.E.D., and college students. More than 50 Boston neighborhoods and towns are represented in the corps, as well as an increasing number of communities nationwide. City Year is open to any young person between the ages of 17 to 23. More than 1000 young people applied for the 200 spots in the 1992 - 1993 corps.

Meeting Critical Community Needs

After morning calisthenics, the corps fans out in teams to non-profit organizations and government agencies across Greater Boston to operate after school programs for the city's children, serve as teachers' aides in Boston schools, salvage donated food, operate recreational programs for senior citizens, repair and paint shelters, community centers and hospitals, build hunger relief pantries, work with physically and mentally handicapped children and adults, and restore playgrounds and parks.

Thinkers and Doers

City Year helps corps members gain the skills and confidence to become actively engaged in their community as both thinkers and doers. Overlaying the daily service projects is an experiential educational curriculum designed to teach corps members community building skills and promote critical thinking. Corps members participate in workshops and lectures featuring business and community leaders, serve on committees which govern the corps, develop special service projects, and share and reflect upon their service experiences in corps wide meetings. During the month of January corps members work on individual internships which they help to create.

Helping Themselves While Helping Others

Serving full-time from September to June, corps members receive a \$100 weekly stipend and, upon graduating City Year, a \$5000 Public Service Award, in the form of a college or vocational training scholarship, or a cash readjustment and a savings certificate, both payable over two years. City Year also provides G.E.D. and basic education classes, and college and career advising.

Private-Sector Public Service

City Year is the first youth service corps to be launched entirely through private sector support, both financial and in-kind, from corporations, foundations, professional communities, labor unions, civic organizations, and individuals. Major grants have been provided by Apple Computer, Bain & Company, Bank of Boston, The Boston Company, The Boston Foundation, The Boston Legal Community, The Boston Wharf Company, Echoing Green Foundation, The Equitable, Fleet Bank of Massachusetts, Liberty Mutual, W.K. Kellogg Foundation, New England Telephone, KPMG Peat Marwick, The Reebok Foundation and The Timberland Company. In 1992, City Year was named a "national demonstration" program by the Commission on National and Community Service and awarded a major grant which will account for 25% of its budget over four years and leverage greater private-sector involvement.

The City Year Serve-A-Thon

Each fall City Year conducts an annual serve-a-thon called The City Year Serve-a-Thon. The 1992 event attracted more than 7000 volunteers, who contributed more than 55,000 hours of service at 216 community organizations and raised more than \$700,000 for City Year.

Voluntary National Service

Voluntary national service has long been proposed as a means of tapping the idealism and energy of young people to meet community and national needs, and develop a strong sense of civic responsibility among young people. Designed as a national model, City Year is dedicated to advancing and improving the concept of voluntary national service.

An Entrepreneurial Public Service Project

Developed as an entrepreneurial public service project, City Year operated a nine-week pilot program for fifty young people in the summer of 1988 and launched its first year-round youth service corps in September 1989 with 50 corps members. 70 corps members served in the 1990-91 program, 100 served in 1991-92, and 200 are enrolled in the 1992-93 program. City Year is a tax exempt, 501(c)3 not-for-profit corporation.

Corps Members Speak Out On Service



"Everybody knows what's wrong in our country but I didn't think there was anyone who knew how they could change it. Maybe most of the problems in our country seem like they'll never be solved, but I've never been with so many people who are dedicated to the idea that they can be."

Melicia Lashay Greene, 19, ('91)
Roxbury, Massachusetts
Lawyers/Echoing Green Foundation Team

"By working together in such a 'multi-everything' community we are saying: 'we need to work together as a human family; we need each other; we can learn from each other and grow together; we can even become close, and maybe even best friends'."

Jon Neuhaus, 19, ('91)
Redding, California
Bain and Co./Bank of Boston Team

"Through City Year I have learned how to accept people who are very different from me. And after City Year, I'll be able to go anywhere and ask 'what can I do?'"

Roly Mercado, 21, ('90)
Roslindale, Massachusetts
General Cinema Team

"You have to go out and do some sort of service work in your life after you finish City Year. You have to, after what you've seen here. You see the need and you want to do something about it."

Caleb Jacobsen-Sive, 17, (Summer '88)
Boston, Massachusetts
Bank of Boston Team

"I left City Year tired, but mentally and spiritually uplifted. I equate City Year with love, healing, safety, confidence, peace, balance, resurrection, bonding, friendship, connections, and collectiveness."

Cathy Tong, 18, (Summer '88)
Cambridge, Massachusetts
The Equitable Team

"City Year has given me the chance to do something positive with my life. Before this year, I was in a gang, hanging out on street corners. This year, I worked as a teacher's aide at the Blackstone School in my own neighborhood, I renovated green spaces in Chelsea, and organized my own project to work with elderly people. I want to always serve the community because this year I have seen that I can be a positive role model — that I can change other people's lives the way City Year has changed mine."

James Roisten, 23, ('92)
Boston, Massachusetts
Reebok Team

"City Year has changed me from an outsider from Guatemala into a person who has begun to understand and feel that I am a part of American society. It has made me care about changing America for the better."

Giovanni Hernandez, 21, ('91)
Boston, Massachusetts
Lawyers/Echoing Green Foundation Team

"City Year has made me socially aware of other communities. I am much more active than I've ever been in my town and the city as a whole. City Year has also given me self confidence — I'm not afraid to do things anymore, I believe in myself and that helps me help other people."

Tracy Fraser, 20, ('92)
Everett, Massachusetts
The Equitable/Bain & Co. Team

"It makes me feel good to get up in the morning, take my child to daycare, and know I am heading out to make a difference in my community by sharing my time."

Regina Barros, 19, ('90)
Dorchester, Massachusetts
New England Telephone Team



RIPPLES

Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lots of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring, those ripples build a current which can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

City Year has long believed in youth service as an idea that would change the nation, unlocking the vast but overlooked potential of idealistic, dedicated young people working to meet their communities most critical needs.

In pursuing that vision, City Year has served as an action tank. It has been a laboratory for developing and advocating new ideas in national youth service, and its youth corps in Boston has put these ideas into action. In the process, City Year and others have demonstrated the power of youth in service to their communities.

1992 brought another welcome development in efforts to make national youth service a reality: President-elect Clinton made national service one of the nations highest priorities. The time for national service is now!

City Year hopes to bring its innovative ideas and experience to communities across the country beginning in 1993. While specific cities have yet to be determined, a comprehensive growth plan is being finalized in conjunction with Bain & Co., a leading management consulting firm. City Year plans to begin serving 1-2 communities this fall and an additional 5-10 cities in 1994.

In starting City Year and assisting others in creating youth corps, City Year has learned the importance of 1.) building broad and early support among state and local government, service agencies, businesses, schools, and committed individuals, and 2.) comprehensive planning and preparation.

If you are interested in learning more about City Year and in bringing youth service to your community, please write to Roger King at City Year.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

DATE: 6/23/93

TO: Eli Segal

FROM: Laura Tyson

The attached letter is being passed
on to you for appropriate action.

March 3, 1993

Dear Laura,

Let me begin by personally congratulating you on your appointment. After watching you on shows like Brinkley and Newsmaker, and hearing you before the Committee, I feel that I've taken a class in Economics that, for the first time, I understand. I guess it's Bill Clinton who should be congratulated for finding you to so clearly advocate his program.

Laura, I'm taking advantage of our friendship with Lee and Frank in communicating directly with you in hope that, although this is not specifically in your area of involvement, you might either give us some guidance or direct us to the best person within the Administration regarding this matter.

I am currently involved with a number of people who, like myself, worked many long months on the Democratic campaign in the San Fernando Valley. Once the glow of success had worn off and the reality of the hard tasks ahead set in, we began to think about how and what we could do to help realize the vision President Clinton has so clearly defined.

During the campaign we amassed an amazing pool of some 2000 talented and energetic volunteers. Many of them were veterans of other elections and were there for purely partisan reasons. But there were many who were involved in such an effort for the first time and were there because they knew that this country needed to change and they couldn't stay at home and do nothing. These people are an invaluable resource and we want to recapture their imaginations and funnel their energies into solving problems facing our community.

We are currently trying to assess where and what are the greatest needs here. We have talked about things like a community outreach project to specific elementary and secondary schools which could eventually lead to creating a Learning Center for both children and adults with various kinds of workshops, ESL and health classes, recreational and other activities which would draw on the unique talents in the community.

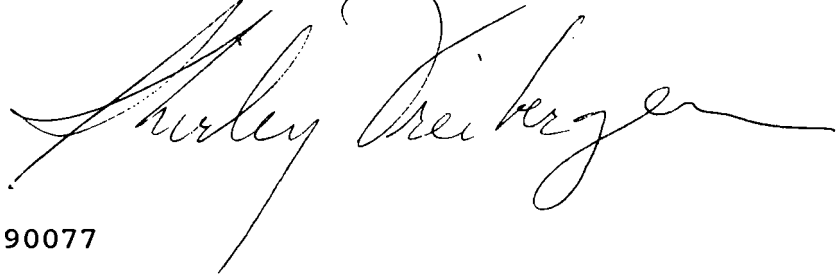
Before we proceed further, we wanted to know if the Clinton Administration has any proposals or strategies to specifically engage local volunteers in the service of their communities as we are wanting to do. If there is

some project under consideration it might be helpful for us to become part of that. We would be very grateful for any advice you could offer us, or if you would direct our inquiry to the proper area of the Administration.

This is both an exciting and critical time in our country and in our city. On both counts it seems like the right time to encourage our citizens to respond from the best and brightest parts of themselves. The Clinton Administration is drawing on that model and we would like to be part of that. "It's time (for us) to get to work!"

Many thanks for your time and attention and my best regards to Eric.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Shirley Treiberger". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

2740 Bottlebrush Drive
Los Angeles, California 90077
(310)474-8286

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ph
National Service

May 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR CABINET SECRETARIES

FROM: Eli Segal, Assistant to the President, *EP*
Director, Office of National Service

SUBJECT: An update on our progress

I wanted to take this opportunity to thank you for helping my office complete the Departmental service-related projects inventory. I also wanted to update you on the overall progress of the National Service initiative.

1. The Legislation

The President described the National Service Trust Act of 1993 in detail during a speech to students at the University of New Orleans on Friday, April 30. The following Thursday, May 6, the bill was introduced to Congress with a letter of transmittal from the President. That same day, Peter Edelman, counselor to Donna Shalala and senior advisor to our office, testified on behalf of the legislation before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on VA/HUD/Independent Agencies.

Yesterday, Bruce Babbitt, Gerald McEntee of AFSCME, and Catherine Milton of the Commission on National and Community Service each testified on behalf of the bill before the full Senate Education and Labor Committee.

Throughout this process, we have worked hard to reach out to Congressional Republicans. To date, the legislation has four GOP co-sponsors in the Senate (Chafee, Durenburger, Jeffords, and Specter) and 19 GOP co-sponsors in the House.

2. "Summer of Service"

Last Thursday, May 6, Catherine Milton and I held a joint press conference to announce the eleven sites and sixteen programs across the nation which will participate in the "Summer of Service" (SOS). The event was transmitted live via satellite to any local station wishing to cover it.

SOS will be a pilot leadership-training program in which over 1,500 young people will participate in national service programs on the local level. Participants will receive a \$1,000 educational award at the end of the summer.

Attached are an assortment of recent newspaper clips generated from the President's speech and the announcement of SOS. I hope you find them useful.

Once again, thank you for all the help you have given us thus far. I look forward to working with you in the coming weeks and months as the National Service program and your own service initiatives continue to develop and unfold.

ETS:RP

WPost 5/11/93

MARY McGRORY

Perchance, the 'Us' Decade?

The best of Bill Clinton has gone up to Capitol Hill. It's his idealistic but shrewd proposals for "national service" and student loan reform. Between them, they bring back memories of the Peace Corps and the GI Bill. The national service program will certify the suspicion that U.S. youth has ditched the cynicism and greed of the '80s and has gone back to the shameless caring of the Kennedy years.

Clinton doesn't ask for the self-sacrifice that was required of the Peace Corps. Volunteers get stipends and the satisfaction of doing good. But in this Peace Corps-come-home experiment, in addition to a minimum wage stipend (\$4.25 an hour) participants get a subsidy for their college or training school education—\$5,000 a year.

If successful, it could demonstrate a new Democratic philosophy, giving people to problems rather than money. Rich and poor alike between the ages of 17 and 25 are eligible: all they need is a willingness to pitch in and tutor ghetto children, clean parks, rehabilitate schools—and maybe save our cities.

Almost imperceptibly, the student who lived only to storm Wall Street has been fading from the American campus. The young are no longer unwilling to identify with losers. Lately, colleges have organized altruistic enterprises like fasts to show solidarity with Haiti. They send out their students to help poor children with homework, serve in soup kitchens, sit with the old, shelter the homeless and in general acknowledge that we are all in this together.

In some states and cities, students are required to do community service.

One of the more imaginative projects is being carried on at Georgetown Law School. Volunteers run the D.C. Family Literacy Project. Students travel to Lorton Reformatory, carrying such childhood classics as "Goodnight, Moon" and "Black Beauty." They teach the inmates how to read these books to their children. They coach them in diction and dramatic presentation and conduct seminars in child development. On visiting day, the incarcerated parents put on shows for their families. They did a dramatization of "The Three Bears."

Whenever he spoke of national service in the campaign, Clinton got his biggest response. After he formally announced the program at Rutgers

University on March 1, the national service office got 6,000 letters from young people who were just waiting to be asked. One recent Villanova graduate declared a willingness to give up a well-paid accountant's job because "I want the business of my life to be helping others, not dollars and cents."

Last week, National Service Director Eli Segal, a lifelong exponent of participatory politics, a longtime friend of Clinton's and a highly successful Boston toy tycoon, announced the opening of a pilot program called "Summer of Service." It's strikingly modest. In 11 cities, 1,000 volunteers will work in enterprises already well established in their communities.

Four-hundred-fifty cities and towns applied. Washington did not make the cut, but Boston did.

Its well-known "City Year" got a grant of \$313,000 to expand its activities. City Year volunteers wear uniforms and do calisthenics every morning before plunging into their work. They clean parks and vacant lots—erstwhile drug-dealers' offices, which they have turned into playgrounds or urban gardens. This summer, they will keep open an inner-city elementary school. They will have summer camp, tutoring, crafts. Children will go on day trips to the aquarium, the airport and other points of interest.

The lucky thing about Summer of Service is that the money—\$10 million—was appropriated last year. No one can quarrel with the idea of national service. The one difficulty anticipated on Capitol Hill involves the change in student loans. Previously, banks made government-guaranteed loans. Now Uncle Sam will make direct loans to students, who will pay back on an income-related scale. Republicans would prefer to keep the banks in the picture, but they can't deny that money will be saved. Enforcement will be transferred to the Internal Revenue Service. The current student loan default rate is a scandalous \$3 billion a year. By 1997, the Corporation for National Service should have 150,000 young people on its rolls. The only rational complaint that could be made about the whole thing is that it isn't big enough.

Eli Segal promises there will be no bureaucracy, no boondoggles.

"This is about excellence," he says.

National service could give Bill Clinton a much-needed success.

1 of 2

CLINTON PROPOSES SERVICE PROGRAM TO AID STUDENTS

ALSO URGES LENDING
6/195/70/
**\$10,000 Grants Planned
in Return for 2 Years
in Community Jobs**

By **THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN**

Special to The New York Times

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

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

G.I. Bill of the 90’s?

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

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

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

Bypassing Banks

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

In 1992, banks made \$13.6 billion in federally insured student loans. Administration officials estimate that demand for such loans could rise to \$20 billion to \$25 billion a year after five years. The Government would raise the money it lends in the bond market,

not from taxes.

The legislation will include a proposal to allow graduates to repay tuition loans at a monthly rate linked to their income, thereby reducing defaults and encouraging graduates to take low-paying community service jobs. The payments would be collected through the Internal Revenue Service, Mr. Clinton said, most likely through payroll deductions or as part of income tax filings.

Contrary Opinions

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

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

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

The night before his announcement, Mr. Clinton decided to slash the compensation for community service from a maximum of \$13,000 for two years’ work to \$10,000, in hopes of pre-empting complaints from Republicans about costs, and to deal with Pentagon concerns that too much cash would lure young people away from the military which has its own scholarship program in return for service.

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

Bones of the Program

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

The number of a state’s slots would be based on population, but the Administration hopes to encourage competition by giving states the opportunity to get more if they come up with creative ideas. The states would decide which groups would get slots and the National Service Corporation in Washington will simply ratify the choices.

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

Anyone could volunteer for national service and receive the grants regardless of family income. If a volunteer works for two years, the government would pay \$10,000 toward his education, the maximum available under the

program. The money must be used for education within five years of the service work. The Federal government would also pay 85 percent of the \$4.25 minimum wage — roughly \$6,000 a year per person — with state and local authorities expected to pick up the rest.

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

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

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

The commercial banking industry is expected to fight this proposal.

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

National Service Plan

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

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

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

Student Loan Overhaul

MONEY would be lent to students directly by the Government.

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

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

2 of 2

The National Service Plan



Who is eligible?

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

How long will participants serve?

At least one year of full-time service.

How much are the awards worth?

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

What kinds of jobs will be available?

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

Education: Assisting teachers in Head Start or in classrooms.

The Environment: Working on recycling or conservation projects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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National Service: The Proposal

THERE'S BEEN a strong and steady windup to the national service program that President Clinton is now ready to pitch to Congress. Mr. Clinton has spoken often, both during the campaign and since, of a civilian volunteer corps in the nation's schools, clinics, parks and police stations. But until last week the idea achieved most of its velocity as a symbol—of responsibility, community and democracy. With his remarks in New Orleans Friday and the release of a legislative outline, the national service program acquires substantive as well as symbolic import. This is a serious and plausible proposal. The obstacles, however, are many, from the Hill on down.

The administration wants to establish a Corporation for National Service, a quasi-governmental body that would combine the existing agencies dealing with volunteer service—ACTION, which includes Vista, and the Commission on National and Community Service, for instance—as well as administer a new trust for the awards and stipends that would go to the 150,000 recruits eventually expected. The corporate model is useful; it silences those who would balk at the creation of yet another federal bureaucracy while permitting the solicitation of private funds.

Many of the service groups that would seek certification and funding from the national board already exist. They range from nonprofit neighborhood-improvement groups, such as the much-touted City Year in Boston, to Head Start, the federal government's preschool program for impoverished children. Other groups undoubtedly would come forward. This is meant to be a national program nourished and sustained by local roots. The challenges are many—from

guarding against patronage and corruption to ensuring that the activities help not just the participants but the recipients and the greater community. National service, after all, is primarily about helping the served.

The mostly young people who opt for service would receive an award—\$5,000 a year with a two-year maximum. This amount, based on the average indebtedness of undergraduates these days and roughly commensurate with veterans' educational benefits, is intended to help students pay off their loans or to pay for further training. The money—a new subsidy, in effect—is advertised as a means toward greater educational opportunity, like the GI Bill. But that's misleading. National service won't really alter the overall student aid equation. Five million students receive loans to finance their college educations, and many of them graduate more than \$5,000 in debt. This program would help only a very small proportion of the college-goers (which is why the administration pairs this program with other proposals intended to reform student aid, such as income-contingent repayment).

Still, national service remains an appealing option. Mr. Clinton is being faulted for starting small. But if anything the administration and Congress begin with too much. One hundred and fifty thousand people and a budget of \$7.4 billion over four years is a major investment—one that will compete mightily for funds along with such programs as Head Start and, not incidentally, grants for needy college students. President Clinton said to his college audience Friday, "We need you." First, though, he needs the money.

Today's debate is on **NATIONAL SERVICE**
and whether the president's proposal is worthwhile.

Give national service a try

OUR VIEW **The national service plan offers a way for young people to meet their goals while filling the nation's needs.**

President Clinton has a plan to create opportunity while teaching responsibility. At \$3 billion a year — a buck a month for each American — it's too good an idea not to give a try.

The plan is national service. It is part of Clinton's proposal — unveiled Friday — to make college more affordable. Here's what the dollar a month would pay for in 1997:

- 150,000 young people working on jobs communities need done. They'd build homes for the homeless, teach preschool youngsters, care for the infirm and elderly, and help the police.

- Participants would earn the minimum wage and get credits of up to \$10,000 over two years to use for college or pay off old student loans.

Rewarding service with education has given the country a boost before. Millions of veterans after World War II took advantage of the GI Bill. And they spurred the nation's phenomenal

growth in the '50s and '60s.

Today, with the military shrinking, Clinton's service plan offers another means for young people to meet their goals while filling national needs.

Tough questions, though, remain about how the plan will work:

Will needy youngsters benefit from the program? If they don't, money might better be spent on direct grants to them.

Will the jobs meet real needs, yet not deprive full-time employees of work? The aim is to do work not being done now, not replace permanent employees.

Will running the program be costly? Clinton plans to combine existing federal volunteer agencies into a Corporation for National Service, so administration should be cheap. But if it isn't, national service won't provide enough educational and service bang for the buck.

Clinton plans to phase in the program slowly — 25,000 jobs in 1994, growing to 150,000 in 1997. That offers time to answer those concerns.

For now, a buck a month for national service looks like a great buy.

Slow but Sure on National Service

President Clinton promised voters "a domestic G.I. Bill that will pledge college assistance to any student who wants it." But the national service plan he recently announced falls short of that lofty goal. Only a handful of students will participate, and they will receive a fraction of what it takes to attend private colleges.

Some are urging the President to move faster. But in the current political vortex faster is probably wrong. Mr. Clinton is already trying to ram three major bills — the budget, health care reform and the Mexican trade pact — through Congress this summer. Moreover, Congress needs his strong leadership to strengthen and pass the campaign finance legislation expected to be unveiled later this week. To add an ambitious national service plan to the Congressional agenda risks overload — and gridlock.

So Mr. Clinton has decided to start national service off slowly. That's acceptable, as long as he honors his campaign promises by accelerating the plan next year.

The Clinton plan would open college gates to more students through national service and a restructured student loan program. High school graduates who volunteer for a year or two of community service would, besides earning the minimum wage, receive awards of up to \$10,000 toward post-secondary education or training.

The award isn't large enough to pay for four years at private colleges. And the program would initially accommodate only 25,000 students — a tiny fraction of the eligible population. But a slow pace may prove wise.

Mr. Clinton's vision is grand: young Americans advancing themselves as they combat illiteracy, aid the homeless or rehabilitate housing. But if it is rushed, the program could degenerate into a government bureaucracy handing out useless jobs that

wouldn't be filled by anyone other than volunteers.

The President also proposes to open college to students who don't volunteer for community service by providing affordable student loans. The current loan program is a complex myriad of options under which commercial banks extend loans with the backing of Federal guarantees and subsidies.

Mr. Clinton's would simplify the process by having the Government directly lend to students, thereby cutting out the banks and saving money. The plan would also give students the option to tie repayment to their future income — thereby eliminating the fear of bankruptcy for those who enter low-paid occupations. Whether the plan would work smoothly depends on details that have yet to be provided.

President Clinton's student loan program would be simpler than the current program. But it may not be cheaper. The money saved by eliminating bank profits could easily be swallowed up by bloated bureaucracy and less vigilant collection from deadbeats. And there are ways to cut out fat from the existing program — by reducing the subsidies paid to the banks and forcing them to bear more of the risk from student defaults.

What's odd is Mr. Clinton's decision to revamp the system even before the results of a pilot project of direct lending is studied. Surely it would make sense to see how the program works on a small scale before launching it nationwide.

The President's vision draws on the inspiring model of the G.I. Bill of Rights, which put millions of World War II veterans into college classrooms and made them the best educated, and most productive, workers American has ever had. His plan isn't up to that standard — yet. But Mr. Clinton is on to something important — an idea that is fully consistent with his campaign pledge to fashion government programs that help the needy only in exchange for performance. This worthy endeavor need not be rushed.

Roger Landrum ¹⁹⁵/₇₀ Chance of A Lifetime

National service now.

President Clinton's proposal to link National Service with federal college scholarships or loan forgiveness packs a powerful political punch. It evokes memories of a GI bill rewarding the young men who won World War II with a college education—a venture that also revitalized American higher education. For younger voters and their parents, a National Service Trust Fund is also the modern political equivalent of “a chicken in every pot.”

But with the size of the federal deficit and competing priorities for human resources investment, skeptics say that fulfilling a pledge to reward civic service with federal education assistance is impossible beyond a token effort. Not so. A transforming social initiative can be forged if a new kind of national service vision comes to the fore.

The good news for the president is that the new national service has been taking shape in the nonprofit sector for a decade. The scale is still small, but most of the pieces are in place. A new model of national service that will last for generations, far beyond the Clinton administration, cannot be built overnight, nor can it carry only the Clinton imprint; it must be bipartisan. And to capitalize on the strengths of our society, it needs to be a joint venture of corporations, foundations, educational institutions, the nonprofit sector and government at all levels.

One thing is certain: The new national service cannot be created with a stroke of the presidential pen or constructed with old habits of federal action.

National service used to be defined as a monolithic and one-dimensional federal program following the models of military forces, Franklin D. Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps, and John F. Kennedy's Peace Corps. These programs were built on the guiding assumption that these were activities to be undertaken by young people roughly 18 to 25 years of age in projects funded and administered by government on a full-time basis during a period spent away from civilian life.

The new national service is based on a different set of assumptions. Young participants represent a wider range of ages and come from diverse backgrounds. Some are serving full-time, others part-time. There are many successful program models, organized by different kinds of institutions and supported by different funding sources, public and private. The operations are decentralized, and the leadership is primarily nongovernmental. The next steps forward must build on this foundation.

The president needs to help lay out strategies that persuade corporations, foundations, state and local governments and individuals to at least match the federal government's outlays in direct support of a national service

initiative of their choice. The process is already underway; it only needs to be accelerated. Private foundations such as Ford, Kellogg, DeWitt Wallace-Reader's Digest, MacArthur, AT&T, Bonner Foundation, Reebok and others are already large investors in national service. So are the state governments of Pennsylvania, California and Minnesota. In addition, the president's proposed National Service Trust Fund—post-service college scholarships for those who serve—could be doubled or tripled by private contributions. If every college and university in the nation engages in the process by establishing its own National Service Trust Funds to augment the federal scholarships, many more young people will be able to gain educational assistance through joining service programs.

The president will have an opportunity to pioneer a set of innovative federal investment strategies for building the new national service, rather than creating a government monopoly. They should include:

- A federalism strategy of investing on a competitive basis in state plans. This approach is already underway on a modest scale through the Commission on National and Community Service, up this year for reauthorization. The commission should be continued, but it is essential that this not be the only investment strategy, because this would place all leadership and direction in the hands of government agencies.

- A franchise strategy of investing in generic youth service models developed and tested by entrepreneurs. The goal would be to replicate them nationally.

- A hub strategy of investing large block grants in national and regional nonprofits with important zones of expertise and excellence, which are essential for improving and ensuring the quality of the new national service. These areas include evaluation research, leadership development, strategic planning and management, replication, communications and promotion, and technical assistance. The Clinton administration should take the step of farming out venture capital to the nongovernmental leadership that organized and led the movement before government became a partner.

Other investment strategies are feasible, but the key is to build the new national service with much broader ownership, diversity and innovation. President Clinton deserves great credit for moving ahead so boldly, but he should not be expected to carry the entire responsibility for building national service. This is the chance of a lifetime to give a great many young people more active and positive roles in our society. Now is the time for all of the country's major institutions to join in creating the new national service.

The writer is executive director, Youth Service America, a national policy, training and public education organization.

E. J. Dionne Jr.

W. Post 5/4

The Government Albatross

The albatross hanging around the necks of President Clinton and almost every other Democrat is called "government." Democrats can't get to where they want to go as long as voters see government as a synonym for "waste." This leaves Democrats with two choices: They can pretend they're anti-government as anyone else, or they can try to change people's minds about government.

Democrats often opt for the most disingenuous course. At election time, they rail against government waste and pledge to be skinflints. When safely in Congress, they vote for substantial spending while continuing to pretend that they're anti-government. As a result, voters only rarely hear the case for active government and thus decide (not unreasonably) that the people they are electing are being dishonest.

This critique, by the way, applies at least as much to so-called conservative Democrats as to liberals. The liberals are more likely to be direct in making the case for government—one thinks, as just one example, of Rep. David Obey of Wisconsin. Clinton also likes to talk about the power of government to do good. But many of the moderate-to-conservative Democrats who scream loudest about the budget deficit turn out to be the advocates of big subsidies for farmers, ranchers and rural electrification and big foes of cutting the defense budget, the super collider or the space station.

The strategy of being rhetorically anti-government and operationally pro-government may win some elections, but it's not sustainable over the long haul—especially if you have to govern. This may explain why Sen. Bob Krueger is having trouble in the special election in Texas. Clinton also suffers to the extent that the anti-government mood makes deficit reduction the one and only test of his seriousness for a lot of voters—especially Ross Perot's admirers—and for much of the commentating class. Clinton's program, which also includes a lot of new spending, is doomed to fail such a narrow test.

The anti-government constituency is fed by two quite different streams of voters. There are the principled conservatives and libertarians who think government is necessarily wasteful and oppressive. This view was neatly summarized by David Stockman, Ronald Reagan's first budget director, who spoke for "minimalist government—a spare and stingy creature that offered evenhanded public justice but no more."

Only a minority of the electorate believes in this. The anti-government constituency has swelled because of people who would like government to do good things, but have lost faith in its capacity to do so. Their ambivalence is expressed in the fact that they often blame government for the troubles facing the economy. That shows they'd actually like government to "fix" the economy—which is asking government to do a lot. But when government fails to do that, they turn on it with a vengeance.

This impulse is especially common among Perot voters. Mark Mellman, a Democratic pollster, says that Perot backers "have Democratic priorities and favor Republican solutions." They want government to do some-



thing about the economy and health care, among other things, but don't really trust it to get matters right. So they fall back on calls for cutting government down to size.

Defenders of the federal government have another problem: The benefits it confers are often invisible or taken for granted. Voters living under even the worst local governments can see cops and firemen on the streets; they know there are parks and libraries and school buildings and teachers; most of the time, the garbage gets picked up. Local government failures also feed the anti-government mood. But at least the benefits of local government are tangible.

Not so those of the federal government: Over 60 percent of federal spending goes to Social Security, Medicare and other health programs, defense and interest on the debt.

Nothing need be said about the non-benefits of the interest payments. Defense spending does benefit particular groups, but the link between how much we spend and how well-defended we feel is pretty obscure. While slashing the defense budget may make some people feel less secure, each additional dollar spent on the military doesn't make people experience a dollar more of security.

As for Social Security and Medicare, most of the retired will argue that they paid in for years and are thus entitled to the benefits. Government gets no credit, only blame if benefits are trimmed.

Clinton's "new Democrat" message arose in direct response to the sense among so many middle-class people that they were getting nothing from government. It's simply not true that in declaring himself a "new Democrat" last year, Clinton ran as an anti-government candidate. He ran as a candidate who fa-

vored active government but who'd also make government do things differently, see to it that the middle class got something out of government and shape programs that reflected its values. To the extent that Clinton abandons new Democrat themes, he is weakening the case for government. The paradox is that old-fashioned Democrats who want government to do more need Clinton to be an effective new Democrat.

Thus the importance of his new national service-student loan initiative. The service portion is organized in an anti-bureaucratic way to promote activities by non-governmental institutions. It makes the point that government should not only hand out booty but also encourage citizens to behave like citizens. The student loan part is about relieving the middle class of a big headache—its worries about how to send the kids to college.

But there will inevitably be large problems in a new program that's getting started so fast. So it's imperative that those who run the service agency be prepared to shut down bad programs fast and build in ways of detecting failure early. Nothing so discredits government as a program than begins in idealism and ends in scandal.

Democrats may complain that the case for government is hard to make in the current climate. Government's job, after all, is to take care of the problems the market leaves behind—the problems that are hardest to solve. That puts government in charge of failures. And government has failed often enough that taxpayer skepticism cannot be dismissed as simple cold-heartedness. But if Democrats can't make the case for government, they'll not only lose; they'll deserve to.

GIVE CLINTON A CHANCE

Whooosshhhh!! To paraphrase Ross Perot, that sucking sound you hear is the air rushing out of Bill Clinton's balloon as he ends his first 100 days in office. Over the past two weeks, in an orgy of harsh assessments, enemies and friends alike have been sticking in so many pins that his presidency is losing altitude at an alarming rate.

Clinton brought many of these troubles on himself. By pledging to have "the most productive 100-day period in modern history," he guaranteed a sense of letdown. After running the best Democratic campaign of modern times, his team has also made a surprising number of mistakes in the White House: lurching to the left too often, emphasizing tax increases over spending cuts, treating adversaries with arrogant disdain and gradually losing a central thrust to its leadership. Clinton needs to refocus attention on his economic plan, especially on the creation of jobs, and postpone his health care proposals until fall. Otherwise, he risks loss of both.

Whatever Clinton's sins, however, they hardly merit the extraordinary denunciations that have issued from so many quarters in recent days. Voters express their disappointment that he hasn't brought more change and grade his performance at little more than a gentleman's C. Republicans along with Ross Perot razz him as a liar. Pundits in the press — or the commentariat, as one newspaper calls it — have acted as if he is an utter failure and probably shot his mother when no one was looking. One incident blown out of proportion, for example, was his failure to accept responsibility for Waco in the first hours after the tragedy occurred; in fact, he three times suggested to the staff that day that he speak up and was urged to wait until the facts were clear.

Politicians in his own party have been equally critical. Carefully speaking anonymously, they worry to the press that he is another Jimmy Carter. Every misstep seems to be magnified, every misdemeanor treated as a capital offense. Leon Panetta, his budget director and a former creature of the Hill, added to the frenzy last week with ill-chosen words to the press that his boss was in trouble and Congress might reject his key proposals. Watching his friends pile on, Clinton might have recalled Lyndon

Johnson's remark at a vexatious moment in the 1960s: "The difference between cannibals and liberals," he said, is that "cannibals eat only their enemies."

One might dismiss today's caterwauling as just another outbreak of low jinks on the Potomac were something serious not at stake. But something serious is at risk. Over the past 30 years, America has had a series of broken presidencies: Five of the past six occupants have been driven from the Oval Office in defeat or despair. Only Ronald Reagan survived for two terms, and he too was running out of steam before it was over.

With so much to do at home, America cannot afford the destruction of another presidency. But that is where we are headed unless we regain our sensibility. We are making politics a spectator sport in which our only duty is to vote somebody into office and then retire to the grandstands. When our hero first arrives, we stand and cheer. But when we see he has feet of clay — and they all do — it's "Throw the bum out!" No democracy can succeed as an entertainment.

We owe each other more. The press should show us Clinton's warts, but what about the rest of him? Will his proposal for a national service corps — a fine idea that has been strengthened by his staff — receive as much attention

this week as, say, Panetta's remarks last week? When Education Secretary Richard Riley issued a major initiative for overhauling schools recently, it wound up on page A-28 of the *Washington Post*. Is that balance?

Republicans should indeed stand up against Clinton proposals that violate their philosophy. But where is an alternative Republican agenda that offers positive ideas for change? Where, too, is Ross Perot's real program? He is still maddeningly vague. As for Democrats, they ought to wake up: Voters have put them in charge, at least for now, and rightly expect them to stop complaining and get on with things.

Bill Clinton has had the courage to focus the nation on its major needs of better jobs, better education and better health care, and he is trying to fix them. If he doesn't have all the right answers, we should stop jeering, get off the sidelines and help him find them. For the next 1,300 days, he is the only president we have. ■

*'If he doesn't have
all the right
answers, we
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sidelines and help
him find them.'*



2 Programs in L.A. Chosen for 'Summer of Service'

■ **Youth:** UCLA School of Nursing project and another by a group of schools and community organizations are among the first selected.

By ELIZABETH SHOGREN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—Two programs designed to help needy Los Angeles neighborhoods are among the first 16 projects chosen to launch President Clinton's national service program, the Administration said Thursday.

The programs—one run primarily by the UCLA School of Nursing, the other by a group of schools and community organizations—together would employ 200 Los Angeles-area youths ages 17 to 25. They will be among 1,500 young people nationally to participate in the Administration's "summer of service," the first stage of a program aimed at producing a network of community service projects that would employ 150,000 young people by 1997.

"This is about more than meeting the needs of communities," Eli Segal, the head of the President's national service office, said at a news conference called to announce the selections. "This is about changing the lives of young people."

The summer program—for which \$10

**'This is about more than
meeting the needs of
communities. This is about
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people.'**

ELI SEGAL

million has been allotted—will pay participants minimum wage and offer them \$1,000 stipends for education or job training. The money will be redirected from other social service programs.

Los Angeles will receive about \$900,000 for its two projects.

The full-fledged national service program, which would require congressional approval, would provide similar salaries plus \$5,000 stipends for each year of service. A bill authorizing the program was introduced in the House and Senate on Thursday, where it has support from lawmakers in both parties.

The concept of a federally funded domestic Peace Corps-type program that would instill a service ethic in young Americans while helping them pay for education was among Clinton's most popular campaign themes. The summer projects will provide the first chance to measure the potential benefits of such a program.

"We are prepared to be held to a high standard this summer," Segal said.

Under the UCLA School of Nursing project, 50 minority high school and college

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SERVICE

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students will be recruited to improve health care services for at-risk children. The recruits will conduct medical assessments of at least 1,000 children at clinics and residences to help the university understand what barriers prevent those children from getting quality health care.

Participants also will be taught basic science and trained to teach classes on preventing and dealing with violence, sexual and physical abuse, substance abuse and other issues facing area children.

Dr. Gwen VanServellen, a professor at the UCLA School of Nursing and director of the project, said the program will fit into a larger emphasis on recruiting young people from neighborhoods that are considered "at risk" because of poverty, gang activity, violence, crime, substance abuse and other urban problems.

"We need more culturally sensitive and people sensitive health care providers," she said. "We do not have a high enough proportion of health care providers who represent people at risk."

The second L.A. program, called Building Up, involves five universities and colleges, 29 community organizations and more than 20 secondary and elementary schools. It will place 150 young people in a wide range of service projects, including tutoring children, helping health care professionals immunize children, planting gardens at elementary schools and leading crime prevention seminars.

Martha Diepenbrock, director of Building Up, said project organizers had hoped for more money. "It's small," she said of the grant. "We don't plan to have a recruitment push. We're not going to have a hard time finding applicants. It is going to be hard to pick who gets to participate."

But Rep. Maxine Waters (D-Los Angeles) expressed gratitude for Los Angeles' inclusion in the initial national service program. "We need this. We need so much in Los Angeles that you could talk about anything from a graffiti cleanup to trips out of the community to state parks and we would need it."

Other projects chosen to receive initial grants are in Atlanta; Baltimore; Oakland/East Bay; New Orleans; Newark, N.J.; New York City; Philadelphia; Delaware; Ohio, and Red Lake, Minn.

back at Kevin McHale's career and examines the Celtics' future -

The Boston Globe

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White House grants to sponsor 2 Boston volunteer programs

By Kevin Galvin
STATES NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON - Sen. Edward M. Kennedy filed legislation yesterday on behalf of President Clinton that would establish a national service program and reform student loans, and the White House awarded grants to sponsor two volunteer programs in the Boston area this summer.

Boston's City Year won \$380,000 and Tufts University was awarded \$250,000 from the White House Office of National Service and the Commission on National and Community Service, an independent

agency chartered by Congress.

Kennedy took to the Senate floor to introduce the National Service Trust Fund Act of 1993 and the Student Loan Reform Act of 1993. "These measures proposed by President Clinton provide two types of federal support to tap the energy and ideals of our greatest resources: the young men and women of America," Kennedy said.

The Massachusetts awards were part of a kickoff to the "Summer of Service" program, which is to serve as a pilot program and train leaders for Clinton's planned National Service Program. Sixteen groups were awarded grant money nationwide.

City Year, often touted as a model for any national service program, will pick 75 young adults to run an eight-week summer camp for 470 inner-city youngsters, restore a garden area near the Wheatley Middle School in Roxbury, promote childhood vaccinations and health care throughout the city and organize a day-long "servathon" of street cleaning and planting.

Tufts' Lincoln Filene Center, which promotes public service, will direct 50 volunteers in operating a community health outreach program, tutoring sixth-graders from Boston public schools and working with the Environmental Diversity Forum.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Metro

Section B

*Man found guilty in slayings of 2 bosses. B2.*News in Brief B2
The Scene B2

Friday, May 7, 1993

Phila. wins grant
to immunize youth

The Clinton plan puts 150 college students to work. The goal is to reach 5,000 youths.

By Vernon Loeb
INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

The Clinton administration yesterday awarded Philadelphia a \$1.1 million grant designed to put 150 area college students to work this summer immunizing 5,000 low-income children at neighborhood clinics.

Mayor Rendell and Health Commissioner Robert K. Ross unveiled the immunization program at a Center City news conference shortly after President Clinton announced in Washington that Philadelphia and 13 other cities would be receiving grants to run national service projects.

The Commission on National and Community Service is sponsoring the "Summer of Service" program, with Philadelphia the only recipient

using a grant to improve child immunization.

"You just show up and that's enough — don't need an appointment, don't need an insurance card, no long waiting lines," Dr. Ross said. "If you've got a kid, we'll get that kid immunized."

Ross said that there are thought to be between 30,000 and 50,000 preschool children in Philadelphia — more than half of the 60,000 total — who are not properly immunized.

Donna Gentile O'Donnell, a deputy health commissioner, said the immunization program represented the first time that a city administration had been able to develop a full-scale partnership with the region's impressive array of universities, particularly its medical and nursing schools.

Developed jointly by the Health Department, the school district and the Philadelphia Higher Education Network for Neighborhood Development, the grant proposal calls for 150 area students — two-thirds from

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Phila. wins \$1.1 million grant to immunize low-income children

IMMUNIZATION from B1
nursing schools — to begin work June 28 for nine weeks at minimum wage.

They will also receive a \$1,000 stipend toward their education in addition to five days of community-service training at a converted military base outside Oakland, Calif., according to Patricia L. Gerrity, an associate professor of nursing at La Salle University who will act as the program's director.

Gerrity flew to Oakland yesterday for a weekend training session for program directors from grant recipients around the country.

Philadelphia's immunization pro-

gram, designed to reach out to low-income parents and make immunizing their children easier and more accessible, will operate out of six neighborhood-based clinics and two mobile clinics, Ross and O'Donnell said.

O'Donnell said the program's goal of immunizing 5,000 children would probably represent a fourfold increase over the number of children who would otherwise receive immunizations at the city's district health centers.

All children must be fully immunized against an array of communicable diseases in order to attend school. But immunizing children be-

low the age of 6 has long presented a major challenge to public health officials.

"The Centers for Disease Control has been trying to figure out how to get preschool kids immunized for 30 years," Ross said.

"We're going to keep trying different ways of getting this done, and this is another way."

"We've got a huge educational resource in this city, plenty of universities, lots of medical schools, lots of nursing schools," he said. "How do we work together with the public sector to get these kids immunized."

"I'm sure the CDC is going to be interested and the White House is

going to be interested, and we're going to make this thing go."

Ross called child immunizations a "critical public health need" and said that rates for diseases such as measles, mumps and whooping cough — previously well controlled — have increased recently.

"The most dramatic example of this current trend occurred during the 1990-1991 measles epidemic," Ross said, when 1,339 cases were reported and nine children died.

In 1986, by contrast, only 16 cases of measles were reported in Philadelphia.

The Clinton administration is negotiating with Congress over a pro-

gram that would fully immunize all children in America who are on Medicaid or are uninsured, but O'Donnell said Philadelphia's summer program would proceed regardless of the fate of that national legislation.

Much of the cost of Clinton's plan — originally estimated at \$1.1 billion but later significantly reduced — would go toward purchasing vaccines, which are relatively expensive.

But Philadelphia, O'Donnell said, is able to receive all the vaccines it needs for child immunizations through the CDC in Atlanta.

Clinton proposed the "Summer of

Service" as a prototype for a larger program of national service that would encompass 100,000 low-paid volunteers by 1997 if Congress approves. This summer, 1,500 people will take part, commission officials said.

"We've got huge public health problems that are rooted in a lot of urban crises," Ross said. "And I don't know that we have everything we need to fix the AIDS crisis, or fix the drug problem, or completely fix the tuberculosis problem and make it all go away. ... But I do know one thing that the department is going to do: We are going to get these kids immunized."

'Summer of Service' comes to Baltimore

By Tom Bowman
Staff Writer

City's was among 12 proposals to win Clinton initiative

Baltimore was chosen yesterday as one of 12 cities and states to participate in the "Summer of Service," one of President Clinton's initiatives to hire young men and women to work on education, health and conservation projects.

Seventy-five young adults — including high school students from the Baltimore area and college students statewide — will be chosen for the seven-week program. They will receive minimum wage, \$4.25 per hour, plus \$1,000 toward their education.

More than 430 proposals from across the country were received by

the federal Commission on National and Community Service, which announced the selections yesterday in Washington.

An estimated 1,500 young people nationwide will take part in the \$50 million federal initiative, with Baltimore's effort costing \$500,000.

"This is very exciting. This is a great opportunity for young people to try and make changes in the community," said Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, director of the Maryland Student Service Alliance, one of three organizations that will be involved in Baltimore's "Summer of

Service."

The local program will be open to young people aged 17 to 25, who will work from 30 to 40 hours a week in the city as teachers' assistants, conservationists, counselors and coaches.

The 75 participants also will oversee high school students who volunteer to work with disadvantaged children.

Through its various components, the program is expected to reach more than 2,000 city children.

Organizers said that in selecting from the applications — which are

due over the next two weeks — they will look for diversity in ethnicity, economic background and education.

The University of Maryland at College Park developed the local proposal and is helping to run the program.

Besides the Maryland Student Service Alliance, the other participant is Civic Works, a Baltimore-based youth service corps.

The federal initiative represents President Clinton's "call to the younger generation," said Georgia Sorenson, director of the Center for Political Leadership and Participa-

tion at College Park, who helped write the Maryland proposal. "This is part of leadership development — getting involved in the community," she said.

"Summer of Service" is being touted by Clinton administration officials as a trial run for a more ambitious National Service program outlined by the president at Rutgers University in March.

Legislation authorizing that program, in which participants could work for as long as two years to earn money to help pay for college, was introduced yesterday in Congress.

Eli Segal, director of the White

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Baltimore Sun 5/7

BALTIMORE'S 'SUMMER OF SERVICE' PROGRAM

The "Summer of Service" program is open to high school students from the Baltimore-metropolitan area, including Baltimore City and Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Howard, Harford and Carroll counties. College students who either study or live in Maryland can apply. University of Maryland students are expected to submit their applications by Monday; the deadlines for others are listed below. The three projects that comprise Baltimore's "Summer of Service" are:

Civic Works Summer of Service — 51 participants. Four crews of 17- to 21-year-olds will serve as teachers' aides at Herring Run Middle School, health outreach assistants with the Baltimore City Department of Health, environmental conservationists and instructors with Save our Streams, and counselors/coaches at the Madison Recreation Center. Corps members who do not have a high school diploma will be required to attend GED classes offered by Civil Works. Applications — due May 19 — are available by calling 366-8533. The program runs from June 17 to Aug. 20.

Maryland Student Service Alliance Summer Corps 1993 — 20 participants. The team leaders aged 17-25 will supervise 200 middle and high school students who volunteer to work with at-risk children at community-based centers in Baltimore. The team leaders will guide students as they help provide vaccinations, improve children's reading, writing and math skills and coach sports. The team leaders will live together at the College of Notre Dame in Baltimore. For team leader and corps members applications, call 333-2427. They are due May 17. The program runs from June 28 to Aug. 13.

Team Maryland — Four participants. Four student-athletes from the University of Maryland College Park will do outreach to assist both Civic Works and the MSSA Summer Corps in their education and health work. They also will live at the College of Notre Dame. Applications, due Monday, are available by calling (301) 405-5751.

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House Office of National Service, said in an interview yesterday that the summer program "is a demonstration to the U.S. Congress that national service can work."

Mr. Segal predicted the summer program also will show taxpayers that national service is a "cost effective" way of meeting community needs.

The Clinton administration hopes its National Service program will begin next year and reach 25,000 stu-

dents at a cost of \$400 million.

By 1997, the administration hopes the funding will increase to \$1.5 billion and support 150,000 students performing community service in exchange for stipends and educational benefits.

Besides Baltimore, the cities selected yesterday for the Summer Service program include Atlanta, Boston, Los Angeles, Oakland, New Orleans, Newark, New York, Philadelphia and Red Lake, Minn. Proposals from the states of Delaware and Ohio also were chosen.

S.F. Chronicle

Bay Area Youths Eager to Serve in Service Program

By William Carlson
Chronicle Staff Writer

Nineteen-year-old Jeff Carpenter is ready to give up his \$11-per-hour job working in an auto traffic school for a \$4.25-per-hour minimum wage position teaching disadvantaged middle school kids this summer.

"I've always been against all the money spent on campus for ROTC," said the University of California at Berkeley freshman. "Military spending ends up being used outside the country while inside the country things are falling apart. This is a chance to be-

come a soldier to help rebuild my country."

Last week, Carpenter was among 400 UC Berkeley students who descended on a cramped student activities office to grab the hottest item on campus — applications for a pilot project in President Clinton's recently proposed national service program.

Even before official word of the project had gone out, all 400 applications had been snapped up in less than 24 hours.

250 Bay Area Jobs

On Thursday, White House officials announced the selection of

11 locations nationwide as model sites for a "Summer of Service" program for 1,500 youths. The San Francisco Bay Area received 250 job slots, the largest number in the country.

The summer projects are designed to serve as a kind of domestic Peace Corps prototype for Clinton's full-fledged plan to employ 150,000 young people in community service by 1997. Legislation for the large-scale program, which will allow youths to perform a year of public service at minimum wage in exchange for a \$5,000 educational grant, was introduced in Congress last week.

Under the summer pilot program, which draws on \$8.8 million in existing congressional grants, 1,500 participants between the ages of 17 and 25 will earn the minimum wage for eight weeks of community service, then receive a \$1,000 voucher for college tuition, vocational training or to pay back student loans.

Favorable Response

The program, one of the central promises in Clinton's presidential campaign, has struck a nerve not only in the Bay Area but nationwide.

"We have been inundated

with application requests," said Bea Poulin, assistant director of the Center for Political Leadership at the University of Maryland, College Park, one of the project sponsors selected last week.

Harlan Eptan, who is handling applicants for a project site in Atlanta, said his group, Hands on Atlanta Inc., has added extra volunteers to field all the phone calls. "The response is overwhelming," he said. "This is the beginning of something very big."

He said his group has only 50

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jobs slots but could easily fill 1,000 with qualified people.

In the Bay Area, the local project is being administered by the nonprofit East Bay Conservation Corps in partnership with UC Berkeley and the Haas Center for Public Service at Stanford University. Project sponsors also include Mills College, East Bay community colleges, California State University at Hayward and a dozen public agencies and school districts that will employ the youths who are finally selected.

The focus of the local project is on disadvantaged children in the poorest areas of Berkeley, Oakland and East Palo Alto. The 250 young people chosen will serve as tutors, counselors and special activities coordinators in the schools, health aides in clinics and will help organize immunization and disease prevention drives.

Project administrators said they are casting a wide net in their recruiting throughout the Bay Area and are seeking a mix of college, community college and high school students and graduates, as well as young people in vocational schools.

Key Qualifications

Key qualifications for the program include applicants' leadership abilities, desire to serve their community, interest in working with children and record of reliability. Applicants are asked to give their academic background (but not grades), references and to write an essay giving their reasons for applying and information on any previous public service they have performed. Applications, due by May 19, are available through the East Bay Conservation Corps. For information, anyone interested can call 1-800-59-SERVE.

Competition for the limited slots will be intense, the project sponsors said. They noted that the recent steep rises in school tuition, as well as a tough job market in California's lingering recession, have added to the intensity of interest in the program.

But applicants in Berkeley last week insisted that service to the community is just as important as the much-needed \$1,000 educational grants.

"I really want to work with young kids," said Carpenter, a Spanish and political economy major who came to Berkeley from Vancouver, Wash. "At a certain age, kids can become lost and they need help because there are so many dangers out there — drugs, sex, AIDS."

"I've been privileged to come to Berkeley," said Marcus Lee, a 22-year-old English major, "but I know that there are a lot of kids out there that won't be able to do the same without help."

'Chance to Give Something Back'

Adam Messner, 21, a senior from Colorado majoring in legal studies at Berkeley, said that he knows of jobs right on Telegraph Avenue that would pay more than the program but that it was hard to find any job that was meaningful.

"I'd much rather be doing something like helping kids than flipping burgers," he said. "It's a chance to give something back to the community."

In addition to winning the most job slots, the Bay Area will also play host next month to all 1,500 participants from around the country selected for the program. They will be brought to Treasure Island for one week of leadership training before they fan out into communities to start work.

In August, when the program ends, a "summit" is planned between the participants and Clinton to discuss the results.

Clinton's national service program is not without detractors, however. Richard Black, UC Berkeley's director of financial aid, said that Clinton's plan was not the most effective use of federal education dollars.

"I'm very pro public service," he said, "but our federal grant program for students is already underfunded." Black said he fears that some of the money for the

new program will ultimately come out of the federal funds now used for student aid.

He pointed out that the current \$6 billion federal aid program serves 4 million students. "I really question a program that spends \$4.2 billion and serves only 150,000," he said.

Summerbridge picked for grant

T-D
5/6

By BRUCE ALPERT
Washington bureau

WASHINGTON — A 4-year-old New Orleans summer program that prepares at-risk sixth- and seventh-graders for middle school was selected as one of 16 nationwide to receive financing under President Clinton's new "Summer of Service" program.

The White House is scheduled to announce today that the New Orleans Summerbridge program will receive a grant of about \$400,000, enabling a major expansion of the program.

"We feel excited and glad to have the opportunity for more staff and students," said Jay Alt-

man, the program's executive director. "We get four times the applications from staff and students as we have openings."

Altman, who started the program, will expand the rigorous, six-week session from its two sites at Isidore Newman School and Benjamin Franklin Senior High School to another as-yet undisclosed public school and Tulane University.

Summerbridge, which started 14 years ago in San Francisco, is supported by public, private and corporate money. Two major sponsors are Louisiana Land and Exploration Co. and the Lupin Foundation.

The grant will enable the

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N.O. program: Financed

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program to enroll 360 students and 125 high school and college student teachers. Last year's student enrollment was 170, with a staff of 66.

The White House said that the programs selected for financing represent an outgrowth of Clinton's national service initiative.

Last week in New Orleans, Clinton unveiled a legislative proposal that would let students work off student loans in community programs.

The second aspect of the program, to be announced today, is

designed to meet critical needs of at-risk children, while building future National Service leaders, the White House said.

Other programs selected for financing include a primary health care project for children at risk, and a low-income housing safety program.

The New Orleans program, the only Louisiana project chosen for financing, is also designed to help high school and college students prepare for teaching jobs. They get first-hand experience helping prospective middle-schoolers make the often difficult leap from elementary school.

Cleveland Plain Dealer

National service gets started in Ohio

By D.J. BURROUGH
PLAIN DEALER BUREAU

WASHINGTON

President Clinton's dream of a national service program, where students get college money in exchange for community service work, will begin with a small program in Ohio and selected other sites, the White House has announced.

Ohio Wesleyan University, a small liberal arts school in Delaware, will host a "Summer of Service" program, which will put 75 students, ages 17 to 25, into full-time jobs tutoring inner-city youngsters in Columbus and Delaware.

Students will be paid minimum wage for the eight-week program and will be provided room and meals. At the end of the summer, participants will each be given a \$1,000 voucher for use toward college tuition.

The program was one of 16 chosen out of more than 430 submitted by non-profit organizations throughout the country. The federal government plans to spend \$10 million on the pilot program this year and employ about 1,500 students. Programs will focus on helping at-risk children.

"Summer of Service" is intended to build support and set the groundwork for a yearlong program that would involve thousands of students.

In June, the 1,500 initial participants will meet for a week of leadership training and then disperse to the separate programs. At summer's end, they will attend a "summit" with Clinton to discuss ideas for a national service program.

"It will make a difference," said Todd Wilson, spokesman for Ohio Wesleyan University. "It is clearly not a panacea. The programs will still need good support from the community, but as a beginning it certainly is a good first step."

Local organizations and the university will match the nearly \$300,000 the federal government is providing to the program, Wilson

said. The university will place students in jobs at about 20 community service organizations.

Students will tutor elementary school children, give sight screenings and renovate low-income housing.

The Ohio Wesleyan program is the only one selected that will house participants. Students will be trained by university experts and community service advisers on helping at-risk children and their families.

The program will begin the week of June 14. Applications can be obtained from the university and will be accepted for the next two weeks.

A SUMMER IN SERVICE

Federal grant puts Newark youth to work for community

By TERRI P. GUESS

A coalition of Newark colleges and community organizations received a \$1 million grant yesterday to fund the Newark Summer of Service program, part of President Clinton's service initiative.

The grant was awarded by the White House Office of National Service and the Commission on National and Community Service. It was announced during a press conference at New Jersey Institute of Technology (NJIT).

The program, administered by NJIT, will include Essex County College, Rutgers-Newark and the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) and will assist youngsters throughout Newark.

Jessica Phipps, chairwoman of the Summer of Service Advisory Board and a Rutgers student, said, "This is an opportunity for Newark-area youth to pull together and get involved in rebuilding the community. We have targeted programs that will immediately impact at-risk children, those who are in danger of sacrificing their potential due to low self-esteem, lack of adequate services and difficult physical surroundings."

The program will mobilize 200 full-time paid corps members ages 18 through 25 and several hundred volunteers to deliver specialized education, health care, environmental and public safety programs. Phipps said 80 percent of them will be Newark residents.

Newark was one of 16 sights chosen for the program.

"This type of program is critically important because it provides job opportunities for at-risk students who normally find it hard to find summer employment," said Mayor Sharpe James.



Jessica Phipps, chairwoman of the Summer of Service Advisory Board and a student at Rutgers-Newark, announces a \$1 million grant to fund the Newark Summer of Service program

"Now they will not only have summer employment, but also academic counseling, community service and development of self-esteem," he said.

Jill Mijanovic, a Rutgers student and one of the first to volunteer for the program, said she is involved because there is a need to help the community grow. "We have to educate our youth and once we educate our youth and get them involved in the community, they will be the future leaders of Amer-

ica."

Mijanovic said she believes community service is on the rise and compared it to the early 1960s, when President John F. Kennedy began the

Peace Corps.

Funding for the project includes the \$800,000 federal grant, \$200,000 for related expenses and \$300,000 in in-kind services from four higher education institutions.

Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) said the Newark Summer of Service program will set an example for other cities grappling with problems.

"Newark's program to cultivate youth leadership and service among 13,400 children at risk is an example of the kind of urban renewal that can occur when the federal government helps cities like Newark help themselves," he said.

Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) also supported the program, saying it will help in developing a child's potential through education and leadership activities.

Partnership service organizations include the Boys and Girls Clubs of Newark, Community Agencies Corp. of New Jersey, Consortium for Pre-College Education in Newark, Greater Newark Conservancy, Habitat for Humanity-Newark, International Youth Organization, La Casa de Don Pedro, Link Community Middle School, New Community Corp., New Jersey Youth Corps, Newark Police Department, Newark Public Library, NJIT Division of Physical Education and Athletics, Project BABIES, Quest of Essex County, St. Michael's Medical Center and UMDNJ's Community 2000 project.

Photo by Richard Raska

Newark Star Ledger 5/17