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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

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Subseries:

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Chronological - July 1993

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 1, 1993

Mr. Edward L. Gardner
National President
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America
230 N. 13th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107-1510

Dear Ed:

I spoke with Nita Lowey recently at which point she advised me that you have been trying to meet with me.

First, I'm sorry that this has not happened already. Second, let's take care of this as soon as possible. I will be in the Philadelphia area in the middle of July if that is convenient. Otherwise, we can hook up in Washington later.

Now that our legislation has been reported out of the two committees of Congress, we are planning for floor debate and hoping for a big victory before Labor Day.

But we are really trying to think through the next stage: building a great program. We are looking to Big Brothers/Big Sisters to help us achieve that objective. National service simply builds on the extraordinary work that you and other special volunteer organizations have been doing for many years.

Best regards,



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

EJS:ke

cc: Cong. Nita M. Lowey

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:

LABOR HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL, MAJORITY WHIP AT LARGE



Nita M. Lowey Congress of the United States 18th District, New York

March 25, 1993

DISTRICT OFFICE, 322 AMARONECK AVENUE SUITE 310 WHITE PLAINS, NY 10806 (914) 420-1707 FAX (914) 378-1808... SUNY MARITIME ACADEMY BY PONY SCHUYLER BRONX, NY 10485 (718) 938-8027 (BY APPOINTMENT)

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1424 LONGWORTH BUILDING WASHINGTON, DC 20515 (202) 226-8608 FAX (202) 226-0044

Mr. Eli Segal Assistant to the President Director, White House Office of National Service Old Executive Office Building, Room 145 Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Segal:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter you received from Ed Gardner, a longtime friend of mine. Mr. Gardner, the National President of Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America, seeks the opportunity to meet with you so that he can be of assistance in your work on national service. Ed Gardner is a tremendously capable individual with the kind of background in community service that will enable him to provide valuable practical insights.

I hope you will find the time to meet with him, as I am sure you will find his input valuable.

Sincerely,

Nita M. Lowey Member of Congress

NML:SS

Ed Gardner National President Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America Philadelphia, Pa. 19107

Dear Ed,

I spoke to Nita Lowey the other day at which point she advised me that you've been trying to get together. ~~Nothing has happened yet.~~

First, I'm sorry that this hasn't happened already. Second, let's take care of this as soon as possible.

Now that our legislation has been reported out of the two committees of Congress, we're planning for floor debate. But we're really

trying to think through the next steps: building a ~~very~~ great program.

I look forward to Big Brothers/Big Sisters helping us ~~achieve our~~ achieve the objective.

Yut EJS



**BIG BROTHERS/
BIG SISTERS OF AMERICA®**

Chartered by the Congress of the United States

Edward L. Gardner
National President

March 5, 1993

Congresswoman Nita Lowey
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Longworth Building, Room 1424
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Nita,

It was great seeing you yesterday and I will be forwarding you a copy of a letter I am writing to Eli Segal in the next few days asking him for an appointment.


As mentioned yesterday, I enclose herewith a copy of a letter written to President Clinton on January 13, 1993 which is floating somewhere in the White House. You indicated you would send a note over with a copy of the letter endorsing President and Mrs. Clinton being the honorary co-chairs of Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America. Please keep me posted on this.

On another note, - I was very proud to see you in your beautiful office. The "trappings" of government and its power make a real impact on the electorate. I was particularly proud on the shuttle going home to visit with some friends from Goldman-Sachs (part of the UJA delegation) seeing Bob Rubin, Bob Dole etc. and representatives from the senate and the House to hear how impressed they were with you. I was proud again!

Keep doing the good work you are doing and things will get better for all of us.

Best to Steve.

With kindest personal regards,



Edward L. Gardner
National President

BIG SISTERS OF AMERICA®

Chartered by the Congress of the United States

Edward L. Gardner
National President

March 11, 1993

Mr. Eli Segal
Assistant to The President
Director, White House Office of National Service
Old Executive Office Building, Room 145
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Segal,

On behalf of our 504 Big Brothers/Big Sisters Agencies located in all 50 states, I want to express our strong support for the vision for national service which President Clinton outlined earlier this week at Rutgers University.

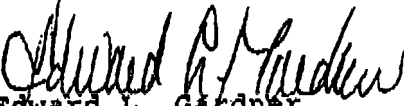
National Service could become an important resource to help our BB/BS program grow to meet the increasing need for one-to-one mentors. Participants in the National Service program could help recruit thousands of volunteers and match them with children from predominantly single parent homes.

There is a crying need for Big Brother and Big Sister mentors who give children, typically from low income families the opportunity to experience healthy one to one relationships with caring adult volunteers. Such relationships are the foundation for developing the full potential of boys and girls as they grow to become competent and caring men and women. Currently we have 75,000 children in one-to-one matches with nearly 30,000 at-risk children waiting to be matched.

Because our volunteer program embodies the very essence of community service, we would welcome the opportunity to discuss with you ways that Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America can become part of the effort to make National Service a reality.

Thank you for your attention to this request for a meeting. We look forward to working with you on behalf of our nation's children in the challenging years ahead.

Sincerely,


Edward L. Gardner
National President

National Headquarters: 230 N. 13th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107-1510 (215) 667-7000 FAX (315) 567-0394



**BIG BROTHERS/
BIG SISTERS OF AMERICA®**

President George Bush
and Mrs. Bush
Honorary Co-Chairs

Chartered by the Congress of the United States
January 13, 1993

Edward L. Gardner
National President

President-elect Bill Clinton
ATTN: Mr Skip Rutherford
President's Transition Office
Atkins Building
Capital & Louisiana Streets
Little Rock Arkansas 72201

Dear President-elect Clinton:

On behalf of Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America, I would like to again congratulate you on your hard-fought campaign and subsequent victory in the election this past November. The fact that you have achieved the highest office in the land with no special advantages makes you an especially important role model for the more than 100 thousand boys and girls in our programs who can look with pride and promise at your accomplishment.

The board and staff of Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America, its agencies and thousands of volunteers had a very special reason for sharing the pride of all Americans when you were elected President of the United States. We know that you and Mrs Clinton are strong advocates of youth development and children's causes.

We are aware of the concern that you both share for the welfare of this country's youth and the importance you place on the need for all Americans to share in the responsibility for their guidance. These are concerns we also share, as we seek to provide mentors and role models for children from single-parent homes through one-to-one relationships with qualified adult volunteers. We have even seen you demonstrate this concern for youth through your ongoing support of our Little Rock agency's annual roast.

Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America is a congressionally chartered youth-serving organization with more than 500 agencies throughout the fifty states. In 1994, we will celebrate ninety years of service to children. We have been fortunate to have had the support of many presidents during that time, and would be deeply honored if both you and Mrs Clinton would agree to serve as honorary co-chairs of Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America.

Based on your comments regarding the nonprofit sector, we are encouraged about the possibilities your administration represents. On behalf of our entire organization, I extend best wishes for every success during the coming year and throughout your presidency.

Very truly yours,

Edward L. Gardner
National Board President
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America

tr/o

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 1, 1993

Michael Olivas
Chair, Committee on Government Relations
American Association of University Professors
University of Houston Law Center
Houston, TX 77204-6370

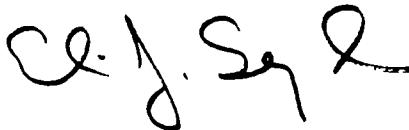
Mr. Olivas:

Thank you for your letter on behalf of the American Association of University Professors. We appreciate your endorsement of our legislation.

As you are well aware, the campaign for passage of the National Service Trust Act through the full House and Senate continues. Your ongoing support will be important for our success as we approach floor debate and then conference committee.

On behalf of the whole National Service staff, we would like to thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eli J. Segal". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "S" at the end.

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

EJS:js

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 2, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ALICE HONEA
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND
ADMINISTRATION

FROM: ELI SEGAL
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF NATIONAL SERVICE

SUBJECT: Skypager

I will be in New York and Kansas from July 6-July 10.
During this time I will need a skypager in order to maintain
necessary communication with my office.

Please call WHCA to have this issued ASAP as I leave tonight.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 8, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO ONS STAFF

FROM: ELI SEGAL *ES*

SUBJECT: ROOM ASSIGNMENTS

As we have discussed, our work has become centered in the following areas (many of which are inter-related):

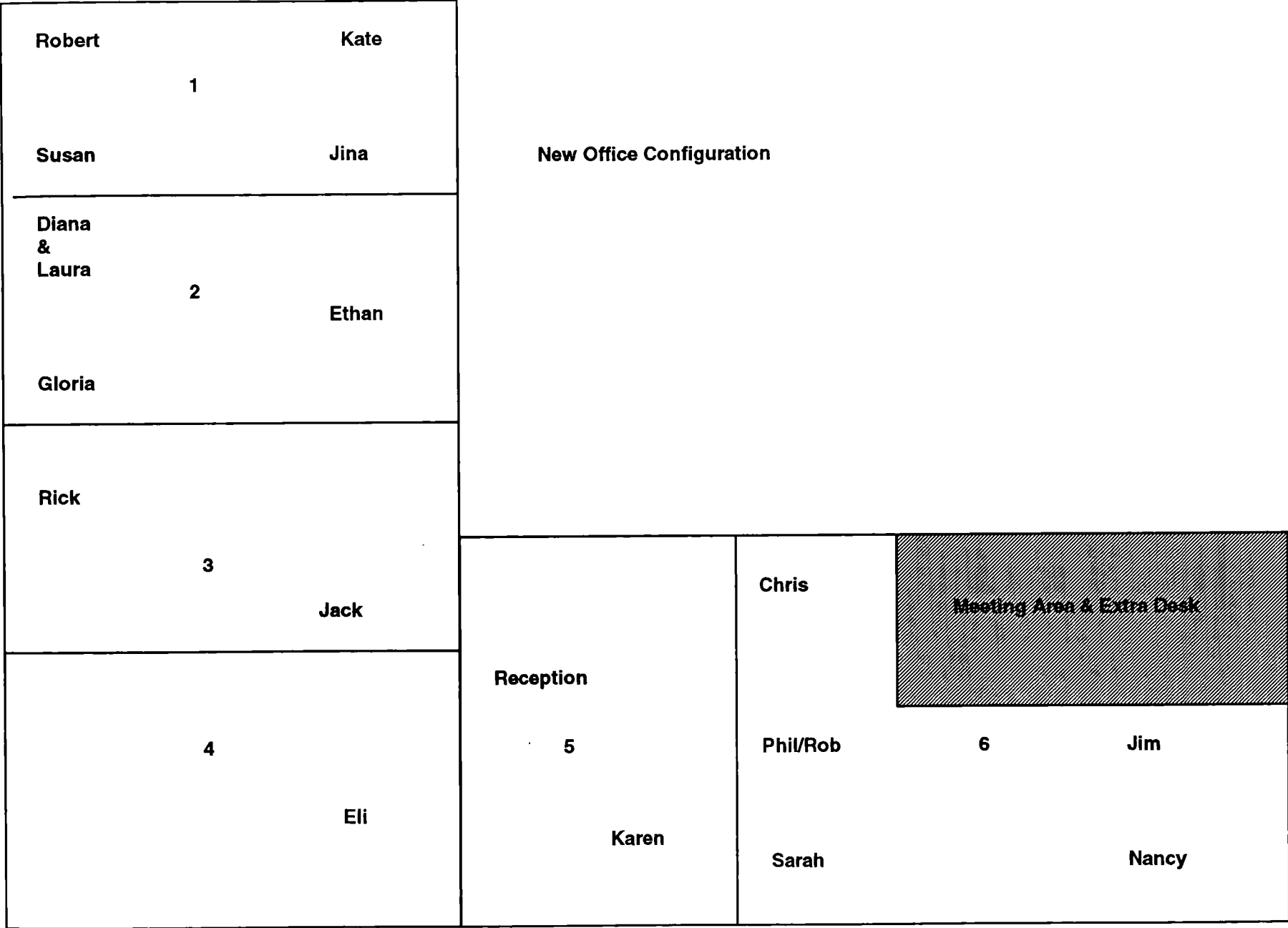
- legislation
- communications and outreach
- program development
- Summer of Service
- setting up the new Corporation
- public-private partnership

Communication will be easier with a different seating configuration which puts us nearest to those with whom we're constantly working; accordingly, I would like to make the changes indicated on the attached.

People who are relocating should do so at their earliest convenience, arranging with whomever they are "trading" desks, and coordinating computer relocation and similar matters through Jim. Jim will also be investigating the installation of room dividers, particularly in the large room.

I hope this will make everyone's working situation even better.

New Office Configuration




THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 9, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID WATKINS

FROM: ELI J. SEGAL 

SUBJECT: Communications Equipment

Please approve a pager for Jack Lew, Special Assistant to the President and General Counsel for National Service. Since our legislation is in progress on the Hill, Jack frequently must be away from our office. We must be able to maintain contact with him to ensure necessary communications within our office. Thanks for your attention to this matter.

EJS:ke

cc: Jack Lew

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR MARCIA HALE

FROM: ELI J. SEGAL *ε V*

SUBJECT: The Big Three for National Service

1. Newsweek is doing a 5,000 word cover story on national service the week after the bill becomes law. The writer, Steve Waldman, wants to interview the President for 30 minutes about what will be one of the substantial achievements of his presidency. Our best guess is that the bill will be on the floor of both Houses in middle July, through conference by late July and ready for signing before the August recess. I urge an early meeting -- or at least one well before the August recess.

2. I continue to feel that the president's meeting with the 19 original House co-sponsors of the national service initiative would be very wise -- not so much for a thank you (although that would be the ostensible reason), but for a discussion on other areas of mutual interest, e.g. health care, welfare reform, NAFTA.

3. Our Summer of Service ends on August 20. Given the President's summer holiday plans and yet his commitment to a "summit" with some participants, we need a date. Perhaps we should look at a date on or around August 12, which would definitely be preferable to Labor Day when all young people will be back at college. In the alternative, we could probably make it work somewhere between August 27 and September 1 without too much difficulty. Note one possibility: actually building the bill signing into the "summit."

Please advise.

EJS:ke

cc: David Gergen
Mark Gearan
George Stephanopoulos

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1993

Ms. Paris Brown
4747 Earhart Boulevard
Suite 111
New Orleans, LA 70125

Dear Paris:

Thank you very much for your kind recent note. You should know that the President (and I) were as enthusiastic to hear your insights about service as you were to tell us about them! The Delta Service Corps' extraordinary work in the three state region proves the ability of service to re-knit our communities, and your leadership has been vital to that effort.

We were also delighted to learn of your interest in working even more closely with us. As you may have learned, the legislation now pending before Congress will create a new Corporation for National Service, effective October 1 of this year. As we get closer to that date, perhaps you could drop me a note, indicating whether you would prefer staying in Louisiana, or would be interested in coming to D.C., and what you would be most interested in doing. That would also be the most appropriate time to send me your resume.

Your current work with the Delta Service Corps is vital to us, as you know. There are strikingly few real models for national service in operation around the country, and the DSC is one of the most innovative. The more we learn from its operation, the better we will be able to structure and run the full national initiative. Please share your thoughts with me from time to time, as suggestions occur to you.

Thanks again for your interest and friendship -- both of which I look forward to seeing continued!

Sincerely,

Eli

Eli J. Segal
Assistant to the President
Director, Office of National Service

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

7/15

Dear Senator Benjamin,

Thanks for the time this
morning.

I thought you'd like to see
Melina Edelstein's letter on the
subject of "means testing". Look
forward to working with you
as we translate the vision of
national service into reality.

Best regards,
Eli

D-NM
SH 110

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 2

Dear Catherine,

Here's an old friend who
wants you to know of his
deep respect and affection every
day. You were there during the
most trying days in Little Rock
and I'll never forget it. You'll
probably remember that President Kennedy
once said that "life is unfair".
While that's certainly the case, the work
we're all doing is important -- perhaps
even noble, so I encourage you to
stick with it!

Your friend,
EJ.

DAVID
WATKINS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 2

Dear David,

Just wanted you to know that
we're one buddy who's thinking of
you with respect and affection.

One lesson I've learned here
is that American capitalism is a lot
easier than American democracy. Hope-
fully, when we're done will look
back at the experience and feel that
our sacrifices were worth it.

Let's make sure that the Seyers and
Watkins get together as soon as
possible.

El.

DESIRE + NATIONAL SERVICE = EDUCATION

President Clinton has unveiled many new initiatives since taking office. But few could brighten the future of the nation's youth as much as a national service program. This voluntary initiative will provide a new way for young people to finance a college education. When fully implemented, it will expand higher education opportunities for many students who, otherwise, might not be able to attend college, or might attend only under the weight of major loans.

The program should also bolster the increase in black college enrollment, a trend first observed during the 1970s. Over the past decade, the number of black public high school graduates has risen by 44,000 per year, reaching 2.9 million in 1992. Over the same period, the total number of public high school graduates fell by 4.6 million.

A national service program will enable more black students to obtain advanced degrees.

Black high school graduates are continuing on to higher education in larger numbers each year. Between 1970 and 1990, the percentage of black high school graduates enrolled in college rose from 15.5% to 25.4%, while the percentage of

all high school graduates enrolled in college edged up from 26.4% to 33.1%. Black college enrollment grew by almost 11% during the 1980s.

For millions of Americans—and especially for black students—federal financial aid is indispensable to the successful pursuit of higher education. About five of every 10 students receive financial aid. In 1986, nearly 50% of black college students, versus 25% of all students, came from families with annual incomes of less than \$17,000. Conversely, only 25% of black students, versus half of all students, are from families with annual incomes of \$30,000 or more.

During the last decade, federal financial aid shifted away from grants and toward loans. And black students depend most heavily on student loan programs. During the 1989-90 school year, 49% of black college students, versus 29% of all students, received Title IV financial aid loans, low interest loans based on need.

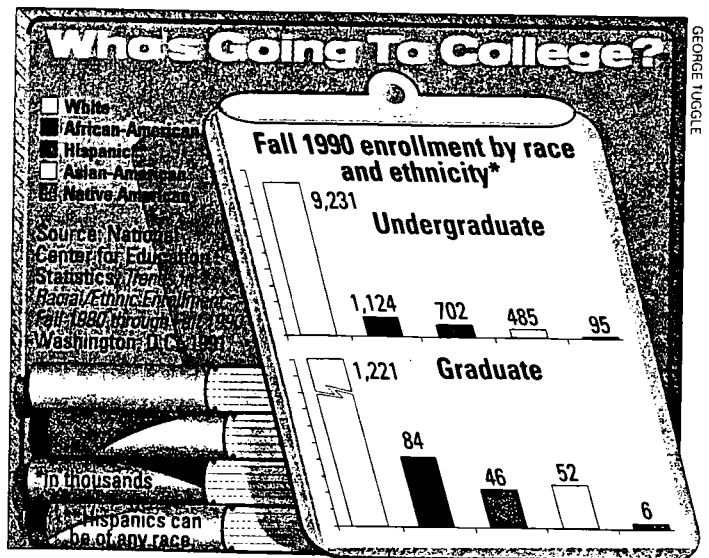
Many students complete college heavily burdened with loans, which increase exponentially for those continuing on to graduate school. A plan designed to permit students to

retire such debts through community service will reap benefits not only for personal financial balance sheets, but also for society. Hard pressed, financially strapped cities can offer young adults the opportunity to work in libraries, health centers, public schools, social services facilities and other community locations. The challenge of working toward unmet social needs will benefit participants, while improving the quality of life in many communities.

The best known youth service models are the Campus Outreach Opportunity League, the Student Coalition for Action in Literacy Education and the District of Columbia Service Corps. These and others like them operate at colleges and in communities of every size. It is key that a national service program be a grass-roots endeavor and not a bureaucracy.

Despite the promise of national service, several questions remain. First, when will service take place? Before or after college? A variety of educational settings—including vocational schools, two- and four-year colleges, and graduate programs—should be eligible.

Second, can the program be structured to assure the participation of historically black colleges and universities? These schools still enroll and graduate a large number of



GEORGE TUGGLE

black students. To advance equal education opportunity, any national service program must include a prominent place for historically black institutions.

—Bernard E. Anderson is president of Philadelphia-based Anderson Group, an economic consulting firm.

^PM-OK--McCurdy-National Service,170

^McCurdy Asking Fellow House Members to Support National Service Act

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) U.S. Rep. Dave McCurdy says fellow House members should pass President Clinton's national service bill because it ``represents a new approach to social programs.''

Representatives began floor debate Tuesday on the National Service Trust Act, under which participants who agree to work on community service programs could receive up to \$10,000 to pay for their education, McCurdy, D-Okla., said.

In a news release from his Washington office, McCurdy said he expects the House to vote on the legislation later this week.

``This legislation represents a major component of President Clinton's New Covenant and would dramatically increase the number of Americans working full time in community service jobs,''

he said. ``It does not create a new federal bureaucracy. This program would be carried out by existing federal, state and local agencies, nonprofit organizations, colleges and other private entities.''

If passed, the measure would allow about 25,000 persons to take part in fiscal 1994 and be eligible to receive educational benefits.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FAX COVER SHEET

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

TO: Senator Dave Durenberger

ORGANIZATION: _____

FAX #: (224-9931)

PHONE #: () _____

FROM: Eli Segal

DATE: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 4

COMMENTS: I enclose the two letters I mentioned on
the phone... As soon as I hear further about
the supplemental for disaster relief, I'll call...
As always, thank you for your encouragement.

Eli

(If you have any problem with the fax transmission, please call
(202) 456-6444.)

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DIANA

Waldman points to be addressed in memo

1. Is this at President's core? Has the President been engaged in the leg. process?
2. In campaign, Pres. implied all could serve, but now only ~20,000 - ~25,000
3. In campaign, Pres. said diversity but not in bill
4. What is Pres. vision? Can it be achieved against decentralized backdrop?
5. Pell Grants. Was there trade-off? Is making eligibility for P.G.s broader along with \$ for mil service part of larger "middle class" agenda?
6. Genesis of linkage of educational benefit & service

7/19

Diana

Are you sending paper to Boonstin today? On the assumption that we get through both houses this week, is there anything beyond a statement that we might want from President ~~?~~?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

12 July 1993

Mr. Rodney Slater
Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
800 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Rodney:

There is a special fellow who wants to work for you as a Special Assistant. His name is Jonathan Foster. He worked for me in Little Rock from April - July. Then we sent him to run Idaho where he was viewed very positively by all elected and party officials. With virtually no national resources, he was able to generate extraordinary print and television statewide throughout the campaign.

I recommend Jonathan with enthusiasm. He is very bright, remarkably diligent, discrete and loyal. And, what is probably most important, he is knowledgeable about highway safety.

I encourage you to have your office arrange an interview with him. His office number is 202-624-2882, and home is 202-331-9510.

Best regards,



Eli J. Segal

EJS:ke

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/20/93

Dear Roger,

I don't know if you've seen
the resume of Karen Adler, an
extraordinary woman who I am happy
to recommend to you for the position
of GSA Regional Director in N.Y.

Karen worked side by side with
me at the 1992 Convention. She
was: level-headed regardless of the provocation,
extremely disciplined, & very clever in
solving legitimate credentials-related problems. Her
energy, loyalty and good spirit are additional
qualifications of which you should be aware
of.

My best regards,
Eli

Karen R. Adler
115 Central Park West #6B
New York, New York 10023
Tel: 212-787-6604 Fax: 212-787-6605

Professional Experience

Presidential Transition Office (Nov. 1992 - March 1993). Supervised the production of 97 Presidential briefing books on all Executive Branch agencies. Managed a staff of over 100 people monitoring federal agencies and assisting newly appointed cabinet secretaries and their staff during the confirmation and transition process.

Clinton for President Committee, Clinton/Gore '92. (October 1991 - Nov. 1991). New York State Political Director, Clinton Campaign Credentials Manager, Democratic National Convention, National Jewish Coordinator. Developed and implemented primary and general election campaign strategy for Jewish community outreach, endorsements and GOTV in targeted key states. Created and implemented Clinton convention credentials strategy. Supervised staff in daily distribution and revision of credentials allocation.

Adler Group Inc. Senior Vice President. June 1990 - October 1991. Implemented strategic marketing plan for real estate investment group. Assisted chairman and president in designing strategy for advancing company's investment portfolio, with specific emphasis on overseas expansion.

Progressive Policy Institute of the Democratic Leadership Council. Vice President. May 1989 - June 1990. Developed strategic plan for creating public policy research institute. Designed and initiated implementation of marketing and development programs. Worked with chairman and board of trustees to establish and implement programs for an independent political think tank in Washington, D.C.

Adams Cohen & Associates/Adams Cohen Securities, Inc. Senior Vice President. 1986 - November 1988. Developed advertising, marketing, public relations and corporate identification program. Acted as consultant to firm's clients for the marketing of their stock. Developed and implemented training programs for the sale and marketing of initial public offerings.

Ensign Bank, FSB. Vice President, Marketing. 1986 - 86. Responsible for advertising, marketing, public relations, new product development and branch site expansion. Supervised staff for research, design and implementation of overall marketing programs. Acted as spokesperson for bank with the communities it served as well as business media.

Adler Associates. President. 1981 - 83. Consultant to political campaigns, individuals, trade associations, government agencies and corporations for market research, polling, market analysis, direct mail, fundraising, training courses, conferences and event planning, as well as legislative advocacy.

President Jimmy Carter. National Jewish Liaison. 1980. Organized committees in key states and worked with local organizations to identify supporters; spoke on behalf of the President at community functions.

American Jewish Committee. Assistant Washington Representative. 1978 - 79. Monitored legislation, worked with Members of Congress and their staff to explain positions advocated by A.J.C. Organized conferences to educate membership on legislative positions.

Senator Joseph R. Biden. Legislative Assistant. 1975 - 78. Developed legislative agenda, responded to constituent inquiries, monitored legislation through committees and during debates, represented Senator Biden in meetings with lobby groups and constituents.

Profile

Utilization of expertise in project analysis, administrative reorganization, and formulating strategic business plans; responsibility for strategic direction, administration, marketing and implementation of new programs.

Areas of Expertise

Administration. Development and implementation of strategic plans for new project development. Staff development, training and supervision.

Marketing and Public Relations. Promotion and advocacy of individuals and issues in public arena; long-term strategy design and implementation; budget development and orchestration of competitive sales campaigns; design of direct mail program; monitoring of trends in the financial service industry.

Political Organizing. Design and implementation of strategic campaign plans with particular focus on constituency outreach.

Investment Banking and Financial Analysis. Evaluation and analysis of financial statement data for financial services institutions. Development, training and implementation of marketing programs for community and subscription stock offerings. Analysis of competitive rate structure and their impact on cost of funds and projected loan portfolio needs.

Advertising. Design, coordination and delivery of advertising campaigns for new and existing products. Development and administration of Public Education and Information Campaigns; organization and coordination of programs to expand community awareness of specific issues; general public policy advocacy.

Legislation. Legislative development, education and advocacy speaking in the areas of social welfare policy, urban development, refugees, human rights and Middle East foreign policy.

Education

New York University, New York, New York
M.B.A., Management & Finance, 1987

Northeastern University, Boston MA
M.P.A. Urban Politics, 1973
M.A., Urban Planning, 1973

American University, Washington, D.C.
B.A., Urban Studies
School of Government and Public Administration, 1970

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FAX COVER SHEET

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

TO: Billy Webster

ORGANIZATION: _____

FAX #: (____) 401-0596 PHONE #: (____) _____

FROM: Eli Segal

DATE: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): _____

COMMENTS: I enclose Paul's memo...I tried to make the case to Senator Hollings that national service was not at its core an educational repayment plan, & was not an alternative to Pell Grants... These arguments are probably irrelevant in light of the enclosed... If the Secretary could call Sen. Hollings, ideally today, I'd
(If you have any problem with the fax transmission, please call (202) 456-6444.

be appreciative. Thanks, EL.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FAX COVER SHEET

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

TO: Al From

ORGANIZATION: _____

FAX #: (202) 546-5554 PHONE #: ()

FROM: ELI SEGAL

DATE: 20 July 1993

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): _____

COMMENTS: Sen. Benjamin & Sen. Hollings expressed concern

about starting national service when Pell Grants

aren't completely funded... While we could have handled this on

the merits, we don't need to now that shortfall is not going to be

a problem.. This is brand new info! Thanks for your help. EL

(If you have any problem with the fax transmission, please call
(202) 456-6444.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

MEMORANDUM

July 19, 1993

TO: Office of National Service

FR: Paul Jamieson *Paul Jamieson*

RE: Pell Grant cost re-estimates

The Department has good news on the Pell Grant situation. There are two main points to stress in last-minute negotiations to members reluctant to support national service because of the Pell situation.

FEWER RECIPIENTS + SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION = SMALLER SHORTFALL

- The latest Department of Education estimates reveal fewer Pell Grant recipients and lower costs in the most recent academic year (1992-1993); the increase in applicants was 5% instead of 8% as originally estimated.* In the 1994 budget request, we calculated a \$2.024 billion shortfall. However, based on these re-estimates, we now estimate the **current shortfall to be \$1.2 billion.**

1994 Budget Cumulative Shortfall Projection:	\$2.024 billion
1992-1993 Award Year Cost Reduction:	-\$148 million
1993-1994 Award Year Cost Reduction:	-\$315 million
1993 Supplemental Appropriation	<u>-\$341 million</u>

Current Shortfall Projection	\$1.2 billion
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- Further, the House Appropriations Committee included \$415 million in the FY 1994 bill toward reducing the shortfall which, if enacted, would bring down the shortfall to \$805 million.

FEWER RECIPIENTS WOULD ALLOW FOR MAXIMUM AWARD TO REMAIN AT \$2300

- The Department now projects Pell Grant program costs for academic year 1994-1995 to be \$5.752 billion, which is \$551 million less than when the Department made its FY 1994 budget request. The House provided a 1994-1995 level of funding that would support a \$2250 maximum award.
- The Administration supports using the \$551 in lower costs to fund Pell Grants to keep the maximum award at \$2300.

The above information was compiled from a draft letter from Secretary Riley to House Appropriations Chairman Natcher. I'll keep you posted on this issue.

* Historically, upturns in economic conditions decrease the amount of Pell grant recipients.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 21, 1993

Dr. Millicent Knight
Optometrist
1519 East 55th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60615

Dear Dr. Knight:

David Wilhelm forwarded your proposal. Thank you for taking the time to put your ideas on paper. We are continually receiving new and creative program suggestions and your proposal will be passed on to our working group on health and human needs. I think the proposal for loan forgiveness is very interesting.

Enclosed is a fact sheet on the National Service Trust Act. The legislation is currently working its way through Congress. We'll include you on our mailing list in order to receive future information from our office.

National Service will bring out the best in America by strengthening its communities, offering opportunities for learning, and rewarding individual responsibility. I look forward to your continued support for such an important part of the President's agenda.

Sincerely,



Eli J. Segal
Assistant to the President and
Director, Office of National Service

cc: David Wilhelm

EJS:js

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 26, 1993

The Honorable John H. Chafee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Chafee:

As we get down to the wire on national service, I want to thank you for your help and ask if we may count on you to vote for cloture tomorrow.

A bipartisan spirit has characterized this issue from the time the pilot program was enacted in 1990 with your support and President Bush's signature. In this spirit, we have spent many hours with Republicans in both the House and Senate to address their concerns. Changes we have agreed to based on these discussions include reducing the educational award from \$6,500 to \$5,000, reducing the number of years of funding from five to three years, and adopting language proposed by Senator Domenici to ensure that national service is not an entitlement. At the urging of Senator Kennedy, we have spent many hours with Senator Kassebaum seeking common ground, as she acknowledges in the attached statement. Perhaps most important, we have agreed to reduce funding for the bill from \$4 billion in the Administration budget over three years to \$2.4 billion over the same period.

I fear that by making national service a partisan issue, the Republican leadership will hurt the chances of this program being a means to unite the country around solving the many problems facing our communities. I appreciate your willingness to consider voting for cloture, and pledge to work with you and the other Republicans to ensure that national service meets our high expectations.

Please do not hesitate to call if I can provide any further information. With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Eli Segal
Assistant to the President

my service in the House of Representatives and my 12 years of service in this body of which I am deeply proud, has meant as much to me as those 2 years as a Peace Corps volunteer. It changed my life.

I grew up with affluence in a nice suburban community. I wanted for nothing. We were not affluent in the sense of being terribly rich, but we did not suffer at all. There was always food on the table, always a good education, all the things anyone dreams of, all of those wonderful things. This experience in the Peace Corps changed my life.

What we are saying, those of us who are the authors, if you will, of this legislation, is that we would like to offer this generation of Americans that same sense of excitement, that I cannot put adequately into words, that same sense that there is a wonderful opportunity waiting for them out there that can change their lives, not to mention what it may do to the lives of others.

So the details, the specifics, the funding aspects, the policy questions, we have to work that out. I think we have got a good product here in S. 919. Our colleagues may have new ideas. They can offer them. We ought to welcome that debate, welcome those constructive contributions. But at the end of the day what we have to walk away from here with is a basic, fundamental concept preserving the essence of this legislation that will, I believe, generate the same sense of excitement for a new generation of Americans that thousands of us have felt who served as Peace Corps volunteers or VISTA volunteers, or in other programs.

Clearly, the needs are great. We do not need to debate that point. I do not care where you live in this country. I think no better example can be cited than what is occurring, as we stand here today, in the Midwest. I am not from the Midwest, obviously. I am from New England. We have had our natural disasters. Every part of the country has. But they seem to bring out the best in us. As I watched TV last week, I was impressed with the sight of all of these people, kids, young people, older people, filling sandbags, waist-deep in water, helping out others.

The other day, I spent a good part of the morning in a shopping plaza outside the Hartford where truckload after truckload was filled with supplies, food and nonperishable items. People showed up with boxes of things to help out families in the Midwest.

My State gave \$25 million to the victims of Hurricane Andrew and more in time and volunteer services. People want to help. They could not come out quickly enough. One woman I met, well into her seventies—she had lost her job, working in her midseventies—she said, "I would just as soon be down here helping." She spent 3 days volunteering. She said, "I feel wonderful about what I am doing."

It is clear people want to help. They want to step forward. We provide with this legislation, a structure here for people to achieve that and more.

Again, I want to emphasize something the Senator from Minnesota said that I think is so important. There are a number of words in the title of this bill—"national," "community," "service," and "trust." The word that I would like to emphasize is "community". Community—not just because we are talking about people having a sense of community and working with others in the community, but because these programs and ideas must be focused at the local level. This is not some Washington program where we are going to proscribe something for Vermont, Kansas, Pennsylvania, or Connecticut, but rather people in our States, each of these States, will generate their own ideas to do things for each other at the local community-based level.

That is where the essence and the difference of this is—different from VISTA, different from the Peace Corps—that it comes from the community, people giving to the community.

So I wanted to take the opportunity this afternoon, as we begin this debate, to sort of remind myself and my colleagues what this is really all about. Through this legislation, we can invite some 25,000 people, in the first year or so, to get involved in the fabric of this country, to weave it back together again where it is a bit tattered. And, hopefully, if it works right, we will add to total number in the years to come and perhaps that universe three, four, fivefold, if we get it to work right and if it is efficient.

I know my colleague from Kansas has some very legitimate concerns about whether or not we are going to have a bunch of different organizations and programs operating out of the new Corporation and other Federal agencies. I share that concern. The question is, How do we bring them together in a way that makes sense?

I hope at some point we might adopt some language that will state that as our goal. I am a little uneasy about doing it immediately with this legislation, because I believe we should let the Corporation get off its feet and then look at these other programs.

But on the basic concept of whether or not we ought to have one fundamental organization deal with service, there is not debate from this Senator whatsoever.

And also I want to state how important I think it is that this effort continue to be bipartisan. I think it is so worthwhile to note to our colleagues, who may not know of the committee's action, that this bill came out of our committee on a vote of 14 to 3, demonstrating strong bipartisan support. This support is so important on a bill like this.

Service has been an issue characterized by bipartisanship. The distinguished senior Senator from Kansas

(Mr. DOLE), a few years ago. If I am incorrect, offered a similar piece of legislation on voluntarism. And I think that had broad bipartisan support. And here we are again, trying it once more.

President Clinton made service a critical element of his campaign. He talked about it all across this country. Almost at every stop that I heard him speak, invariably, he found his way around to talking about community service, volunteering and reigniting those fires that have contributed so much to the well-being of this country. And certainly he is to be commended for focusing on this issue, which says so much about the spirit of America, and for his effort on this legislation.

I want to join in the comments thanking Eli Segal, Rick Allen, Jack Lew, and others at the White House, who have been working almost from day one to bring this initiative together. I am hopeful that, in a few short weeks, we can announce that we have completed this effort.

If I could wish for nothing more for the next generation, it would be that sense I had, that sense of excitement I was about to engage in a wonderful adventure that would make a difference in my life and, I would like to believe, in the lives of those that I worked with.

If I could give a gift to a young person in this generation, I do not think I could give a better gift than the gift of voluntarism. I will do so much for their lives.

Obviously, education is critically important and many other aspects of life. But I cannot think of a better gift than a younger person could receive than the gift of service, because it will change their lives. It will change their relationship with friends and family and community all for the better.

So I urge my colleagues to look at the legislation, to look at the details of it—those are important—listen to these debates, and hopefully bring some constructive ideas.

But let this not be an example where gridlock takes hold. Let this be an example where this body can demonstrate how it can work together to achieve the best results in the interests of our country and this next generation.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM].

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I think it is very fitting that the first person to speak today was the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. WOFFORD], who has really spent much of his life working on service programs and who has a true dedication to that effort.

I think it was also fitting that he was followed by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER] who has shared in many ways that same commitment; and certainly the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] whose en-

thusiasts for and work in the Peace Corps has been something that has meant a great deal to him. He has become a real spokesman for service.

My guess is that many of us here in the Senate have been involved in one way or another with programs of service in our communities.

I think volunteerism and service to the community are traits of the American people that have been with us since the earliest days of our Nation, and will continue to be.

Members have spoken a couple of times here about the floods and the tragedies that have befallen cities in a number of States.

I think it is important to emphasize Mr. President, that people have responded to these tragedies not because they are being paid to help, but because they genuinely want to be of help.

In Fairfax, VA, a number of churches have gotten together, planning to send people to help, as well as sending money. Communities that have been so beleaguered, like Des Moines, IA, have received the assistance of many who have responded to help neighbors. They have responded because, like all of us, they do care about what happens to their communities.

I remember being a student at the University of Kansas in 1951, when a devastating flood hit Topeka, KS. and Topekans rallied to help those who had to move into temporary shelters at the municipal auditorium.

These are needs to which we have traditionally responded, and we will continue to do so.

I think that President Clinton's call for a new national service program really strikes a responsive chord. The concept outlined by President Clinton of offering service in exchange for assistance in attending school is one which holds great attraction for many Americans.

But, Mr. President, I would just like to suggest that the 300-plus page bill which has emerged to carry out the proposal bears relatively little resemblance to the picture of national service that has been painted by many and that has been portrayed by the press and understood by the public.

Beyond its general subject matter, national service, I doubt that many realize exactly what is in this 300-page bill. I would like to speak a moment about some of the things that are in this bill that do concern me.

The broad outline which most people seem to have about the bill is that it will allow students to work off education debt by performing national service. Obviously, however, there is no room in the Federal budget to accommodate the tens of billions of dollars in new spending that would be required to allow all students to do so.

I would also guess that most Americans assume this bill is about voluntarism—in other words, that no one is paid to participate in these programs. That is not the case.

Again, I think we have to have a clear understanding of what, exactly, is in this bill as we debate the pros and cons.

The National and Community Trust Fund Act of 1993, S. 919, offers the opportunity to pay off debt through service, of course, only to a small fraction of the Nation's postsecondary students—25,000 in the first year, peaking perhaps at 125,000 in the fourth year. I think it is wise to start small. But even at that, the education benefit represents about a third of the estimated \$7.4 billion 4-year cost of the bill.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER] spoke of 1-year funding. Yes, authorized funding levels are specified only for the first year, but "such sums as may be necessary" are authorized in the outyears. Saying we are dealing with only 1-year's funding is a little like thinking the stork has brought the baby. I think we have to be very realistic about what the ultimate costs are going to be as this program grows.

Moreover, there is a wide range of other activities included in the bill, affecting everyone, from kindergartners to senior citizens. Thus, this bill is not, in fact, an education bill, although that is what most of the public believes it to be. It is also important to understand it is not a voluntarism bill, as I mentioned earlier. Even individuals who will receive education benefits will also receive a salary, health benefits, and child care during the service period. Many participants will, in fact, fare far better than individuals who are working minimum-wage jobs, most of whom cannot count on benefits as generous as those offered in this program.

Part-time opportunities are a part of the bill, but the full-time service provisions are not volunteer programs in the sense that most people understand that term.

The fact that S. 919 does not live up to its billing is not, however, my primary problem with the legislation. My concerns about President Clinton's national service proposal can be summarized, I think, succinctly, by saying it is too costly, it is too bureaucratic, and it is too prescriptive. In terms of cost, the initial estimates indicate that national service spending will amount to \$7.4 billion over 4 years. As I mentioned earlier, it is unrealistic not to take out-year spending into account.

It is important to point out that these funds are in addition to the President's fiscal year 1994 budget request of \$51 million for Volunteers In Service To America [VISTA]; \$77.5 million for the Commission on National and Community Service; \$30 million for the Civilian Community Corps; as well as funding for many other national service-type programs that are supported by the Federal Government.

This is not only a large amount in and of itself, but it also represents an unwise rate of expansion in our national service efforts. For example, the bill proposes to double expenditures for

service learning and higher education innovation programs in just 1 year, from \$28.5 million to \$45 million. I am not arguing that these are not good programs. I have visited service learning programs that I think are just excellent. But, again, I think we have to be mindful of whether these programs can absorb such a rapid increase in funding and whether these funds can really be spent in a constructive way.

The bill will also more than double the size of the VISTA Program by fiscal 1998.

With respect to administrative costs, it provides "such sums" for the corporation and State commissions—with no restrictions concerning the ratio of administrative costs to program costs. Additional administrative expenses equal to 20 percent of the combined costs of the VISTA Program and the national service volunteer programs are provided for ACTION Programs. I hope that is one thing we can address, because I would assume there is strong support for assuring that funds are used for programs rather than for administrative costs.

The bill also specifies limits on the level of pay for employees of the Corporation. The Congressional Budget Office estimates an average salary of \$120,000 for senior management staff and \$50,000 for the remaining employees.

In terms of bureaucracy, on first glance it appears that the administration's proposal builds upon the existing foundations of the ACTION Agency and the Commission on National Service. Upon closer examination, however, one finds the proposal actually creates a new superstructure, the Corporation for National Service, under which these existing entities will operate. State ACTION offices will continue to operate side-by-side with State Commissions on National Service. It designates three separate State entities which are authorized to receive funds from the corporation—State Commissions for National Service Programs, State Education Agencies for Service Learning Programs, and State ACTION offices for VISTA and senior volunteer programs—without requiring administrative collaboration or joint planning among those entities.

I think it is obvious this structure is one that adds to bureaucracy, rather than trying to streamline and coordinate service programs in order to improve their effectiveness.

It requires that educational service awards be channeled through the U.S. Treasury and the National Service Corporation, which will necessitate the development of an extensive tracking system for all national service participants for up to 9 years after they begin working in a national service program.

I think these examples give some small idea of the prescriptiveness of this legislation. The cumbersome nature of the framework created by this legislation could grow and grow.

Having pointed out what I believe are serious deficiencies in S. 919, I do want to acknowledge that many improvements have been made in the original version of the legislation.

I am very appreciative of the efforts of Eli Segal, who, at the request of President Clinton, has been assigned the responsibility for working with the national service legislation. He has done, I think, an extraordinary job—combining his enthusiasm for the effort with his willingness to listen to the rest of us. He and his staff have given serious consideration to concerns which I and others have raised with him. I am very appreciative of some changes that have been made. For example, the bill no longer contains provisions permitting AFDC recipients participating in national to maintain all low-income assistance benefits as well as receiving a national service stipend, child care, and educational benefits. In some States this would have amounted to a package of more than \$30,000 a year.

Having taken that provision out of the bill will mean that AFDC recipients now will just have to decide whether to continue receiving their current benefits or whether to participate in material service and receive the benefits available to participant in that program.

The original bill was also modified to provide for job descriptions and minimum qualifications which must be met by participants. Previously the bill was silent on these points. The legislation has been revised as well to assure that matching fund requirements may not be met by using other national service dollars from the Federal Government. (Ms. MIKULSKI assumed the chair.)

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Madam President, although these and other improvements have moved the bill in the right direction, they do not represent the fundamental changes that I believe are necessary to reinvent Government.

Senator WOFFORD used that expression, indicating that this legislation springs out of a desire to reinvent Government. I suggest that we are missing a real opportunity to reinvent Government with an institutional structure that really can be a better method of service delivery.

I believe there is an opportunity to develop a more rational and streamlined approach which avoids the problems that I have identified with S. 919. The substitute amendment that I will be offering is intended to meet the following objectives:

One, true integration of Federal national service efforts in a single, consolidated program.

Two, maximum State flexibility to determine needs and priorities.

Three, recognition of legitimate fiscal constraints and the need for a rate of expansion which is reasonable.

Four, experimentation with post-service benefit concepts prior to undertaking a full-scale commitment to a \$5,000 educational benefit.

It just seems to me that S. 919 is an initiative with enormous potential to grow out of hand, spawning new bureaucracies, new regulations, and make-work positions.

Madam President, I think it would be a mistake to approve this bill in its present form. The alternative I will propose attempts to design a Federal role in national service which will pull things together in a rational, efficient, administrative structure and implement initiatives at a measured pace. I will be discussing my substitute proposal at greater length later in this debate. I hope that there will be those on both sides of the aisle who will work together to come up with an initiative that will serve us better in this arena.

I do not doubt but that all 100 Senators care a great deal about the ability to utilize national and community service in the most effective way. Service, as Senator DODD has pointed out, really means far more to the giver than it does to those who would be served. But our effort will fail, I suggest, Madam President, if it becomes so large that it really becomes unmanageable and we are not able to give it the attention required. A smaller initiative can be followed more closely and managed more effectively.

I yield the floor.

Mr. PELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PELL. Madam President, I am extremely pleased that today we are to begin consideration of S. 919, the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993. As one who has been a long-time advocate of national service, I am pleased, indeed, to finally see legislation authorizing a complete, large-scale program of national service that includes an education component being considered in this Chamber. After many years of discussion, there is now a great deal of national attention devoted to the concept of community service with an education reward. I would like to thank President Clinton for his role in bringing this issue to the forefront. I believe that the President should be given immense credit for his efforts to rally Americans behind his plan for national service.

National service is not a new idea, however. My own legislative involvement in this issue dates back more than 20 years, when Senator JAVITS and I introduced a bill to provide Federal funding assistance for local community partnership programs.

Even closer in nature to the bill currently under consideration was a bill I introduced more recently, the Voluntary National Service and Education Demonstration Act. This was a modification of a similar piece of legislation I had introduced in 1987 which was developed as a result of meetings I had with Frank Newman, Susan Stroud, and the late Howard Swearer—all Rhode Islanders who played a very important role in this area. At that time, I was of the mind that the United

States ought to have a system of mandatory national service, either military or civilian, that would apply to men and women alike. This is still my own personal belief. Then, as now, however, I knew that while public opinion may have been moving in that direction, we still had a long way to go. Therefore, I decided to push for a demonstration program of voluntary national service to allow us to test the concept before proceeding with a full program.

At that time there were a number of reasons for delay. First, it was unclear how much interest there was in community service. We knew only that service programs existed on college campuses, but we did not have any information on the depth of interest among students.

Second, we did not know the kind of students who would be interested in community service. We needed more data on the socioeconomic background of those who participate.

Third, it was not known just how expensive a comprehensive program might be. Some estimates placed the total cost at as much as \$50 billion a year.

Clearly, in 1989 we were not yet ready to move forward with a broad approach to national service. Therefore, I suggested a demonstration program, an important component of which involved a commitment to what I have always considered a crucial concept. That concept had at its heart the idea that successful completion of community service should involve an educational benefit. And I felt then, as I do now, that the educational benefit should supplement, and never replace, our existing Federal student aid programs.

This significant piece of legislation was eventually melded into the National and Community Service Act of 1990, which became law in November of that year.

Under that law, the Commission on National and Community Service is authorized to make grants to States to implement programs of full- and part-time national and community service. No more than 10 States were allowed to participate in the first year of the program, thereby preserving the demonstration approach. Other provisions also make this act the perfect test model of national service on a much larger scale. Individuals performing full-time service may serve for either 1 or 2 years, and those choosing to serve part-time must remain in the program for at least 3 years. All participants must be 17 years of age or older, and to serve full time must have a high school diploma or the equivalent. The post-service benefits under the National and Community Service Act of 1990 were \$5,000 per year of full-time service and \$2,000 per year of part-time service.

The Commission made their first awards to seven States and one Indian tribe in 1992. Among the more well-known projects that were funded is the Delta Service Corps, which engages

STEVE GUNDERSON
30 DISTRICT, WISCONSIN

MEMBER:
AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE
EDUCATION AND LABOR
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FACT VERSUS FICTION:

A REPUBLICAN RESPONSE TO NATIONAL SERVICE!

July 15, 1993

Dear Republican Colleague:

As we complete consideration of H.R. 2010, the National Service Trust Act, we call upon you to consider two basic points:

1) Just because we all support spending cuts does not mean all government programs should remain static. We firmly believe National Service is a cost-effective initiative that will meet many urgent local and national needs that will not be met through traditional means because of budget cuts.

2) This proposal illustrates true bipartisanship. During the drafting of this bill, the Clinton Administration acknowledged the concerns that many Republican Members expressed regarding the cost and composition of a National Service delivery system. Those concerns were addressed in the proposal that the President sent to Congress. Below are several key points demonstrating the changes that have been made between President Clinton's initial discussion of National Service and the final product that he unveiled this spring:

a) The original Clinton proposal conditioned all student financial assistance on national service participation. H.R. 2010 does not!

b) The original Clinton proposal contained a direct lending provision. H.R. 2010 contains no such provision!

c) The original Clinton proposal created another entitlement program. H.R. 2010 is not an entitlement and funding is totally subject to an annual appropriation!

d) The original Clinton proposal was a new \$7.4 billion program. H.R. 2010 only authorizes \$389 million in new spending for the first year and "such sums thereafter" (all other spending estimated by CBO represents the transfer of existing programs into this authority)!

e) The original Clinton proposal added thousands to the federal civil service system. H.R. 2010 does not create civil service employees or allow participants the benefits and protection of the civil service system!

f) The original Clinton proposal competed with the GI Bill for recruiting America's youth. H.R. 2010 provides a smaller educational award than the GI Bill!

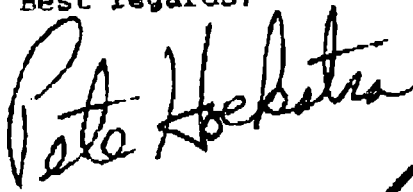
g) The original Clinton proposal gave National Service participants a salary similar to that of the military's. H.R. 2010 offers wage flexibility, including subminimum wage!

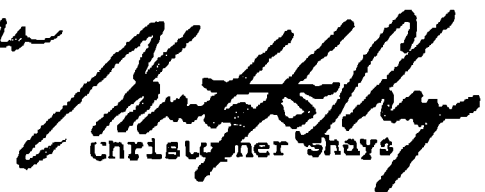
h) The original Clinton proposal was a federally funded project. H.R. 2010 represents a federal/state government partnership and guarantees that all funds will be distributed through competitive grants, awarded by politically balanced governing boards.

The original Clinton proposal was an example of big government and excessive spending. H.R. 2010 is clearly a "Democratic Ideal" that will be carried out by a "Republican Delivery System". As Republicans who have worked long and hard on this bill, we strongly encourage your support for the bill when it comes before the full House on July 20th.

Best regards,


Steve Gunderson


Peter Hoekstra


Christopher Shays



CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATE

JULY 9, 1993

NATIONAL SERVICE -- TRULY REPUBLICAN

Dear Republican Colleague:

As Republican cosponsors of H.R. 2010, the National Service Trust Act, we encourage you to take a close look at the legislation proposed by President Clinton and reported out of the Education and Labor Committee, with slight changes.

We believe national service is a basic Republican idea and that the President's proposal is structured as a Republican would have structured it and that it deserves broad Republican support.

Establishing a program of National Service promotes sound public values while providing a measure of college tuition assistance and a significant benefit to our communities, states, and nation. Young Americans across the country will participate in programs addressing the many challenges of our communities including illiteracy, child immunization, environmental enhancement, crime prevention, and drug education.

This program will produce young Americans with a sense of individual and civic responsibility and a keen understanding of the value of service.

National service participants will disperse throughout the country, carrying with them a belief that personal betterment results from contributing to the betterment of society and enriching the lives of others.

Some have said the President's national service proposal will compete with existing non-profit organizations -- not so. In fact, the program's very structure builds upon these institutions and harnesses their energy to magnify the impact of service in local communities.

While we currently provide grants and loans to students on a needs basis, this program embodies the truly Republican principle of having individuals earn the right to educational assistance.

The decentralized nature of the organizational structure ensures decisions will be made at the state and local level by people who know what a community's needs are and the best ways to address these needs.

Congressman Christopher Shays, Fourth District Connecticut
1094 Longworth Building, Washington, DC 20515-0704
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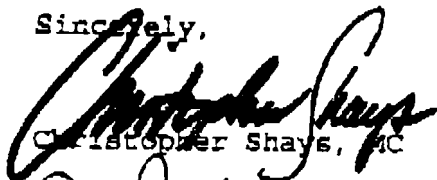
Lastly, we want to clear up any misunderstanding regarding the relationship of this legislation to the proposed restructuring of the guaranteed student loan program. H.R. 2010, the National Service Trust Act, contains NO provisions providing for direct lending. These two proposals are contained in entirely separate pieces of legislation.

Finally, it should be noted this legislation contains a specific authorization only for fiscal year 1994 and authorizes "such sums" in the out years. Congress will need to appropriate funds each year based on the program's ability to support continued or increased funding.

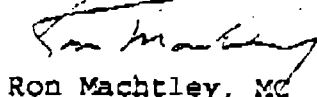
When the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee reported this legislation, it did so with the support of four of the Committee's seven Republicans. In the House, 19 Republicans signed on as original cosponsors of this legislation, which was reported by voice vote out of the Education and Labor Committee.

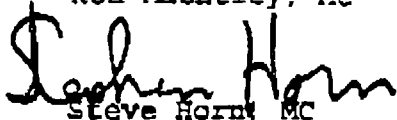
We hope you will carefully consider the impact this legislation will have and that it will have your support on the floor.

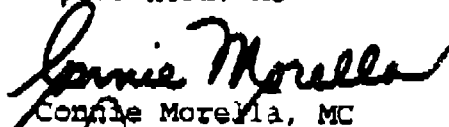
Sincerely,

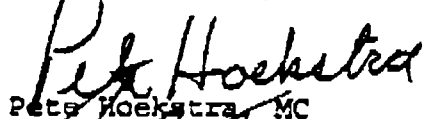

Christopher Shays, MC

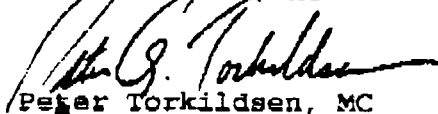

Ben Gilman, MC

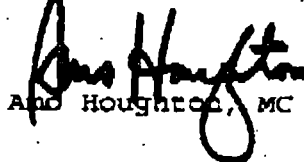

Ron Machtley, MC


Steve Horn, MC

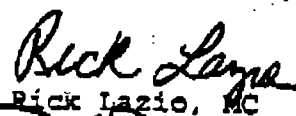

Connie Morella, MC

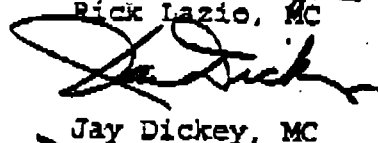

Pete Hoekstra, MC

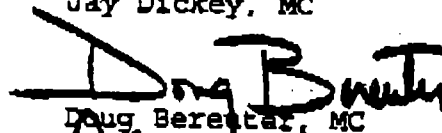

Peter Torkildsen, MC

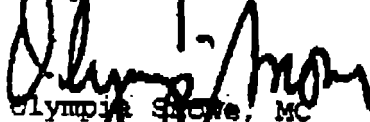

Ann Houghton, MC



Steve Gunderson, MC


Rick Lazio, MC


Jay Dickey, MC


Doug Bereuter, MC


Olympia Snowe, MC


Tom Lewis, MC


Peter Blute, MC


Fred Upton, MC

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

7/29/93

Dear Senator,

On a deeply personal note, I want to thank you for supporting national service today.

Hopefully, we're close to the moment when national service moves from the legislative stage to the communities of America. From Providence to Cranston -- from all the cities and towns of Rhode Island and America -- young people are committed to "a season of service". I pledge to you a program which combines the energy and idealism of the young with the practical lessons of recent years.

My best regards,
Eli

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Office of National Service
O.E.O.B. - Room 145
Washington, D.C. 20500
Phone: (202) 456-6444
Fax: (202) 456-6420

TO: Dewey Stokes

ORGANIZATION: FOP

FAX: # 614 221 0815 PHONE#: ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

FROM: El Segal

DATE: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): _____

COMMENTS: The Senate cloture vote is on our proposal to fund
national service of \$300,000,000 for '94, \$500,000,000 for '95, \$700,
000 for '96 (total of \$1.5 billion). This compares with \$4.0 billion
in our original proposal. Repubs say this is "tax and spend". We
say its "obstructionism". We're at 59 votes, with next cloture

.....
If you have any problems with the fax transmission, please call
(202) 456-6444. vote tomorrow (7/30) at around 11 A.M. El.
.....

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.....

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 28, 1993

Ms. Anne Percy Knott
Assistant Dean
Law School Campaign
Development and Alumni Relations
The University of Michigan Law School
721 South State Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48104-3071

Dear Anne:

Thanks so much for the photographs, along with the programs and news clippings. One of the highlights of my six months working in behalf of the national service initiative was my visit to Ann Arbor. Given the warm reception, it's going to be hard to resist future trips.

My best to Lee, and of course, to you. Go Blue!

Sincerely,



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

EJS:ke

Hope you're watching/reading about our progress. With any luck, the national service bill will be signed into law before U. of M.'s first fall game.

29 June 1993

Mr. Eli Segal
1535 28th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Dear Eli:

The Law School is still buzzing with appreciation for Phyllis's and your visit last month. Your Commencement speech really hit the mark.

Enclosed is the photograph of John F. Kennedy on the steps of the Michigan Union, with a companion shot of Eli Segal. We've had a lot of fun putting these together.

When you can't resist the magnetic attraction of the Michigan Stadium, just give me a call with your ticket request. Looking forward to seeing you here soon and often.

Yours sincerely,

Enclosure

P.S. Since your mom's the scrapbook keeper, please pass along the envelope of extra Commencement programs, news clippings, etc. to her.

Dear Anne

Thanks so much for the photographs, along with the programs and news clippings.

One of the highlights of my six months working in behalf of the national service initiative was my visit to Ann Arbor. ~~It was a~~

Given the warm reception, it's going to be hard to resist future trips.

My best to Lee, and of course to you. Go Blue.

Sincerely
Eli



ANNE PERCY KNOTT
Assistant Dean
Law School Campaign

DEVELOPMENT
AND ALUMNI
RELATIONS

THE UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN
LAW SCHOOL

721 South State Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan
48104-3071

Telephone: 313 998-6132
Telefax: 313 998-7340

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 28, 1993

Mr. Eric K. Davis
5616 Farralone Avenue
Woodland Hills, CA 91367

Dear Eric:

Karen has told me of the terrific job you did with the children from the Angeles Mesa YWCA Day Camp last Friday. The President and I appreciate your efforts on behalf of our national service initiative. We are very thankful for your participation in the Los Angeles area Summer of Service programs.

We need more role models like yourself who can provide a positive influence to both the servers and the young children. Thanks again for your continued involvement in community service, and we look forward to working with you again.

With best wishes and warm regards,

Sincerely,



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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1993

Mr. John Emerson
Deputy Director of Presidential
Personnel
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear John:

Marcus King (whose resume is attached) has volunteered in the Office of National Service for almost four months. He has been instrumental in our correspondence outreach to the over 7,000 individuals who have written to our office. For many nights, he was the lone volunteer coding and entering mail into our data base.

Marcus is a bright young man who has demonstrated a commitment to national service and this Administration that is admirable. He is interested in a position at AID. Please consider this letter a recommendation of his abilities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eli J. Segal". The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized font.

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

EJS:pc/jk