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Series/Staff Member: Eli Segal

Subseries:

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Folder Title:

SOS [Summer of Service] Forum at University of Maryland 8/31/93

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MASTER FORUM/RECEPTION LIST AS OF: Sun Aug 29, 1993 10:50am

THE FORUM ONLY

61 other Sun/Monday participants (see attached list)

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| B | R | |
| 140 | | Fitzhugh Mullan |
| 141 | | Kelly Morton (subbing for Marilyn Gaston) |
| 142 | | Holly Carter (subbing for Dr. Jack Curry) |
| 143 | | Peter Hart |
| 144 | | Jonathan Weiner |
| 145 | | Paul Jamieson (subbing for Ramon Cortines) |
| 146 | | Rana Sampson |

FORUM AND THEN RECEPTION

Special VVIP Seating:

- | | | |
|---------|-------|---|
| B | R | |
| 147 | 1 | Eli Segal |
| 148 | 2 | William E. Kirwan (President, University of Maryland) |
| 149 | 3 | Irv Goldstein (Dean, University of Maryland, College of Behavior and Social Sciences) |
| 150 | 4 | Gov. William Donald Schaefer |
| 151 | 5 | Speaker R. Clayton Mitchell |
| 152 | 6 | St. Sen. Thomas "Mike" Miller |
| 153 | 7 | St. Comptroller Louis Goldstein |
| 154 | 8 | St. Treasurer Lucille Mauer |
| 155 | 9 | Mayor Ann Owens (College Park, MD) |
| 156 | 10 | Mayor Kurt Schmoke (Baltimore, MD) |
| 157 | 11 | County Exec. Paris Glendenning |
| 158 | 12 | Sen. Barbara Mikulski |
| 159 | | Sen. Mikulski staff |
| 160 | | Sen. Mikulski staff |
| 161 | 13 | Rep. Steny Hoyer |
| 162,163 | 14,15 | Rep. Chris Shays and daughter |
| | | Rep. Ben Cardin (invited) (may come for Reception only) |
| | | Rep. Connie Morella (invited) |
| | | Rep. Bill Ford (invited) |
| | | Rep. Wayne Gilchrist (invited) |
| | | Rep. Albert Wynn (invited) |
| | | Rep. Helen Delich Bentley (invited) |

Reserved seating in audience (escorted to Reception after Forum)

- | | | |
|-----|----|--|
| B | R | |
| 164 | 16 | Noel Gould (President, Astrum International Corp.) |
| 165 | 17 | Steve Green (Chairman & CEO, Astrum International Corp.) |
| 166 | 18 | Russy Sumariwalla (President, United Way International) |
| 167 | 19 | Mark Thompson (Vice-President Charles Schwaab) |
| 168 | 20 | George Romney (Board Member, Points of Light Foundation) |
| 169 | 21 | Tom Ehrlich (Chairman, Commission on Ntl & Comm Service) |
| 170 | 22 | Peter Edelman |
| 171 | 23 | Catherine Milton |
| 172 | 24 | Gary Kowalczyk |
| 173 | 25 | Marilyn Smith (University of Maryland) |
| 174 | 26 | Terry Chase |
| 175 | 27 | Diana Jackson |

B	R	
176	28	Georgia Sorenson (University of Maryland)
177	29	Suzanna Strasburg "
178	30	Kathleen Kennedy Townsend (Director, Maryland Student Service Alliance)

RECEPTION ONLY (All University of Maryland affiliated)

B	R	
	31	Stewart Edelstein
	32	Katherine Beardsley
	33	Deborah Poulin
	34	Ermette Williams Purce
	35	Effie Lewis
	36	Cindi Hale
	37	Ferdinand Geiger
	38	Barbara Jacoby
	39	Gerrard Evans
	40	Matthew Haas
	41	Melvin Bernstein
	42	Howard Dobin
	43	Shaila Aery
	44	Kathryn Costello
	45	Brian Darmody
	46	Daniel Fallon
	47	Donald Langeberg
	48	George McGowan
	49	Michael Nacht
	50	Sylvia Stewart
	51	Charles Sturtz
	52	William Thomas

(Prefer to get into Forum if space becomes available...now they are the only elected officials attending just the Reception)

B	R	
	53	** St. Rep. Howard P. Rawlings
	54	** St. Rep Barbara Hoffman
	55	** St. Rep Laurence Levitan
	56	** St. Rep Timothy Maloney

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 31, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT SUMMER OF SERVICE FORUM

Stamp Student Union
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland

11:00 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: You know, I really love Senator Mikulski -- if she just weren't so laid back and passive and -- (laughter) -- soft-spoken, you might figure out what's on her mind. (Laughter.) She was terrific.

I'd like to begin by introducing some other people who are here, and I hate to do this only because I know I'm going to miss someone that I should introduce. But I want to begin anyway by introducing the distinguished Governor of Maryland, Governor Don Schaefer, one of my former colleagues when I was a governor. (Applause.) One of the most important leaders in the House of Representatives, Congressman Steny Hoyer from Maryland. (Applause.) I want to introduce a man who came all the way from his state of Connecticut to be here with us today, the first Republican sponsor we had for the National Service legislation, Representative Chris Shays from Connecticut. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

I see my good friend, Senator Mike Miller there, the Democratic Majority in the Senate of Maryland. (Applause.) A former Congressman from Maryland and now the Cochair of the President's Council on Physical Fitness -- when he stands up you'll see why -- distinguished former professional basketball player, Mr. Tom McMillan, my friend in the back. (Applause.)

I was really -- Tom and I ran four miles together the other day, and he's almost seven feet tall and he ran at a pace I had difficulty maintaining. So I was very impressed. (Laughter.) He convinced me he was qualified for the job I gave him.

And finally, I would like to acknowledge the President of the University of Maryland, President William Kirwan, who is here. (Applause.) And in some ways, most important of all, the person who I put in charge of creating and carrying out the National Service Program, my friend of nearly 25 years, Mr. Eli Segal. I'd like to ask him to stand. (Applause.)

I'll tell you, I just saw -- there's one other person way in the back I've got to introduce because he and I started working on this concept of national service a few years ago through an organization I was involved in called the Democratic Leadership Council. And he's a professor here at the University of Maryland, but he's on leave. He's working in the White House for me now, Professor Bill Galston. Thank you, Bill, for your help. (Applause.)

I came here mostly to listen to you today and to thank you, but I wanted to just say a few words. This campus has a special meaning in my life. The first time I ever came to the University of Maryland was 30 years ago this summer when I was a delegate from my

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home state of Arkansas to the American Legion Boys Nation program. We stayed here and then went to Washington frequently to learn about the government. I met President Kennedy then; I saw members of Congress, members of the Cabinet, and really had my eyes opened to a whole world of possibility.

But the thing that I remember I think most clearly after all these years is that President Kennedy said in his inaugural that we should not ask what our country could do for us, but we could do for our country. And he also said that we must always remember that here on Earth God's work must truly be our own. That's what all of you have done.

I just finished a two-week vacation, which I needed very badly because I worked pretty hard the last several years. But you just finished two months of very important work -- the Summer of Service ends today, and I hope you feel refreshed by the time you gave to other people and the service you rendered. And we are about to begin, as Senator Mikulski says, when the Senate passes the national service bill next week, we'll start the first full year of national service at the community level.

I always believe that you and tens of thousands and eventually hundreds of thousands of young people like you could change the future of America, and in the process, could change your lives.

I ran for President for two big reasons: One is I thought our country was not going in the right direction; and the second, I thought our country was coming apart when it ought to be coming together. I wanted to get the country moving again, and I wanted to bring the country together again. I wanted people to have a sense of the common good. I wanted us to draw strength from our diversity and to face our problems honestly, and to seize our opportunities. I wanted people to recognize again that we don't have a person to waste and that too many of our young people are being lost.

And I believe that we could do it. I never thought the government could do all these things alone; I just don't believe that. And for too long our country has been in the middle of this great debate where some people say, well, the government ought to solve these problems, and other people say the government ought to walk away. And I don't believe either is right. The government basically has to be a partner. In order for government to work, it has to be a partner.

And I have now, for the last several years, long before I started running for president, tried to capture this idea in three simple words: It's those of us in government, it's our responsibility to try to help create opportunity. So our watchword should be "opportunity." That's what the economic program's all about. That's what trying to reform the health care system's all about. That's what creating a national service bill is all about -- trying to create opportunity.

Then, citizens have to recognize that all the opportunity in the world doesn't amount to a hill of beans unless there is someone there to seize responsibility -- personal responsibility -- for themselves, their families, their communities and for their neighbors. And, finally, out of that we can build a new American community.

There are so many people lost today because they don't think anybody really cares about them, because they can't imagine the future, because they have never been the most important person in the world to anybody else. We have got to create a sense of community in this country where we're prepared to take responsibility for each

other, not just to point the finger at each other and tell each other what we ought to do, but to offer a helping hand.

So I say all these thing to you because I think you represent that. You represent the best of the opportunity you were given to be in the Summer of Service, of the personal responsibility you displayed by doing your work, and of the sense of community that you helped to create by what you have done.

If every American did what you did for the last two months, if we all could do that for several years, we could revolutionize our country. There are no problems we could not solve. There is no future we cannot have. And I hope with all my heart that what you have done here will set the standard for the National Service Project in community after community that young people will engage in when this bill becomes law.

I told Eli on the way up here today I'm convinced now there are tens of thousands of young people who could do this every summer who may not need to, want to, or be able to do it during the year. And I'm not sure we shouldn't go back to the Congress, Senator Mikulski and Representative Hoyer and Representative Shays, and at least file a report on this Summer of Service, and consider having a special summer program over and above the year-long program we do because so many young people could do it just during the summer. (Applause.)

I just want you to remember that you are this country. You are America. You are this country. (Applause.) And so now I want to hear from you, but I want you to know that not just your President but your country is grateful to you for showing what America can be at its best. And I hope that we'll see it repeated hundreds of thousands of times over the course of my presidency. And I hope it will become a permanent part of American life. If it does the whole country will be stronger. (Applause.)

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Q I'm from Philadelphia Eye Care Program and I was wondering, does your health care reform plan have any -- does it have anything to subsidize the kind of door-to-door service needed for these immunization programs, or any of that preventative medicine that really is needed in our communities?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, the health care plan that will be announced in the next few weeks will have a big component of preventative care in it and will also provide the resources necessary to support the community-based clinics.

I think it's very important that -- we have spent too little on preventive and primary care, causing us to have to spend too much on emergency care and care in later stages. So we're going to try to invest more in preventive and primary care and in those neighborhood clinics both in urban and rural areas.

I think it will make a huge difference. The Philadelphia program is very, very impressive.

Yes. Nice hat. (Laughter.)

Q Thanks. I'm from Montana, but I worked out in Seattle this summer. I'll be starting medical school actually tomorrow, and I just had a question of you for what medical students can do and how we can play a role in your new plan, and how we can get on board as advocates of the plan, maybe give some input. Do you have any plans for including students? Not necessarily just medical students, but students and people who work in the health care profession?

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THE PRESIDENT: Yes, actually -- of course, all the students in all the health care professions will be eligible to actually participate in some of these programs through the national service initiative, so there will be a continuing opportunity there both during the school year and during the summer to do that.

Secondly, we have tried over the last several months through the task force that the First Lady has headed to engage in dialogue -- medical students, nursing students, other people studying in the health care professions -- to try to make sure that the incentives we have in this program produce the kind of health care system we want and give young people who really want to serve in the problem areas a chance to do it.

For example, as compared with all other advanced countries, the United States has far more specialists and far fewer family practitioners -- dramatic difference, huge difference from any other country. That means it's much harder to get people out in the basic clinics doing the basic services. So what we tried to do was to construct a program which would provide more incentives for medical schools and for students themselves -- financial incentives and others to go out and practice family medicine, but at the same time would not frighten the American people into thinking we're backing off of medical technology. So there's going to be more invested in medical research under this program.

So I think that it will be good, and I hope that you will be able to take advantage of that and continue to participate.

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THE PRESIDENT: I'd just like to make one comment again to try to reinforce the importance of the whole service concept in the environmental area.

When you talk to most people, maybe even a lot of you and certainly in my mind, when you mention environmental issues often you think of policies that ought to be changed. So, for example, after I became President I had promised to take some different policies, so we committed ourselves to signing the Biodiversity Treaty that other nations signed after the World Conference in Rio De Janeiro last year, or we committed ourselves to reducing the amount of greenhouse gases in the environment to the 1990 levels by the year 2000, or last week we committed ourselves to no net loss of wetlands.

But as you can see, when you pass a law it's one thing to say these things and another to do it. Just like you did the Wetlands Restoration Project. An enormous number of the environmental things that need to be done in this country require the same amount of labor intensity that it does to go door to door and try to immunize children. The lead paint example in New York is just one, but it is a very good one. That's a serious problem in many of the major cities in America, exposing some of the most vulnerable children.

That's another irony that you brought out here in your environmental presentation. A lot of people think of the environment as preserving distant areas that most people never see. But the truth is that the people in this country who need a better environment than most may be those who live in inner cities who are most subject to pollution from dumps that are there, from paint -- lead in the paint, from any number of other threads.

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So I really appreciate this because I hope that we can come to see the environment not only in terms of the sweeping national policies that the Vice President and I have committed ourselves to, but also in terms of things that preserve the culture of Native Americans and that literally may preserve the lives of people not only in rural areas, but in the cities as well. So I thank you for that.

Anybody got any questions on that subject?

Q I worked at the Energy Coordinating Agency of Philadelphia this summer. I know you realize there's a link between the environment, energy and economic growth, because as part of your economic stimulus package you had asked for increased funding in energy conservation programs, which creates jobs. My question is, do you think you're going to continue to seek an increase in funding for energy conservation programs for low-income households such as WAP -- the Weatherization Assistance Program -- and LIHEAP -- the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. You know, having been a governor -- and the states operate those programs; Congress provides the funds, but the states specifically operate them -- I have seen firsthand how many jobs they create and also how much good they can do. I mean, a lot of this -- I didn't make that point before, but a lot of this weatherization work for poor people, especially for a lot of elderly people who are stuck in these old houses that have holes in the walls, literally, a lot of them, or in the floor -- not only make them warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer, they also save money on their utility bills. They literally do. They conserve energy and they put more money in the pockets of people who have just barely enough to get by. So I strongly support them.

I also think that, in general, we should move to more energy resources that are within our own control. We have vast amounts of natural gas, for example, in this country that are environmentally cleaner than a lot of the fuels we burn, and we ought to move to develop them.

So the short answer to your question is, yes. It's always -- it's interesting, it's kind of a hard sell in the Congress now because the price of oil is so low and energy is so cheap -- it's much cheaper in America than it is in any other major country. But if you just have enough to get by on, you're living on a Social Security check or you're living on a minimum wage, it's still very, very expensive and a big part of your budget.

Thank you. Yes?

Q I work at New York City ACORN. As you heard, we dealt with the lead in paint thing every day. And as we went on tours, looking, speaking to people, door-knocking, we found out that it wasn't just lead paint and lead poisoning, it was roaches, mice, ceilings that were caving in. So we found out the conditions were like Third World conditions in our backyards, in our own neighborhoods, my own house, my own neighbors. And as we went on we realized that the problem was much bigger than just the lead painting and we realized we needed more manpower. And we found that manpower not just in SOS, but in the community.

And my question to you is a very simple one, but it's a fundamental one. Being a college student I felt very privileged because I was getting money for the community service, but many times I wished that peers of mine who weren't in college and community members could get some type of benefit for the work they did, which no one asked them to do, and the help that they gave us. My question to you is what kind of commitment can your administration give to the

community that wants to be involved and who lacks the resources to get things going in their own communities? (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Good question. That's a good question not only on the housing issue, but on a number of other issues. And I wish I had a very good, complete answer for you today. I can tell you that that question is one that we have seriously discussed, and I have asked Henry Cisneros, who is the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, to try to come up with a proposal for me that would help to do that -- where the federal government could basically help local communities trying to engage the energies of people who are prepared to volunteer, work part-time, do whatever it takes to solve some of these problems. They are also very labor-intensive.

I'm hoping beyond that, that some of the things that were in this economic program we passed, for example, making -- extending the low-income housing tax credit and some other things that we put in there, will help state governments and local communities to work with developers to try to rehabilitate a lot of these houses and try to put people to work in doing it.

If you look at the building structure of the United States, we still have a lot of commercial overbuilding; we haven't worked through that. And a lot of people are in a position now to finance or refinance their home mortgages or buy new homes because interest rates are low. But the population growth in America of people who can buy homes has kind of slowed down. So the real economic opportunity may be in rehabilitating existing housing structures. And we are looking at what can be done to try to deal with that terrible problem.

We went for 12 years without any kind of serious housing program in America, and it led to a lot of these difficulties. And now I hope that, through Henry's work, working in partnership with people at the local level, we can come up with a better idea. So I don't have an answer for you today, but I can tell you we're working on the problem. And I see it as a real area of economic opportunity for people, the rehabilitation of existing housing structures. It's a better opportunity than building new commercial real estate buildings in many places and a better opportunity than building even new houses in some places where there's no population growth and no demand for it.

So I hope we can come up with an answer to the problem you've posed.

Q First, I'd like to thank you for the opportunity to have the opportunity to participate in the Summer Associates Program.

I work with lower income housing as a representative from North Carolina Lower Housing Coalition. My question is what type of plan do you have to better stimulate first-time homeownership programs with decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing?

THE PRESIDENT: The most important thing we can do is get the mortgages down, which we've done. I mean, we have now the lowest mortgage rates in 25 years. So that people can buy housing at lower costs.

The other thing that we did in this last economic program was to extend something called the Low Income Housing Tax Credit which basically gives people real incentives to build low-cost housing that is affordable.

The final thing we're doing is having Mr. Cisneros, the Secretary of the Housing and Urban Development Department, work with developers and people in local community groups all across the

country to try to figure out how we can either build or rehabilitate more low-income housing. So that those three things together I think should permit more people -- particularly low-income working people who have virtually given up on the idea of owning their own home over the last 15 years as the price of housing outstripped inflation dramatically -- I think you're going to see that kind of turn around now. And I believe that in the next five years the percentage of people owning their own homes, including lower-income working people, will go up rather dramatically, but only if we work on all three of those areas.

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THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. I think you could see we were all very moved by the presentation.

Before I ran for President, I was Governor for 12 years, and I spent during that time more time in schools and with children and with teachers and watching people learn and watching people struggle, not just in my state, but around the country I guess in anything else I did. What I saw there emphasizes some very basic things that, again, I would say the whole country could learn from and mobilize young people. Number one, the one-room schoolhouses in New York proved that children can help other children learn dramatically.

There's a lot of evidence of that, by the way. I could -- if we had time I could give you lots of other examples. But at phenomenal levels, phenomenal levels there's evidence of -- there's a school in Boston where in order to get in the school the seniors and juniors had to agree to tutor the 7th and 8th graders. And these kids were all basically from average or low-income families and most had average IQs and they all did very well and there was almost no dropout -- nearly everybody went to college, nearly everybody finished. And one of the keys things was -- and they had a very, very hard curriculum, very hard. But the older kids all did the tutoring for the younger kids -- made a big difference.

Second point that your slide show pointed out and your presentation was that learning should be fun for children, especially if they come from disadvantaged backgrounds. Instead of making it a pain, it should be fun and they should be taught to believe that they can learn things. That New Orleans Project I'm familiar with -- it is astonishing that kids that once would be given up as -- you know you'd be lucky if they could read at the 7th-grade level when they got out of high school are now being exposed to exposed to physics and computer technology and all that.

The third point I want to make -- and this is something that all of you should remember, too -- and that is, there's a lot of research in America which shows that kids that grow up in educationally-disadvantaged homes or poor homes may work like crazy in school, but they're always afraid that they're not going to do as well as other kids, so they're always afraid to say what they don't know. But most of the best learning occurs in groups.

There was a huge study done a couple of years ago -- and a lot of you going to college, you'll remember this -- a huge study done in California a couple of years ago which showed that different groups of kids going into the University of California at Berkeley were studied based on how well they did academically, and the connection to how hard they studied. The kids that actually spent the most time studying did the least well because they were afraid to study with each other because they were ashamed to say what they didn't know. The kids that studied in groups and talked with each other about what they didn't know and didn't understand, who worked together in a family learned like crazy.

All of these things could be affected nationwide, these learning patterns could be affected nationwide by programs like this. You could literally revolutionize the educational system of the country if there were enough service volunteers like you to reach these kids.

The last thing I want to say is, a lot of this stuff was done one on one. Every serious study of kids that grew up in difficult circumstances and succeeded against all the odds show that every one of them has got a different story, and there's only one constant that's almost always there: nearly every child had some sort of a relationship with a caring adult -- (applause) -- which you qualify for, for these little bitty kids. Keep in mind if you're 18 years old and you're helping some kid that's five, you are the caring adult. Right?

So those are the points I want to make. Again, I would say, I hope this work will somehow register on people throughout the country that may not be within our program, because these four simple things that you have shown here could change the face of American education.

Yes, sir? I've been wanting you to talk because I wanted to get a good look at that hat. (Laughter.)

Q I represent the Harlem Freedom Schools. We were talking about diversity and the strength in diversity. One of the major issues was that we have a structure in New York City that focuses on the basics. While the children that we taught, they had a range of issues that went beyond the schoolroom and, as you saw in our film, we had a lot of different ethnic groups and we had cultural diversity and of religion.

I was wondering, do you have a proposal to address the state and the board of education in New York City which doesn't push diversity throughout the year? Because what we did over the program, over the summer we thought was very successful, but throughout the school year just the basic three Rs. And we realize that that is leaving our children at a disadvantage in the community, as well as interacting and growing. So I was wondering if you had any plans in the future of addressing that. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Under our system of government, basically, public education from kindergarten through 12th grade is the province of the state government and the local school districts. The federal government provides extra help, by and large, to help poor kids through nutritional programs or extra educational resources.

So the New York City School Board would have to decide to change that. It's an issue, by the way, that you might want to see what you could do to get it made an issue in the coming mayor's race. There's going to be a mayor's race in New York. That's what politics is for, to debate these things. That's what elections are for, to discuss these.

But I want to try to support what you're saying in this way: When cultures live separately from one another, you didn't have to worry about any of this being done at school because it was always communicated at home, and besides, everybody was just like everybody else.

Now that we're crashing in on each other -- Los Angeles County, for example, has 150 different racial and ethnic groups living in one county. This has become a very important thing. And I was very moved by what you said about the kids that wouldn't get on the bus with other kids, that wouldn't go in the classroom with other

kids. You know, it seems, when you think about it, it's perfectly logical -- that people coming to another country would be terribly frightened by people very different from them and maybe the only image they had of them was something they saw in some cheap thrills gangster movie or one of those -- so I think it's important.

But I think the only thing that we can do at the national level besides talk about it -- the President can talk about it -- is to try to make sure that we run the National Service Program all year round, like you said, not just in the summertime -- all year round to make sure that we have volunteers available for programs like this, and that if a program, for example, in your community is set up to do this year round, that we would give that a priority through national service so that we could direct our people and say you can earn your college grade, you can do it if you'll become a part of this program. We can support that and we will.

But you also have -- so you can say, look, to New York, you won't have to pay for all of it, the national service people will get you the volunteers if you will let the program go forward. And that's what I think we should do.

Q I am from the Public Service Corps of New York. I am wondering where do you see national service in 10 years, actually providing for more young people not just for year-round programs, but for years into the future? How far do you see this program going on?

THE PRESIDENT: Ten years from now I believe this will be a major fixture of our national life. I don't believe it will be 10,000 kids a year or 50,000 or 100,000, I think that the program will become so popular and will so capture the imagination of the country that, in effect, anybody who wants to be a part of it to help defray their college costs or just because they want to serve will be able to do it. I think it will become a very, very big part of American life.

Because you can see -- just look at what we've seen already and look at what you're experience is. This country simply has -- first of all, we've got all these young people full of energy and passion and belief and without any cynicism and all this talent out there dying to serve, at a point in your life when you don't have to support a lot of other people so you can work for a fairly modest wage, particularly if you get some educational credit out of it.

And secondly, we've just got an unbelievable number of problems out there that have to be solved in a personal, highly labor-intensive way that neither the government nor the private sector could otherwise afford. So I believe 10 years from now, you will look back 10 years from now and say, I was a pioneer in something that changed America for the better. (Applause.)

Q Good morning. I served with the East Bay Conservation Corps in Oakland, California. And in my service I worked in a middle school with junior high kids. And you have called for a great national debate and a new philosophy of government in many of our social problems, for new solutions. And one of our major social problems is education and education reform. What role do you see for national service programs in reforming and innovating our nation's educational system?

THE PRESIDENT: First, let me tell you what I think the innovation should be. We have a bill now that we're trying to pass through the Congress which would write into law the national education goals that the governors and President Bush's administration agreed on back in 1989. And I care a lot about them because at that time I was the Democratic governor representing the governors to write the goals, so I believe in them.

One of the things that we learned, after years and years in studying schools, is that all the magic of education and the learning occurs not in the White House, not in the statehouse, but in the schoolhouse and in the school room between the teacher and the students and then among the students and then at home, if the student is lucky. We have to find more individual ways of reaching kids and we've got to make our education system far less bureaucratic, and we've got to give school by school much more flexibility to principals and teachers and students to design their learning programs and to be flexible and to be creative.

So I believe that the role that the National Service Program will have in the revolution of American education will be very large if, but only if, we can persuade the schools of our country, in effect, to restructure themselves to give more flexibility and authority to the principals, the teachers and the students on a school-by-school basis.

Q I'm representing Clarke University, and as you know, our program's primary focus was education. And as a future educator, I want to know when will we start making the school system accountable for educating our children or are we going to have to continue educating them through community service.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think the schools -- community service should help, but I think the school system should be held accountable for it. The answer to your question is, we will start doing that when we start evaluating our schools based on the results they get rather than the input. For example, let me just give you one simple example.

We evaluate teachers for whether they can get hired in most school districts in this country based on whether they've got an education degree from a certified college of education. Right? So there are all kinds of Americans who are retired from the military -- right now, we will take, from 1987 to 1998, the United States military will go from having 3.5 million people to 1.5 people. Two million folks out there walking around among the best educated, best trained, most highly motivated people in the world, with the best values that know how to get things done. Right? You can have one of these people, a graduate of the United States military academy and a massive amount of knowledge in chemistry, and they can't teach in most of the schools of the country. Most states now have some sort of exception, but it's a real problem.

Why? Because we evaluate people not on whether they're good teachers, but on whether they've got good -- the qualifications. We evaluate schools based on how many kids are in the classroom, what the schoolbook certification or what does the building look like. All these things may be important, but we don't have any way of evaluating our teachers, our schools and our school systems in most states based on the results they get. What do the kids know when they started, what do they know when they finished? What happened to them? What kind of problems did they have, and did they get services -- that goes back to your question -- did the school actually serve the problems they had instead of the problems that some kids had a generation ago -- we're still doing it the way we used to do.

So that's what I'm trying -- I'm trying to be a part of a movement, at least, that will decentralize authority, let the principals, the teachers, the kids and the parents, in effect, design more and have more flexibility over their own school year, and then measure them by the results they achieve. So that if you don't get results, you stop doing what you're doing and you do something else. But we don't measure -- anything funded by tax dollars is normally measured by rules and regulations on the front end instead of results on the back end. We need less rules and regulations and more results, and we need it in schools. (Applause.)

* * * * *

THE PRESIDENT: I just would make one point about that. When we had a commission to study the needs of the Lower Mississippi River area, starting in southern Illinois and going all the way to New Orleans. That is still the poorest part of America. And one of the things that you forget -- we always think of public safety as an urban issue, but one of the things that's easy to forget is, it becomes a big rural issue. And at periodic times in this country you will see crime waves will sweep across rural America. And one of the reasons is that a lot of people are just out there and nobody can even find them.

The story she told you about the county in our state where people are literally unidentified, where they don't have an address, where they called for help -- you know, it would take you five minutes to explain where they were, this is a serious problem in all of rural America. And I appreciate the work you did on it.

Q Mr. President, I'm from Sacramento, California. My question pertains to each of the four policy areas we have been discussing today. Many of us have found while working in service this summer that many Americans, generations of Americans have found welfare has become a way of life for them. You spoke during your campaign and also in recent months since taking office of reforming our welfare system. And I'd like to know if you could give me three concrete examples of how you intend to change our welfare system to break this cycle of poverty and make sure America's children don't end up impoverished in the future.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I can. That's a good question. (Applause.) I will give you three concrete examples, but let's talk about what's wrong with the system now. The original -- very briefly. The original welfare system was set up for -- again, it goes back to the question the young man from Harlem asked me about education, where a lot of the schools are being run for a time that no longer exists instead of a time that does exist. The original welfare system was set up to deal with an American society that existed about 50 years ago, where nearly everybody who wanted to work could find some kind of job at some low level, but they could find some kind of job; there were very few women in the work force if they were in the home and they had children; and the typical welfare recipient in the beginning was, let's say, a West Virginia minor's widow, 60 years ago. The husband gets killed in the mines. They live up in the hills and hollows of West Virginia. The woman has a 4th-grade education, she's got three or four kids, no way to go to work, no job to find. And the welfare supports the kids.

Then there was another typical welfare recipient that represents about half the people on welfare today, for whom welfare should exist -- the people who hit on hard times. Suddenly a spouse dies and there's two little children in the home and you can't work. Or you lose a job and you can't get another one and you run out of unemployment benefits. In other words about half the people on welfare only stay for four, five, six months and then they get off. Those are the people we would all want a welfare system for, because they fall through the unemployment system cracks, or they need support or they have little children. They can't be working because they have a whole slew of them or whatever.

Increasingly, however, there are people on welfare whose parents were on welfare, whose grandparents were on welfare, who never have worked, and who basically can stay on forever as long as they have children under a certain age, because welfare's proper name is aid to families with dependent children, AFDC -- that's what it means.

So, why do people stay on welfare? To know how to fix it, you have to know why they stay. The benefits aren't all that great in most states. In fact, over the last 20 years, benefits have not kept up with inflation. Why do people stay? They stay for one reason: because they, by and large, have very little education, may not know how to get into the system; if they did get a job, their job would pay low wages and they would lose two things they have on welfare: medical coverage for their kids under the Medicaid program, and they would then have to pay for child care that they, themselves, are providing.

Now, I see the Governor paying close attention. Maryland's done a lot of work on this whole issue in this state. He can maybe give a better answer than I can. But if you look at the system -- and, by the way, I have spent hours and hours in my life talking to people who are on welfare, and nearly all of them want to get off quick as they can. So what would you do to fix it? First thing you've got to do is make sure work pays. Eighteen percent of the American work force, almost one in five, work for a wage that will not lift a family of four out of poverty.

In the last economic program that we passed just before the Congress went on recess, one of the most important parts of it was to increase something called the earned income tax credit, which is a refund you can get from the government on your tax system to say to the working people of this country: If you work 40 hours a week and you have a child in your house, you will be lifted above poverty by the tax system. We will not tax you into poverty. If you're willing to work hard, play by the rules and raise your kids, we'll lift you out of poverty. That's the first thing. That's one specific thing, very important.

The second thing you have to do is to provide medical coverage for all Americans without regard to whether they're working or not. Seventy percent of all the people in this country who don't have health insurance are working for a living. So if you're on welfare, let me just give you an example. This is something that actually happens now. I helped work on a welfare reform program which Congress passed and President Reagan signed in late 1988 right before he left office. And to try to deal with this medical coverage program, we said, if you get a job that doesn't have health insurance we will provide you health insurance for six or nine months to get you off welfare. That's great, but guess what happens? You've got two people working side by side, one of them that used to be on welfare has got health insurance for her kids for nine months, working next to somebody who has never been on welfare that doesn't have any health insurance.

So the second thing you have to do if you want to end welfare as we know it is to provide a system like every other advanced country has, that has affordable health care for all Americans. If you don't do it, you're going to continue to have these problems. The third thing you have to do is to make sure that all the states that run the welfare program have the resources they need and the incentives they need to actually train people for jobs that it will exist.

And then there's one final thing -- there's a fourth thing you have to do. If you want to end the welfare system as you know it, you have to say, if you have health care for your kids and yourself, and you have the education and training, after a certain amount of time if you don't go to work there will be some sort of community service job provided for you by the local government, and that's what you have to do if you want to get an income. In other words, there has to be an end of it.

Finally, you have to move people to independence and away from dependence. If we did those four things, we could end the

welfare system as we know it and we could leave welfare for the people that really need it. And all of you would feel good about the program instead of bad about it. (Applause.)

Q First of all, I wanted to say that the reason why I supported you in your campaign for the presidency is because of your commitment to national social service. And I'm proud to be part of this program.

I work for Uptown Habitat for Humanity in Chicago. And we thank you for your support of Habitat. I spent my summer of service on the west side of Chicago at one of our newer sites where we are rehabing three newer buildings. We've been working in partnership with the local organizations, as well as the schools, because we believe that if you put decent housing in communities with families who feel that they have a stake in their community it will work hand in hand with improving our education system.

But we have had many obstacles; one of them is funding, obviously. We are working right now on trying to get funding from HOME and funding programs such as that. My question to you is would you support a lessening in restrictions in such programs such as HOME because they sort of prefer rental as opposed to homeownership which we believe is the key? Would you support lessening in restriction on those kinds of funding programs?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I do support that. I don't know if I can prevail, but I do support that. There's a reason why there's been a longstanding debate in the Congress about this. And a lot of the members of Congress who really believe in providing affordable housing to people are afraid if you move away from -- if you have a really strong bias in favor of homeownership, that the good things that would be done by Habitat for Humanity, for example, would be offset by people being, in effect, cut lose in these public housing units that then they won't have the resources to maintain.

So what we have to do it in a delicate way but you're -- I think you're absolutely right. And I think it has to be done.

By the way, for those of you who don't know about -- we talked about it a couple of times, but Habitat for Humanity is arguably the most successful continuous community service project in the history of the United States. (Applause.) It is -- started by two wonderful people, Millard and Linda Fuller, who I was lucky enough to meet in another life before I ever thought about doing this job. But it is literally -- it is organized on a community service basis, community by community. They never take any government money. And it has revolutionized the lives of -- how many houses has Habitat built now?

Q -- are we building now?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I mean where are they now in the cumulative total? Does anybody know? How many?

Q Twenty-one thousand around the world.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, that's how many they're building right now. They've built more, though. But anyway, it's an amazing thing. And I think -- I wish I knew. I did know a couple of months ago but I've forgotten.

I just -- you're absolutely right. What we need to do -- that's one way we can have a partnership with Habitat. If we use the HOME program to favor more homeownership. And I think we can do it in a way that will satisfy the legitimate concern of members of Congress that we not be in a position of handing over big housing

units to people who don't have the capacity, the resources to maintain them. That's the real problem there.

Q My question, this summer we did a joint education and public safety project with conflict resolution and issues of safety. And my question was, as the national service progresses, will it provide opportunity for former participants to serve in advisory roles in development of new projects, new service projects, especially in the field of public safety since we've been out in the field and we've been in the trenches and I think we have a lot to give to the commission in terms of developing new projects?
(Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: I'll let Mr. Segal answer that. Eli.

MR. SEGAL: We've learned so much in the course of the last eight weeks I think. Had we not thought of it we would have said to you yes to you right now. It's a great idea, and we certainly need to make certain we're enjoying all the benefit of all the wisdom you've learned and it certainly should be part of the program going forward.

THE PRESIDENT: Let me make a suggestion. If you have a specific idea about how we can do that and how we should do that, if you would write it up and send it to Mr. Segal I'd really appreciate it. I think -- I hadn't thought of it before and it is self-evidently the right thing to do. So why don't you think about it a little bit and write him a proposal on it.

Q I'm from the Pennsylvania Service Corps, one of the full-year national demonstration models. And before I ask the question I wanted to present to you our uniform teeshirt, if that would be okay. So you can get that from us.

THE PRESIDENT: He'll bring it to me. Go ahead.
(Laughter.) Thanks, Kris.

Q And they're all across the state of Pennsylvania.
(Applause.)

My question for you is, I'm placed in a school district where I try to make placement plates for middle school age children, as well as bringing back community members to give service to the school itself. My question is, what is your view on making community service or national service mandatory and part of the school curriculum?

THE PRESIDENT: A different question -- those are two different questions. I don't believe that participation in this program, the National Service Program, which we are proposing is, by definition, voluntary, but you get something for it. You get credit for your -- toward college.

I believe that it is a very good thing for states or local school districts to mandate community service for kids at certain levels in the public schools. (Applause.) A few years ago I had the opportunity to serve on a commission on middle schools, and we recommended two things that didn't get done, but I thought should be. One is that there ought to be a set of basic civic values that are taught in the schools, and the second was that community service ought to be a part of the curriculum. So, yes, I think that every state should include community service as a part of the curriculum at some appropriate point where students, young people, as a part of their education, get the experience of doing what you've done.

The thrill of it and learn from it and see -- don't you find that you see the world in a different way once you do this? I mean, you know what the problems are but you also have a sense that

you can solve them and make a difference? Yes, that's what I think should be done.

Yes, over in the corner.

Q Hi. I'm from the General Service Corps. It's multitalented. So I just wanted to ask you, did you know how many kids nowadays are being jailed, and what can we do about it, from your perspective?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, there are a huge number of young people in jail. We have now the unfortunate distinction of having the highest percentage of our people in prison of any country in the world. Did you know that? America has the highest percentage of its population behind bars of any country in the world, and most of them are young. Most of them are under 25 years of age.

I think in a way all of you are doing something about it. I think that if you -- go to the prisons and talk to these people and get the story of their lives and figure out how they got there. And most of them never met anybody like you on a consistent basis, that is, had a chance to be part of what you are doing. And so, I think there are a lot of things we can do about it, but in the end, what we have to do about it is to continue to touch more of them at the earliest possible point in their lives so they don't wind up doing what they're doing later, and keep something in their mind about tomorrow. Let them always believe there is a tomorrow, that there is a future, that there is something they can do that makes them feel good, that makes them important, that makes their lives meaningful, that doesn't require them to do what they do to get in prison.

I also think that a lot of kids who wind up getting in trouble because they're in gangs do it because -- it goes back to what I said about studying -- everybody wants to be in a gang. You just hope it's a good gang and not a bad gang, right? You're in a gang. That's what all these teeshirts mean. Right? See what I mean? (Applause.)

So I think the whole point of what you do is to try to gather them up before it happens. Also, there's a whole lot of law enforcement strategies that work and antidrug strategies, and we could talk about that. But from your point of view, giving people something to say yes to, as well as something to say no to, and to be part of a group that matters, I think that would do more over the long run. If you gave every kid in America that chance, every one of them that chance, you would see the prison population go down dramatically over 10 or 15 years. Not overnight, but over a 10- or 15-year period.

Q To go along with what the young man was saying, what do you have in mind in terms of the initiatives for African American and Latino males, since, according to records, a large majority of the jail populations are African American and Latino? And what would be some of those initiatives to get to them before they get to the jails, in terms of self-esteem, education and pride in their culture?

THE PRESIDENT: What I think I can do -- again, I will say -- I gave this answer to another question, but one of the things that I like about this national service concept is that we can go out and recruit African American and Latino males, and then we can give priority to projects, community by community, that we know have a good chance of succeeding, and put people in there and help to pay for it. That's what we can do. And that will be a major -- that's what you did, I mean, without maybe thinking about it in that way. But that's what we can do.

But what you've also got to do is to make sure that those things which are in the control of the state, or those things which are in the control of the local government, or those things which the private sector ought to be doing in your community, that they're doing that, too. For example, I still think you could rescue a bunch of kids that are in trouble if you have the right kind of court programs, if you have alternatives to incarceration for first offenders.

We've got another program that is separate from this now. I'm really proud of it. I signed a bill in June -- another one of my passions where we're using empty military bases and National Guard volunteers to work with high school dropouts to give them a chance to do what they once might have done in the military but can't now because we've phased the military down so much, to recover their future and get a GED.

So we're going to continue to do programs like that that are highly targeted toward people that otherwise might get in trouble. But I will say what we want to do at the national level is to provide a vehicle for people like you to serve. But you still got to get people at the local level to say, hey, this is a problem in our community; will you give us the folks to do it? And then we can say, yes.

Q How you doing?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm doing better since I spent the last couple of hours with you. (Laughter.)

Q That's great. Basically, what I did was I went to a lot of schools, a lot of junior high schools in the inner cities and I spoke to a lot of the children about -- and educated them about gangs, gang awareness, gang recruitment, how to stay away from gangs, how to avoid it. Also about drugs and alcohol, and self-esteem and the values and importance of education. A lot of the children that live in my neighborhood, like myself, since I was a younger child I witnessed things like massive gang-related homicides. And this is something that's dangerous and L.A. right now, in my opinion, is at a state of emergency. And I feel that what we need to do is reach the children when they're young and show them an alternative way to go when they're faced with these, you know, these types of situations.

And what I do is I work with conflict resolution and I also influence the children to involve themselves in beautification of their own communities. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: If I might just respond to you. You know, I've spent a lot of time in your community over the last -- and I started going there before I ran for president and before the riots. I first went to South Central L.A. over three years ago now -- just to sit and talk with people. I went to a -- my wife and I went and talked with a bunch of 6th graders and we met with the people from Uno and SCOC, the community organizations out there and others. And one of the things I think Americans who don't live in these really troubled communities often forget is that most people who live in places like that do not break the law, get up and go to work every day, want their children to do well, are doing the best they can. And a lot of the kids who wind up in gangs do it almost out of self-defense because they don't think they have any alternatives.

I was out there the other day -- you probably don't remember this, but I visited that sporting goods store in South Central L.A. run by the two guys who used to be gangs. We played basketball in the backyard there -- the parking lot of the sporting goods store. But I think that is so important.

Now, again, we have a job to do. We, the government and the private sector, have got to put more opportunity into places like that.

One of the things that the Congress did in this economic program I really hope will work -- at least we've got a chance to see now -- is to pass a bill which will enable us to identify six really troubled big, urban areas and say to people in the private sector, look, we'll give you a whole lot of extra incentives if you'll put your money there, create jobs there, and put people to work. I mean, it is nuts if you go into some of these areas and you think about all these people just walking around without jobs. That's an enormous resource going to waste. If those people were working, they'd have money to buy things from other people. They would create jobs. We've allowed this economy to shrink.

But over and above that, we have to put in a lot of volunteers -- people like you who can do that. I mean, I'm convinced that the economy is one thing we have to address, but all these social problems have to be addressed one-on-one.

And let me just close with this sentence. I was talking to somebody I've known since I was six years old the other day. And we were talking about all the kids in trouble. And she said, "You know, a guy asked me the other day what are we going to do about all these kids? How are we going to save all these kids?" And she said, "We've got to save them the same way we lost them: one at a time." (Applause.) And so you can have an enormous impact on the future of your community. And it's up to me to try to make sure that we can keep programs like this going so that you and people like you will have a chance to do that.

It's also important that you be an advocate for all those people and not let us forget about them. I mean, it's crazy just to pay attention to a city when all the buildings burn down. Then it's often too late. We need to pay attention to them when the kids are growing up and they're trying to do the right thing. And I hope that in South Central L.A. and in a lot of the other places that are represented here today, we're going to be able to do that. Not that we'll solve the problems overnight, but if everybody knows we're trying, everybody knows we're working together, everybody knows we're going in the right direction, that is the feeling I think people want. That's what gets people going.

What breaks people is not the problems they face; what breaks people is that they think tomorrow is not going to be any better than today. And what this national service is about is making people believe that it will be different. And you have proved that. (Applause.) Thank you.

Q And finally, Mr. President, nowhere have we seen service so urgently needed --

Q Excuse me, Mr. President. I've got a really important question to ask and a really important observation. I'm from Ohio Wesleyan University and I'm under the direction of John Powers. And I'd like to take time to ask you to recognize the program directors and the community leaders who are here and who have come so far to -- (applause) --

THE PRESIDENT: Would they stand up? Will you have them stand up?

Q -- to make sure that your vision has gone through. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Stand up. Stand up. (Applause.) Good for you. Good for you. Thank you.

Q Also -- we just have one other thing. I'm also with Ohio Wesleyan University. On the point you just made about getting to the children and getting to the cities before they burn down is something that we're really concerned about in Delaware, Ohio. Most of the program, the National Service Program, had a strong emphasis and focus on the urban areas. And in Delaware, Ohio, we're having a lot of trouble with public safety, education, health care and environmental awareness.

I worked this summer at the Delaware County Juvenile Court where they were swamped with 90-percent increases in juvenile offenders. And what we see is those issues aren't being addressed on a rural level, they're being just slipped under the carpet on a rural level because we're assuming that our small rural towns aren't having the same problems as our large urban societies.

Our question is, what direction do you perceive that the movement of national service should take to be inclusive of rural problems of education, public safety, environment and health, given that the predominant focus has been exemplified this summer of being that of urban issues?

THE PRESIDENT: It is true that this summer, because we were basically doing a test program this summer and we wanted to plug into programs that were established and that had a real chance of working -- the program you mentioned in Philadelphia, the program -- the City Year Program that Greg's involved with -- that we knew were working. So we did that, and we did it deliberately, and I still think it was the right thing to do.

On the other hand, there were some non-urban projects: The Red Lake Project, the one in south Texas that was done. And as I said earlier, I come from rural background, a state full of small towns and rural areas, and I know that all the problems that are in the big cities are also there. So we are going to appoint this board to run the National Service Program that is fully representative of the rest of the country, and one of their missions will be to allocate the resources in a way that are fair to the whole country so that we don't forget about the small towns and the rural areas. They're not must different, except in size, in the scope of the problems that they face today. And I thank you for saying that. (Applause.) Give them a hand. (Applause.)

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THE PRESIDENT: First, let me just say a simple thank you to all of you.

I was in the Midwest during the floods on four occasions and I saw a lot of young people there working hard and really giving it all they had. But one of the things I think being a governor is a good preparation for President is dealing with natural disasters, because when you see them occur -- first of all, it's just breathtaking to see a flood take away a town or a tornado or a hurricane blow away a place. But the other thing, you know, is just what you got through saying, that everybody pours out their heart when it's happening and they come and help and then -- but a year from now there are still people who don't have their lives together. And the stresses on the families and the communities are staggering.

One interesting thing we have done is to -- as soon as I got in office, I named Henry Cisneros as the administration's coordinator for dealing with the long-term relief of Hurricane Andrew. Then I named Mike Espy, the Agriculture Secretary, the administration's coordinator dealing with the long-term relief in the Midwest. These are the kinds of things that we have to do. We've got to stay with it for the long run. And I hope that the National Service Project can provide volunteers next year in the Midwest if they are needed, and next year in South Florida if they are needed,

so that we don't forget about those people. It takes a long time to recover from a disaster of the magnitude of Andrew or a 500-year flood, which is what we just had in the Midwest. And I really thank you for it. (Applause.) Thank you.

Q Mr. President, we thank you very much for being with us today. We thank you for giving us this common ground to do this. (Applause.)

END

12:54 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 31, 1993

**PRESIDENT CLINTON NAMES SEVERAL TO POSTS
AT AGRICULTURE, DEFENSE, HHS, LABOR, VETERANS AFFAIRS AND A.I.D.**

WASHINGTON, D.C. - President Clinton today announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to posts in his Administration:

Department of Agriculture

Michael Dunn, Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration

Department of Defense

H. Allen Holmes, Assistant Secretary for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict

Department of Labor

J. Davitt McAteer, Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health

Preston Taylor, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training

Department of Veterans Affairs

Kathy Jurado, Assistant Secretary for Public and Intergovernmental Affairs

Agency for International Development

Mark Schneider, Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean

The President applauded his new nominees.

"These individuals, experienced in each of their fields, are important additions to our administration," the President said.

"Michael Dunn's work at the National Farmers Union will serve him well as he takes the helm on issues important to rural Americans. H. Allen Holmes brings an extensive knowledge of foreign affairs and previous State Department experience to his new role. Mr. McAteer's important work in mine safety will assist him as he works to ensure the safety of our country's mine workers.

(more)

"I am confident General Taylor will be an effective advocate for veterans in the Labor Department as will Kathy Jurado in the Department of Veterans Affairs. Mark Schneider's experience in pan-american issues will also bode him well as he takes his post at AID," the President said.

Biographical sketches of the nominees follow:

Michael V. Dunn has served as Vice President for Government Affairs of the National Farmers Union since 1988. Prior, he served as a staff member on the U.S. Senate Agricultural Committee (1987 - 88), as Vice President for Government Relations for the Farm Credits Bank of Omaha (1982 - 86), and as a commissioner of the Iowa Development Commission (1981-84). Dunn earned a BA from the University of New Mexico in 1971 and a MA from the university in 1972.

H. Allen Holmes is a Career Minister of the U.S. Foreign Service who was sworn in as Ambassador at Large for Burdensharing in 1989. In his role as ambassador, Holmes was responsible to the President for ensuring a more balanced sharing of security responsibilities and costs by NATO members, Japan and other allies. Holmes previously served as an assistant secretary of state for politico-military affairs (1985 - 89) and as Ambassador to Portugal (1982 - 85). Holmes earned a BA from Princeton in 1954 and served as an infantry officer in the Marine Corps from 1954-57.

J. Davitt McAteer has served as executive director of the Occupational Safety and Health Law Center since 1984. From 1976-84, he served as director and attorney of the mining project at the Center for Law and Social Policy. Previously, McAteer served as solicitor of safety and attorney with the United Mine Workers of America (1972-76) and as an attorney with Ralph Nader's Center for the Study of Responsive Law (1971-72). He is the author of numerous articles on mine safety. McAteer earned a BA from Wheeling College in 1966 and a JD from West Virginia University in 1970.

(more)

Preston M. Taylor, Jr., a retired Brigadier General, has served as Deputy Adjutant General of New Jersey since 1990, second in command of the state's Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs. Previously, Taylor served as a policy planner for that department (1988-90). For the bulk of his career (1960 - 88), Taylor was supervisor at the Naval Air Warfare Center in Lakehurst, New Jersey. Taylor earned a BA from Pepperdine University and a MA from Central Michigan University.

Kathy Jurado, a public affairs specialist, served on the Presidential Transition Team and as Florida Press Secretary for the Clinton-Gore campaign. From 1991-92, Jurado served as director of communications and public affairs for the Florida Democratic Party. From 1990-91, she served on the Transition team staff of Florida Governor-elect Lawton Chiles. Formerly, Jurado was vice president of corporate communications for the Home Shopping network. She earned a BA from the University of Notre Dame in 1982.

Mark Schneider is chief of the Office of Analysis and Strategic Planning and Senior Policy Advisor to the Director of the Pan American Health Organization of the Regional Office of the World Health Organization. From 1977-79, Schneider was a senior deputy assistant secretary of state for human rights in the State Department. He served as a legislative assistant for Senator Edward Kennedy from 1970-77 and 1980-81. Schneider is a former reporter and Peace Corps volunteer. He earned a BA from the University of California-Berkeley in 1963 and a MA from San Jose State College in 1965.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 31, 1993

**PRESIDENT CLINTON APPOINTS 38 TO SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE POSTS
IN 16 DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES**

WASHINGTON, D.C. - President Clinton today announced his appointment of 38 men and women to Senior Executive Service posts in his Administration.

"I am proud today to name these hard-working men and women to posts in my Administration," the President said.

Asian Development Bank

N. Cinnamon Dornsife
Alternate Executive Director

N. Cinnamon Dornsife has over fifteen years of international development and foreign policy experience. She was most recently the Program Director, Asian Affairs, for US-Asia Environmental Partnership where she was responsible for policy affairs and program development. She served as The Asia Foundation's Washington Representative for four years and worked in Indonesia as a field representative for six years.

Department of Commerce

Gary Bachula
Deputy Under Secretary of Technology Administration

Gary Bachula possesses eighteen years experience in public administration. Most recently, he was Vice President for Planning and Program Development at the non-profit Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network. He also served on Former Michigan Governor Jim Blanchard's Cabinet Council on Human Investment where he helped reinvent the state workforce development plans.

Department of Commerce cont.

Keith Calhoun-Senghor
Director of the Office of Space Commerce

Keith Calhoun-Senghor, a former Fulbright Scholar at the University of Bonn, West Germany, and a Foreign Fellow through the German Academic Exchange Service, West Germany, comes to the Department of Commerce from a private legal practice in the areas of government relations, litigation, contracts, labor and commercial law. He is also President of Noma International Enterprises, assisting American firms with trade, investment, joint venture and project development opportunities in Eastern Europe and abroad.

Michele C. Farquhar
Director of the Office of Policy Control & Management
National Telecommunications & Information Administration

Michele Farquhar was most recently Vice President for Law and Regulatory Policy for the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association. Prior to her work there, she served as a Senior Advisor to a Commissioner, capping four and a half years at the Federal Communications Commission. During the Carter Administration, she had been a press aide in the White House Press Office.

Katherine W. Kimball
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration

Katherine Kimball was President-elect Clinton's Deputy Director for Policy and External Affairs on the Natural Resources Cluster during the Transition. She also was environment counsel to the Senate Committee on the Environment and Public Works since 1988. Previously, she was Associate then Assistant Counsel from 1984 to 1988. She was Legislative Director in the office of Rep. Allan Mollohan (D-WV) from 1983 to 1984 where she was personally responsible for issues that came before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Ms. Kimball was an Investigator of the Three Mile Island incident for the Senate's Environment and Public Works Committee from 1979-1980.

Paul L. Rosenberg
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Planning for the International Trade Administration

Paul Rosenberg was Executive Vice President of the Kensington Investment Company, Inc., where he had the responsibility over the ownership and management of \$50,000,000 of real estate assets in Greater Boston and New England. He also managed development projects in Boston and New Hampshire with a special focus on environmental development issues.

Department of Commerce cont.

Jonathan M. Silver
Assistant Deputy Secretary

Jonathan Silver was a private investor and the Managing Partner of Waybridge Holdings, an investment fund with interests in media, fitness, and finance. Previously, Mr. Silver was a Managing Partner and the Chief Operating Officer of Tiger Management, Inc., one of the largest hedge funds in the country. Having served as a member of the United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization delegation to the United Nations and as a delegate to the International Labor Conferences, Mr. Silver has extensive public sector experience.

Department of Defense

Cheryl P. Bowen
Executive Director of the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard & Reserve

Cheryl Bowen, currently a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve, has worked for the Department of Defense in Ubon/Thailand, Wiesbaden/Germany, and Washington/DC. Most recently, she was the Director of Management Information Systems for the Office of Technical Assistance at the General Services Administration. She possesses over 12 years of experience in program management, training, and development.

Joan Kelly Horn
Chair of the Reinvestment Assistance Task Force

Until most recently, Joan Kelly Horn was a Democratic Member of the House of Representatives from the 2nd Congressional District of Missouri. She served on the Science, Space and Technology Committee; the Public Works and Transportation Committee, Vice Chair of the Aviation Subcommittee; and also served on the Congressional Board of Directors, Office of Technology Assessment.

Josephine S. Huang
Assistant Deputy Under Secretary for Environmental Security

Josephine Huang brings with her a unique blend of federal, state and private sector experience spanning more than twenty-five years. Ten of those years were as a Toxicologist at the EPA and as a Program Manager of EPA's multi-disciplinary and multimedia regulatory programs in the areas of health effects, risk assessment, environmental monitoring, technology development, and hazardous wastes. She offers over ten years of experience in health-related research work with State Government and more than five years of private sector experience in environmental engineering, program management, regulatory policy analysis and business development.

Department of Defense cont.

Clark A. Murdock
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Plans & Policy

Since 1987, Clark Murdock has been a Professional Staff Member on the U. S. House of Representative's Committee on Armed Services. He served as a Senior Policy Advisor to the Chair specializing in foreign policy and long-range strategic planning. He also headed the Chair's Iraq Task Force during the Persian Gulf crisis. Prior to his experience on the Hill, he was with the CIA as the Research Director in the Office of African and Latin American Affairs.

David Ochmanek
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Resources and Plans

David Ochmanek has been with the RAND Corporation since 1983. First as a member of the research staff then, starting in 1989, he was Program Director for the National Security Strategies Program/Project AIR FORCE. He has done extensive work to identify ways to improve the capabilities of tactical air forces in Europe and elsewhere.

Department of Education

Eugene E. Garcia
Director of the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Congressional Affairs

Eugene Garcia, a widely respected researcher in bilingual education, was most recently Co-Director of the National Center for Research on Cultural Diversity and Second Language Learning. He also serves as Dean of the Division of Social Sciences at the University of California, Santa Cruz.

Thomas Hehir
Director for Special Education Programs

Thomas Hehir was formerly Senior Researcher with the Education Development Center, Inc. He provided project leadership for two national projects: Atlas, funded by the New American School Development Corporation and the Comprehensive School Restructuring Project, funded by the U. S. Department of Education's Office of Special Education Programs and the National Center to Improve Practice for Students with Disabilities Through Technology, Media, and Materials. He was also the Associate Superintendent of Chicago's Public Schools from 1990 to 1993.

Department of Energy

Jana Sawyer Prewitt

Special Assistant to the Director for Communications in the Office of Public Affairs

Jana Sawyer Prewitt was most recently Interim Press Secretary to Arkansas Governor Jim Guy Tucker and, in 1992, was Special Assistant to Former Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton. Prior to that experience, she was the Managing General Partner of River Country Development Corporation where she was chief operations, financial, and marketing officer for the leisure development/management company and theme park.

European Bank of Reconstruction and Development

Lee Jackson

Alternate Executive Director

Lee Jackson is the former Collector-Treasurer for the City of Boston where, among other things, he was responsible for the investment of \$1.5 billion of operating, capital, and trust funds annually and the collection of \$1.3 billion of revenue each year. Prior to that experience, he was Vice President of the Public Finance Department of the First Boston Corporation. He was also Vice President of the Municipal Finance Department of Salomon Brothers, Inc.

General Services Administration

Cynthia A. Metzler

Associate Administrator

Cynthia Metzler was previously Special Assistant to the Chair for New Initiatives and Programs at the Federal Labor Relations Authority. Prior to that she was Chief Counsel to the Chair from 1988 to 1989 and, from 1987-1988, Chief Counsel and Executive Assistant to a member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority. She was also Executive Director of Florida Rural Legal Services, Inc., from 1979 to 1986.

Department of Health and Human Services

Faye Baggiano

Associate Administrator of the Communications and Beneficiary Service
Health Care Finance Service

Faye Baggiano comes to HHS from Robbins-Gioia, Inc., where she has been responsible for the development of new business markets in federal, state, and commercial sectors for business engineering services since 1988. Prior to that, she was Commissioner of the Alabama Department of Human Resources and Commissioner of the Alabama Medicaid Agency, serving from 1981-1987. The only appointed individual to serve through two Democratic Alabama Governors' administrations.

Department of Health and Human Services cont.

Lavinia Limon

Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement

Lavinia Limon brings with her over seventeen years of professional experience managing domestic and overseas refugee, social service, and immigration programs. Most recently, she was Executive Director of the International Institute of Los Angeles, a nonprofit community organization whose mission is to assist immigrants, refugees, the foreign born and their children to achieve economic and social self sufficiency. She is also a Founding Member of the Coalition for Humane Immigration Rights of Los Angeles.

Donald Sykes

Director of the Office of Community Services
Administration for Children & Families

Donald Sykes has been the Executive Director of the New Hope Project in Milwaukee, WI, since 1992. Prior to that, he was the Executive Director of the Community Relations-Social Development Commission in Milwaukee, WI, for twenty years. He has also been an Adjunct Professor in the Department of Urban Affairs at the University of Wisconsin.

Sally R. Richardson

Director of the Medicaid Bureau of the Health Care Finance Administration

Sally Richardson was most recently the Vice-Chair of the West Virginia Health Care Planning Commission where she was the Governor's appointee to the Legislative Commission charged with developing a system of universal access to affordable, quality health care for all West Virginia residents. She has also been Director and Chair of the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency as well as Chair of the West Virginia Health Care Cost Review Authority.

Michael S. Wald

Deputy General Counsel

Michael Wald was formerly the Jackson Eli Reynolds Professor of Law at Stanford University where his major fields of teaching were Children & Public Policy; Child Abuse/Neglect; Family Policy; and Welfare Policy. From 1984-1987 he served as Director of The Stanford Center for the Study of Families, Children, and Youth, an interdisciplinary research organization which sponsors, funds, and facilitates research regarding children at risk. For the past twenty years, he has devoted significant amounts of time to drafting legislation designed to reform the child welfare system and has been involved in drafting all of the major California legislation relating to abused and neglected children.

Department of Health and Human Services cont.

Robert Williams
Director of the Administration for Developmental Disabilities

Robert Williams, President of Hear our Voices (an advocacy group for people who use augmenting communications devices) and Vice President of The Association for Persons with Severe Handicaps, was most recently a Policy Associate in the Governmental Activities Department of The United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc. In that capacity, he spearheaded that organization's Washington-based and national grassroots advocacy efforts on the Americans with Disabilities Act, all personal assistance services legislative initiatives, and civil rights. He was also Deputy Director, Pratt Monitoring Program for the DC Association for Retarded Citizens.

Department of the Interior

Robert P. Davison
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Fish, Wildlife, & Parks

Robert Davison has been a Professional Staff Member on the Committee on the Environment and Public Works for the U. S. Senate for the past seven years. There, he has been the majority staff person responsible for fisheries, wildlife, endangered species, wetlands, and oil pollution issues. Prior to that, he was the Legislative Representative for the Fisheries and Wildlife Division of the National Wildlife Federation for four years. He has also been an Assistant Professor in the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences at the South Dakota State University.

Cynthia L. Quarterman
Deputy Director of the Minerals Management Service

Cynthia Quarterman comes to Interior from Steptoe & Johnson, a law firm where she has been an Associate since 1988. There, she gained substantive experience in the areas of oil pipeline regulation, oil royalty and income tax litigation, and energy regulation. She also has drafted periodic reports on the state-of-the-law for the oil pipeline subsection of the ABA Public Utility, Transportation, and Communications Committee.

Michael J. Anderson
Associate Solicitor of Indian Affairs

Michael Anderson was most recently the Executive Director of the National Congress of American Indians. There, he managed the headquarters of the nation's oldest and largest advocacy organization for American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments. Prior to that experience, he was an Associate in environmental law at McKenna and Cuneo. He was also Associate Counsel and then General Counsel in 1989 to the US Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs where he conducted an investigation of fraud, waste and mismanagement in the US Department of the Interior programs serving American Indians.

Peace Corps

Patricia Wilkerson Garamendi
Administrative Director of Volunteer Recruitment

Patti Garamendi is a former Peace Corps volunteer who brings with her over twenty-five years of being a volunteer and working with volunteers. She has also been with the California Trade Missions to China and Russia. In addition to having been a school teacher, her community service includes the Governor's Council on Volunteerism, the Lung Association, and the San Joaquin County Food Bank.

Small Business Administration

Richard Hernandez
Counselor to the Administrator

Richard Hernandez comes to the SBA from Evensen Dodge, Inc., where he was Senior Vice-President. Previously, he had been Deputy Director of the Department of Administration of the State of Arizona. He had also been Associate Administrator for Operations of the SBA from 1977 to 1978.

John T. Spotila
General Counsel

John Spotila was most recently the sole proprietor of a practice concentrating on sophisticated real estate environmental matters. His previous experience includes being an Appellate Section Staff Attorney at the U. S. Department of Justice from 1971 to 1973. He also was co-founder and General Counsel of Educational Planning Systems, Inc., a corporation helping families plan financially for college.

Department of State

Bennett Freeman
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs

Bennett Freeman, who has been with General Electric since 1985, has been Manager of Corporate Affairs since 1988. Prior experience includes being a speechwriter on Walter Mondale's personal staff from 1982 to 1983. He was also on the Mondale-Ferraro Campaign staff.

Cathy Elizabeth Dalpino
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Human Rights & Humanitarian Affairs

Cathy Dalpino is the former Washington Director of the Asia Foundation's Center for Asian Pacific Affairs--an organization established in 1985 to expand and improve the policy dialogue between Asians and Americans. She directs the Center's international projects on democratization, civil-military relations, and the impact of the media on international affairs.

Department of State cont.

Mark R. Steinberg
Counselor on International Law
Office of the Legal Advisor

Mark Steinberg comes to State from O'Melveny & Myers in Los Angeles where he has worked since 1972, and as a partner in the Litigation Department since 1980. Prior to that he was a writer/producer for NBC in Chicago from 1968 to 1969. He was also Deputy General Counsel for the Christopher Commission on the Los Angeles Police Department.

Department of the Treasury

Jose R. Padilla
Associate Customs Commissioner Congressional & Public Affairs

Jose Padilla is the former Executive Director of the California Rural Legal Assistance in San Francisco where he was charged with the administration of a state-wide law firm that serves the rural poor in 23 California counties.

Floyd L. Williams, III
Senior Tax Advisor for Public & Legislative Affairs

Floyd Williams served as Chief Tax Counsel at the Tax Foundation since 1991. Prior to that experience, he was a tax consultant. He has also been Staff Vice President and Legislative Counsel for the National Association of Home Builders.

Thrift Depositor Protection Board

Dietra L. Ford
Executive Director

Dietra Ford was the Senior Legislative Associate for the US House of Representative's Committee on the District of Columbia. There, she was the principal staff member responsible for congressional legislation and oversight of several issues including federal and local urban planning issues, economic development, and expansion of home rule authority. She was also Associate Director for Economic Development Planning in the Executive Office of the Mayor of Washington, DC, from 1974 to 1975.

US Agency for International Development

Michael Mahdesian
Senior Advisor for the Bureau of Food & Humanitarian Assistance

Michael Mahdesian is the former Executive Director of the United Armenian Fund's Armenian Airlift (1989-1990). He has also been a political consultant/fundraiser for the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee in addition to having served as a Contract Supervisor for the Laurel Springs Institute's VISTA Training Program.

US Agency for International Development cont.

Alejandro J. Palacios

Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Bureau of Legislative Affairs

Alejandro Palacios possesses more than fifteen years of experience in public policy and advocacy and familiarity with the congressional process having served as Director of Public Policy and Government Relations for the US Committee for UNICEF. He has also served as Assistant General Counsel for the Peace Corps and Assistant General Counsel for the Inter-American Foundation.

US Information Agency

Robert L. Schiffer

Director of the Office of Special Projects

Robert Schiffer comes to USIA from a partnership in Schiffer & Lacey in New York, a consulting firm which specializes in public finance issues for financial institutions and health care issues such as hospital reimbursement and capital finance for health care institutions. He has also been Managing Director of L. F. Rothschild & Company as well as Managing Director for Drexel Burnham & Company. Additionally, he has been Deputy Secretary for Health and Human Services for the State of New York.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 31, 1993

The President today sent to the Congress FY 1994 budget amendments for the Department of Justice to support the immigration initiative that the President announced on July 27, 1993. At the President's direction, \$172.5 million in budgetary resources would be allocated to the implementation of a more effective immigration policy. Of this amount, \$87 million would be financed by user fees and other non-appropriated sources. The remaining \$85.5 million would be funded by increases to the FY 1994 appropriations requests of four Department of Justice programs that would be fully offset by budget authority reductions in other Justice programs.

The amended appropriations requests would provide the following:

- o \$76 million for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This amount would restore recent reductions in the strength of the Border Patrol, and enable the INS to hire up to 600 additional Border Patrol agents and equip them with modern technology. In addition, the INS would expand the investigation of currently imprisoned excludable aliens in order to determine their deportability status before their release, and would increase staff to expedite asylum review of excludable aliens. Further, INS would work to reduce the current backlog of 275,000 asylum cases.
- o \$1.9 million for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) to enable the EOIR to work with INS to deport criminal aliens more expeditiously upon their release from correctional facilities.
- o \$1.6 million for the Office of Immigration Litigation in the Civil Division to handle legal challenges to legislative and regulatory changes in the asylum and exclusion systems.
- o \$6 million to provide for potential costs associated with third country repatriation of smuggled aliens and appropriations language to increase from \$2 million to \$5 million the amount available from existing funds for rewards for information concerning acts of terrorism.
- o Reductions totaling \$85.5 million to offset the preceding increases are requested for Support of United States Prisoners (\$37.5 million) and the Federal Prison System (\$48 million).

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 31, 1993

**PRESIDENT CLINTON NAMES DR. MICHAEL TRUJILLO
DIRECTOR OF INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES AT HHS**

WASHINGTON, D.C. - President Clinton today announced his intention to nominate Dr. Michael Trujillo, a physician who has spent his career working to better health care delivery to Native Americans across the country, as director of Indian Health Services within the Department of Health and Human Services.

"Many Americans are without adequate health care, but access to care for our country's Native Americans has been particularly poor," the President said. "Dr. Trujillo has a well-earned reputation for working to change that situation and I am confident he will work hard to improve the delivery of health care to Native Americans in our cities and reservations."

Since 1991, Trujillo has served as area chief medical officer for the United States Public Health Service's Indian Health Services division in Portland, Oregon. In this capacity, Trujillo has run a direct/preventative health delivery program serving 120,000 Native Americans on 40 reservations and urban areas across three states. From 1989 - 91, Trujillo served as associate warden for medical/hospital programs and as medical director of the Bureau of Prisons Federal Medical Center in Rochester, Minnesota. Trujillo served as deputy area director/area chief medical officer of the USPHS Indian Health Service in Aberdeen, South Dakota from 1985 - 89 and as chief of clinical services of the USPHS Region II Office in New York City from 1984 - 85. Trujillo was special projects officer at the American Indian Health Care Association in St. Paul, Minnesota in 1984. From 1981 - 82, he served as clinical support center director of the USPHS in Phoenix, Arizona. Trujillo served as a staff internist for Indian health care facilities in Phoenix from 1978 - 1982.

Educated at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, Trujillo earned a B.S. from the school in 1966, a B.A. in 1967, a M.S. in 1970, and his M.D. from the university's School of Medicine in 1974. He received a M.P.H. from the University of Minnesota's School of Public Health in 1984.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 31, 1993

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS

The President has invited Italian Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi to the White House for meetings and a working luncheon on Friday, September 17. Prime Minister Ciampi has accepted the invitation. The meeting will provide an opportunity to discuss developments in Europe, to strengthen further relations between the United States and Italy and to address shared interests in promoting democracy and global growth.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 30, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH
THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

The Cabinet Room

4:16 P.M. EDT

Q Is this a crisis meeting, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: I hope not. (Laughter.) The Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs say it's a meeting to discuss their review of the defense needs of the country and how we're going --

Q Was the Somalia raid bungled?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think I would characterize it in that way.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

4:17 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 30, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH CARIBBEAN HEADS OF STATE

The Blue Room

2:36 P.M. EDT

Q Mr. President, are there any conditions that would be met that you would be able to end the U.S. embargo on Cuba?

THE PRESIDENT: We've had the press conference --
(laughter).

I support the Torricelli bill, as you know. I did when it was passed and I still do. But I said before, I could just reiterate what I said again -- we all hope that there will come a time when democracy and an open economy will come to Cuba. And it will be a cause of enormous celebration in this country when it happens.

END

2:38 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 30, 1993

PRESS AVAILABILITY BY THE PRESIDENT
AND CARIBBEAN HEADS OF STATE

The East Room

2:09 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon. Today I had the great honor of welcoming five outstanding leaders from the English-speaking Caribbean to the White House. President Cheddi Jagan of Guyana; Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford of Barbados; Prime Minister Patrick Manning of Trinidad and Tobago -- Tobago, excuse me; I'm still horse from our luncheon; Prime Minister P.J. Patterson of Jamaica; and Prime Minister Hubert Ingraham of the Bahamas. I'm impressed by the intelligence, the dynamism and the dedication of the Caribbean leadership.

The end of the Cold War has altered the nature but not the depth of our interest in the Caribbean. Our concern for the region is firmly rooted in geographic proximity, the resultant flows of people, of commodities and culture, and in our shared interest in fighting drug trafficking and protecting our economic interests and in protecting fragile ecosystems.

As with U.S.-Mexican relations, U.S.-Caribbean relations dramatically demonstrate the absolute inseparability of foreign and domestic issues. More than ever before, our nation is a Caribbean nation. In our discussions, we recognize the concerns that NAFTA may adversely affect the Caribbean and Central American nations by diverting trade and investment flows to Mexico. Therefore, I want to announce today that I have asked Ambassador Mickey Kantor to study the impact of NAFTA on these small economies and to consult with them on new measures to increase regional trade.

American workers have a direct interest in the prosperity of the English-speaking Caribbean. The \$2 billion in United States exports to those countries creates at least 40,000 American jobs. Our warm and productive luncheon meeting covered many other areas as well. These nations are all vibrant democracies striving to adapt their economies to new global realities while maintaining a full respect for individual freedoms and human rights.

In the Organization of American States and in the United Nations, they consistently take strong stands in favor of the collective defense of democracy. They have all been firm supporters of multilateral efforts to restore President Aristide in Haiti. And we discussed cooperative security and economic measures to assist Haitian democracies. I thank them for their support of the restoration of President Aristide and, of course, we all enjoyed a recounting of President Aristide's swearing-in of his new Prime Minister today.

The Caribbean community will be an important building block of a hemispheric community of democracies linked by growing economic ties and common political beliefs. That will happen, I believe, in no small measure because of the leadership of the five people who are here with us today. And I'd like now to ask them each in turn to come to the microphone and say a few remarks. And I think

MORE

President Jagan is going first. He was here first in 1961. Is that right?

The microphone is yours, sir.

PRESIDENT JAGAN: Thank you, Mr. President. As you just pointed out, I was here in 1961. Those were difficult, different times. I'm happy to be here now with my colleagues jointly in this -- at this invitation of the President and to say that we definitely have problems -- you in the United States and we in the Caribbean. Your problems are big; ours are critical. And I think it will be necessary for us to work closely together to solve these problems because one time Caribbean was described as third border of United States. And some have said it's the Achilles Heel. And I believe 10 years ago, the Caribbean was described as one of the circles -- world circles of crisis.

And we have deteriorated somewhat -- our economies are in trouble but nevertheless we are optimistic that if we work together with the United States in a feeling, in a spirit of genuine partnership and interdependence we can together resolve these problems. We have to because increasingly we see developments taking place around the world in megablocks, and we in this hemisphere have to chart out our own destiny and work together in order to alleviate the problems of our people -- they are many -- and to bring about economic progress and human development.

Thank you.

PRIME MINISTER SANDIFORD: We in Barbados and the rest of the Caribbean believe that we in this region have great opportunities to deal with the problems facing our region. We see these problems as relating to the achievement of greater levels of growth, providing more jobs for our people, keeping inflation low, and also dealing with the issues of competitiveness and productivity in our economies. Within this framework we believe that the United States, the Caribbean, and all other countries of our region have an opportunity to work through a new conceptualization of our region.

This, on what I am calling a twin continent concept, involving the countries of North America, the countries of South America, linked on the one side by the countries of Central America, and on the other side by that string of lovely tropical islands called the Caribbean, of which Barbados, forgive me, is the most beautiful. (Laughter.) And then, there are all the countries that are in between. (Laughter.)

This opportunity of discussing with the President and his high-level delegation the issues involved and how we can do this, I think is a most welcome one. And we believe that we can do it on a sustainable basis -- sustainable in the sense that we have to provide an acceptable standard of living for all people, taking into account that those who are disadvantaged or deprived are not left to waste away, and taking into account, also, that we have to make provision for our children and our children's children so that they, too, can live in an environment that can enable them to achieve adequate standards of living.

We believe that we must now sit down and work as partners in order to achieve these objectives. And that is what we have been discussing, and that is what we will be working for.

PRIME MINISTER MANNING: Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. We were very pleased today to have a chance to talk with the U.S. President and a team of his closest advisors. The CARICOM countries are situated on the doorstep of the United States of America. And it will be a great error to conclude that now that communism has come virtually to an end, that the CARICOM countries

and the Caribbean territories on the whole are no longer of significance to the United States of America. That would be a great mistake, indeed.

All of these countries are going through a structural adjustment, and in that context, we are all experiencing relatively high -- relative on absolute terms -- high levels of unemployment. It will be a great tragedy if, in seeking to pursue sustainable development for our countries, it takes place at such a rate that the domestic populations begin to see as one of the options available to them a greater involvement in job and job-related activities. That's an option, ladies and gentlemen, that we are trying our best to avoid already.

There's a job problem in the Caribbean, and many of our countries have been transshipment points for the transfer of cocaine from South America to the United States and Canada and to the north. And so there is an urgency in the way we deal with development, and there's an urgency in the way, in the strategies that we pursue, the urgency and in the way we deal with development and there's an urgency in the way -- in the strategies that we pursue -- the urgency in identifying these strategies and pursuing them as expeditiously as possible to ensure that we satisfy the aspirations of our populations.

That is a point that was discussed at length today. And in particular we discussed with the President and his advisors this whole question of access to aid in the transition period as our economies go from one state to the next. And in particular the use of per capita income as an indicator and -- a trigger indicator, an indicator for accessing concessional rates of funding and of assistance.

Rarely the populations of countries don't see per capita income. What they see is the change in per capita income. So mark it where you are, as long as there's a significant change downwards in the per capita income of any country, then it results in social problems in that particular country. And that is a point of view that we advocated today as perhaps an alternative for mechanisms for giving aid to countries and for allowing countries to access concessional funding.

I think that the point was taken and our discussions were in fact very pleasant and I believe very fruitful. Thank you.

PRIME MINISTER PATTERSON: When I heard the Prime Minister of Barbados asserting the claims of his country, I thought of making a simple rejoinder and then reflected that it ran the risk of being misunderstood here. I had intended to say, good wine needs no bush. (Laughter.)

May I, Mr. President, thank you on behalf of the government and people of Jamaica, and indeed on behalf of all the governments and people of the CARICOM member countries for having invited us to participate in a timely discussion with you as your administration seeks to chart a relevant Caribbean policy in the context of the developments in the world and hemisphere to which we belong.

I think out of our discussions has emerged a recognition of the need to take that further step in forging a closer and more effective working partnership. As has been mentioned, the United States, Canada and Mexico are on the verge of completing the signatories for the NAFTA agreement. For us in the Caribbean, we note that the whole world is moving towards larger and larger trading blocs. And we envision a time when eventually there is going to be a free trade that extends to the hemisphere to which we belong.

We, in the Caribbean, particularly in CARICOM, have already started to prepare for that process. But we recognize that there is going to be the need for special transitional arrangements, taking into account certain products and exports which are very sensitive to us and certain areas of industrial activity that are so important to ensuring that employment levels are maintained; indeed, that unemployment is reduced so that social stability is maintained in all our respective countries.

To these objectives, the strengthening of democracy, the enhancement of social mobility and for economic progress in our region, all of us are firmly committed, and we are very happy that we are agreed to work in a collaborative exercise to make the dreams of all of us as proud, independent people in this hemisphere a reality in our times.

PRIME MINISTER INGRAHAM: Mr. President, colleagues, ladies and gentlemen. When I heard the Prime Minister of Barbados and Jamaica -- (laughter) -- and I speak for the Bahamas, the undisputed leader in tourism in the entire region. (Laughter.) We are delighted to have the opportunity to be in Washington, D.C., at the White House and to have been so warmly welcomed by President Clinton and his administration. And in my capacity as Chairman of CARICOM and as Prime Minister of the Bahamas, that we say thank you very much for the opportunity to exchange views, which we found most useful.

We had the opportunity to talk about the further steps which we may take as a group of nations to strengthen democracy in our region and to ensure that there is great accountability to our citizens and transparency in the governance of our respective countries. We were able to share views on Haiti and the progress which is being made in relation to the restoration of democracy to that country, and to express our appreciation to the United States of America for the work that which is it doing in that regard.

We were also able to discuss our desire to do all we can to assist in helping to create an atmosphere in this region where all countries in the region will be democratic countries in the not too distant future, including Cuba.

We were able to put before the administration of the United States the items of highest priority for the Caribbean region, and they are the inclusion in NAFTA, provisions to preserve and enhance CBI benefits to small CARICOM countries, the convention tax deduction benefits and tourism development, which is most important to countries in the region like the Bahamas and elsewhere. We were able to point out the need for continual support for agriculture and banana, particularly for the countries of St. Vincent, Dominica, and St. Lucia.

We were also able to focus on the joint cooperation in the anti-drug effort. And to point to the fact that one of the most successful, if not the most successful, drug interdiction program which has taken place anywhere takes place in the United States of America and the Bahamas where some 26 percent of all cocaine seizures are captured.

And lastly, finally, we were able to focus on the need for the continuing promotion of democracy in our region.

We all leave Washington, D.C., reinvigorated and determined to continue our efforts in this region to work together as partners to ensure better quality of life for all of our citizens. We are most hopeful of the benefits that will come to our region through the administration of President Clinton and we thank you very much.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Let me also say, before you ask the question, if there are people here representing your nations, I want to make sure that I give them a chance to ask their questions also, but we'll start with Helen.

Q Mr. President, since you have a better chance of passing NAFTA in the Senate, will you push for the Senate consideration first? And did it come as a surprise to you that the Caribbean would feel adversely affected by NAFTA? I mean, was it news?

THE PRESIDENT: No. Well, let me answer the first question first. I haven't made a decision on that yet, and I don't think I should until I consult with the supporters of the agreement.

It can't in either House until the legislation is developed which is now going on to embody the agreement. But I'm certainly open to that. I think we just have to -- I simply haven't had the opportunity to sit down and visit with the supporters and see what they want to do. I have no objection to going that way.

With regard to the Caribbean, it didn't come as a surprise to me. I think in general what these leaders said was that they thought it was a good idea but that it shouldn't adversely affect existing relationships. Our administration has worked hard to have a positive mutually beneficial relationship with the CARICOM nations, to faithfully carry out the laws of Congress including one that was passed late last year to stop a previous problems with our efforts there. And I said, as I said today, I asked the Ambassador for Trade, Mickey Kantor, to look into this and see whether we can provide some assurances that there will not be a disadvantage to the Caribbean nations.

Q Mr. President, can you be more specific about what the dialogue was on Cuba and bringing it into a more democratic society?

THE PRESIDENT: Actually, we had a general conversation about it. As you know, the position of CARICOM and the position of the United States with regard to trade with Cuba is different. I just simply reiterated that the Cuban democracy act does not sanction any trade with Cuba unless it is somehow subsidized by governments. That is not contemplated, so the difficulty issue we just got off the table and then we talked a little bit about what the prospects were for economic and political reform in Cuba, something that is devoutly to be hoped for by the peoples of all the nations here represented. But there was nothing more specific than that.

Q Mr. President, if the Bosnian peace agreement is reached in Geneva, how many American forces would you be willing to offer to help enforce that agreement? How long would they be required to serve? And what would be the risk to those forces?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, whether I would be prepared to do that or not depends on whether I'm convinced that the agreement is both -- is fair, fully embraced by the Bosnian government, and is enforceable. That has been a source of concern for our military planners all along -- about, you know, whether we could have something that would be enforceable.

But I made clear last February, and I will reiterate again, the United States is prepared to participate in a multi-national effort to keep the peace in Bosnia. But I want to see what the details are, I want to get the briefing on it, I want to know that it will be enforceable. But I'm certainly open to that, but I also want to know who's responsibility it is to stay for how long.

It's a little bit different than the situation in Somalia, for example, where you really have two problems that relate to one another. There needs to be a lot of nation-building in Somalia from the ground up -- a lot of institution-building. We did go there to stop the starvation and the violence and the bloodshed. But it's also true that the absence of order gave rise to all those problems.

And so we're still trying to fulfill our original mission in Somalia. This is a very different sort of thing, but I certainly think it can work. A multinational effort to keep the peace, if it is enforceable and the understandings are there, can clearly work. You can see that in the longstanding success we've had in our participation in the aftermath of the Camp David agreement.

Q Mr. President, my question is for Prime Minister Patterson -- if you could step to the microphone. With -- going to back to Cuba, what is the position of CARICOM on -- in regards to Cuba? And do you think you can do anything to bring Cuba back into the democratic fold?

PRIME MINISTER PATTERSON: First of all, what we are seeking to establish with Cuba is a joint commission that discusses the range of matters no different from those presently covered by a joint commission with Mexico, with Venezuela, with Colombia. It is not an agreement that provides for subsidized trade with Cuba, and therefore does not offend any existing legislation in the United States or elsewhere.

We feel that the time has come for all countries in the hemisphere to work towards a normalization of relationships among them. There are differences between the political systems in Cuba and those in the CARICOM countries. We remain firmly committed to the democratic tradition. But Cuba unquestionably is a Caribbean country. That is a reality which we must face and we believe that the joint commission should assist in the process of inducing Cuba towards the sorts of policies and programs that are compatible with those of other independent nations in the hemisphere.

Q -- the same thing? Would you like to see the U.S. do the same thing?

PRIME MINISTER PATTERSON: What the U.S. does is a matter for the U.S. to determine. If we can assist anywhere in the process of contact or mediation, we are always prepared to do so.

Q Mr. President, in Mogadishu some of the humanitarian relief workers say that the U.S. raid early this morning was a blunder; and, in fact, the U.S. military is making their job more difficult. What do you say to those who are there to help? And will the U.S. forces remain there long enough to capture Aideed? Is that a target for you?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, the United Nations operation set that as their objective, and they asked us for our help in that regard.

I would remind you that I understand the problems with this, but the United Nations believes, and has ample evidence to support the fact, that the supporters of Aideed murdered a substantial number of Pakistani peacekeepers and are behind the deaths of four Americans. So we have to deal with that. And I am open to other suggestions. I think the United Nations should be open to other suggestions.

To date, we have tried to be cooperative with the policies that have been jointly developed. We have not been just simply driving this. We have really tried to work within the

framework of the U.N. to prove that this thing could work over the long run. We've also tried to make sure that everyone understood that this is not all of Somalia we're talking about. We're talking about one part of Mogadishu. In much of the rest of the country, the U.N. mission has continued unimpeded and successfully. I don't think anyone wants to change the fundamental character of it.

And so, would I be willing to discuss that with our people and with anyone else? Of course, I would. But I think it is very important to point out that what provoked this was people involved with Aideed killing the Pakistanis first and then the four Americans.

Q Mr. President -- (inaudible) -- talked about the need for -- (inaudible). Is there a need to ensure the dialogue continues through the establishment perhaps of U.S.-CARICOM policy machinery? What are you prepared to do?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, I think there is a need for a continuing dialogue. One of the things that I pledged today to these leaders is that next year when the conference on the sustainable development in smaller nations is held in the Caribbean, that the United States would send a high level delegation there. And we didn't discuss any specific mechanism. But I think it is very important. You know, there -- all these nations, and others not here present in the Caribbean, are at different points in their history with different challenges. And I think that what we need to do is to make it clear that the United States is committed to democracy, to market economics and to economic growth of this region over the long run. Here even at home we find great difficulty in predicting with great -- with precision what's going to happen economically, because we're in a period of real profound economic change. And I think it's important that we make these commitments over the long run and that we keep the doors of communications open, then that's exactly what we intend to do.

Thank you very much.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

2:37 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 30, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN PHOTO OPPORTUNITY DURING FLOOD RELIEF MEETING

The Roosevelt Room

11:13 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Let me say -- I asked that James Lee Witt to come in this morning to provide to me and to the Vice President and to our senior staff a briefing on Hurricane Emily and what provisions we're making to be ready for that, and as well as to give me an update the -- how we're handling the aftermath of the flood damage in the Midwest. And as you know, there was more flooding in Iowa yesterday.

So those are the two things we're going to be talking about, and I thought I would maybe just let Mr. Witt say a word or two and then you may have a couple of questions --

MR. WITT: First, we had a meeting this morning at 9:30 a.m. with all the federal agencies to coordinate a response to Hurricane Emily if it does touch inland. We've been in contact this morning -- I have with Dr. Sheets from the Hurricane Center in Miami. He is going to give us an update at 2:00 p.m. this afternoon. There is a possibility that it could basically just come in, kind of touch inland and then veer back out northeast away from the inland.

We'll all keep hoping and praying that that's what happens. But if not, we are ready; we are prepared. And we have people and equipment in place to respond if it does come inland.

Q Mr. President, changing the subject for a second. The Palestinians and the Israelis appear to have some historic breakthrough involving perhaps mutual Israeli-PLO recognition. If the Israelis and the PLO recognize each other, will that result in the U.S. resuming its dialogue with the PLO?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first, let me say I am very much encouraged by what is happening there, and very hopeful. The administration has worked hard to facilitate it. But, ultimately, whatever happens will have to be done by the parties themselves. If there is a new and different landscape in the Middle East, then I might be willing to entertain some questions. But I can't say now. I can't answer your question now. It's hypothetical, and it would only interfere with the discussions now going on. I don't think it's appropriate for the United States even to consider its own position here until the parties have a chance to work out a resolution of this.

Q But the U.S. did have intervention in this, didn't it? I mean --

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, absolutely. I don't know if I would call it an intervention, but we've certainly worked hard to be a handmaiden or whatever the appropriate term is --

Q So you are involved.

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THE PRESIDENT: We are involved, but our position has not been at issue here and should not be discussed until the parties themselves worked out their differences.

Q Mr. President, the -- Senator Dole suggested the prospects for NAFTA would be better were you to take it up to the Senate first. Do you agree?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I think I do. At least my preliminary -- I haven't talked to Mr. Daley about this, or to the congressional leadership. But if you mean by that there's a far greater likelihood that today that NAFTA would pass in the Senate than the House, that's clearly correct.

Q What's going to be your strategy for winning over the House Democrats? David Bonior says that 75 percent of them right now are against NAFTA.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, not all of them have reached a position on it. And I want to do two or three things. First of all, as I told the governors when I met with them in Tulsa, I'd like for all the governors who support this to ask their members of Congress to take no position until they actually read the agreement and see the implementing legislation itself.

Remember, my position, going back to 1992 was that I was not for the NAFTA agreement as originally concluded, but that I would support it if certain conditions were met. Those conditions have been met as far as our agreements with the Mexicans. We still have to have a training program, but we're going to have the first trade agreement in history that's got strong environmental requirements and that has Mexico committing to raise its minimum wage as its economy grows.

So these are very encouraging and very different things. So my strategy for Democrats and Republicans who have not declared for, but have not adamantly planted their feet in cement against, would be to ask them to read the agreement and wait until they see the implementing legislation, because that will tell them where we're going with the job training, and then make a judgment. And I think if that happens we can prevail because, again I will say, Latin America is the second fastest-growing part of the world. Mexico is just the beginning of this process. And I think it means more jobs for Americans. And I think I'll be able to persuade --

Q Should Bonior remove his hat as your whip, and --

THE PRESIDENT: No. I think that's a decision that the leadership in the House has to make. You know, presidents and their members of Congress are going to differ on some things. I heard the other day -- I don't know that this is true -- but I heard that so far, the Democrats in the Congress have voted for me more consistently than the last two or three Democratic presidents. I have not checked that. That's just what I heard.

Q You don't believe that, do you?

THE PRESIDENT: I think yes, I think they have with remarkable constituency and very high percentages. But I think the -- I think that we have an honest disagreement here. He has worked his heart out for me. This is the first issue on which we have disagreed. I think he's wrong; he thinks I'm wrong. I think in the end that my position will prevail.

Q I want to get this question -- the people in the Carolinas are remembering, still, in their mind not only the devastation, of course, but the response of the federal government after, that they consider that largely a nightmare as well. What do

you say to them to let them know that you're prepared, well prepared, in case it does, of course, hit them?

THE PRESIDENT: I would say two things. First of all, we're here looking at this map today trying to get ready. That's what we're doing here. And, secondly, if you look at the way FEMA and the Agriculture Department and the other departments handled the flooding in the middle west, it's obvious that while we don't control what Mother Nature does, we're going to be on top of it with all the resources and effort that we can possibly marshal as quickly as possible.

END

11:20 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 30, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN PHOTO OPPORTUNITY DURING WHITE HOUSE INTERFAITH BREAKFAST

The State Dining Room

10:03 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you very much. I want to, once again, as the First Lady did, welcome all of you to the White House on behalf of Vice President and Mrs. Gore, and Hillary and myself -- we're delighted to have you all here.

We wanted to make this new beginning, by beginning with a group of religious leaders from all faiths and parts of our country to come here today as we rededicate ourselves to the purposes for which we're called here.

I wanted to make just a couple of brief remarks. We've had an immensely interesting conversation at our table about some of the things which are dividing Americans of faith, as well as those which are uniting them.

I would say to you that I am often troubled as I try hard here to create a new sense of common purpose. All during the election I would go across the country and say that we're all in this together unless we can find strength in our diversity: our diversity of race, our diversity of income, our diversity of region, our diversity of religious conviction; we cannot possibly meet the challenges before us.

That does not mean, in my view, that we have to minimize our diversity, pretend that we don't have deep convictions, or run away from our honest disagreements. It means that we must find a way to talk with respect with one another about those things with which we disagree and to find that emotional, as well as the intellectual freedom to work together when we can.

A couple of days ago, when I was on vacation -- let me say, the most important religious comment made to me this morning was that several of you gave me dispensation for my vacation. (Laughter.) You said I did not need to feel any guilt for taking a little time off, so I appreciate that. (Laughter.)

But I bought a book on vacation called "The Culture of Disbelief" by Steven Carter, a professor at our old alma mater, Hillary's and mine, at the law school. He is, himself, a committed Christian very dedicated to the religious freedoms of all people of faith -- of any faith in the United States. And the subtitle of the book is: "How American Law and Politics Trivialize Religious Devotion." And I would urge you all to read it, from whatever political as well as religious spectrum you have because at least it lays a lot of these issues out that I am trying to grapple with.

Sometimes I think the environment in which we operate is entirely too secular. That fact that we have freedom of religion doesn't mean we need to try to have freedom from religion. It doesn't mean that those of us who have faith shouldn't frankly admit that we are animated by that faith, that we try to live by it -- and that it does affect what we feel, what we think, and what we do.

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On the other hand, it is very important that, as Americans, we approach this whole area with a certain amount of humility. That we be careful when we say that because we seek to know and do God's will, God is on our side and, therefore, against our opponent. That is important for two reasons: one is, we might be wrong. (Laughter.) After all, we're only human. (Laughter.) The other is that the thing that has kept us together over time is that our Constitution and Bill of Rights gives us all the elbow room to seek to do God's will in our own life and that of our families and our communities. And that means that there will be inevitable conflicts, so that there will never be a time when everything that we think is wrong can also be illegal. There will always be some space there because there will have to be some room for Americans of good faith to disagree.

I think we need to find areas where we can agree and work together on the restoration of religious freedoms acts is a very important issue to me, personally. And this administration is committed to seeing it through successfully. (Applause.) And I think virtually every person of faith in this country without regard to their party or philosophy or convictions on other issues agrees with that; so we are hopeful that that will happen. But there must be other areas in which we can meet together and talk together and work together and, frankly, acknowledge our agreements and our disagreements.

If people of faith treat issues about which they disagree as nothing more than a cause for a screaming match, then we also trivialize religion in our country. (Applause.) And we undermine the ability to approach one another with respect and trust and faith. And I say that not just to those who disagree with me on some of the particularly contentious issues, but also to those who agree with me. Every person in this country who seeks to know and do the will of his or her creator is entitled to respect for that effort. That is a difficult job. Difficult to know, even harder to do. That is hard work.

But people that have that level of depth, that aren't totally carried away by the secular concerns of the moment must, it seems to me, find a way to talk and work with one another if we're ever going to push the common good. We can't pass a health care program without a conviction that this is in the common interest, that over the long run we will all win. If this becomes some battle where I'm trying to slay some dragon of special interest and that's all it is, we'll never get where we want to go. The American people have to open their hearts as well as their minds and figure out -- this is this horrible problem, we have to solve it. But we have to solve it in a way that enables us to be united together.

We can't work our way through a lot of these economic problems unless we frankly admit that we're moving into a new age where no one has all the answers. We may have to modify -- all of us -- our specific policy positions. But our goal should be to enable every person who lives in this country to live up to his or her God-given potential. And if we look at it that way, and frankly admit we're in a new and different era, then we can go forward.

We can't possibly do anything for anybody in this country unless they're willing to also do something for themselves. There has to be a new ethic of personal and family and community responsibility in this country that should unite people across the lines of different faiths and even different political philosophies. And the people of faith in this country ought to be able to say that, so that if you say that you've got to have that sort of revitalization at the grass roots, person by person, that the Democrats can feel comfortable with saying that. No one says "Oh, you're just being a right-winger." It's just simply true. It is

self-evidently true; you cannot change somebody's life from the outside in unless there is also some change from the inside out.

So these are the kinds of things that I've had a lot of time to think about over the last few days. And I have felt in the last several months during my presidency that we oftentimes get so caught up in the battle of the moment, the heat of the moment -- how are you going to answer this charge, and make that change, or deal with this difficulty -- that sometimes we forget that we are all in this because we are seeking a good that helps all Americans. There must be some sense of common purpose and common strength and, ultimately, an end which helps us all, that reveals in the fact that there are people who honestly disagree about the most fundamental issues, but can still approach one another with real respect -- without assuming that if you disagree on issue X or Y, you've jumped off the moral and political cliff and deserve to be banished to some faraway place.

So I wanted to have you here today because I wanted you to hear this direct from your President: I wanted to ask you to continue to pray for me and for our administration, and I wanted to invite you to be part of an ongoing dialogue, which we will come back to all of you later on -- talk about how we can continue to involve people who care about their citizenship as well as about their relationship to their God and how we can work through these things.

There are no easy answers to this. The Founding Fathers understood that; that's why they wanted us to have the First Amendment. There are no simple solutions. But I am convinced that we are in a period of historic significance, profound change here in this country and throughout the world, and that no one is wise enough to see to the end of all of it, that we have to be guided by a few basic principles and an absolute conviction that we can recreate a common good in America.

But it's hard for me to take a totally secular approach to the fact that there are cities in this country where the average murderer is now under the age of 16. Now, there may not be a religious answer to the policy question of whether it's a good thing that all these kids can get their hands on semi-automatic weapons. But there certainly is something that is far more than secular about what is happening to a country where we are losing millions of our young people and where they shoot each other with abandon, and now often shoot total strangers for kicks -- shoot at them when they are swimming in the swimming pool in the summertime.

So I believe that we have enormous possibilities. I think we have enormous problems. There will always be some areas of profound disagreement. What I would ask you today to do is to, as I said, to pray for us as we go forward, to be willing to engage in this dialogue, to reach out to others who may disagree with us on particular issues and bring them into the family of America, and to give us a chance to find common ground so that we can build a common good and do what all of us in our own way are required to do. For I believe that each of us has a ministry in some way that we must play out in life -- and with a certain humility, but also with deep determination.

So I thank you for being here. This has been a wonderful morning for me and for all of us. And I ask you to think about these things and to be willing to continue to engage in this dialogue. We have a lot of work to do to lift this country up and to pull this country together and to push this country into the 21st century, and we have serious responsibilities beyond our borders. Every day there is some good news in the press about that. Some of you have been talking about the Middle East -- how many times have we thought we had good news and been disappointed? But better than the

bad. And every day there is some frustration. So we have to go forward with a much deeper sense of shared values and togetherness toward the common good than we've had so far. That is what I seek to do and what I ask for your prayers and guidance and support and involvement -- active involvement -- to achieve.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

10:15 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard)

Embargoed For Release
At 10:06 A.M. EDT
Saturday, August 28, 1993

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Thirty years ago today a great American spoke about his dream for equality, brotherhood, and the need to make real the promises of democracy. His voice thundered from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, across the great Mall in Washington, and into our homes, our heart and our history. That man, of course, was the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

He lived and died in a great struggle to close the gap between our words and our deeds; to make good on good intentions; to see that none of us can be fully free until all of us are fully free; to make us all agents of change.

In the 30 years since Martin Luther King gave what I believe is the greatest speech by an American in my lifetime, we've come a long way. But clearly, we've got a long way to go before realizing his dreams. We owe it to him, to his work, to his memory to rededicate ourselves today to the causes of civil rights, civic responsibility and economic opportunity for every American. In the last seven months we've made some great strides on that road.

To begin to turn good words into better deeds we first had to get our economic house in order. That's what we did by breaking gridlock and passing a tough economic program to cut our deficit by nearly \$500 billion over five years, to give new incentives to businesses to expand, to individuals to invest, and to create millions of new high-wage jobs here at home.

Already we've felt some of the good side-effects of getting serious about our economy. Unemployment has dipped to its lowest level in 22 months, and interest rates are at their lowest rates in 20 years. We've also won some important battles for working families: The Family Leave Act now permits people to take some time off from work to care for a sick family member or a newborn child without losing their job. And changes in the tax laws now provide that no one who works 40 hours a week with children in the home will live in poverty. That's a big first step in welfare reform and in ending welfare as we know it. It's pro-work and pro-family.

We're moving to open the doors of college education to all Americans at a time when education is more important than ever to getting good jobs. We've reorganized the student loan program so that there will be lower interest rates and repayments will be tied to income and, therefore, easier to make.

We're on the verge of passing the national service program to give our young people the chance to use their energies and talents to rebuild our communities and, at the same time, to help pay for their college educations.

We've been moving on a massive program of defense conversion, to help defense workers, military personnel and communities who won the Cold War build a brighter future even in

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the face of defense reductions. And because we want America to be a safer place, I've sent to Congress a crime bill that, among other things, will put tens of thousands more police officers on the streets and will pass the Brady Bill to provide for a waiting period before handguns can be bought.

We're moving to change politics as usual. The Senate has passed a campaign finance reform bill that gives less influence to political action committees and opens the doors of communication to all candidates. And they've passed a lobby reform bill to reduce the influence of lobbyists. Now we have to get the House to pass these bills, too.

So in the quiet of this August day, as we reflect on what's happened over the last several months, we can say that together we've made a good beginning, but the job has just begun. There are still great challenges out there for Americans. There aren't enough jobs, incomes are too stagnant, and there is too much insecurity for too many families.

Our biggest challenge is to reform health care. It's the main reason millions of people can't get pay raises. It's the chief cause of insecurity for millions of families. It's the biggest culprit in the federal deficit. It's a threat to America's business growth because we're spending over 14 percent of our income on health care. Our competitors, the Germans and the Japanese, are spending just over eight percent of their income on health care, and they have every bit as good a health care system in most ways as we do.

Soon the First Lady's task force will make its recommendations on what we need to do to ensure that every American has access to good, affordable health care; a plan that keeps what's good about our health care system -- our doctors, our nurses, our health care providers, our medical research, our great technology -- but a plan that changes what's wrong -- an increasingly expensive and unjustifiable system of finance, one that's too bureaucratic, one that has runaway costs.

Another urgent task for our country is to pass the North American Free Trade Agreement. Last year I told the American people this agreement with Mexico and Canada could mean more jobs for Americans if it could be strengthened to ensure that our jobs would not be lost because of low environmental standards or depressed wages in Mexico. Today I can tell you we've won unprecedented provisions in this agreement that will help to guarantee that it will benefit all Americans. When it's in place, we'll open up a whole new world of job opportunity for Americans here at home by trading more with Mexico and, ultimately, with the rest of Latin America, the second-fastest growing area in the world.

We're also dedicated to fixing our own government, to reducing unnecessary bureaucracy, eliminating waste, increasing the quality of service, in giving you more value for your dollar. We haven't reexamined the way our government works or doesn't work for a very long time. But for the last several months, Vice President Gore has been studying the problem with the best experts in the country, and early next month we'll have his recommendations on how our government can serve you better and save you money.

Quite simply, we've still got a lot to do in a town where change is hard and words too often substitute for real action. Congress, however, has already spent about 40 percent more time on the job than it did last year.

Many people say I'm pushing too hard for change. Well, 30 years ago today, Martin Luther King said, "This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or the tranquilizing drug of gradualism. Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy."

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As our children go back to school and, after a great family vacation, I go back to work, I have faith that together we can do just that -- make real the promises of democracy for all Americans.

Thanks for listening.

END

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

**EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL SATURDAY AUGUST 28, 1993
9:00 AM**

August 27, 1993

**The President of the United States
Statement on the 30th Anniversary of the March on Washington for
Jobs and Freedom
August 28, 1993**

On this day, thirty years ago, almost a quarter million Americans gathered in the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial to ask our nation to uphold its founding ideals of equal justice and equal opportunity for all.

As he looked at the crowd, Martin Luther King, Jr., must have been inspired by what he saw: people of every color, united in mutual respect and common purpose, representing America as it was meant to be -- and as it must be. In the words of A. Philip Randolph, whose vision of a multiracial movement for social justice inspired this historic demonstration, those who marched on August 28, 1963, were "the advance guard of a massive moral revolution for jobs and freedom."

Three decades later, we remember how far we have come on freedom's trail and we rededicate ourselves to completing the journey. As a son of the South, I have seen in my own lifetime how racism held all of us down and how the civil rights movement set all of us free. We must never forget the hard-earned lesson that America can only move forward when we move forward together.

That is why we rededicate ourselves to vigorous enforcement of the civil rights laws, to eradicating discrimination of every kind, and to opposing intolerance in all its forms.

And we firmly believe that, as such visionary leaders as Martin Luther King, A. Philip Randolph, and Bayard Rustin understood three decades ago, jobs and freedom are inextricably linked. Human dignity demands that each of us have the opportunity to use our God-given abilities, to support ourselves and our families, and to produce something of value for our fellow men and women.

In everything we do, we are guided by that vision of economic empowerment. That is why we have struggled to lift the working poor out of poverty. That is why we have struggled to

expand the opportunities for education, training, and national service. That is why we have struggled to bring new jobs, new opportunities, and new hope to communities all across this country, from our smallest towns to our oldest cities. That is why we will spare no effort to provide every family in America with health care they can count on, health care that's always there. And, as we pursue the timeless goals of opportunity for all and responsibility for all, let us follow the example of those who marched thirty years ago, and work together, regardless of race or region or religion or party.

As we honor the past and build the future, let us listen again to the words of Martin Luther King, Jr.: "now is the time to make real the promises of democracy...now is the time to make justice a reality for all God's children."

Together, we can make that dream a reality. Together, we can make the country we love everything it was meant to be.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 27, 1993

PRESIDENT SELECTS THOMAS LOFTUS AS U.S. AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY

President Clinton today announced his intention to nominate Thomas A. Loftus as the United States Ambassador to Norway. Loftus is the Director of WisKids Count, and served in the Wisconsin State Legislature for 14 years including eight years as its Speaker.

"I am pleased today to announce my intention to nominate Tom Loftus as the Ambassador to Norway," said the President. "Tom will bring to this position the same energy and commitment to public service that characterized his leadership in the Wisconsin Assembly. He will strengthen our already strong ties with the government of Norway, and will serve this nation with pride."

Thomas A. Loftus, serves as the director of WisKids Count, a foundation funded study on the status of children in Wisconsin. Loftus is also currently a consultant with foundations who assist parliaments in developing democracies, and lectures at Edgewood College in Madison, Wisconsin. Loftus is completing his book on American Legislatures drawing from his own experiences in the Wisconsin Assembly. During his tenure in the Legislature, Loftus served as the chair of the State Federal Assembly of the National Conference of State Legislatures in 1987, and won national and international recognition for his passage of a new child support system which was incorporated into federal law. His experience as Speaker also included conducting a workshop on the legislative institution in Budapest for the Hungarian Parliament, and leading a four month training program for the staff of the Parliament of Thailand. In 1990, Loftus was the Democratic nominee for Governor in Wisconsin.

Loftus holds a Masters in Public Policy from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and a B.A. from the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. He served in the United States Army from 1965-1967. Loftus and his wife, Barbara are the parents of two children, Alec, 12 and Karl, 6.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 19, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT
IN ANNOUNCEMENT OF WILLIAM DALEY AS CHAIRMAN OF NAFTA TASK FORCE

The Oval Office

12:57 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon, everyone.

Q Happy Birthday.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, thank you very much. Thank you, Helen.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased to announce that my good friend, Bill Daley of Chicago, has agreed to be the chair of the administration's Task Force on the North American Free Trade Agreement. This agreement means more trade, more exports, and more jobs for the United States. I think it is very much in our national interest.

I also think it means the opportunity to go, not only to Mexico, but beyond Mexico into other nations in Latin America, to develop stronger trading relationships that will boost our economy, the jobs, and the incomes of the American people well into the 21st century.

Thanks to the hard work done by Ambassador Mickey Kantor and the other members of the U.S. Trade Representative staff, we have now seen, in the last several days, the conclusion of a remarkable set of side agreements to guarantee real investments in environmental cleanup, and a dramatic and unprecedented commitment by the government of Mexico to tie their minimum wage structure to increases in productivity and growth in the Mexican economy, and to make that a part of the trade agreement so that failure to do that could result in fines and, ultimately, trade sanctions. Meaning that Mexico is serious about making this a trade agreement that benefits Mexican workers, raises wage levels, increases their ability to buy American products, and decreases the impetus for continued illegal immigration across the Mexican border. I am very, very encouraged by this.

I also want to say that as we move into this campaign vigorously now -- and it's something that we've not been able to do because we didn't have an agreement until just a few days ago -- Mr. Daley will be working with Ambassador Kantor, with the Secretary of Treasury, with the Director of EPA, with the Labor Secretary, and with other members of the Cabinet, including the Commerce Secretary to present a strongly united front.

Furthermore, we will be reaching out to involve in the national leadership of this task force prominent Republicans, Democrats and Independents who have a common interest in promoting the NAFTA and what it can do for our economy.

I believe, as I said repeatedly, that if we could get these side agreements, which have now been concluded, this trade agreement means a better future for America's workers, for American industry, for the American economy. I think it is very much in our interest to adopt it. I believe the fact that Bill Daley has agreed

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to take a leadership role enhances the chances of its adoption, and I know that the Vice President, Mr. McLarty, and others in our administration join me in expressing our thanks to Bill Daley. And he'll be here soon and we'll be going to work.

Would you like to say a few words?

MR. DALEY: I appreciate, Mr. President, Mr. Vice President, this opportunity; obviously it's quite a challenge. And through your leadership we will be successful. Thank you.

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. DALEY: Yes, ma'am.

Q Mr. President, how can you convince American workers that NAFTA is good for them when major corporations are laying off thousands of people? Where are the jobs going to come from?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, major corporations are laying off thousands of people in part because they don't have enough work for them. Part of this downsizing is an inevitable part of the reorganization of some of those big employers. But what has happened is that for the last 12 years -- for a long time -- we had more jobs created in small business, in medium-sized businesses than were being lost in large businesses. The Fortune 500 laid off more than 100,000 people a year every year of the 1980s.

So, this trend is something that has been going on for some time. Whether we gain jobs or not, and gain good jobs depends on whether there is more demand for American products and services. And there is ample evidence that the only way a wealthy country grows wealthier in a global economy is to increase the volume of trade. And it is a clear, elemental principle of economics that if you want more people to go to work in a competitive economy, you have to have more people to sell to. So that's what we're trying to do. I feel very strongly about it.

I also believe that by raising the incomes of Mexicans, which this will do, they will be able to buy more of our products and there will be much less pressure on them to come to this country in the form of illegal immigration. So I think this will be a very stabilizing, economically healthy agreement.

I believe, to be fair, that a lot of the people who are against this agreement were against the original agreement and may not have had the chance to evaluate the side agreements that we've worked so hard since January to conclude with the Mexican government. And I think that that will make a difference.

I also think that it's important that this government -- our government -- make a good-faith effort to make sure that we provide adequate retraining and other opportunities for people who fear they will be subject to dislocation under this agreement. But I don't think there's -- in my mind, there is no question that this agreement is a significant net plus for the American economy.

Q Mr. President, what do you think about this proposal to merge the DEA with the FBI? And what kind of signal would that send about U.S. commitment to drug interdiction?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, I've not had a chance to view the proposal. The Vice President's task force has under review a number of proposals. I'm not sure they've even finalized their own decisions. You might want to ask him about that.

But he'll be making a presentation to me early in September; and when and if that recommendation comes to me, I'll evaluate it, I'll talk to him, and I'll talk to the Attorney General about it. But I will say this: Anything we do will be designed to enhance our efforts to combat drugs, not to weaken it. And any decision I make will be made with that in mind.

Q Do you and Mr. Daley have any idea how you are going to overcome or circumvent the leadership of the House, the Majority Leader, and the Chief Whip, both of whom are opposed to NAFTA?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the Chief Whip is clearly opposed to it and I think he and I -- I admire him immensely, but we just have an honest disagreement about this. And I might say, since he's from Michigan, I would just point out to you not very long ago General Motors announced that they were moving 1,000 jobs back from Mexico to the United States to be closer to the market and because of the higher productivity of the American worker.

I'd like to make one point about that, and then I'll say something about the Majority Leader. I have governed a state where people shut their plants down and went to Mexico for low wages. I have been there. And my belief is that if we defeat NAFTA, nothing will stop. NAFTA won't stop people. If you beat NAFTA, it will not stop people who want to go to Mexico for lower wages from going there. But more and more, smart manufacturers are deciding that they should locate where they're going to have a highly productive work force and where they'll be reasonably close to the market, and where they'll be very flexible to change product lines on a rapid basis. I think that this will help the American economy.

I also think that the kinds of investments you'll see in Mexico if NAFTA passes are not those investments along the American border that produce more products to come back into America, but investments further down into Mexico to put Mexican people to work to produce products for their own market -- which, again, will stabilize their incomes, stabilize their population movement, increase their ability to buy American products. So that's the argument I'm going to make to others. I don't think I can change Mr. Bonior's mind, but I think perhaps I can change others.

Mr. Gephardt has a different set of concerns. He wants to make sure that we're going to adequately fund the training programs, that we're going to adequately fund the environmental programs, and that the Mexican commitment to raise minimum wages means that manufacturing wages will in fact go up as their incomes go up. And I still have high hopes that things that will happen between now and the time the implementing legislation is presented to Congress in several weeks will persuade him to support this. I do believe it will be difficult for us to prevail if both of them are opposed, but Mr. Gephardt has some high standards for this agreement, but I'm not sure they can't be met.

And I also say, I want the members of Congress who have not announced their positions to review these agreements. There has never been a trade agreement with this kind of environmental protection in it. There has certainly never been a trade agreement where one country committed to raise its wages when its productivity increases, and to make that wage increase a subject of the trade agreement so that they can be subject to fines for trade sanctions that they don't keep. This has never happened before. Mexico was serious about trying to raise the living standards of its own people in ways that help stabilize American wages and American jobs.

Thank you.

Q What do you think of the Star Wars conception?

Q Mr. Vice President, can you answer the question the President referred to you?

THE VICE PRESIDENT: The report is coming out on September the 7th, and it's premature to discuss recommendations contained in the report. At this point, I will echo what the President said, that any recommended change concerning the enforcement of our drug laws will, I assure you, be designed to enhance our ability to enforce those laws. And where there is unnecessary competition and duplication of effort with people racing to the courthouse to get in front of each other and wasting money in the process and complicating the prosecution of criminal cases, if we find instances of that kind, we're going to recommend that we get rid of them.

Q But no merger is set in stone yet?

THE VICE PRESIDENT: The recommendations will be coming out on September the 7th.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

1:10 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed for Release
Until Saturday, August 14, 1993
at 10:06 A.M. EDT

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE NATION

The Parc Lane Hotel
Oakland, California

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. This week we took a big step toward restoring opportunity and prosperity to the people of our nation, when I signed into law our economic growth plan. It puts our house in order with the largest deficit reduction measure in our history, mandating more than \$250 billion in spending cuts, with substantial cuts in more than 200 specific spending programs. It makes over 90 percent of our small businesses eligible for tax cuts, if they invest to spur job creation. And it provides new incentives to lift people who work full time and have children in their homes but still live in poverty above the poverty line.

That's a real incentive for the working poor to stay at work and a down payment on our plan to end the welfare system as we know it.

With this economic plan in place, private analysts believe more than 8 million jobs will be created over the next four years. Already the plan has brought interest rates to historic lows and the stock market to historic highs. People are refinancing home loans and business loans, saving a lot of money, money that can be invested to grow this economy. And we've had about a million new jobs come into the economy in the last six and a half months. This plan will help us to restore the economy and revive the American Dream.

But there's another threat to our security, to our economic revival and our most basic values. It's the crime that's ravaging our neighborhoods and communities. There were 90,000 murders in America in the last four years, and a startling upsurge in gang activity, drive-by shootings and bloody carjackings.

There's a virtual war on many of our streets, and crime has become a national security issue to millions of Americans. I've worked to fight crime as an attorney general and a governor. I've worked with law enforcement officers, community leaders, victims groups. I know we can make our streets safer and our children's future more secure.

This week I announced my administration's anti-crime plan and law enforcement officers from all over America came to support it. People from Massachusetts to Mississippi spoke up. William O'Malley, a District Attorney in Massachusetts said the murder rate in Plymouth County had doubled, and the age of defendants in court is getting younger. One of the law enforcement officers said that in his area the average age of a killer was now under 16 years of age.

Police Commissioner Bill Bratton of Boston spoke of the fear that grips his city where homicides have gone up 60 percent this year because of gangs and domestic violence. The attorney general of Mississippi pointed out that the crime wave has now reached small towns and rural areas. And we can't leave them out of our solution.

These facts could be repeated by any prosecutor, any police officer in the United States. We have to give these

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people the help they need to seize the control of our streets. And that's precisely what I'm determined to do.

Our new crime initiative goes back to basics -- toughening criminal laws and disarming criminals, putting more police on patrol, protecting students, restoring order to our streets. It also emphasizes some good ideas that do work -- community policing; working with citizens to prevent crime and catch criminals; and boot camps for youthful offenders to give them a second chance to develop self-discipline and other skills to live lawful, successful lives.

Society has the right to impose the most severe penalty on the hardened criminals who commit the most heinous crimes. I support capital punishment, especially against those who kill our police officers. This legislation expands the federal death penalty and limits the time available to criminals to appeal their sentences. The plan cracks down on the easy availability of guns. I'm eager to sign the Brady Bill, which requires a waiting period before the purchase of a handgun. And I've signed a directive ordering the Treasury Department to suspend the importation of foreign-made assault pistols, the weapons of choice for many gangs and drug dealers.

Our crime bill will fund the hiring of up to 50,000 new police officers to walk the beat. It will also create a police corps to allow young people to pay for college and then ask them to return to their communities as police officers in exchange for the educational benefit.

The plan expands the Cop on the Beat Program to help pay to put more police on the street, to hire more security guards to keep our schools safe, to beef up patrol in public housing in communities where small businesses are vulnerable to crime. We ask for new federal boot camps to provide wayward young people the discipline, the education, the training they need for a chance to avoid a lifetime of crime.

And we put these new tools into the hands of the toughest and most talented trio of crimefighters ever assembled at the federal level -- the Attorney General Janet Reno, a seasoned prosecutor from Miami; the FBI Director Louis Freeh, a streetwise former prosecutor and tough federal judge with a nationally acclaimed record of crimefighting; and Lee Brown, the former police chief of New York, Houston and Atlanta, the father of community policing, who now serves as our Director of Drug Control Policy.

But these law enforcement leaders cannot and must not wage this war alone. We in government can start by ensuring that the criminal justice system reflects our values and restores people's confidence in the government's ability to prevent and punish crime.

But the power of every individual to influence those around them is also very strong, and it's also a power we must turn to if we're going to turn the crime problem around. Too many of our fellow citizens simply reject values like decency, order and the respect for the rule of law. Often we can yank people like that back to what is right and what is true.

Every one of us needs to speak up and provide better role models for our young people before we lose them to the meanness of the streets. We can take simple but effective actions like taking car keys away from teenagers and adults who are under the influence of alcohol or drugs before they get behind the wheels of their cars and risk great damage to themselves and others.

We can urge broadcasters and advertisers to tone down the violence we see on television and then theaters everyday and persuade them that there is a market for programs and movies

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that reflect and reinforce our values. We can remind people of the opportunities they have for community service so that they can express their patriotism and caring by giving something back to the country which gives us so much and helps people in need at the same time.

In short, we can work together as partners. And when we do, when the government works with us and not against us, there is nothing the American people can't do.

With the economic plan in hand and a very tough anti-crime bill on the way, we can truly say our country is headed in a new direction -- more responsibility, more opportunity, a deeper sense of community and restoring the American Dream.

Thanks for listening.

END

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Denver, Colorado)

For Immediate Release

August 12, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND HIS HOLINESS JOHN PAUL II
UPON DEPARTURE

Regis University
Denver, Colorado

5:20 P.M. MDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon. It was a great pleasure and a great honor for me to be able to spend some time with the Holy Father. We had a cordial and productive meeting, and I believe we laid the basis for a productive and constructive relationship in the future.

We shared many values and perspectives -- a commitment to today's young people in the United States and throughout the world; a belief in work and family and the importance of pursuing policies that support them; a commitment to correcting the social problems that give rise to so many problems for our people in this country -- violence, drugs, and other things -- and a recognition that we need in this nation and throughout the world both more individual responsibility and more community action.

We talked about a wide range of international problems. We discussed Bosnia at length, as you might imagine. We talked about the peacekeeping mission in Somalia. We talked about the efforts of nations working together through the United Nations to reduce violence and support human rights and democracy throughout the world -- in Cambodia, for example, and other places. We talked about the former Soviet Union and conditions in many countries. We talked about the Holy Father's native Poland and the progress that they are making there. We talked about Haiti and what the United States has tried to do there to restore democracy and freedom.

And throughout, I, like every other person who has ever met him, was profoundly impressed by the depth of His Holiness's conviction, the depth of his faith, and the depth of his commitment to continue on his mission.

I very much welcome the Vatican's commitment to human rights, including religious freedom for all. I welcome the progress that is being made in forging relationships and closer ties between the Vatican and Israel. That can only help as we seek to pursue peace in the Middle East.

We both are worried about the conditions in Somalia, the Sudan, Haiti, and Bosnia. We both are concerned about the problems that have always been with us, but we believe that we can make progress in dealing with them.

Finally, let me just say once again how very grateful I am to the Holy Father for coming to World Youth Day here in Denver, and for the Catholic Church's decision to bring World Youth Day to the United States and to Denver. It is my hope that the success of this extraordinary gathering of young people will create a greater spirit of unity and community among them and a renewed commitment among those who are Americans to work for greater justice and opportunity here at home.

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At the end of our meeting the Holy Father presented me with a Bible. And so, I close with a verse from it that I think characterizes his work and I hope in due time will characterize the work that we are doing here. The exhortation in St. Paul's letter to the Galatians: "Let us not grow weary while doing good or in due season we shall reap if we do not lose heart."

Thank you, Your Holiness, for your heart and your efforts. (Applause.)

HIS HOLINESS Thank you very much.

Mr. President, ladies and gentleman. I'm pleased, Mr. President, that we have had this opportunity to talk together about some of the principal concerns of the world situation at this moment, the inalienable dignity of a human being and the rights which flow from that dignity. In the first place, the right to life, defense of life, as well as the well-being and full human development of individuals and peoples are at the heart of the Church's message and action in the world.

Essentially, these are the themes on which the Church seeks a sincere and constructive dialogue with the leaders of the world's nations and the representatives of the international community. I look forward to further contacts in the future in the same spirit of mutual understanding in this theme which has always characterized relations between the United States and the Holy See.

I take this opportunity to thank you once more for welcoming me to the United States. I assure you that I pray each day for the leaders of government that they may be wise and far-seeing servants of the common good and that their decisions and actions may bring genuine justice and peace in the world.

Thank you very much. I should say that the President was very gracious to me. (Applause.) I should add that President Clinton is the fourth President of the United States I meet, and he's the youngest. (Laughter.) I am still and still older and he's still and still younger. It is also a motivation of the place for the World Day of the Youth in the United States in Denver for the United States have a very young President.

Thank you. (Applause.)

END

5:27 P.M. MDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Denver, Colorado)

For Immediate Release

August 12, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND HIS HOLINESS, JOHN PAUL II
UPON ARRIVAL

Stapleton International Airport
Denver, Colorado

2:45 P.M. MDT

THE PRESIDENT: Your Holiness, I think you can see from the wonderful reception you have received that the United States is honored to have you in Denver. (Applause.) I thank you for coming to Denver -- (applause) -- to this historic gathering of young people from across the world. (Applause.)

I want to extend a special thanks to the co-sponsors of National World Youth Day, Archbishop Keeler and the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and the Pontifical Council for the Laity. I'm especially gratified that so many leading Catholic Americans could join us today. (Applause.) And I'd like to pay special tribute to one, my good friend, the former Mayor of Boston and our Ambassador to the Vatican, Ray Flynn. (Applause.)

I also thanks my friends, Governor Roy Romer, Mayor Willington Webb, the members of the City Council, and Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder, in whose district we now stand -- or sit, as the case may be. (Applause.)

I want to thank the people of Denver who have opened their hearts and their homes to these young people, and say a few words of appreciation, Holy Father, to American Catholics especially.

As the Catholic Church prepares to enter its third millennium, our nation prepares to enter its third century. It is altogether fitting that such a young country would host World Youth Day. America has maintained its youth by always being able to change while holding fast to its fundamental values: A determination to support family and work; to the proposition that all children matter and we don't have a one to waste; to the proposition that in every corner of the world, race or creed should not deter any young boy or girl from growing up to the fullest of their God-given capacities. (Applause.)

Your Holiness, even though I am not myself a Roman Catholic, I was educated as a young boy by nuns and, as a young man, by Jesuit priests. (Applause.) And I might add since we're in the business of paying compliments, I appointed a man born in Poland to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff yesterday. (Applause and laughter.) But all Americans without regard to their religious affiliation are grateful to the Catholics of this country for the standards they have set for citizenship and service, for supporting their families and working well at their assigned tasks, and for caring about the less fortunate. (Applause.)

And all Americans without regard to their religious faith are grateful to you, Your Holiness, for your moral leadership. (Applause.) For we know that you were the force to light the spark of freedom over communism in your native Poland and throughout Eastern Europe -- (applause) -- that you have been

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an advocate for peace and justice among nations and peoples, a strong voice calling for an end to hatred and to hunger everywhere and reminding people blessed with abundance that they must offer special comfort to the poor and the dispossessed. Your presence here is welcome.

America is a better, stronger, more just nation because of the influence that you have had on our world in recent years and because of the influence that American Catholics have had on our nation from the very beginning of our birth. (Applause.)

If we were to find one sentence that would sum up the Catholic social mission, the work that Catholics have done as citizens, it would be the great line from our only Catholic President's inaugural speech when President Kennedy said, "We must always remember that here on Earth God's work must be our own." (Applause.)

In 1987, Your Holiness, when you came to Detroit, you said that each of us must be instrumental in promoting a social order that respects the dignity of persons and serves the common good. That is what we must all be about.

America today is striving to achieve that goal. We have many problems here, and we are trying to address many problems abroad. We dare not turn away from our obligations to one another. Your presence here today will remind us all of those obligations, of the values by which you have lived, of the causes for which you have worked.

I ask you now to come to this platform to welcome a grateful and many tens of thousands of young people from all across the world who are privileged to be in your presence here today. (Applause.)

HIS HOLINESS: Mr. President, dear friends, dear people of America, dear young people. (Applause.) You have really strong voices. (Applause.)

Mr. President, I greatly appreciate your generous words of welcome. The World Youth Day being celebrated this year in Denver gives me the opportunity to meet you and, through you, to express once again to the American people my sentiments of deep esteem and friendship. I thank you and Mrs. Clinton for your kind gesture in coming here personally to welcome me, and coming together with your daughter. (Applause.)

I take this opportunity to greet the other representatives of the federal government of the State of Colorado and of the City of Denver who are present here, and to thank all those who have contributed in any way to preparing this visit. I am grateful to the bishops of the United States for their part in organizing the eighth World Youth Day and, in particular, to Archbishop Stafford of Denver, and the Catholic Church in Colorado for serving as the local hosts for this important international event. (Applause.)

I am aware that the United States is suffering greatly from the recent flooding in the Midwest. I have felt close to the American people in their tragedy and have prayed for the victims. I invoke Almighty God's strength and comfort upon all who have been affected by this calamity.

There is a special joy in coming to America for the celebration of this World Youth Day -- a nation which is itself still young, still young. (Laughter and applause.) What is 200 years for a nation? (Laughter and applause.) A nation which is itself still young, according to historical standards is hosting young people gathered from all over the world for a serious reflection on the theme of life. A human life which is God's

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marvelous gift to each one of us and the transcendent life which Jesus Christ, our Savior, offers to us who believe in His name; (Applause.)

I come to Denver to listen to the young people gathered here, to experience their inexhaustible quest for life. Each successive World Youth Day has been a confirmation of young people's openness to the meaning of life as a gift received, a gift to which they are eager to respond by striving for a better world for themselves and their fellow human beings. (Applause.)

I believe that we would correctly interpret their deepest aspirations by saying that what they ask is that society, especially the leaders of nations and all who control the destinies of peoples, accept them as true partners in the construction of a more human, more just, more compassionate world. They ask to be able to contribute their specific ideas and energies to this task.

The well-being of the world's children and young people must be an immense concern to all who have public responsibilities. In my pastoral visits to the Church in every part of the world, I have been deeply moved by the almost universal conditions of difficulty in which young people grow up and live. Too many sufferings are visited upon them by natural calamities, famines, epidemics, by economic and political crisis, by the atrocities of wars. And where material conditions are at least adequate, other obstacles arise not the least of which is the breakdown of family values and stability. (Applause.)

In developed countries a serious moral crisis is already affecting the lives of many young people, leaving them adrift, often without hope and conditioned to look only for instant gratification. Yet everywhere there are young men and women deeply concerned about the world around them, ready to give the best of themselves in service to others, and particularly sensitive to life's transcendent meaning. (Applause.)

But how do we help them? How do we help them? Only by instilling a high morale vision can a society ensure that its young people are given the possibility to mature as free and intelligent human beings endowed with the robust sense of responsibility to the common good, capable of working with others to create a community and a nation with a strong morale fiber.

America was built on such a vision. And the American people possess the intelligence and will to meet the challenge of rededicating themselves with renewed vigor to fostering the truth on which this country was founded and by which it grew. (Applause.) Those truths are enshrined in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. And they still today receive a broad consensus among Americans.

Those truths sustained values which have left people all over the world to look to America with hope and respect. To all Americans without exception I present this invitation: Let us pose and reason together. To educate without a value system based on truth is to abandon young people to moral confusion, personal insecurity and easy manipulation. No country, not even the most powerful, can endure if it deprives its own children of this essential good, respect. (Applause.)

You are crying for what the Pope says or against?
(Laughter.)

AUDIENCE: For. (Applause.)

HIS HOLINESS: Respect for the dignity and worth of every person, integrity and responsibility as well as understanding, compassion and solidarity towards others survive only if they are passed on in families, in schools and through the communications media. (Applause.)

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America has a strong tradition of respect for the individual, for human dignity and human rights. I gladly acknowledged this during my previous visit to the United States in 1987, and I would like to repeat today the hope I expressed on that occasion. America, you are beautiful. (Applause.) Beautiful and blessed in so many ways, but your best beauty, your richest blessing is found in the human person. (Applause.)

In each man, woman, and child, in every immigrant, in every native-born son and daughter, the ultimate test of your greatness is the way you treat every human being, but especially the weakest and most defenseless ones. (Applause.) The best traditions of your love presume respect for those who cannot defend themselves. (Applause.)

If you want equal justice for all and true freedom and lasting peace, then, America, defend life. (Applause.) All the great causes that are yours today will have meaning only to the extent that you guarantee the right to life and protect the human person. (Applause.)

It has been said in Detroit, September 19, 1987.

Mr. President, my reference to the morale truth which sustains the life and the nation is not without relevance to the privileged position which the United States holds in the international community in the face of tensions and conflicts that too many peoples have endured for so long. I am thinking particular of the Middle East region, some African countries, and in the new situation emerging from the events of 1989, especially in view of the tragic conflicts now going on in the Balkans and in the Caucasus. The international community ought to establish more effective structures for maintaining and promoting justice and peace. (Applause.)

This implies that a concept of strategic interest should evolve which is based on the full development of peoples out of poverty and towards a more dignified existence; out of injustice and exploitation towards fuller respect for the human person and the defense of universal and human rights. (Applause.)

If the United Nations and other international agencies, through the wise and honest cooperation of the member nations, succeed in effectively defending stricken populations, whether victims of underdevelopment or conflicts or the -- of human rights, then there is indeed hope for the future. (Applause.) For peace is the work of justice. (Applause.)

Providence of God have laid an enormous responsibility on the people and government of the United States. But the burden is also the opportunity for true greatness. Together with millions of people around the globe I share the profound hope that in the present international situations, the United States will spare no effort in advancing authentic freedom and in fostering human rights and solidarity. (Applause.)

May God guide this nation and keep alive in it for endless generations to come the flame of liberty and justice for all.

May God bless you all. God bless America. (Applause.)

America, America, I express my gratitude to you for this receiving me with rain. (Laughter and applause.)

END

3:10 P.M. MDT

SUMMER OF SERVICE FORUM ATTENDEES

Name Carolyn Lewis
Address Jonesboro, AR 72401
Position Participant
Program Northeast Arkansas Council
on Family Violence
SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Regina Hall
Address Warren, AR 71671
Position Participant
Program Delta Service Corps
National Service Demonstration Project

Name Steven Lucero
Address Sacaton, AZ 85247
Position Participant
Program Arizona Conservation Corps
SOS Youth Corps

Name Rebecca Roos
Address Tempe, AZ 85282
Position Participant
Program Literacy Volunteers of
Maricopa County, Inc.
SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Deirdre Johnson
Address Berkeley, CA 94704
Position Participant
Program New Orleans Summerbridge
Summer of Service

Name Jason Kamras
Address Carmichael, CA 95608
Position Participant
Program Child Abuse
Prevention Council, Inc.
SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Geoffrey Holmes
Address Inglewood, CA 90305
Position Participant
Program Building Up, L.A.
Summer of Service

Name Christina Garcia
Address La Jolla, CA 92037
Position Participant
Program Urban Corps of San Diego
SOS Youth Corps

Name Kitwana McTyer
Address Los Angeles, CA 90061
Position Participant
Program It's About Health
Summer of Service

Name Maryann Green
Address Oakland, CA 94611
Position Participant
Program East Bay Conservation Corps
Summer of Service

Name Rocio Soto
Address Oxnard, CA 93033
Position Participant
Program It's About Health
Summer of Service

Name Walker Dearth
Address Sacramento, CA 95826
Position Participant
Program East Bay Conservation Corps
Summer of Service

Name Sarumathi Jayaraman
Address Whittier, CA 90601
Position Participant
Program Building Up, L.A.
Summer of Service

Name Melinda Higgs
Address Denver, CO 80206
Position Participant
Program Habitat for Humanity
SOS VISTA Summer Associates

SUMMER OF SERVICE FORUM ATTENDEES

Name Matthew Rasmussen
Address Denver, CO 80212
Position Participant
Program Colorado Youth
in Natural Resources
SOS Youth Corps

Name Regina Rodriguez
Address Golden, CO 80401
Position Participant
Program Colorado Youth
in Natural Resources
SOS Youth Corps

Name Kathleen Tully
Address Enfield, CT 06082
Position Participant
Program Literacy Volunteers of America
SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Susan Webster
Address Windsor Locks, CT 06096
Position Participant
Program Literacy Volunteers of America
SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Lisa Yamaoka
Address Sarasota, FL 34243
Position Participant
Program United Way of Dade County
SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Lynette Johnson
Address Atlanta, GA 30314
Position Participant
Program Clark Atlanta University
Summer of Service

Name Eric Reid
Address Atlanta, GA 30331
Position Participant
Program Clark Atlanta University
Summer of Service

Name Wayne Williamson
Address Baxley, GA 31513
Position Participant
Program Concerted Services, Inc.
SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Marla Goldwasser
Address Dunwoody, GA 30338
Position Participant
Program Hands on Atlanta
Summer of Service

Name Marcus Pinkney
Address East Point, GA 30344
Position Participant
Program Hands on Atlanta
Summer of Service

Name Chris Smith
Address Lyons, GA 30436
Position Participant
Program Georgia Peach Corps
National Service Demonstration Project

Name Ernest Irby
Address Ames, IA 50010
Position Participant
Program Greenville Housing Authority
SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Elizabeth Kuhl
Address Ames, IA 50010
Position Participant
Program United Way of Greater Memphis
SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Danielle Jimerson
Address Des Moines, IA 50314
Position Participant
Program New Horizons
Iowa Conservation Corps
SOS Youth Corps

SUMMER OF SERVICE FORUM ATTENDEES

Name Lindsey Reed
Address Fort Dodge, IA 50501
Position Participant
Program New Horizons
 Iowa Conservation Corps
 SOS Youth Corps

Name Timothy Dobbins
Address Chicago, IL
Position Participant
Program Youth Opportunity Corps
 SOS Youth Corps

Name Leslie Brown
Address Chicago, IL 60618
Position Participant
Program Uptown Habitat for Humanity
 SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Lawrence Williams
Address New Orleans, LA 70127
Position Participant
Program Delta Service Corps
 National Service Demonstration Project

Name Jorge Palmarin
Address Boston, MA 02118
Position Participant
Program City Year
 Summer of Service

Name Iyeoka Okoawo
Address Boston, MA 02120
Position Participant
Program City Year
 Summer of Service

Name Olinda Marshall
Address Cambridge, MA 02140
Position Participant
Program Tufts University
 Summer of Service

Name Claudette Thyme
Address Dorchester, MA 02125
Position Participant
Program Drumlin Farm's Food Project
 SOS Youth Corps

Name Xiomara Ramos
Address Dorchester, MA 02121
Position Participant
Program Mass. Department of Education
 Bureau of Adult Education
 SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Saskia Grinberg
Address Lincoln, MA 01773
Position Participant
Program City Year
 National Service Demonstration Project

Name Ronald Vining
Address Medford, MA 02155
Position Participant
Program Tufts University
 Summer of Service

Name Aquila Powell
Address Baltimore, MD 21239
Position Participant
Program MPOWER
 Summer of Service

Name Mary John
Address Baltimore, MD 21202
Position Participant
Program Volunteer Maryland
 National Service Demonstration Project

Name Darrell Winston
Address Baltimore, MD 21215
Position Participant
Program Baltimore READS, Inc.
 SOS VISTA Summer Associates

SUMMER OF SERVICE FORUM ATTENDEES

Name Chris Longmore
Address Leonardtown, MD 20650
Position Participant
Program MPOWER
 Summer of Service

Name Algie Mayo
Address Durham, NC 27581
Position Participant
Program Durham Service Corps
 SOS Youth Corps

Name Jocelyn Miles
Address Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
Position Participant
Program Maryland Conservation Corps
 SOS Youth Corps

Name Deidre Woodhouse
Address Greensboro, NC 27401-3239
Position Participant
Program Operation Get Down
 Birth Program
 SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Jill Cobenais
Address Red Lake, MN 56671
Position Participant
Program Red Lake Band Summer of Service
 Summer of Service

Name Paula McCullough
Address Washington, NC 27889
Position Participant
Program North Carolina Low Income
 Housing Coalition
 SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Terrence Senogles
Address Red Lake, MN 56671
Position Participant
Program Red Lake Band Summer of Service
 Summer of Service

Name Reshard Riggins
Address Wilmington, NC 28412
Position Participant
Program Ohio Wesleyan University
 Summer of Service

Name Elizabeth Kilian
Address St. Louis, MO 63125
Position Participant
Program The Hollywood Youth Corps
 St. Louis County
 SOS Youth Corps

Name Peter Andrew
Address Londonderry, NH 03053
Position Participant
Program New Hampshire
 Conservation Corps
 SOS Youth Corps

Name William McNeil
Address Meridian, MS 39301
Position Participant
Program Meridian Housing Authority
 SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Maria Theresa Abuan
Address Cedar Grove, NJ 07009
Position Participant
Program Newark Summer of Service
 Summer of Service

Name Jennifer DeVoe
Address Helena, MT 59601
Position Participant
Program Fremont Public Association
 SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Cleon Hargrove
Address Hillside, NJ 07205
Position Participant
Program Newark Summer of Service
 Summer of Service

SUMMER OF SERVICE FORUM ATTENDEES

Name Mary Colleran
Address Morris Plains, NJ 07950
Position Participant
Program ICARE
 Summer of Service

Name James Anderson
Address South Orange, NJ 07079
Position Participant
Program Project Read, Inc.
 SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Angela Brown
Address Bronx, NY 10453
Position Participant
Program Highbridge Community
 Life Center
 SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Dorothy Chavannes
Address Brooklyn, NY 11223
Position Participant
Program Harlem Freedom Schools
 Summer of Service

Name Qiana Hankins
Address Brooklyn, NY 11212
Position Participant
Program City Volunteer Corps
 SOS Youth Corps

Name Kerwin Lawrence
Address Brooklyn, NY 11233
Position Participant
Program New York City
 Public Service Corps
 SOS Youth Corps

Name Virgilio Bravo
Address Far Rockaway, NY 11691
Position Participant
Program ACORN
 Summer of Service

Name Diane Beaver
Address Irving, NY 14081
Position Participant
Program Seneca Nation Language Link
 CANCELLED!!!
 National Service Demonstration Project

Name Andrew Gauldin
Address New York, NY 10029
Position Participant
Program Harlem Freedom Schools
 Summer of Service

Name Josh Klaris
Address New York, NY 10014
Position Participant
Program Teach for America
 Summer of Service

Name Camille Pierre
Address New York, NY 10030
Position Participant
Program Teach for America
 Summer of Service

Name Valda Foster
Address Woodhaven, NY 11421
Position Participant
Program ACORN
 Summer of Service

Name Richard Bunce
Address Bay Village, OH 44140
Position Participant
Program Ohio Literacy Network
 SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Vassilisa Johri
Address Delaware, OH 43015
Position Participant
Program Ohio Wesleyan University
 Summer of Service

SUMMER OF SERVICE FORUM ATTENDEES

Name Nancy Ray
Address Tulsa, OK 74128
Position Participant
Program Health Careers Volunteers
 National Service Demonstration Project

Name Suzanne Ruiz
Address Milwaukee, WI 53210
Position Participant
Program Milwaukee Community
 Service Corps
 SOS Youth Corps

Name Julie Friedberg
Address Narberth, PA 19072
Position Participant
Program New Orleans Summerbridge
 Summer of Service

Name Chris Meier
Address Oregon, WI 53575
Position Participant
Program Oregon Youth
 Conservation Corps
 SOS Youth Corps

Name Me Kyung Rim
Address Oreland, PA 19075
Position Participant
Program ICARE
 Summer of Service

Name Tiffany Lorry
Address Wayne, PA 19087
Position Participant
Program Pennsylvania Service Corps
 National Service Demonstration Project

Name Annette Wilson
Address Willow Grove, PA 19090
Position Participant
Program Energy Coordinating Agency
 SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Santina Florio
Address Providence, RI 02904
Position Participant
Program Habitat for Humanity
 SOS VISTA Summer Associates

Name Susana Macias
Address El Paso, TX 79915
Position Participant
Program Texas Department of Health
 SOS VISTA Summer Associates

**Background Briefing:
The Summer of Service Forum**

Today over 70 young people who spent this summer serving their community and their country will share their experiences with President Clinton and each other during the "Summer of Service Forum" at the University of Maryland in College Park, MD. The event will take place in the Stamp Student Union, Colony Ballroom at approximately 10:45 AM.

The young people from across the country recently participated in a number of national service projects, including the VISTA Summer Associates programs, as well as Summer of Service (SOS) programs, Summer Youth Corps, and National Service Demonstration Model programs, all sponsored by the Commission on National and Community Service (CNCS). The sixteen SOS projects were undertaken specifically in the wake of President Clinton's call for a "summer of service" during a March 1 speech at Rutgers University. Prior to reporting directly to the President, forum participants will have already held meetings on Sunday and Monday to share information and accomplishments.

Currently awaiting final action in the Senate, the National and Community Service Act of 1993 would allow young people to serve in their communities for one or two years, while helping pay their way through college or pay off existing loan debt. The service initiative is new public policy founded on the oldest American values: opportunity, responsibility, and community. It is designed to take on some of America's most challenging unmet domestic needs by capitalizing on one of our nation's most valuable untapped resources -- it's young people.

The legislation would also combine the Commission on National and Community Service with ACTION (the agency that houses VISTA and other programs), two federal entities that deal specifically with service. All of the programs represented at the Forum would then fall directly under a new Corporation for National Service.

Attached you should have the following hand-outs:

1. A program of today's events.
2. A complete list of all the Commission on National Service and Action sponsored programs to be represented at today's event.
3. Brief descriptions of each of the programs represented at the forum.
4. A one-page description of the content and status of the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993.
5. Press Clips on the Summer of Service.

MEMORANDUM**AUGUST 30, 1993**

TO ELI SEGAL
FROM DIANA ALDRIDGE
RE FACTS AND ANECDOTES FOR THE PRESIDENT
ON THE SUMMER OF SERVICE FORUM

Format Review:

The President will be on stage with five young Summer of Service presenters. The stage will be in the center of a semi-circle comprised of the 70 young people who are representative of the summer of service programs.

Each young presenter will narrate a slide show for five minutes; followed by a Q&A discussion with the President for six minutes; concluding with a special story told to the President by a young person in the audience (pre-selected), who is called upon by the facilitator.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Each young presenter on the stage knows to anticipate a possible follow-up question or comment from the President when they conclude their remarks. At the end of their presentation, they will thank the President and linger momentarily at the podium.

The following identifies and describes the young presenters and the audience story tellers.

FIRST SEGMENT - HEALTH**Beginning Presenter on Stage:**

Susana Macias
VISTA Summer Associate
Texas Department of Health
Latino Female; age 20

Susana worked this summer as a Vista Summer Associate on a WIC and immunization project for Latino children in six Texas towns. She found the work challenging but was sometimes frustrated by what she often perceived as a lack of concern from the families on behalf of their children.

PAGE TWO**Audience Storyteller at End of Segment:**

Rocio Soto
It's About Health Summer of Service
Latina Female; age 21

Rocio will be asked to stand up from the audience to tell the President about her work for "It's About Health" this summer at the Venice Dental Clinic, where she cared for and educated residents of the predominantly Latino section of Los Angeles. She is applying for a grant to open a teen center in Oxnard that addresses the growing problems of drug abuse and the spread of AIDS among Latino youth.

SECOND SEGMENT -- ENVIRONMENT**Second Presenter on Stage:**

Matt Rasmussen
Colorado Youth In Natural Resources
Caucasian Male; age 18

Matt worked all summer on a Colorado wetlands project that completely restored an ecosystem which had been destroyed a few years ago by the building of an interstate highway. This was a pilot program and he likes to talk about the possibility of replicating it.

Special Presenter on Stage:

Terry Senogles
Summer of Service Red Lake Band
Native American; age 18

Terry will be giving a special one-minute presentation on his tribe's SOS project which cleared a stream and created a nature trail. He wants the President to know about the special bond his tribe feels between their land and their culture.

Audience Storytellers at End of Segment:

Naria Theresa Abuan
Cleon Hargrove
Newark Summer of Service

Maria will be asked to stand up and tell the President about several entrepreneurial Newark SOS members. They quit their assigned job after several days of weeding because they felt their work was not making a meaningful difference. On their own, they designed a presentation in environmental education. They then traveled the lesson plan to all other Newark SOS Projects, reaching thousands of children.

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Cleon Hargrove will follow Maria for a few brief comments on his innovative work with the Amelior Foundation. The foundation gave participants \$100 each to design entrepreneurial service projects on their own.

THIRD SEGMENT -- EDUCATION

Third Presenter on Stage:

Marcus Pinkney
Summer of Service Hands on Atlanta
African-American Age:18

Marcus worked as a teacher's assistant at Atlanta's College Park Elementary School, where he served as a role model to neighborhood children. He was one of several SOS participants who created a unique after-school program, attracting almost as many children as attended during the day. Marcus is anxious to tell the President about a sports/academic educational game that they designed.

Audience Storyteller at End of Segment:

Kathleen Tully (accompanied by her seeing dog Molly)
VISTA Summer Associate
Literacy Volunteers of America

Kathleen, blinded just three years ago, will be asked to stand and tell the President about her frustrations over the lack of teaching materials for blind tutors. She plans to start a pilot program state-wide in Connecticut, in collaboration with the National Federation for the Blind. The program would develop these materials, and encourage other visually impaired people to join in the literacy movement.

FOURTH SEGMENT -- PUBLIC SAFETY

Fourth Presenter on Stage:

Regina Hall
Delta Service Corps - 911 Project in Fordyce, Arkansas
Caucasian Female; Age: 23

Regina is representing the Delta Service Corps which is sponsoring an innovative 911 start-up program in rural, Dallas County. The Chamber of Commerce, the Delta Service Corps and volunteers have just completed a census to determine addresses, telephone numbers and resident's special needs for the county of 7,000. Although Regina herself has not worked directly on this program -- she is anxious to tell the President more about it.

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Audience Storyteller at End of Segment:

Geoff Holmes
Summer of Service Building Up L.A.
Community Youth Gang Services

Geoff will be asked to stand up and tell the President about his work with the Community Youth Gang Services in Los Angeles. Raised in South Central -- and often in trouble -- he developed a presentation on crime and violence avoidance based on his own experiences.

SPECIAL CLOSING SEGMENT -- SERVICE AND DISASTER RELIEF

There will be a final closing segment on disaster relief presented by three young participants in the front row of the audience. Two worked in flood relief with corps this summer; the third with Hurricane Andrew recovery in Dade County. The three will make brief consecutive statements on service and disaster relief and their personal experiences. The President should respond briefly - - citing the four million dollar portion of his flood relief package.

Lisa Yamaoka
VISTA Summer Associate
United Way of Dade County
Asian Female; Age:21

Lisa did physical repair work on homes still damaged a year after the hurricane. She worked with children in the migrant workers camps and served as a teacher's assistant in a therapeutic camp especially designed to treat the emotional effects of the hurricane.

Danielle Jimerson
Iowa Conservation Corps
African-American Female; Age:17

Danielle spent the last five weeks in Des Moines, Iowa doing heavy physical labor in flood clean-up. Danielle is shy and comes from an extremely disadvantaged background. However, she was one of the few corps members hired at the beginning who stuck with it until the very end -- and she is very proud of that.

Peter Andrew
New Hampshire Conservation Corps
White Male; Age:19

Peter and his New Hampshire Corps Members canceled their end of the summer canoe trip; raised money to augment their vacation funds; and traveled to Iowa to join the relief efforts in one of the state's hardest hit flood areas.

**THE SUMMER OF SERVICE FORUM WITH THE PRESIDENT
SEQUENCE OF EVENTS
AUGUST 31, 1993**

----- INTRODUCTIONS AND REMARKS

- 10:45 President in Holding Room with Sen. Mikulski and others. Meets Greg Ricks and presenters. Short briefing by Greg Ricks on format and his cues.
- 10:48 Greg Ricks and presenters leave holding room for stage. Presenters on stage in pre-assigned seating. Special presenters take their seats in first row. Greg welcomes participants and says the President and B. Mikulski will be coming shortly
- 10:50 Announcement of the President of the United States; President and B. Mikulski enter from holding room. President sits on the stool -- Mikulski proceeds to podium.
- B. Mikulski makes introductory remarks and introduces the President.
- 10:53 The President makes brief remarks -- probably from the stool or moving around the stage -- discussing his vision and objectives for national service; and welcomes the opportunity to discuss with them their individual and shared experiences.

----- FIRST SEGMENT

- 10:56 Greg Ricks assumes the podium and thanks the President on behalf of SOS. He then gives brief remarks setting the context and format for the Forum.
- Greg Ricks then introduces the first discussion issue -- HEALTH -- and introduces the first presenter - SUSANA MACIAS -- of El Paso Texas who worked this summer on a Vista-sponsored Immunization Project in Texas.
- 10:58 Susana walks to the podium and begins her presentation.
- 11:04 Susana ends her presentation and stays at the podium for a moment for a follow-up question from the President. Susana briefly responds then sits down.
- 11:05 Greg Ricks with a hand held mike opens the discussion by encouraging the audience who worked on health or have health service topics they wish to discuss to ask the President questions and/or share their experiences. Greg stays near the podium.

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11:11 The President has interaction with the audience -- calling on his own questioners for approximately six minutes. Near the end of the discussion session Greg Ricks approaches the podium and tells the President that a particular individual in the audience has something to share with him or her and calls on that individual (preselected). The President briefly responds to the story.

----- SECOND SEGMENT

11:13 Greg Ricks introduces the second issue area -- ENVIRONMENT -- and the second presenter -- MATT RASMUSSEN -- a Colorado Corps member who worked on a wetlands project.

11:14 Matt walks to the podium and gives his presentation.

11:20 Matt ends his presentation by introducing TERRY SENOGLES for a special one-to-two minute presentation on the Red Lake Native American Indian project. Matt stays near the podium with Terry.

11:21 Terry gives brief two-minute presentation. Matt and Terry stay at the podium for a minute for a possible follow-up question(s) from the President. They respond briefly then Matt and Terry sit down.

11:24 Greg Ricks with a hand-held mike encourages the audience interaction as before. The President then calls on his own questioners for approximately six minutes. Near the end of the session Greg approaches the podium and sets up the presentation from the preselected audience member as before. The President briefly responds to the story. Greg stays at the podium.

----- THIRD SEGMENT

11:30 Greg Ricks introduces the third issue -- EDUCATION -- and the third presenter -- MARCUS PINKNEY -- who is from Atlanta and worked on the SOS Atlanta project "Hands on Atlanta."

11:31 Marcus walks to the podium and begins his presentation.

11:37 Marcus ends his presentation and stays at the podium for a follow-up question from the President. Marcus then sits down.

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11:38 Greg Ricks -- as before -- opens the discussion up to the President and the audience for approximately six minutes. Toward the end of the session Greg walks to the podium and sets-up the pre-selected audience member as before. The President briefly responds.

----- **FOURTH AND FINAL SEGMENT**

11:44 Greg Ricks introduces the last issue -- PUBLIC SAFETY -- and the last presenter -- REGINA HALL -- a member of the Delta Service Corps in Arkansas who sponsored a rural "911" project.

11:45 Regina walks to the podium and gives her presentation.

11:51 Regina ends her presentation and stays for a moment at the podium for a followup question from the president.

11:52 Greg Ricks -- as before -- opens the discussion up to the President and the audience for approximately six minutes. Toward the end of the session Greg walks to the podium and sets-up the pre-selected audience member as before. The President briefly responds.

----- **SPECIAL DISASTER RELIEF SEGMENT**

11:58 Greg Ricks takes his hand-held mike to the front row of the audience to the (good cut-away side) where three presenters say a few words on national service and disaster relief -- LISA YAMAOKA (who worked with Vista on Hurricane Andrew recovery in Dade County); DANIELLE JIMERSON, a member of the Iowa Service Corps who worked on flood relief; and Peter Andrew, with the New Hampshire Corps who organized an out-of-state caravan to the flood zones.

Each will speak very briefly (each scripted at 45-seconds).

12:01 The president will respond briefly regarding the importance of national service in disaster relief and his \$4 million package in the relief legislation for service.

12:02 **EVENT ENDS** with thank-you from Greg Ricks and closing by President.

Directions to the Summer of Service Forum
The University of Maryland at College Park
Tuesday August 31, 1993

From Baltimore and Points North

I-95 South to the Capitol Beltway (495) to College Park (Exit 25B). Proceed on US 1 South Approximately 2.2 miles to the University of Maryland campus on the right. Turn right onto campus drive and proceed through the North Gate (the main stone gate) past the University of Maryland "M". Continue on campus drive up the hill through three stop signs, until the fork in the road, bear right into the reserved parking area in front to Cole Field House.

From Downtown Washington

George Washington Memorial Parkway North to the Capitol Beltway North (495), to College Park (Exit 25B). Proceed on US 1 South Approximately 2.2 miles until the University of Maryland campus on the right. Follow directions as above.

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The following list consists of the VISTA Summer Associates (including their age, nationality and issue area) attending the SOS Forum:

- 1) AZ - Rebecca Rees (23, white) - Education
- 2) AK - Carolyn Lewis (37, African-American) - Public Safety
- 3) CA - Jason Kamaras (20, white) - Public Safety
- 4) CO - Melinda Higgs (26, white) - Health & Human Needs
- 5) CT - Kathleen E. Tully (40, white) - Education
Susan Webster (37, white) - will accompany Kathy who is blind
- 6) FL - Lisa Yamaoka (20, Asian) - HHN
- 7) GA - Wayne Gregory "Bubba" Williamson (19, white) - Education
- 8) IL - Leslie Brown (23, white) - HHN
- 9) MD - Darrell Winston (23, African-American) - Education
- 10) MA - Xiomara Ramos (19, Latino female) - Education
- 11) MI - Deidre E. Woodhouse (22, African-American) - HHN
- 12) MS - William McNeil (23, African-American) - Public Safety
- 13) NJ - James C. Anderson III (21, white) - Education
- 14) NY - Angela Brown (25, African-American) - Education
- 15) NC - Paula McCullough (33, African-American) - HHN
- 16) OH - Richard Bunce (18, white) - Education
- 17) PA - Annette Wilson (29, African-American) - Environment
- 18) RI - Melissa Santana Florio (24, white) - HHN
- 19) SC - Ernest Irby II (22, African-American) - Education
- 20) TN - Elizabeth K. Kuhl (22, white) - HHN
- 21) TX - Susana Macias (22, Latino) - HHN
- 22) WA - Jennifer (Jenny) DeVoe (21, white) - HHN

The 7 project directors attending are:

- 1) AK - Kelly Mackey: NE Arkansas Council on Family - Public Safety
 - 2) CO - Alice Grunbeck: Habitat For Humanity - HHN
 - 3) MA - Allyne Pecevich: Mass. Department of Education
 - 4) PA - Diana Kalenga: Greater Phil. Federation of Settlements - HHN
 - 5) SC - Janice Turner: Housing Authority of the City of Greenville
 - 6) TN - Regina Walker: United Way of Greater Memphis - HHN
 - 7) TX - Marge Tripp: Texas Department of Health - HHN
- 8) GA - Letta Cox: Concerted Services, Inc. - Education

VISTA Summer Associate Carolyn Lewis

**Sponsor: Northeast Arkansas Council on Family Violence
Jonesboro, AR**

On July 26, 1993, a domestic violence shelter that houses 10 adults and 20 children opened its doors in Jonesboro, Arkansas thanks in great part to the hard work and dedication of VISTA Summer Associate Carolyn Lewis, 14 other Summer Associates, and a full-time VISTA volunteer. Working at the Northeast Arkansas Council on Family Violence, the VISTA volunteers solicited donations of furniture, wrote and published a volunteer training manual, and worked with local business to secure in-kind contribution and donations.

Lewis, who received her BSE in 1978 at Tennessee State University and her MSE in 1991 at Arkansas State University, spent most of her time this summer organizing various aspects of a domestic violence shelter. She established a food, nutritional and health program for the children, helped write the volunteer manual, and developed other policies for the shelter. Thirty-seven year old Lewis also helped educate the victims on healthy eating habits for themselves and their children.

The mission of the Northeast Arkansas Council on Family Violence is to empower individuals who experience domestic violence and to break the cycle by providing a safe haven, education, legal advice, and social services. The Council serves a 5 county area in Northeast Arkansas.

VISTA Summer Associate Rebecca Rees
Sponsor: Literary Volunteers of Maricopa County
Phoenix, AZ

Rebecca Rees spent her summer trying to fulfill a dream of hers -- eradicating illiteracy in the United States. She, along with 10 other VISTA Summer Associates and full-time VISTA volunteers, developed and implemented an intergenerational family literacy project in Maricopa County (AZ). The project tutors functionally illiterate unemployed adults in an effort to move them back into the work place.

Twenty-three year old Rees, who currently attends Arizona State University, interviewed and evaluated new students to the literacy program and canvassed local community hot-spots looking for possible tutors. She also compiled and presented a list of resource organizations for future use.

Rees was so inspired by her summer of service that she is currently implementing a partnership between Literacy Volunteers and Arizona State University to enable other students to become involved in solving the problem of illiteracy. Myles Presler, campus coordinator for SCALE (Student Coalition for Action in Literacy Education) describes Rees efforts as "the cutting edge of literacy" because of the cooperative effort between a community organization and a university.

Literacy Volunteers of Maricopa County was established in 1982 as a free one-on-one adult reading tutor program. It now serves 1,500 students each year.

VISTA Summer Associate Jason Kamaras

Sponsor: Child Abuse Prevention Council, Inc., Sacramento, CA

Project: Community Empowerment Program

Working with 200 high-risk kids in the Evergreen apartment complex, VISTA Summer Associate Jason Kamaras and fellow VISTA Associate Karen Krantz made Evergreen the first Sacramento housing complex to have an on-site summer school serving children's needs. Jason served as a teacher, tutor and recreation leader, providing a positive male role model for the children, most of whom come from households headed by single mothers. In addition to his work educating the children, Jason assisted the federal summer free lunch program, providing lunch to some 60 kids every day, sometimes the only meal they would have all day. He also organized sports and arts and crafts activities that helped children develop skills while providing respite and teaching parenting techniques to their mothers and fathers.

A 20-year-old Princeton University student, James reflected on his service when his VISTA Summer Associates program ended. He wrote, "I have developed friendships with amazing children, dedicated parents and committed VISTAs. I have seen part of Sacramento which would have gone unnoticed otherwise. My eyes have opened a bit to the realities of life 'on the other side of town.' I have realized that the residents of Evergreen cannot be lumped into one group, but rather are individuals with distinct lives. I have learned how difficult it is to raise children, how tiring and rewarding it can be and how monstrous and fun 'they' can be."

VISTA Summer Associate Melinda Higgs
Sponsor: Habitat for Humanity
Denver, Colorado

When Habitat for Humanity in Denver, Colorado wanted to increase public and community awareness of its projects so they could provide more homes for low-income families, it turned to VISTA Summer Associate Melinda Higgs, 33 other Summer Associates, and full-year VISTA volunteers. The goal was to create a stronger statewide network for the Habitat for Humanity affiliate and to mobilize their resources.

Higgs, working on her Master's Degree at the University of Colorado, became the primary person responsible for public relations and media during the Denver World Youth Day Building Blitz. During the "Blitz," four new homes were constructed including one built completely by Women Accepting the Challenge (WATCH). The project received both local and national coverage thanks to the efforts of Higgs.

Habitat for Humanity builds houses for low-income people using donated land, labor, cash, and materials. Funds are raised through individual and church donations, as well as public and private grants.

VISTA Summer Associate Wayne Gregory "Bubba" Williamson
Sponsor: Concerted Services, Inc. Head Start Program

Waycross, GA

Wayne Gregory Williamson, or "Bubba" as his friends affectionately call him, looks at life as a welcomed challenge that is to be met head on. That is why he spent this summer working as a VISTA Summer Associate canvassing communities in the Waycross, GA area to recruit eligible children for the Concerted Services, Inc. (CSI) Head Start Program and testing the children in preparation for the beginning of the program year.

At 19-years of age, Williamson is already a strong advocate for volunteerism. In the heat of the Georgia summer, he conducted home visits, posted flyers and even visited the Department of Family and Children and the Health Department to find disadvantaged children eligible for the Head Start program. He oversaw all the paperwork -- from application to family needs assessment -- interviewed members of the family, and assisted in the DIAL-R (Developmental Indicator for the Assessment of Learning-Revised) testing of the children. Williamson recruited and completed testing on 160 children in his three-county area.

The CSI Head Start Program operates nine centers that provide social services for 23 counties in rural southeast Georgia. Children must meet eligibility requirements and be between three and four years of age. Previously, the testing of the children was done after they had reached the classroom, but this summer, thanks to the VISTA program, fifty-two percent of the screen was completed prior to the start of the program. The Head Start Program provides educational and social services for over 625 children and their families.

Williamson, who attends Brunswick College, is already clamoring to return to be a VISTA Summer Associate next summer.

VISTA Summer Associate Leslie Brown

Sponsor: Uptown Habitat for Humanity, Inc., Chicago, Illinois

Thirty-one low-income families in the Chicago area now have housing thanks in large part to the efforts of VISTA volunteer Leslie Brown. She spent her summer, along with 30 other summer associates and full-year VISTA volunteers, working for the Uptown Habitat for Humanity in Chicago rehabilitating low-income housing at three locations in Chicago.

Brown, a 23-year old native of Evanston, IL and a graduate of Columbia College, supervised the West Humboldt Park site by overseeing volunteers assisting with the construction, assessing material needs on sites, and working with the families in relocation efforts. Additionally, she worked with neighborhood organizations designing the best ways they could work in partnership with Habitat. Brown said one of her most important tasks was "working with the neighborhood organizations, families, participants, and volunteers to get the construction of the new house running effectively." She also began a video project designed to promote the efforts of Habitat for Humanity. After researching sponsors, pitching the idea, figuring out the logistics, Brown reports the shoot is scheduled to take place in September.

Since its foundation in 1985, the Uptown Habitat has completed 17 housing complexes by rehabilitating existing multiple dwelling housing. Specific work activities include carpentry, painting, roofing, site preparation, and building layout. Associates also work with community volunteers to build, promote, raise funds, and recruit additional community volunteers.

Even with the Summer of Service project coming to an end, Brown will continue her work with VISTA because, after her summer experience, she converted to a full-year VISTA position.

VISTA Summer Associate Xiomara Ramos
Sponsor: Massachusetts Department of Education
Malden, MA

Xiomara Ramos, a 19-year-old Boston College student, spent the summer with 31 Summer Associates and seven full-time VISTA volunteers helping to implement the programs of the Massachusetts Department of Education/Bureau of Adult Education and working directly with communities lacking literacy resources to implement new programs. As volunteers, they performed one-on-one tutoring with at-risk children and their parents, as well as arranged for literacy services to continue after the traditional school year ends.

Originally from Dorchester, MA., Ramos worked for the United South End Settlements coordinating literary activities for the computer resource room and implementing writing, reading, and geography programs for 70 children aged three to 17. Other volunteers in the United South End Settlements arm of the project organized book drives, worked with children to prepare them for kindergarten, and taught computer classes to senior citizens in the community.

The Massachusetts Department of Education/Bureau of Adult Education focuses on the family literacy needs of the residents of Boston.

VISTA Summer Associate Darrell Winston
Sponsor: Baltimore Reads, Inc.
Project: The Door

"At the beginning of the summer, a lot of the children were three or four years behind in reading. By the end of the summer, a lot of children were at their own reading level and a few were above grade level," says Darrell Winston, describing the children age six-to-11 he worked with as a VISTA Associate at The Door literacy program. Darrell implemented a literacy program that helps children increase reading skills by showing them a new way to spell tied to hearing and enunciating sounds.

Darrell's service with VISTA extended his three years of volunteer work at The Door. "I decided to work as a VISTA this summer because I love working with children and providing hope in hopeless times," he says. Darrell, age 23, is a native of Baltimore and attends the University of Maryland, Baltimore County.

VISTA Summer Associate Deidre E. Woodhouse
Sponsor: Warren/Conner Development Coalition
Detroit, MI

Deidre E. Woodhouse, a 22 year-old attendee of Bennett College, spent her summer with 40 Summer Associates and full-year VISTA volunteers planning educational and recreational activities for at-risk youths in the Detroit area. Summer Associates also coordinated self-esteem and employment training programs, worked with teen parents, coordinated neighborhood clean-ups, provided literacy services, secured food, and provided computer training services.

Woodhouse, who grew up in Southfield, MI., was part of the Operation Get Down B.I.R.T.H. program. She, along with the Summer Associates, assisted with providing health-related needs for expectant teens and their children, and with finding housing for homeless men and women. Woodhouse was in charge of recruiting single mothers to attend parenting skills program, with organizing the parenting skills programs, and with finding speakers for the parenting skills program.

Warren/Conner was incorporated in 1984 by east side Detroit business and residential leaders. It has effectively developed and implemented programs for youth, crime prevention, and economic development for residents living in low-income housing projects and devastated areas on the east side of Detroit.

VISTA Summer Associate William McNeil

Sponsor: The Housing Authority of Meridian, Mississippi

As a VISTA Summer Associate, William McNeil created learning programs that provided kids with alternatives to drug-use and drug related activities. The summer enrichment projects and educational activities he designed and carried out made this a summer of learning for many high-risk children in Meridian public housing. His efforts included sponsoring a youth talent show and an inter-generational music exchange, and conducting educational field trips to the local Naval Air Station, to the Mayor's offices, the county courthouse and police and fire stations.

A graduate of Livingston University, McNeil, age 23, arranged a program with local businesses that gave youngsters a behind-the-scenes education on such things as the daily operations of a major department store and how a local restaurant plans and runs its fast-food delivery system. William's innovative programs taught young people the excitement of managing a business or serving a public organization in their community, encouraging them to further their education and pursue careers.

William McNeil is a native of Meridian.

VISTA Summer Associate James C. Anderson, III
Sponsor: Project Read, Inc.
Newark, New Jersey

This summer, VISTA Associate James Anderson, III, put his skill as a graphic artist to work for Project Read, re-designing all of its promotional materials and creating flyers and brochures to publicize the Parent Literacy Awareness program. A communication and advertising art major at Seton Hall University, James designed brochures for soliciting corporate support and recruiting literacy tutors in the programs' fall recruitment campaign. He also designed general recruitment flyers for recruiting students, door hangers to be used in door-to-door canvassing and a host of other materials.

Thanks to Mr. Anderson and the great amount of work he completed over the summer, Project Read's promotional and information pieces are more effective and will help the program significantly expand its services.

James Anderson, age 21, is a native of Lutherville, Maryland.

VISTA Summer Associate Paula McCullough
Sponsor: North Carolina Low Income Housing Coalition
Washington, North Carolina

To help the Coalition determine housing needs in the Washington area and increase services to residents of low-income housing, VISTA Associate Paula McCullough conducted detailed surveys of unit conditions for 200 low-income housing residents. A graduate in early childhood education of Livingstone College in Salisbury, N.C., Paula herself resides in a Washington low-income complex. Her survey reports residents' repair needs and gauges response to problems by management. Her report also measures resident participation in advisory council meetings and spells out goals for resident involvement in decision-making and upkeep of housing projects.

Paula also completed a county-wide survey of needs of homeless persons, which includes information on homeless people who have AIDS or suffer from mental health problems. Paula's work as a VISTA Associate helps increase leadership among low-income residents, educates the community about needs of low-income citizens and helps the Coalition increase services where needs are most pressing.

VISTA Summer Associate Angela Brown
Sponsor: Highbridge Community Life Center
Bronx, NY

Angela Brown grew up in the Bronx, so when this 25-year-old joined the VISTA Summer Associates program, she returned to familiar territory to conduct workshops on exercise and nutrition, to reach out to members of the community who had dropped out of school, and to take inner city youths on overnight camping and hiking trips. Brown, along with 10 Summer Associates and full-year VISTA volunteers, was part of a group that was sponsored by the Highbridge Community Life Center, an organization that has been serving the low income community in the south Bronx for 10 years.

Brown served as head counselor at the summer day camp that mentored and tutored 125 youths aged seven to 13. The children learned basic reading and communication skills. The summer camp volunteers also assisted in the distribution of USDA emergency food by identifying 125 eligible children in the neighborhood.

Highbridge Center's mission is to enable residents to take more complete control of their own lives and to use their new found strength to improve the lives of their families and their neighbors. The Center offers career counseling, training programs for recipients of public assistance, courses in job preparation, and job fairs.

VISTA Summer Associate Richard Bunce
Sponsor: Ohio Literacy Network
Cleveland Public Schools

Richard Bunce, a student at Cleveland State University, spent his summer tutoring under-educated adults and children in reading, writing, comprehension, and math in the Cleveland Public School system as part of the Ohio Literacy Network. Along with Bunce, the Network had 17 VISTA Summer Associates and four full year VISTA volunteers to help fight illiteracy in Ohio.

Bunce, originally from Bay Village, OH, provided reading and storytelling services, recruited families and individuals into the program, and developed new projects for the program. In the Cleveland City School summer programs, volunteers tutored 107 adults and 76 children all one-on-one. The retention rate of the students was incredibly high due in large part to Bunce and his fellow Summer Associates.

"I guess I just want people to know that I feel we have made a difference, whether it be in behavior, math, reading, or just showing a sweet, little, old lady how to figure her rent," Bunce said. "We have definitely touched other people's lives in a most positive way."

The Ohio Literacy Network is a nonprofit organization composed of individuals, and public and private organizations dedicated to helping illiterate and under-educated people learn the skills needed to function effectively in society.

VISTA Summer Associate Annette Wilson
Sponsor: Energy Coordinating Agency
Philadelphia, PA

Twenty-nine year old Annette Wilson served as a research assistant for the Energy Coordinating Agency (ECA) of Philadelphia during her summer of service. Along with Wilson, 19 other Summer Associates worked with other full-time VISTA volunteers to assess the energy conservation needs of low-income neighborhoods. After identifying eligible clients, teams provided weatherization repair service to the places in need.

Wilson, a graduate of Pennsylvania State University with a B.S. in Finance and the University of Pennsylvania with a M.S. in Energy Management, assisted in the final editing of ECA research study of the relationship of weatherization and economic development. She also conducted initial research into the effects of extremes in response to heat-related deaths during the summer.

The Energy Coordination Agency was established in 1984 to coordinate the delivery of all low-income energy services through neighborhood energy centers. The Agency provides the outreach while the utilities provide the technical expertise to make repairs.

VISTA Summer Associate Ernest N. Irby, II
Sponsor: The Housing Authority of the City of Greenville, SC

In Greenville, S.C., 22-year-old Ernest N. Irby II spent his summer implementing a intergenerational summer tutorial program which works with children, parents, and grandparents to try and find an alternative route for at-risk youths. As part of the Housing Authority of the City of Greenville, S.C. program, Irby and 19 other Summer Associates and full-time VISTA volunteers performed a variety of duties to enhance the program including conducting library tours, teaching grandparents the fine art of storytelling for pre-schoolers, and teaching reading and writing skills to parents.

Irby, a senior at Morehouse College in Atlanta, Ga., worked with at-risk youths ranging in age from 6 to 13. He tutored the children, planned summer enrichment activities, and provided much needed self-esteem boosters. As of July 30, over 320 children were enrolled in the program.

Housing Authority volunteers mobilize community resources, and recruit residents of public housing and individuals from the public and private sectors to help the program further the causes of dropout prevention, academic enhancement, and drug education.

VISTA Summer Associate Susana Macias
Sponsor: Texas Department of Health
Austin, Texas

Susana Macias spent her summer involved in one of the largest Summer Associates projects in the nation -- the Texas Department of Health. Eighty-seven Summer Associates along with full-time VISTA volunteers worked together at sites in Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Waco, and El Paso to conduct a door-to-door campaign to expand the awareness of the Women, Infant and Children (WIC) program, immunizations programs, and other preventive services. They also went to schools, churches, and health organizations to identify children aged two and under who had not received their immunization shots.

Twenty-one year old Macias, who is getting an engineering degree at the University of Southern California, returned to her hometown of El Paso to be a Summer Associate doing door-to-door outreach for WIC and immunization, and recruiting community volunteers to continue the program after the associates have left. The Summer Associates in El Paso increased the number of WIC clients from 60 to over 400 in one month.

Macias is following in the footsteps of her Mother, who was also a VISTA volunteer.

VISTA Summer Associate Jennifer DeVoe
Sponsor: Fremont Public Association, Seattle, Washington
Project: Seattle Emergency Housing

"Homelessness is far from being solved and some dreams and visions of our little program didn't materialize," says Jennifer DeVoe, VISTA Summer Associate with Seattle Emergency Housing, "but the mutual respect we are building and the safe community we are working to create is the biggest accomplishment of all." Jennifer and a fellow VISTA Associate organized a teen summer program that provided more than 100 young people with educational and recreational activities and a caring environment while they were residing in the shelter.

A Helena, Montana native and 1993 graduate of Montana State bound for Harvard Medical School this fall, Jennifer says, "my job as a VISTA volunteer is never done. Even if I worked a million hours a day, I would still go home and think of things I failed to do--the job of the presidency and of a VISTA volunteer have something in common!" She says the VISTA Associates program introduced her to an array of services and a network of caring individuals. "They give me hope and I look forward to more work in community service."

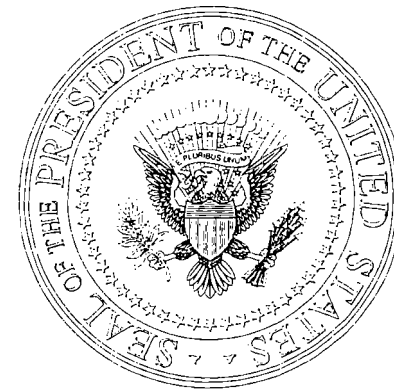
“I challenge a new generation of young Americans to a season of service: to act on your idealism by helping troubled children, keeping company with those in need, reconnecting our torn communities.”

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON
JANUARY 20, 1993

“...That’s why I want to make this summer a summer of service, when young people can not only serve their communities, but build a foundation for a new national effort. . . Some of them will tutor. Some will work on programs to immunize young children from preventable childhood diseases. Some will help to develop and run recreational centers or reclaim urban parks from dealers and debris. Some will counsel people a few years younger than themselves to keep them out of gangs and into good activities. And everyone will learn about serving our country and helping our communities.”

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON
MARCH 1, 1993

SUMMER OF SERVICE FORUM



UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
AT
COLLEGE PARK

AUGUST 31, 1993

PARTICIPANTS

SUMMER OF SERVICE

Maria Theresa Abuan	Virgilio Bravo
Dorothy Chavannes	Jill Cobenais
Mary Colleran	Walker Dearth
Valda Foster	Julie Friedberg
Andrew Gauldin	Marla Goldwasser
Maryann Green	Cleon Hargrove
Geoffrey Holmes	Sarumathi Jayarman
Deirdre Johnson	Lynette Johnson
Vassilisa Johri	Josh Klaris
Chris Longmore	Olinda Marshall
Kitwana McTyer	Iyeoka Okoawo
Jorge Palmarin	Camille Pierre
Marcus Pinkney	Aquila Powell
Eric Reid	Reshard Riggins
Me Kyung Rim	Terrence Senogles
Rocio Soto	Ronald Vining

VISTA SUMMER ASSOCIATES

James Anderson	Angela Brown
Leslie Brown	Richard Bunce
Jennifer DeVoc	Santina Florio
Melinda Higgs	Ernest Irby
Jason Kamras	Elizabeth Kuhl
Carolyn Lewis	Susana Macias
Paula McCullough	William McNeil
Xiomara Ramos	Rebecca Rees
Kathleen Tully	Susan Webster
Wayne Gregory Williamson	Annette Wilson
Darrell Winston	Deidre Woodhouse
Lisa Yamaoka	

SUMMER YOUTH CORPS

Peter Andrew	Timothy Dobbins
Christina Garcia	Qiana Hankins
Danielle Jimerson	Elizabeth Kilian
Kerwin Lawrence	Steven Lucero
Algie Mayo	Chris Meier
Jocelyn Miles	Matthew Rassmussen
Lindsey Reed	Regina Rodriguez
Suzanne Ruiz	Claudette Thyme

NATIONAL SERVICE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Saskia Grinberg	Regina Hall
Mary John	Tiffany Lorry
Nancy Ray	Chris Smith
Lawrence Williams	

ORDER OF EVENTS

REMARKS & INTRODUCTION

Senator Barbara Mikulski

President Bill Clinton

Greg Ricks, Facilitator

PRESENTERS

Susana Macias Health & Human Needs
VISTA Summer Associate

Matthew Rasmussen Environment
Colorado Youth in Natural Resources

Terrence Senogles Environment
Enaasimiyang-Red Lake

Marcus Pinkney Education
Hands on Atlanta

Regina Hall Public Safety
Delta Service Corps

Lisa Yamaoka National Service
VISTA Summer Associate and
Disaster Relief

Danielle Jimerson
Iowa Conservation Corps

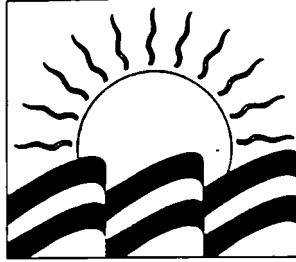
Programs to be represented at the "Summer of Service Forum"
(listed alphabetically, by state)

VISTA - Northeast Arkansas Council on Family Violence, AR
Arizona Conservation Corps-Phoenix, AZ
VISTA - Literacy Volunteers of Maricopa County, AZ
Building Up, Los Angeles, CA
East Bay Conservation Corps-Oakland, CA
UCLA-It's About Health-Los Angeles, CA
Urban Corps of San Diego, CA
VISTA - Child Abuse Prevention Council-Sacramento, CA
VISTA - Habitat for Humanity-Denver, CO
Youth in Natural Resources-Denver, CO
VISTA - Literacy Volunteers of America-Hartford, CT
VISTA - United Way of Dade County, FL
Clark Atlanta University/Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps, GA
Georgia Peach Corps, GA
Hands on Atlanta Summer of Service, GA
VISTA - Concerted Services, Inc.-Waycross, GA
New Horizons-Iowa Conservation Corps-Des Moines, IA
VISTA - Uptown Habitat for Humanity-Chicago, IL
Youth Opportunity Corps-Cook County, IL
Delta Service Corps, LA
New Orleans Summerbridge, LA
City Year/Northeastern University-Boston, MA
Drumlin's Farm's Food Project-Concord, MA
Tufts University Forum at Lincoln Filene Center-Boston, MA
VISTA - Massachusetts Department of Education, MA
MPower/Maryland Summer of Service-Baltimore, MD
VISTA - Baltimore Reads, Inc., MD
Volunteer Maryland, MD
VISTA - Warren/Conner Development Coalition-Detroit, MI
Enaasimiiyang-Red Lake, MN
The Hollywood Corps-St. Louis, MO
VISTA - The Housing Authority of Meridian, MS
Durham Service Corps-Durham, NC
VISTA - North Carolina Low Income Housing Coalition, NC
New Hampshire Conservation Corps-Charlestown, NH
Newark Summer of Service, NJ
VISTA - Project Read-Newark, NJ
City Volunteer Corps-New York City, NY
Harlem Freedom Schools-New York City, NY
New York ACORN-New York City, NY
New York City Public Service Corps, NY
Seneca Nation Language Link, NY
Teach for America-New York City, NY
Ohio Wesleyan Summer of Service-Delaware, OH
VISTA - Ohio Literacy Network, OH
Energy Coordinating Agency-Philadelphia, PA
ICARE-Philadelphia, PA
Pennsylvania Service Corps, PA
VISTA - Habitat for Humanity of Rhode Island, RI
VISTA - The Housing Authority of the City of Greenville, SC
VISTA - United Way of Greater Memphis, TN

VISTA - Texas Department of Health, TX
VISTA - Fremont Public Association-Seattle, WA
Milwaukee Community Service Corps, WI
Oregon Youth Conservation Corps-Madison, WI

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SUMMER OF SERVICE



SUMMER OF SERVICE PROGRAMS

The Summer of Service program engaged nearly 1,500 young people ages 17 to 25 years in serving health, educational, environmental and public safety needs of children with 16 programs in 11 rural and urban areas across the country. The Summer of Service was approximately nine and one half weeks long and included one week of national leadership and service training, eight weeks of service and the Forum with the President.

The goals of the Summer of Service were:

1. to demonstrate the potential of national service;
2. to provide tangible and measurable community benefits;
3. to develop leaders for national and community service; and
4. to unleash the talents and energies of young people in tackling the nation's urgent needs

The following are brief descriptions of the Summer of Service programs:

- **Building Up Los Angeles**
Los Angeles, CA

One of two Los Angeles area SOS programs, Building Up L.A. was a city-wide partnership created for the Summer of Service including more than 25 community based organizations, five universities and colleges, and 29 secondary and elementary schools. Building Up L.A. created a peer managed model with the core component being five-person teams working together on individual service projects. The 150 Building Up L.A. participants concentrated their service in the communities of East and South Central Los Angeles and Koreatown. Service activities included tutoring, rebuilding school yards and neighborhood lots, facilitating crime prevention and drug awareness programs and conducting health education workshops.

- **City Year/Northeastern University**
Boston, MA

One of two Boston area SOS programs, City Year established a full-time residential summer program in partnership with Northeastern University. The 75 corps members lived on campus and began each day with physical training. City Year formed six teams that led summer education programs for hundreds of inner city elementary students and revitalized an urban garden at the Wheatley Middle School in Roxbury. In collaboration with the Boston Immunization Action Plan, City Year also participated in a health promotion campaign that increased the availability and access to vaccines for thousands of families in inner city neighborhoods and helped children and their families develop a pattern of regular health checkups. Throughout the summer, corps members participated in an evening enrichment program that provided training in service learning, diversity awareness and youth leadership.

- **Clark Atlanta University/Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps
Atlanta, GA**

One of two Atlanta area SOS programs, the program is a unique collaboration of Clark Atlanta University, the Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps, and many community organizations. The partners included 50 participants including 25 Clark Atlanta University students and 25 other young people from the Atlanta community. Participants served as counselors with summer camps in the Washington cluster of the Atlanta Project, tutored and mentored refugee children, led a kindergarten preparation program for pre-schoolers, and led conflict resolution workshops for community children.

- **East Bay Conservation Corps
Oakland, CA**

East Bay Conservation Corps was the largest Summer of Service program with 250 participants. It provided a large scale demonstration of a broad-based community partnership focused on meeting the educational and health needs of children in Oakland, Berkeley and East Palo Alto. In addition to the dozens of community organizations, school districts, universities and public agencies, the primary partners for the program included the Haas Center for Public Service at Stanford University and the University of California at Berkeley. Participants served as teachers, mentors and tutors for children in local schools and child development centers and provided immunization, patient support, health promotion and disease prevention services for children and their families.

- **Enaasimiiyang-Red Lake
Red Lake, MN**

Elders of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians recruited 50 Summer of Service participants from the tribe for this community-wide effort. Their project involved the rehabilitation of a creek that feeds historic Red Lake which by the end of the summer with community support was stocked with trout. Also in response from a request from an elementary school, the participants cleaned a trail deep into the woods and transformed it into an outdoor classroom. The trail is lined with educational markings in Ojibwe and English linking nature and the history and culture of the tribe.

- **Hands on Atlanta Summer of Service
Atlanta, GA**

One of two Atlanta area SOS programs, Hands on Atlanta, a city-wide volunteer organization, developed their SOS program through a partnership with the College Park Elementary school. Located in the Tri-Cities cluster of the Atlanta project, College Park is Atlanta's first year-round elementary school. The 50 SOS participants served for the first two weeks of their summer renovating the school yard and the grounds of the public housing project adjacent to the school. Participants served the rest of the summer as teachers' assistants, counselors and tutors, and built a community partnership between the school and neighborhood through an outreach campaign. The participants also helped to create a highly successful after-school program.

- **Harlem Freedom Schools**
New York, NY

One of three New York area SOS programs, the Harlem Freedom Schools project created five one-room schoolhouse summer programs in the Harlem and Williamsburg communities. The program built upon the existing federal meals program as the 50 participants served breakfast and lunch and led summer educational programs for four to sixteen year-old children. Participants also worked with the local community in renovating public housing and conducted workshops on lead paint poisoning and violence prevention. The Rheedlen Center for Children and Families was a lead partner of the Harlem Freedom Schools project.

- **ICARE-Philadelphia**
Philadelphia, PA

ICARE (Immunizing Children at Risk Early) launched a new cooperative venture involving the Philadelphia Higher Education Network for Neighborhood Development, the City Department of Health, the Greater Philadelphia Urban Affairs Coalition, and local businesses. ICARE focused primarily on health education outreach and the immunization of young children. ICARE established six clinics in partnership with neighborhood organizations and conducted outreach with mobile immunization vans loaned by the city. During the last half of the summer, ICARE organized a neighborhood-by-neighborhood "blitz" of the city to increase awareness and to immunize children and their families. ICARE not only immunized children, but created a permanent computerized database for each child. The greatest success of ICARE, is that the citywide partnership has funded the clinics so that they will continue the immunization project for at least another year.

- **MPower/Maryland Summer of Service**
Baltimore, MD

MPower, a collaboration among the University of Maryland at College Park, the Maryland Student Service Alliance, the Civic Works Youth Corps, and dozens of community based organizations, involved 75 participants serving children in the Baltimore metropolitan community. Participants tutored and mentored elementary and middle school children, served with Save Our Streams in a river clean-up, renovated a city recreation center, managed education-focused day camps and served as health care outreach assistants with the Baltimore Department of Health.

- **New Orleans Summerbridge**
New Orleans, LA

New Orleans Summerbridge was an eight week academic preparation program serving over 360 middle school students from New Orleans public schools. In partnership with Tulane University, Xavier University, the New Orleans public schools and community organizations, Summerbridge expanded its program from two middle schools last summer to four during the Summer of Service. The 100 SOS participants served as teachers and teachers' assistants to prepare middle school students for rigorous academic programs in the fall. Students attended classes as diverse as physics, literature, soccer and video making, and had an average of two hours of homework per night. SOS participants also assisted local health care providers with eye exams, hearing tests and nutrition workshops. Summerbridge was designed to inspire participants to enter the professional fields of education and science.

- **New York ACORN**
New York, NY

One of three New York area SOS programs, ACORN, the national non-profit organization that addresses housing issues for low-income families, and the Brooklyn Children's Medical Center, trained 50 participants and neighborhood volunteers in a lead paint poison prevention program. In Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx, ACORN participants walked door-to-door in low income housing projects to conduct inspections and to educate residents about the hazards of lead paint. Participants also led community awareness workshops and assisted families to organize in following up on health concerns after the summer.

- **Newark Summer of Service**
Newark, NJ

Newark Summer of Service was a broad-based partnership including four colleges and universities, community agencies, businesses and local foundations. Two hundred corps members served side-by-side with hundreds of volunteers in performing thousands of hours of community service. Participants worked on a wide variety of service projects including an anti-crime information campaign, a tutoring program for children, housing and park renovation projects and a program assisting local health clinics with immunization and health education outreach.

- **Ohio Wesleyan Summer of Service**
Delaware, OH

The Ohio Wesleyan University program was a campus based residential program combining direct, full-time community service during the day with a rigorous evening academic and training program. Ohio Wesleyan's 75 participants worked with twenty Central Ohio agencies to provide direct community service to thousands of children and their families. Their dozens of service activities included tutoring and mentoring students from elementary through high school age, constructing a Habitat for Humanity home, providing health care outreach services and working with juvenile courts to provide educational support for children with disciplinary problems.

- **Teach for America-New York**
New York, NY

One of three New York area SOS programs, Teach for America is a national program that recruits, trains and places college graduates to serve as teachers in severely underserved school districts. With Summer of Service, Teach for America launched its first summer educational program in the Washington Heights area of upper Manhattan. The program structure included 25 learning teams each with two SOS participant leaders who were experienced teachers and graduating high school seniors who tutored and mentored elementary and middle school students. Each team designed, planned and executed an eight week service project that addressed environmental concerns in the neighborhood. The learning teams worked to improve the reading levels, writing skills and English language competence of each team member while completing their community service project.

- **Tufts University Forum at Lincoln Filene Center
Medford, MA**

One of two Boston area SOS programs, the Tufts University program included 50 Tufts students and young people from Boston, Medford and the Roxbury community. Participants conducted community assessments and developed service projects including serving as teachers' assistants with the West Medford Community Center summer educational program, as counselors at summer camps with the Huntington YMCA, and as tutors and mentors for fifth grade students entering sixth grade in Boston Public Schools. In addition to their direct service activities, these young people participated in a Civic Leadership Seminar throughout the summer.

- **UCLA-It's About Health
Los Angeles, CA**

One of two Los Angeles area SOS programs, It's About Health combined direct health service delivery with academic studies and leadership training. UCLA School of Nursing recruited and trained 50 participants to deliver primary health care services to children through health care centers and home visits. Participants conducted assessments in five health care centers, provided individualized instruction in preventive health care and conducted health care utilization histories by interviewing parents and families. The program provided leadership training and career development opportunities for SOS participants to encourage them to pursue long-term service opportunities as health care providers.



COMMISSION ON NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

SUMMER OF SERVICE YOUTH CORPS PROGRAM

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As part of the President's Call to Service, the Summer of Service Youth Corps grants were a challenge to youth corps to expand the number of participants in existing summer corps programs and to leverage additional funds. These challenge grants of \$500 per participant were used for participants' stipends only; all other costs were borne by the youth corps programs through other Federal, state, local, and private sources of funding.

Fifteen corps programs received funding totaling approximately \$574,500. These fifteen programs represent a geographically diverse array of quality programs. Five of the programs are in the Northeast, five are in the Midwest, two are in the South, and three are in the West. Overall, approximately 1100 participants around the country were engaged in quality youth corps experiences.

Corpsmembers in these programs performed a variety of conservation and human service projects while taking part in valuable educational programs. For example, participants in the Youth Opportunity Corps in Cook County, Illinois expanded their knowledge of the environment by working with injured wild animals in nature centers and restoring segments of a 120 mile-long canal known as the Heritage Corridor. Meanwhile, participants in the Drumlin Farm Food Project, in Boston, Massachusetts, gained a better understanding of the lives of others and connected rural and urban communities around Boston by supplying homeless and needy families in Boston with organic vegetables from their 120-acre farm project.

The following is a list of the youth corps funded under the Summer of Service Youth Corps program:



Youth Opportunity Corps	Cook County, IL
Durham Youth Corps	Durham, NC
Urban Corps of San Diego	San Diego, CA
Milwaukee Community Service Corps	Milwaukee, WI
Youth in Natural Resources	Colorado
Oregon Conservation Corps(WI)	Oregon, WI
Drumlin Farm Food Project	Boston, MA
Maryland Conservation Corps	Maryland

Hollywood Youth Corps
City Volunteer Corps
Public Service Corps
Arizona Conservation Corps
Iowa Conservation Corps
Florida Conservation Corps
New Hampshire Conservation Corps

St. Louis, MO
New York, NY
New York, NY
Phoenix, AZ
Des Moines, IA
Florida
Charlestown, NH



COMMISSION ON NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

National Service Demonstration Models

Subtitle D of the National and Community Service Act of 1990

Subtitle D of the National and Community Service Act was created to develop and support model national service programs that engage diverse citizens ages 17 and older in full- and part-time year-round service. The programs are diverse in geography, focus and design, ranging from crew- or team-based models concentrated in one community to individual placement models scattered throughout a multi-state region. All, however, are designed to meet locally identified human, educational, environmental or public safety needs that would otherwise go unaddressed. In short, the National Service Demonstration Models seek to demonstrate that diverse citizens can serve together to improve the quality of life for all Americans.

While a main objective is to deliver needed services that make a meaningful impact on communities, the models also seek to foster leadership skills and promote positive civic attitudes among the many, often intergenerational, participants who serve. In exchange for their full year, renewable commitment, full-time participants earn a modest living allowance and a \$5,000 post-service scholarship (which may be applied for future educational or training expenses or to repay an existing federal student loan).

There are currently 15 programs operating or being developed in 18 states throughout the country. The following are brief descriptions of the models:

Models currently in operation:

- **The Delta Service Corps**
Arkansas • Louisiana • Mississippi

The Delta Service Corps is a tri-state community development model operated by Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The Delta Corps will assign approximately 1000 full- and part-time participants (over a three year period) to a variety of community-based organizations, schools and public agencies in the lower Mississippi Delta counties and parishes to implement the recommendations developed by the citizens-based Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission.

Participants of all ages and backgrounds are placed individually but gather regularly in county or parish teams to consult and coordinate their efforts and to develop and implement signature projects. Participants perform useful services in their communities, while developing the capacity of the communities to work together to address their own needs.

- **The Peach Corps**
Georgia

The Georgia Peach Corps is a rural, crew-based and community-driven intergenerational corps that is operating in two Georgia counties. Both counties were identified on the basis of their participation in the Governor's "All Star" Community Betterment Program, in which they undertook a comprehensive community needs assessment. The 120 full-time participants are organized in 20 member teams, which rotate from education to human services to public works projects. Every Friday, the participants at each site gather together for leadership development, service learning and educational activities. All service projects are locally identified and selected by a community advisory board, composed of Peach Corps staff, participants and community members.

- **Public Allies**
Illinois

Public Allies will expand the spirit of service throughout the greater Chicago area by engaging diverse participants ages 17 to 30 in full-time national service. Participants--called "Allies"--will be individually placed in community based organizations focused on housing, health care, and youth development issues in the greater Chicago area. Participants will be organized into 10-member teams for leadership training and to develop and implement signature service projects. An innovative training program will result in an intensive leadership development experience for the Allies.

- **The Kansas Health and Safety Extension Corps**
Kansas

The State of Kansas will operate a public safety model that will address the shortage of critically needed emergency care in rural communities. Following extensive technical training, participants will be integrated into the existing emergency medical service (EMS) system as "EMS First Responders." They also will serve as community educators to train residents in CPR, First Aid and farm safety and to provide health and safety information to rural schools and public organizations.

- **Volunteer Maryland!**
Maryland

Volunteer Maryland is a state-wide "volunteer multiplier model". The project provides the link between the many people who want to volunteer but do not know how or where, with the many service organizations that lack the resources to recruit or manage volunteers successfully. Individually placed in Community-based organizations, the participants develop and implement volunteer management structures, while recruiting volunteers to expand the service impact of their host site. Volunteer Maryland will revitalize the spirit of service throughout the state by engaging thousands of Marylanders in volunteering.

- **City Year**
Massachusetts

Boston's version of an "urban peace corps", City Year enlists young people of diverse backgrounds in a year of service to the city. While more than doubling in size, City Year has maintained high quality standards and has continued to have a major impact on civic spirit and citizen action throughout Boston. With Commission and private sector backing, City Year has undertaken innovations in program design by creating five mission-based divisions focusing on distinct service areas ranging from housing and homelessness to the needs of school-aged children.

- **Health Careers Volunteer Program**
Oklahoma

The State of Oklahoma has implemented a small career development/mentorship model that has matched up to 11 AFDC recipients with health care professionals in community-based health care organizations. Health care professionals provide training and mentoring aimed at helping the participants develop relevant educational and employment skills as they serve. The emphasis on mentorship, reflection and service-learning has resulted in participants gaining valuable insight into the health profession, while rendering much needed services to the community.

- **The Pennsylvania Service Corps**
Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Service Corps is something of a community service "officer corps." Engaging both full- and part-time participants, the program develops leadership skills through placements in community-based organizations to increase their service capacities while forging partnerships with other organizations with common interests. Participants, who are supported with an innovative training program known as the "Univesity in Dispersion," are assigned as coordinators of service-learning programs in schools, community service directors in post-secondary institutions, and similar posts in other community service programs.

- **Language Link Service Project**
Seneca Nation of Indians

In New York, the Seneca Nation of Indians, through their Language Link project, seeks to show how National Service can help to revitalize and preserve the Seneca language and culture. Tribal elders serve as mentors and teachers to young adult participants, who, in turn, provide needed health assistance and companionship. The model serves as a bridge between the generations, engaging both elders and youth in community building.

- **Urban Schools Service Corps**
New Jersey

In the spirit of creating "One New Jersey", the Commission will support the unification of cities and suburbs through the Urban Schools Service Corps. The model will integrate national service into the urban school reform efforts of New Jersey. Full-time participants will work in some of the state's poorest urban schools to help transform them into community centers, that will address the needs of both students and their families with activities that include after-school safe-havens and family literacy programs.

Models currently being developed:

- **The Border Volunteer Corps**
Arizona

With Commission support, the State of Arizona will plan and develop the Border Volunteer Corps (BVC), an environmental and community development initiative along the U.S.-Mexico border. In what planners call a "Border Peace Corps," the program will place participants in public and private non-profit community-based organizations devoted to improving the living conditions throughout the border region. The BVC plans to begin initial operations in Arizona next Spring and then eventually expand to include all four border states in a cooperative multi-state program.

- **The Blackfeet Public Safety Corps**
Blackfeet Tribe

The Blackfeet Tribe of Montana will develop a public safety model focused on emergency medical services and public safety education throughout the 1.5 million-acre Blackfeet reservation. Similar to the Kansas model, the program will integrate participants into the existing emergency medical system to provide needed emergency medical services and to provide public health and safety education.

- **Michigan CARES**
Michigan

With Commission support, the State of Michigan will further develop its regionally-based national service model, Michigan CARES (Communities Accessing Resources to Engage in Service). Regional teams of program developers will assist local community service action teams in developing service initiatives. Statewide coordination will ensure consistent quality standards, while community-based needs assessment and program planning will ensure local responsiveness and ownership.

- **City Volunteer Corps**
New York

With Commission support, New York's City Volunteer Corps will implement and evaluate a Community Leadership Program to supplement the existing corps program. Through an enhanced service learning curriculum, CVC will recruit and place a diverse cadre of young leaders on the front line of assessing community needs, identifying resources, planning projects, and providing services throughout the greater New York City area.

- **Northwest Service Academy**
Oregon/Washington

In an effort to address the needs of Pacific Northwest communities adversely affected by the declining timber industry, the states of Oregon and Washington, in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service will plan and implement the Northwest Service Academy (NWSA). The Academy will consist of a residential and non-residential leadership training program to engage diverse young people in addressing the needs of Northwest communities, ranging from environmental to school-based initiatives.



Washington, D.C. 20525

The VISTA Summer Associates Program

VISTA proudly sponsored its 1993 VISTA Summer Associates Program as part of President Clinton's Summer of Service. Seven hundred VISTA Summer Associates, mostly age 18 to 25, served alongside full-year VISTA volunteers at 33 programs in poor communities around the country. They addressed the needs of high risk children and their families, and as their local sponsoring organizations report, they made a tremendous contribution to their communities.

The VISTA Summer Associates addressed wide-ranging health, educational, environmental and public safety needs. They helped victims of Hurricane Andrew rebuild homes and establish services for children. They worked in public housing projects, creating and running educational programs and activities for youngsters, alternatives to drugs and violence. As literacy tutors, they taught hundreds of adults and children to read. In Texas alone, VISTA Associates arranged for the immunization of tens of thousands low-income children. Associates worked with people in shelters and emergency housing, providing respite for parents and educational and recreational programs for their kids. In Philadelphia, they weatherized homes of low-income families. In Greenville, S.C., they implemented an intergenerational literacy program, building skills of grandparents, parents and children. In Sacramento, they worked with abused youngsters, implemented a summer lunch program for children and helped residents of low-income housing establish drug-free zones at their apartment complexes. Everywhere they served VISTA Associates brought change.

By serving with grassroots organizations, VISTA Summer Associates learned first-hand how each individual can make a difference. They also made lifelong friends working in neighborhoods they had often seen from a distance but never entered. As one volunteer said, "I have developed friendships with amazing children and dedicated parents...my eyes have opened to the realities of life." With a new appreciation of their communities and enriched understanding of people's needs, many VISTA Associates this summer began a lifetime of service. They are a network of committed young Americans, proud to be part of President Clinton's vision of national service--young people who believe that in helping others succeed they gained as much as they gave.

VISTA

Founded in 1964 to help poor Americans gain self-reliance, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) has provided 100,000 Americans to public agencies and nonprofit organizations which serve low-income communities around the nation. In nearly three decades of national service, VISTA has helped 12,000 local organizations bring change to poor communities.

VISTA volunteers, men and women age 18 or older, serve full-time for at least one year at projects developed by sponsoring organizations. They work on programs to build or rehabilitate housing, assist rural agricultural cooperatives, bring clean water systems to poverty communities, increase employment opportunities, expand community literacy efforts, bring health care to urban and rural children--in short, VISTA volunteers serve the full range of local programs that address poverty.

VISTA volunteers helped build America's community literacy programs. They developed and sustain food banks, homeless shelters, immunization programs, waste water systems, domestic violence shelters, education and training programs for teen parents and high risk youth. VISTA volunteers helped found the first community development credit unions and rural health care centers.

Currently, more than 3,700 VISTA volunteers are serving at 815 local projects in poverty communities. Volunteers receive a modest subsistence allowance and a monthly stipend of \$95 which is paid upon completion of service. VISTA volunteers are recruited locally, regionally and on a national basis. They come from all backgrounds. VISTA sponsoring organizations recruit area residents as volunteers, providing local expertise. Sponsors also ask VISTA to refer volunteers with particular training or skills. No volunteer is assigned without approval of the local sponsor.

VISTA volunteers created thousands of successful, locally run programs that are at the heart of service to low-income Americans, and VISTA continues to extend its legacy of local self-reliance and community-based change.

THE NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ACT OF 1993: From Vision to Reality

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

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

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

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

Congress has acted quickly on the legislation -- three months from introduction to near final passage. And the program enjoyed strong bipartisan support. A majority of Senate Committee Republicans voted favorably to report out the initiative, and in the end 26 House and 7 Senate Republicans supported the legislation. The final conference version of the National and Community Service Trust Act passed the House on August 6. The Senate is expected to vote on the measure soon after returning from the August recess.

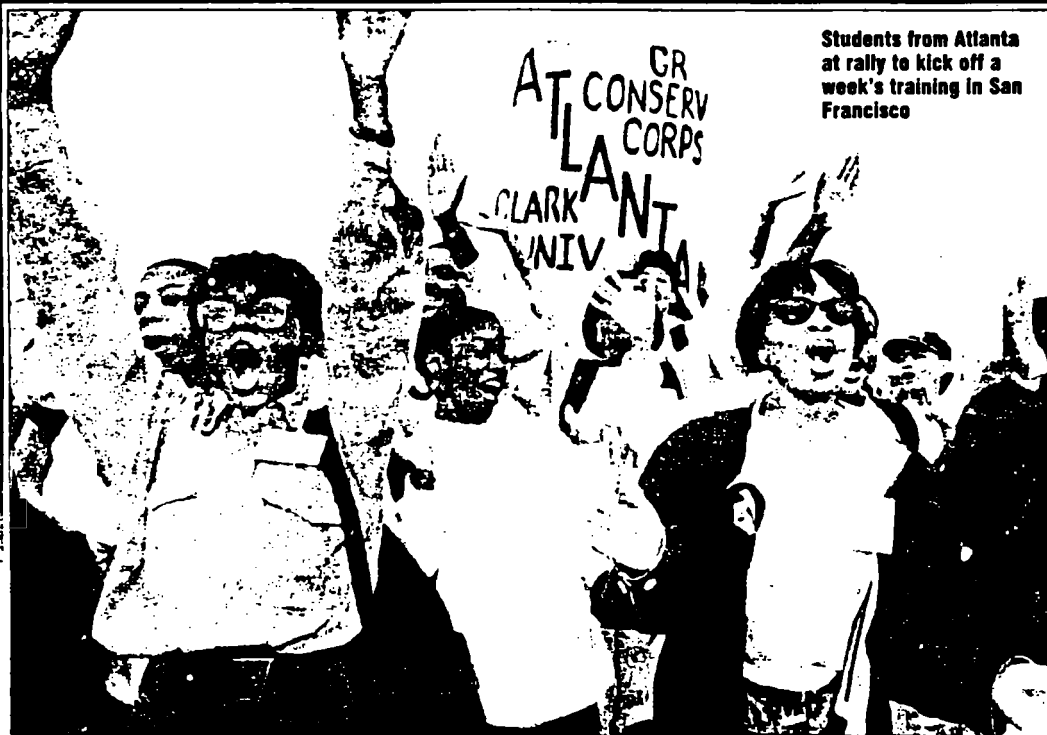
Newsday

THE LONG ISLAND NEWSPAPER

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1993 • SUFFOLK

40¢

Worked Up



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

AP Photo

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

Ready to Serve

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

By Jane Meredith Adams
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



San Francisco Chronicle / Brent Ward

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



Vice President reaches out to shake hands with some of the 1,500 trainees who started President's program Monday.

Caring Is Part of This Summer Job

■ **National service: 'Building Up' program puts young people into needy communities. Participants get \$4.25 an hour and a \$1,000 scholarship.**

By ANTHONY DUGNAN-CABRERA
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Standing near Figueroa and Exposition boulevards, Jose Jacobo—"Quest" to his friends—looked back at the manicured lawns and graffiti-free buildings of the USC campus.

"This is where we step out into the community," he said, nodding eastward toward garbage and graffiti, barren lots and closed storefronts. "And we're going to see a great difference."

But for Jacobo and his three companions, viewing the urban decay was more than just a reminder of racial and economic injustice. It was an inventory of the area's opportunities for improvement and a way to earn some money for college this fall.

Jacobo, 22, is one of 150 young people participating in "Building Up: Summer of Service in Los Angeles," a project organized by a coalition of educational and community-based organizations that is part of President Clinton's national service program. It is one of two such programs based in Los Angeles

this summer.

As part of the 9½-week project, the young adults, ages 18 to 25, will tutor schoolchildren, help health care professionals immunize children, plant gardens at elementary schools and lead crime prevention seminars. They will be paid \$4.25 per hour for community service work and be awarded a \$1,000 stipend toward college at the end of their service.

Launched last week at USC, the participants got to wet their feet with a two-day orientation. The participants then were sent into the neighborhoods surrounding USC on an observation walk. Their assignment: Identify and take mental notes of things that the community's residents might want to change and look for resources that could be salvaged and utilized. And most important, keep to the map provided by the organizers to make sure that none of them get lost.

Along with USC and Cal State Los Angeles, three other universities and colleges, 29 community organizations and more than 20 secondary and elementary schools are involved in the project this summer.

Building Up was one of 16 community service projects selected from the 430 proposals submitted in March by agencies and colleges nationwide in response to the Clinton Administration's call for national service suggestions.

"By the time they're through, they will have reached 20,000 kids," said Richard Cone, director of USC's Joint Educational Project, which is coordinating the university's participation.

Please see SERVICE, B4

SERVICE: Jobs That Aid Others

Continued from B1

Participants will work a 40-hour week and receive the scholarship at the end of their tenure, Cone said.

They will spend eight hours a week in a leadership training program and the other 32 doing community work.

"I had a choice between coming here and going to summer school," Jacobo said. "But the more I read about [Building Up], the more interested I got."

Under the guidance of 20-year-old Grace Ramirez, the team's leader for the observation walk, Jacobo, Marisela Limon, 18, and Isaac Avila, 20, set off on the two-mile trek armed with a Manila envelope full of instructions and a pragmatic outlook on the summer.

"My dad's unemployed right now and my mom doesn't work and I needed money for college," said Limon, who plans to attend East Los Angeles College in the fall.

But it is not just a summer job, Quest said. For a majority of the young people involved in the project, there is the desire to take the city's problems into their own hands.

"If we all get together, we can see the problem [and try to] fix it, because putting out more cops and putting more people in jail ain't going to do it," Quest said.

For Cone, Building Up is more than just a way for students to earn much-needed college funds. It is an "attempt to break down the Balkanization of Los Angeles," a way to help many of these young people and the organizations involved get acquainted with people and parts of the city they have never seen.

"We share the same problems, so we should try to use our resources to work together," Cone said.

Stopping at the front entrance to Menlo Avenue Elementary for their lunch break, the group was joined by Anna Ouroumian, 22, a UCLA senior majoring in economics.

Unable to participate in the walk because of an astronomy final, Ouroumian raced over as soon as she finished, eager to be involved.

"I have never been in this neighborhood," Ouroumian said. "I want to help because I believe there's so much potential," she said. "All of



MICHAEL EDWARDS / Los Angeles Times

Motivational speaker Terry Timman, center, leads community service participants in a pep rally before they begin their assignments.

us come from different backgrounds."

After the two-day orientation, participants in all 16 of the country's Summer of Service programs—a total of 1,500 young people—were flown to San Francisco for a five-day "boot camp" experience at the Treasure Island Naval Base. On Monday, Vice President Al Gore addressed the participants, likening the summer service programs to the Peace Corp and other public service programs.

Other projects receiving grants are in Atlanta, Baltimore, Oakland/East Bay, New Orleans, Newark, N.J., New York City, Philadelphia, Delaware, Ohio and Minnesota.

The other local program, "It's About Health," is being run prima-

rily by the UCLA School of Nursing. Fifty minority high school and college students have been recruited to conduct medical assessments of at least 1,000 at-risk children at clinics and residences. The information they gather will help the university understand what barriers prevent these children from getting quality health care.

"Only four of the programs are west of the Mississippi," said Cone, who pointed out that the East Coast bias in the selection of the summer service projects might reflect an attitude that "L.A. can't work."

"That's the kind of feedback we get from our colleagues back east," Cone said. "And sometimes we think it can't, but that's the challenge we must face."

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Wednesday, August 4, 1993

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

PRESIDENT CLINTON,
JAN. 20, 1993

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



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



Some teens spend summer serving others

By Kris Worrell
STAFF WRITER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photographs by JIRO OSE/Scan

Please see SERVICE. B8 ►

Service: 500 applications for 25 spots

► Continued from B1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



JIRO OSE/Staff

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

SUMMER OF SERVICE

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

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

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

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

Each fifth-grade classroom has three service members — all

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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On 'the front lines of change'



PHOTOGRAPHS BY RICHARD HERNANDEZ — MERCURY NEWS

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



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

Summer of enlightenment for 1,500 college students

BY DENNIS AKIZUKI
Mercury News Staff Writer

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

Alto.

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

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Summer of Service enlightens students

■ SERVICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rides bus to center

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

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



RICHARD HERNANDEZ — MERCURY NEWS

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

rides the bus to and from the center.

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

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

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

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

'Never say you can't'

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

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

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

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

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

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

Breaking down barriers

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Almost like a partnership'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summer Triumph By Volunteers

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1993

IT MAY NOT happen often, but once in a while the government not only does something right but performs magnificently. The newly completed Summer of Service program in which youthful volunteers worked directly with children in need of help was a success by any measure.

It also holds a promise for the future.

'This has been the biggest motivation of my life'

"This program has been the biggest motivator of my life," 18-year-old volunteer Lilia Moncada told Chronicle staff writer William Carlsen. Moncada, a student at Laney College in Oakland, spent the summer with children afflicted with cerebral palsy and Down's syndrome.

Other volunteers helped teach bilingual children learn to read, assisted low-income teenagers prepare for college and brought health services to neglected youngsters.

Carlsen met with a substantial share of the volunteers who worked with disadvantaged children for eight weeks in Oakland, Berkeley and East Palo Alto and found success stories wherever he went. Even a few who found themselves assigned to "busy" work in the office when they reported to social agencies swiftly broke free and went to deal directly with kids.

SOME SKEPTICS in Congress question whether the goodwill of bright young people can be channeled effectively in a skeptical age and whether, in any case, it is a sensible investment to hire them for the minimum wage of \$4.25 an hour plus the \$1,000 each received toward a college scholarship.

The answer is that the results achieved by the 250 volunteers in the Bay Area and the 1,250 elsewhere in the United States were a resounding success. When the program goes on a year-round basis, the number is expected to grow within a few years to 100,000.

For many, a summer's or a year's service to the community will be only the beginning. The children who receive help from the volunteers and the young people who provide it will both be enriched.

SO WILL the nation, when the lives of many young people are changed for the better.