

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. note	To Christy re: DC education [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)
002. bio	re: Gerald Lowrie [partial] (1 page)	03/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Christine Macy
OA/Box Number: 17207

FOLDER TITLE:

District of Columbia

2013-0936-S

rc1331

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Norton Cautions Clinton On New Control Board

Shifting Power to City Leaders Stressed

By DAVID A. VISE
Washington Post Staff Writer

A1

Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton has warned President Clinton in a confidential memo that his upcoming appointments to the D.C. financial control board will shape his "legacy" to the city and will play a major role in determining whether locally elected officials regain power on schedule in two years.

In a 12-page memo delivered to the White House last month and read by the president, Norton (D-D.C.) said that Clinton must take into account the next control board's central role in managing the city and ensuring a smooth transition back to democratic rule. She said the new panel must have credibility with Congress and the ability to work cooperatively and openly with locally elected officials and District residents.

Norton, who is among the president's inner circle of advisers on

District matters, also urged Clinton to use the power of the presidency to press for greater democracy for District residents after he makes the appointments next month.

"The President's legacy is manifestly tied to the city's self-government fortunes," Norton wrote. "His appointed board is the key ingredient to the return of home rule. . . . As President, his strong voice for maximum empowerment for the residents of the city where he will have lived for eight years would have unique force. Beyond the nuts and bolts of improving the government, there could be no greater

See NORTON, A6, Col. 1

NORTON, From A1

legacy than to leave the people of the capital of the United States with their full rights."

Clinton appointed the five members of the financial control board three years ago to rescue the city from the brink of financial collapse. Originally given sweeping powers over the city's finances, the control board subsequently was directed by

Congress to overhaul the management of virtually all of city government. Though that stewardship is scheduled to continue until the city has balanced its budget for another few years, the terms of the first board members expire next month.

Rather than recommending potential appointees in her memo, Norton wrote that it is critical for the president to consider the control board's new mission.

"In making his appointments to the control board, the President faces a situation unprecedented in our democracy: An unelected body runs an American city and must lead it back to democracy," Norton wrote. "Suitable names for membership arise from this unprecedented mission, not the other way around."

White House officials are considering appointing control board member Constance B. Newman as the next chairman of the panel, people familiar with the matter said. Norton has told administra-

tion officials that Newman, a Republican and the number two official at the Smithsonian Institution, is worthy of consideration, sources said. Newman says she would strive to return 100 percent of power to locally elected officials.

Control board Chairman Andrew F. Brimmer supports Newman's selection as chairman, but he would consider doing the job again if Newman is not chosen and Clinton asked him to remain in charge. Some administration officials have been impressed by Brimmer's recent success in forging a "consensus" budget process in the city, sources said.

White House budget director Franklin D. Raines, who has read Norton's memo and is the president's senior adviser on District matters, said yesterday that the control board has been "successful" in overcoming a fiscal crisis and that the Clinton administration agrees with Norton's overall analysis of the panel's evolution.

"The District's budget is now in balance," Raines said. "The mission of the next control board will be to build on this accomplishment by dramatically improving the delivery of basic services. While continuing to work on management and financial issues, the next control board will also focus on building the foundation for transition to home rule."

Norton characterized Clinton's initial appointments in 1995 to the control board, chaired by Brimmer, as "excellent" because the selections were based on the strong credentials of the members and their ability to overcome a financial crisis.

But last summer, Norton wrote, Congress ordered the board to run nearly the entire city government on a day-to-day basis, and its role fundamentally changed.

"The control board has become the entity of last resort for achieving necessary changes," Norton wrote. "As a result, board members will be faced with two difficult tasks—running the city while simultaneously engineering a transition of power back to elected officials."

"Congress is likely to return

control to the city . . . as promised, but it is not inconceivable that Congress could renege on that promise," Norton wrote. "This result would be at odds with the President's support of home rule."

Not everyone agrees with Norton. Sen. Lauch Faircloth (R-N.C.), chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee on the District and the legislator who has spearheaded the transfer of power from Mayor Marion Barry to the control board, wants the panel to remain independent,

tough-minded and willing to do whatever it takes to press reforms. Faircloth also has said it ultimately may be better to leave a city manager, rather than an elected mayor, in charge of day-to-day affairs.

Norton praised the White House revitalization plan for the District, which transferred billions of dollars of costs from the city to the federal government last summer. "The revitalization package is

See NORTON, A7, Col. 1

NORTON, From A6

probably the most significant contribution of any President in the city's history," Norton wrote.

But Norton also cited the failure of control board and city officials to improve service delivery to residents, and she emphasized the need to overhaul the bureaucracy swiftly. Norton wrote that the District government remains the largest per capita of comparable city governments and that "waste and redundancy" must be eliminated.

"The most important goal for the coming period is much more rapid reform, restructuring and streamlining of the city government itself," Norton wrote. "The board will want to change its emphasis to regard . . . management problems as equal to or greater than the financial issues on which progress already has already been made."

In her memo, Norton recommended that the control board make the elected mayor an "ex officio" nonvoting member of the panel to facilitate the return of

democracy. Instead of operating behind closed doors, for which the board has been criticized, Norton wrote that the next board must hold real debates in public sessions that include locally elected officials.

"If voters know that elected officials can be held accountable because these officials have been drawn into the government reform process, atrophy of responsibility for the tough decision-making that must come with political office will be avoided," Norton wrote.

Burton Delays Immunity Vote as Furor Over Hubbell Tapes Grows

By GEORGE LARDNER JR.
and JULIET EILPERIN
Washington Post Staff Writers

Faced with unyielding Democratic opposition and dissatisfaction within his own party, Rep. Dan Burton (R-Ind.) yesterday postponed a meeting to vote on immunity for four witnesses in his investigation of President Clinton's reelection campaign while House GOP leaders discussed the future of the embattled inquiry.

Under heavy fire for his release of questionably edited transcripts of former associate attorney general Webster L. Hubbell's telephone calls from prison, Burton at first told reporters that he would turn over the next step in his inquiry to a committee with a stronger Republican majority.

Half an hour later, however, Burton rushed into the Speaker's Lobby to offer a correction. At the request of House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), Burton said, his House Government Reform and Oversight Committee would hold a final vote on the immunity issue next week.

The 19 Democrats on Burton's panel, led by Rep. Henry A. Waxman (Calif.), voted unanimously April 23 against granting the witnesses immunity from prosecution,

contending that the investigation had lost credibility, and Waxman said they would do it again if Burton remains in charge.

"What's changed?" Waxman said when asked if the second vote would mirror the first. "If anything's changed, we've seen the chairman acting more irresponsibly in misrepresenting in the transcripts what was in the tapes."

Gingrich, meanwhile, expressed chagrin that the brouhaha over the Hubbell tapes—key words were sometimes distorted and some claims of innocence cut out in the transcripts—had taken the spotlight from alleged misdeeds at the Clinton White House.

"There has been a routine process by this White House to avoid the truth, to cover up illegalities, by attacking the person who is seeking the truth," Gingrich told reporters.

He charged that the furor over the release of the tapes was orchestrated by Democrats to distract the public from comments on the recordings suggesting that Hubbell and his wife were under White House pressure to protect first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton.

According to sources close to the Burton inquiry, however, there was strenuous

opposition from the committee's chief counsel, former U.S. attorney Richard D. Bennett, and other Republican staff members to making any of the tapes public.

They lost out, the sources said, to the committee's chief investigator, David Bossie, and other advocates of an aggressive stance toward the White House. "It's almost like a fatal flaw for the chairman," one source said. "He's always protective of Bossie." Editing material out that was favorable to Hubbell and to Hillary Clinton was "a horrendous error in judgment. What's relevant is relevant, whether it's good or bad," this source said.

Bennett and Bossie declined to comment. But a source who favored release said the criticism was "just not accurate" because remarks favorable to Hillary Clinton on another tape were published, and underlined. This source said staff debate is routine, "it's part of the process."

Bennett was named chief counsel last summer after repeated clashes between his predecessor, John P. Rowley III, and Bossie over whether Hubbell should be the focus of the inquiry. Rowley quit, citing Bossie's "unrelenting, self-promoting actions."

A Baltimore lawyer whose one-year retainer expires in September, Bennett is

known to have had discussions with staff members for Rep. Bill Thomas (R-Calif.), chairman of the House Oversight Committee, about doing some work for the committee. That panel has a 2 to 1 GOP majority and would deal with the immunized witnesses if, as Gingrich put it last night, the Democrats on Burton's committee "vote next week to obstruct immunity for the second time." The witnesses are being sought as part of an investigation of illegal foreign contributions to the Clinton-Gore reelection effort.

"Henry Waxman can decide where the investigation will occur," Gingrich said after a meeting with Thomas. "He just can't stop the investigation."

Burton released the actual tapes of 43 contested Hubbell conversations Monday, but none yesterday, despite a promise to release nine more.

Asked about reports that Gingrich had not wanted any more made public, the speaker's press secretary, Christina Martin, said Gingrich stated publicly Sunday that a third party should screen the tapes for privacy issues before further releases were made. She said this message was conveyed to Burton's staff, but the tapes were released nonetheless.

After yesterday's weekly leadership

meeting, Rep. Deborah Pryce (R-Ohio) said the leadership is considering whether to take action against Burton's staff, who oversaw the editing of the tapes.

Pryce said Burton "has done a fabulous job hanging in there under the most malicious attacks," but she said "there were some real poor staffing calls made" in the handling of the tapes. "Mistakes were made," she said.

Reporters who have listened to the more than 10 hours of Hubbell's taped conversations have found the process slow going. Most of his conversations with his wife, sister and daughter were personal, dealing with such subjects as movies they'd seen and their distress at being separated.

Culled from 150 hours of tapes that were occasionally difficult to understand, the transcripts put together by Burton's staff were obviously hurried productions. Still, the misstatement of some key words—"the reality" to "the Riady" on one tape and "cured the problem" to "caused the problem" on another—are puzzling. "Reality" and "cured" are clearly understandable on the tapes.

Staff writer John Mintz contributed to this report.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1998

First Lady Urges More Funds for D.C.

By DAVID A. VISE
Washington Post Staff Writer

Hillary Rodham Clinton urged Congress yesterday to approve an additional \$100 million in federal funds for the District next year to boost economic development and make Metro station improvements at the new convention center site.

The first lady, who has played a central role in the White House on District affairs, said the president included an extra \$100 million for the District in his proposed federal budget for fiscal 1999. She told hundreds of people gathered at a conference on the arts yesterday to lobby Congress for its approval.

"I'm pleased that this year the

president's budget targets \$100 million to improve the District's economic development infrastructure," Clinton said. "But it will only just remain words and numbers on a page if we don't rally around to get it through the Congress."

"We need to make clear to the Congress that this kind of effort from the federal government is essential for the work that we want to see continued here to revitalize Washington," she said. "And I ask you please to do your part to get that message across to our elected representatives."

Clinton described the arts as essential to economic development in the capital city and said she has seen how the successful expansion of theater and other artistic en-

deavors has energized cities across the nation. She said that promotion of the arts must be "central" rather than "peripheral" in the city's future.

"When it comes to promoting the arts, when it comes to improving the quality of life in D.C., everybody needs to be at the table," Clinton said. "Nobody should feel excluded from our efforts to work together to improve life in Washington."

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To read a special report on D.C. development and revitalization, click on the above symbol on the front page of The Post's Web site at www.washingtonpost.com

The Washington Post
WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1998

GOP Says U.S. Gave China Nuclear Edge

Donations, Satellite Transfer Policy Linked

By JULIET EILPERIN
Washington Post Staff Writer

Congressional Republicans plan a series of hearings to investigate whether President Clinton's policy on the export of commercial satellites to China has allowed the Chinese to acquire technology to improve the accuracy of their nuclear missiles, according to GOP lawmakers and aides.

The hearings will focus on Clinton's decisions to allow two U.S. aerospace companies, Loral Space and Communications Ltd. and Hughes Electronic Corp., to export satellites to be launched atop Chinese rockets. The Justice Department has been investigating a report that Loral improperly gave China advice to upgrade the guidance systems on its rockets after a failed launch in 1996 destroyed a Loral satellite.

Both House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) and Senate Majority Trent Lott (R-Miss.) have taken an active interest in the congressional probes, in part because the aerospace firms have been major contributors to the Democratic Party. Loral's chief executive officer, Bernard L. Schwartz, was the single largest donor to the Democratic Party in 1996.

Republican lawmakers are attempting to find a link between the financial contributions and a decision by Clinton earlier this year that they say effectively undercut the criminal investigation of Loral. The decision allowed Loral to launch another satellite and to provide China with the same type of information that was the subject of the Justice Department inquiry.

White House officials have denied any political influence on satellite policy, which they say has limited weapons proliferation by encouraging commercial cooperation with China dating back to the 1980s.

"Our policy specifically excludes the transfer of sensitive U.S. technology," said National Security Council spokesman P.J. Crowley. "We believe there are adequate safeguards in place that preclude U.S. companies from providing assistance to China with respect to the design, development, operation, maintenance, modification, or repair of launch vehicles."

Though House Republicans and Democrats have sparred on campaign finance issues in recent days, senior GOP members regard the allegations surrounding the satellite policy and China as the most potentially explosive issue this year. After months of investigating contributions to the Democratic Party, Republicans said, the incident may illustrate how corporate donations shaped the administration's policy in a way that threatens U.S. security.

The issue stems from the desire of U.S. space firms to save time and money by launching their satellites on Chinese rockets. Under sanctions

imposed after the 1989 anti-democracy crackdown in Tiananmen Square, Presidents Clinton and George Bush have issued waivers for firms to export satellites under strict guidelines designed to safeguard U.S. technology.

After Hughes and Loral received an export waiver in 1996, China launched a \$200 million Loral satellite on a rocket that crashed. Subsequently, scientists from the two companies advised China on how to improve its guidance systems for future launches. According to a secret May 1997 Pentagon report, first disclosed by the New York Times last month, this advice also strengthened China's nuclear capability. The Pentagon report concluded that "United States national security has been harmed" by the exchange, the article said.

A Justice Department investigation sparked by the Pentagon report is still ongoing. But Clinton's decision in February to approve the export of another Loral satellite to China, and permitting the kind of advice that is reportedly at the heart of the Justice Department's investigation, effectively deflated the probe, according to critics.

Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.), who chairs the House Science subcommittee on space and aeronautics, said that he has been authorized by Gingrich to take the lead in the congressional investigation. He charged in a speech on the floor Thursday night that "President Clinton and his administration have been doing everything they can to quash the investigation of this possible violation of law, this betrayal of our country."

Gingrich "is very focused on this issue," Rohrabacher added in an interview. "He believes it's going to emerge as an issue far more important than any White House sex scandals. It's embarrassing to talk about a sex scandal. There's nothing embarrassing about calling the president to task about the giveaway of American technology to the Red Chinese."

Rep. Richard K. Arme (R-Tex.) said at his weekly press briefing, "We now have revelations that we had special dispensation given to a defense contractor to sell to the Chinese the technology that would enable them to effectively target their nuclear weapons to the United States."

Arme added, "This is a matter of consequence when that contractor is a substantial contributor to the Democratic Party. These things need to be investigated and people need to come through."

According to the Center for Responsive Politics, Schwartz gave \$632,000 in "soft money" donations in the 1995-96 cycle and another \$421,000 in the current electoral cycle, nearly all of which went to Democrats.



FILE PHOTO/RY RAY LUSTIG—THE WASHINGTON POST

REP. RICHARD K. ARMEY

... suspects political link

Loral has denied any wrongdoing in connection with the case.

"Our employees acted in good faith. The company initiated an independent examination of the incident and concluded that there was no violation of the export control laws," said Thomas B. Ross, vice president of government relations at Loral. "We shared the results with the State Department and have fully cooperated with the government."

Both the Senate and House investigations would span a swath of committees. In late April, Gingrich met with chairmen of the House International Relations, National Security, and intelligence committees, while Lott met with members of Senate panels, including Governmental Affairs and Foreign Relations.

"This is a national security issue, and it has to be cleared up in the next couple weeks," Gingrich said yesterday, adding that it would be "absolutely intolerable" if Clinton's satellite policy were changed to reward a donor.

House and Senate investigators have asked the administration to hand over information concerning the waivers. On May 20, the Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee on international security, proliferation and federation services will hold a hearing on how commercial satellite transfers can benefit long-range missile programs.

The distinction between commercial and military satellites is important, because different rules govern the exports of the two technologies. Clinton eased the way for the export of satellite technology when he delegated most of the administration's licensing duties from the State Department to the Commerce Department, which promotes the sale of U.S. products abroad, a move now criticized by Republicans.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1998

D.C. Development Spurs Arts Supporters

By JACQUELINE TRESMOTT
Washington Post Staff Writer

Local arts supporters, with the backing of Hillary Rodham Clinton, renewed their efforts yesterday to hook a ride on the downtown development bandwagon.

With MCI Center on Seventh Street NW proving to be an enormous draw in the old city center, arts groups and city planners don't want to miss the opportunity to create a neighborhood with a heavy dose of arts places and events.

"Never before have we had the opportunity to build on energy" of a visible renewal, said James Gibson, the chairman of the Downtown Arts Committee, part of a city planning effort.

After three months of study and consultation with business, government and cultural executives, the committee filled the theater of the Canadian Embassy yesterday to unveil its wish list.

The group recommended the development of a multi-purpose cultural center that would provide performance and display space and be a destination for residents and tourists alike. The group also recommended the establishment of a private, nonprofit cultural development corporation that would push real estate developers to incorporate the arts in their plans.

The recommendations were presented at an afternoon meeting called "Arts in a Living Downtown: The Next Steps." The panel was the

outgrowth of meetings of the Downtown Arts Committee, a part of the mayor's "Interactive Downtown Task Force, which aims to make the old downtown from 15th to Third streets NW more varied and enticing to tourists and residents. The discussions, funded by \$40,000 from the Cafritz Foundation, have been led by the Federal City Council, the Downtown D.C. Business Improvement District, the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities, and D.C. Agenda. An assessment of downtown needs was done by Partners for Livable Communities.

A vibrant center outside of the national monuments and museums is necessary, several speakers said. "On a weekend how many of us have said, 'Let's go to K Street and see what's going on,'?" said Thomas M. Downs, chairman of the Washington Center Alliance, a new group looking at projects that would revive downtown.

Giving the arts a strong presence in the downtown corridor has been debated and attempted many times over the years. In her remarks, the first lady even cited the 100-year-old McMillan Plan for the city's core. "Arts must be central, not peripheral," she said.

The local arts have their foot in the door. The Shakespeare Theatre, which moved to Seventh Street in 1992, now has sold-out seasons. The National Theatre and the Warner Theatre, both recently restored, had banner years in 1997. Their nighttime programming has spawned several new restaurants and other businesses.

Yet a lot of people are not venturing far from the National Mall and frequently not far north of the Hard Rock Cafe, Ford's Theatre and Gallery Place. The committee estimated that 22 million people go to the Mall and the national institutions each year; now, if they walk five blocks north, they are greeted by boarded-up buildings. After MCI Center has held a full year of events, another downtown committee estimates, 7 million people will have come to downtown destinations—double the usual tourism economy.

Right now there are many plans floating about. And both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue know that new business would be good for everyone. To show that they are good civic citizens, the Smithsonian Institution late yesterday agreed to help Downs's group establish a museum of American music at Mount Vernon Square. This would be the latest pledge by the Smithsonian to lend some of its collection to a fledgling project. The Smithsonian has a vast trove of music artifacts, from sheet music to priceless instruments to the archives of Duke Ellington.

The debate over the impact the arts can achieve in making downtowns attractive, and in bringing revenue to the city and arts groups, is taking place across the country. In other cities this approach has met with enviable success, and executives from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago were present yesterday to make the case that cultural revitalization can and should go hand in hand with other projects.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1998

Dedicated To the One They Love

Reagan Building Gala Missing Only the Gipper

By ROXANNE ROBERTS
Washington Post Staff Writer

It's trite but true: Time changes everything. Last night's dedication gala for the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center honored a man who hated big-budget buildings like this and sought to dismantle one of the agencies that now reside in its spacious depths. On a night full of ironies, the biggest one was that Nancy Reagan, who was criticized and derided during her years in Washington, received an emotional, nostalgic welcome.

It was, in short, classic Washington. The crowd was A-list, the caviar plentiful, the building stunning and the mood expansive.

"There was Nancy, there is Nancy," said former secretary of state George Shultz, who led a champagne toast. "If you're going to give a toast to Ronald Reagan, you almost have to give a toast to Nancy, too. It's a package deal."

"What a wonderful day this has been for me," Nancy Reagan told the audience appreciatively after dinner. "... He would never believe all of this today."

The black-tie gala of 750 notables included Reagan's daughter, Maureen, Mstislav Rostropovich, the Rev. Billy Graham, Colin Powell, Katharine Graham, Ted Kennedy, Trent Lott, Howard Baker, Jack Kemp,

See DEDICATION, D8, Col. 1

DEDICATION. From D1

Bob Michel and Newt Gingrich. The \$25,000 tables were snapped up by corporate lions, including AT&T's Michael Armstrong, who was host for the evening. The elegant fundraiser, reminiscent of the Reagan era, brought in \$1 million for the Children's Hospital Foundation and Ronald Reagan Institute of Emergency Medicine at George Washington University, where President Reagan was treated after the 1981 assassination attempt.

This was a tribute and a reunion of sorts. All the old Reagan team were back for a last hurrah to their beloved president.

"What a great bipartisan salute," said former chief of staff Ken Dubstein. "It's an auld lang syne night."

Dick Hauser, deputy White House counsel to Reagan for five years, first suggested the name and said that a building on Pennsylvania Avenue is the perfect legacy: "It seems like such a fitting place—America's main street—to recognize this man of the people."

"It feels good to be in a shrine," said former press secretary Jim Brady.

A shrine, perhaps, but one full of contradictions. The building may be, as some critics say, "the least fitting" tribute to the champion of small government. Second in size only to the Pentagon, the \$818 million federal structure was completed four years late and more than \$400 million over original estimates. That the first tenant was the Environmental Protection Agency has not been missed by those who remember Reagan's dislike of the regulatory agency.

But to his critics, the 3.1-million-square-foot structure is a perfect reflection of the budget-busting excess of the Reagan era. "This is the biggest boondoggle to come down the pike in a long time," said Rep. John Duncan (R-Tenn.) last year.

Last night, none of that troubled Jack Kemp. "Relax, enjoy it, and enjoy the Ronald Reagan legacy," he urged, "no matter how big the building or what they do in it."

The man who charmed the American public for eight years could not enjoy this massive tribute. He is physically strong, despite the Alzheimer's disease that has afflicted him since 1994, and works four to six hours every weekday at his office, signing books and photos. But he cannot remember his friends, children and, whisper some friends, his beloved wife.

And so last night the affection for the former president was transferred to Nancy Reagan.

"People who love Ronald Reagan want Nancy to help us remember him the way he was when he was president," said Sheila Tate, former press secretary to the first lady. "She used to take such grief for being overly protective; now she gets the greatest credit for it."

There are no more jokes about designer clothes or astrology. When Nancy spoke at the Republican National Convention in 1996, her appearance was greeted by heartfelt cheers and applause. Even those who couldn't wait to tell author Kitty Kelley every bit of nasty gossip a

decade ago now concede that the "Dragon Lady" of the White House seems warmer and more approachable.

Now 76 years old, "the most famous caregiver in the world," as she is known in Alzheimer's circles, spends most of her time in the Reagans' Bel-Air home in Los Angeles. She has agreed to work on a miniseries that would chronicle her love story with Ronald Reagan—perhaps because an unauthorized version that promises an "unvarnished" look at the Reagans is also in the works.

"I think she's doing very well, said Casey Ribicoff, wife of former Connecticut senator Abraham Ribicoff, who also suffers from Alzheimer's. "Having said that, it's very hard."

"It's difficult because she's having to fulfill a role she never intended to fill," said Mike Deaver, former deputy chief of staff and close friend. "She has a lot of nostalgia and memories, and she doesn't have anyone to really share those with."

And so it was inevitable that the former first lady was surrounded by well-wishers all night. She wore a white sequined dress with silver shoes, and looked elegant but somehow smaller.

The evening opened with a reception in the atrium, which is expected to become a new venue for high-profile events. Russian caviar and blinis were in abundance under a 30-foot screen displaying portraits of Ronald Reagan.

Then the guests moved into the ballroom, where former National Symphony Orchestra conductor and

cellist Rostropovich performed selections from Villa-Lobos, Prokofiev and Bach.

"You were such a wonderful part of so many wonderful evenings," Nancy Reagan said of Rostropovich. "I miss you, I love you, I thank you."

"This president made so much for me and my family," an emotional Slava responded.

Dinner began with an invocation by Graham, followed by ABC News's Diane Sawyer, who presented readings and reflections about the former president.

As she recounted that one reporter had described Ronald Reagan as almost godlike, a bolt of lightning flashed outside the atrium skylight, followed by a crack of thunder. Sawyer looked up: "He is like God in that way."

Then Shultz offered the toast, after recounting a long list of Reagan's accomplishments as president. One of the reasons for the enduring affection in which Reagan is held, he said, is that "we had fun; we always had fun."

After the toast Nancy Reagan came to the podium and received another standing ovation. "What a wonderful tribute," she said, then apologized for delivering the same remarks as at the afternoon's dedication ceremony.

"Ronnie always believed his greatest memorial are the American people," she said, and expressed her hope that the building would embody her husband's optimism. She ended by saying "God bless America" to the last standing ovation of a day full of applause.

The Washington Post
WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1998

The Region
April 8, 1998

Local Companies Urged to Give More Freely

Businesses Ready to Play Greater Role, Summit on Corporate Philanthropy Is Told

By CINDY LOOSE
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington area business community, working in the shadow of big government, has long been considered anemic or even stingy when it comes to philanthropic giving.

But a confluence of trends—including the devolution of government and the explosion of business activity here—has some leaders believing that business is poised to take a robust philanthropic role. Yesterday, a call to action was issued to 350 local executives at the first Business Philanthropy Summit.

"We have the strength, the leadership, the skills and the rationale to get involved," said Mario Morino. Morino, a Northern Virginia software entrepreneur, made \$80 million when he sold his firm in 1995, and he used some of the proceeds to found a nonprofit institute that nurtures new high-tech businesses.

Summit speakers, including first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, urged business leaders to be more generous and creative in their giving. The summit in the ballroom of the Willard Continental hotel was organized by the Washington Business Journal and Greater D.C. Cares, a nonprofit clearinghouse for volunteers.

Journal Publisher Alex Orfinger, who previously worked in Dallas and Atlanta, said before the summit that he was surprised upon his arrival to this area in 1996 at the lack of organized philanthropic efforts. But he and others argued that the historic influences that created that climate are changing.

The overwhelming power of government is slipping, just as the business sector here is growing. Moreover, the traditional source of wealth and philanthropic leadership—huge manufacturing firms that the Washington area lacked—are no longer as important to giving nationwide. Last year, corporations nationwide gave away \$8.5 billion.

As recently as 1980, manufacturing firms accounted for more than 60 percent of all corporate giving nationally. By 1993, most corporate giving was coming from service industries, particularly finance, insurance and real estate. The Washington area is rich in all three.

The philanthropic world is looking to high-tech firms, which are generating incredible wealth, to create the next wave of giving. The Washington region is fast becoming a high-tech center.

In Northern Virginia last year, high-tech firms accounted for just 2.8 percent of all firms, but 25 percent of all private-sector personal earnings, according to Stephen Fuller, a professor of public policy at George Mason University. Suburban Maryland and Northern Virginia are home to 2,331 high-tech firms.



First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton addresses a gathering of local business leaders at the first Business Philanthropy Summit, held in Washington.

Their record of public involvement so far has been dismal. But they are new, and some of their CEOs "don't even have driver's licenses," Fuller joked. There is evidence in more established high-tech regions that it's a matter of time before the spigots of wealth are turned on.

"Once they make their money and mature, they begin questioning their lives," said Buzz Schmidt, founder of Guidestar, a Web site that allows businesses and individuals to access information about 40,000 nonprofit groups. When high-tech leaders turn their creative efforts toward philanthropy, he added, they are dynamos.

"They feel that nothing's impossible," he said. "They are not encumbered with old ways of doing things."

The overwhelming presence of government in the region has long been considered a factor in discouraging business from flexing its collective corporate muscle in the nonprofit sector. The federal government still remains the region's rich uncle, accounting for 55 percent of the region's \$180 billion economy.

However, its role has shifted, Fuller said, from employing people to procuring goods and services. The federal government now spends \$22 billion in procurement—up from \$4 billion in 1980. Half the increase has been spent in the Washington region, generating an explosion of business activity.

Business leaders with a philanthropic bent hope to see all those trends translate into an active, coordinated philanthropic effort in the business community. Yesterday, they both encouraged business to do more, and provided examples to emulate.

To prove that small businesses can have a big impact, they invited four executives from small firms to detail their efforts:

Cook Ross Inc. provides management consulting at no cost to

osity as a ratio of net profits. The top two givers—Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac—are congressionally chartered firms that pay no taxes.

Giving, numerous speakers argued, is not a matter of sacrifice. A strong community creates a good business climate, they said. And employees encouraged to volunteer gain skills, contacts and the job satisfaction that aids employee retention and recruitment.

The District, in particular, needs their help, the first lady told business leaders. The city is both the repository of America's cultural and historical heritage, and a place of shameful and embarrassing dysfunction, she said.

"We can do better than this," she said, arguing that business leaders have a patriotic duty to make the capital an embodiment of "the ideals and values of our country." Pittsburgh and Cleveland, she said, were reborn thanks in part to the business community.

The summit, sponsored by Fannie Mae and AT&T, was the region's response to the president's summit on volunteerism last year in Philadelphia. Morino said he left yesterday's meeting with a sense of euphoria.

"Some people have already come up and asked what they can do to get engaged," he said. "But we'll see what happens, and begin judging in six months."

ON THE WEB

washingtonpost.com

Puzzle It Out!

RETURN
CRIMEAN TATARS
TO CRIMEA

GLORIA
LA RIVA
for
GOVERNOR
Peace & Freedom
Party

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

How the First Lady Could Really Help the City

By RUDOLPH A. PYATT JR.
Washington Post Staff Writer

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton continues to be an effective advocate for the District, articulating the need to rebuild its infrastructure and repair its economic fabric.

Recently, she urged Congress to approve an additional \$100 million in federal funds for the District next year. As she explained last week, the president included the extra \$100 million in his proposed budget for fiscal 1999. The money would be spent on economic development and a Metro station at the proposed site of the new convention center at Mount Vernon Square.

No first lady in recent memory has shown as much interest in District matters, especially in those relating to its economic well-being. But the District's economy and its financial health are more fragile than Mrs. Clinton and the president seem to realize.

Moreover, those advising the president on District issues don't seem to have a clue as to the city's underlying problems and how they have evolved.

Granted, the White House played a crucial role last year in helping the District avert financial collapse by putting together a rescue package that included a federal takeover of some city functions. But the city was forced to give up the long-standing annual federal payment in exchange for the government's assumption of responsibility for some D.C. government functions.

That initiative by the White House provided solutions to some of the District's more pressing fiscal problems. But an emergency rescue package and an occasional \$100 million contribution from the federal government can't possibly solve the more serious long-term problem: declining revenue.

Simply put, the District needs more permanent and reliable sources of revenue to offset the loss of jobs, businesses, population and tax revenue.

The president should at least push for restoration of the federal payment, based on a percentage of locally generated revenue or some other formula. The last federal payment, in fiscal 1997, was \$665.7 million, or about 20 percent of all revenue raised in the District, according to the D.C. Tax Revision Commission.

Even as the president seeks a \$100 million contribution for the District, there are disturbing signs that the city's economy still isn't generating the kind of growth that will improve revenue.

Job growth between February and March of this year showed a slight

improvement over the previous month-to-month period. But between March 1997 and March 1998, job growth in the District was a minus 1.2 percent, with increases occurring only in manufacturing, services and finance, insurance and real estate. Even so, growth in each of those sectors was less than 1 percent for the period.

The District's economy lost 4,300 jobs between January 1997 and January 1998, according to the D.C. Department of Employment Services.

And if that wasn't bad enough, consider the fact that the National Association of Securities Dealers is contemplating moving from the District some of the 600 jobs it has here, and perhaps its headquarters.

Another temporary federal aid package won't make up for the economic loss that would result from such a move.

Serious management problems, waste and a bloated bureaucracy figured prominently in the District's recent fiscal crisis. But, given the extent of erosion in the tax base that began with the loss of business and population at least 30 years ago, a fiscal meltdown was inevitable.

Other cities can at least rely on receiving their share of revenue from their respective states as supplements to locally generated funds. Moreover, unlike state governments, the District is prohibited by Congress from taxing the income of nonresident workers.

Although not as onerous as that ban, depriving the District of the federal payment is just as punitive.

If the first lady truly wants to be an advocate for the District, perhaps she will consider some recommendations contained in the D.C. Tax Revision Commission's recent report to the mayor and D.C. Council.

The federal government can provide "revenue certainty" to the District by making a payment in lieu of taxes for federally owned buildings and on properties that the government has exempted, the commission suggested. The commission also further recommended that there be a federal payment based on some formula if the government refuses to lift the ban on taxing nonresident income.

A recent recommendation by D.C. Appleseed, a nonprofit public interest group, is equally compelling. D.C. Appleseed suggests that the District is economically dependent upon the federal government. Thus, the organization recommends that a federal agency be required to prepare an impact statement before it is allowed to move from the District.

If Mrs. Clinton is truly interested in being an advocate for the District, she should consider those recommendations and lobby for their acceptance by the president and Congress.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1998

Minnesota Settlement A Letdown For Jurors

By RICHARD CHIN
Knight Ridder

ST. PAUL, Minn.—It could be called a case of 12 frustrated jurors.

Although the \$6.6 billion settlement Friday between the tobacco companies and Minnesota and insurance company Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Minnesota freed the tobacco trial jurors in time for Mother's Day and Minnesota's fishing opener, jurors expressed disappointment they didn't get a chance to decide the case that has preoccupied their lives for more than three months.

"We went through a long, long process here and we didn't get closure," complained Dorothy Hallen, 44, a cosmetologist from St. Paul, at a news conference.

The announcement that the state and Blue Cross and Blue Shield had reached a settlement with the tobacco companies on the day the case would have gone to the jury prompted one panel member to burst into tears in apparent frustration.

Hallen said the jurors felt as if they were at a wake as they sorted through their emotions at the end of the case.

Juror Jill Burton said the settlement announcement was like having "the carpet pulled out from under you."

"I wish we could have made a decision," said Burton, 37, a legal secretary from Mounds View, Minn. "I'm confident we would have made the right decision."

David Olson, 47, a single father from White Bear Lake, Minn., said his only income during the trial was the \$30 a day he got for jury duty. The estimator and project manager for a plumbing and heating contractor said he lost about \$13,000 in earnings, missing house and credit card payments.

"For me and my two daughters, it was a real hardship," Olson said.

The five jurors who attended the news conference only hinted at which way the verdict would have gone.

Several said they would have liked to hear the plaintiff's closing arguments.

James Otis, 32, of Maplewood, Minn., an assistant manager at Rainbow Foods grocery store, said he was "disturbed" and "shocked" at docu-

ments entered into evidence that he said indicated tobacco companies might be marketing to teenagers.

Burton said she saw "some incriminating evidence." But while tobacco companies studied trends among teenagers, she said, she didn't see an actual plan to market to underage consumers.

"I don't think they necessarily wanted underage [smokers]. The later documents warned against it," she said.

But Otis said, "If you're not marketing to them, why do you want to know what they're doing? Why research them if you're not marketing to them?"

Some jurors said the trial affected their personal relationship with tobacco.

Olson said he was trying to give up the habit he began when he was 18, but the stress of the trial made it too difficult. He said he'll try again.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1998



CHANGING
LIVES THROUGH
VOLUNTEER
SERVICE

January 21, 1998

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

Washington Business Journal and Greater D.C. Cares are co-hosting the Greater Washington Business Philanthropy Summit in early April. We would like to invite you to speak to this distinguished convening of 350 chief executive officers from the greater Washington business community. We have tentatively scheduled the Summit for April 1, but knowing you have a busy travel schedule for the spring, the date can be adjusted to accommodate your availability.

Your personal participation would have a significant impact on the future of our community and its children. By expressing your interest in the revitalization and renewal of greater Washington, you would motivate this group to make a more significant commitment to their hometown –our Nation's Capital. Business philanthropy truly drives community philanthropy.

→ Greater D.C. Cares was co-convenor of the Washington Delegation to the Presidents' Summit for America's Future. As the largest resource for volunteer services in the region, Greater D.C. Cares hopes this conference will be the springboard to a larger Summit initiative for our city in years to come.

The goal of the Business Philanthropy Summit is to mobilize the business community in greater Washington to serve as a catalyst to bring change to our city and to our region. Key business leaders serving on the Summit task force believe that the time is right for this emphasis on increased philanthropy and volunteerism in Washington. With renewed downtown economic investment, explosive growth in technology companies in the surrounding counties, and progress in revitalizing our schools, Washington is positioned better than it has been in 30 years to see real and positive change.

Your participation as a speaker at this Summit would underscore the critical needs of the region and successfully launch a powerful force for change. We, and the entire planning committee of business leaders, appreciate very much your consideration of this request. Attached is an overview of the Greater Washington Business Philanthropy Summit and a tentative agenda for the morning.

Sincerely,

David M. Bradt, Jr.
Chairman
Greater D.C. Cares

Alex P. Orfinger
Publisher
Washington Business Journal

alex miller
123

**GREATER WASHINGTON BUSINESS PHILANTHROPY SUMMIT
GREATER WASHINGTON BUSINESS PHILANTHROPY GUIDE**

**Co-Hosted by
Greater D.C. Cares and the *Washington Business Journal***

Answering the Call:

In April, 1997, at the Presidents' Summit in Philadelphia, a call to action was sounded to provide America's young people with the essential resources they must have to grow, learn and thrive. On April 1, 1998*, Washington's business leaders will gather to discuss how business can respond to this critical call to action here in the Nation's Capital.

Greater D.C. Cares, in partnership with the *Washington Business Journal*, will host a Greater Washington Business Philanthropy Summit on April 1, 1998. This conference will bring together the Washington business community to discuss the critical needs of our city and its children. The Greater Washington Business Philanthropy Summit will showcase corporations, professional firms, trade associations, labor unions, and other entities who have successfully implemented business giving strategies, developed significant business volunteer programs, and forged alliances with other community-based organizations for maximum impact.

The *Washington Business Journal* will publish contemporaneously a special supplement, *The Greater Washington Business Philanthropy Guide*, including "Lists" of the area's Top Business Contributors. *The Greater Washington Business Philanthropy Guide* will be a 32-page color supplement and inaugural issues will be distributed to Summit participants. The *Greater Washington Business Philanthropy Guide*, will be prepared annually in partnership with Greater D.C. Cares, and will serve as an effective way to track business commitments to the community.

Greater D.C. Cares hopes that the Greater Washington Business Philanthropy Summit will generate many new organizational commitments and foster effective business partnerships with local community service organizations and D.C. schools. Each participant will receive a copy of Greater D.C. Cares' *Community Service Source*, which catalogues over 400 local non-profit service providers and the volunteer needs of each organization. Greater D.C. Cares will also contact each Summit participant to encourage and facilitate their increased volunteer commitment to the community.

The Tentative Program:

The Greater Washington Business Philanthropy Summit breakfast will feature three exciting components.

1. The Summit will begin with a call to action to the greater Washington business community. General Colin Powell has been invited to speak. General Powell, serving as the Chairman of

*This is a tentative date subject to the availability of speakers.

America's Promise, is leading the charge to provide every at-risk child in America access to five fundamental resources needed to lead healthy and productive lives:

- An ongoing relationship with a caring adult;
- Access to safe places and structured activities to learn and grow;
- A healthy start;
- A marketable skill through effective education;
- An opportunity to give back through community service.

Business organizations across America are challenged to make a commitment to this critical goal and General Powell will urge Washington's business community to answer the call.

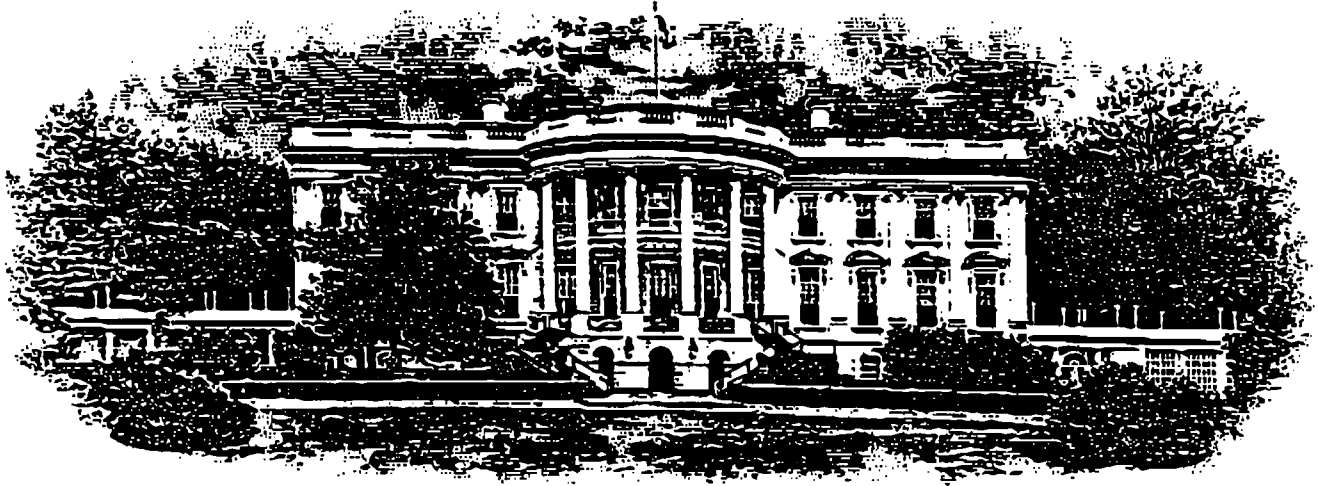
2. Greater D.C. Cares, with the assistance of this year's Leadership Washington class, is developing four exemplary presentations by distinguished regional business executives. Highlighting "best practice" models, discussions will focus in four areas:

- the "best" business volunteer programs;
- the "best" business giving programs;
- the "best" impact on the community;
- and the "best" community partnerships.

These "best practice" models will also be spotlighted in feature articles in the *Washington Business Journal*.

3. The Greater Washington Business Philanthropy Summit will conclude with a challenge to the area's business executives to take a leadership role in nurturing the spirit of the renewal in the National Capital Region. Together business leaders can significantly impact the future of our community. . First Lady Hillary Clinton has been invited to be our plenary speaker.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT



Office of Management and Budget FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

Number of pages (including cover sheet) 3

Date: April 1, 1998

To: Christy Macy

Office of the First Lady

Fax No. 456-6244 Voice No. 456-2935

Comments: ⁵⁷⁰⁹ Here is information on the economic development corporation. Also, an organization to mention along with Washington Interfaith Network is Church Association for Community Services.

From: **Carol Thompson Cole**

Fax No.: (202) 395-7294

Voice No.: (202) 395-3193

February 19, 1998

NATIONAL CAPITAL REVITALIZATION CORPORATION KEY FEATURES

Type of Entity	An independent instrumentality of the District of Columbia to serve as a focal point for public-private partnerships to plan and support strategic economic development initiatives.
Mission	Establish strategic development plans, evaluate and support large-scale projects, market, recruit and retain businesses, encourage use of available tax incentives, participate in regional economic initiatives, support economic opportunities in distressed neighborhoods -- to bolster job growth, increase business opportunity and improve the tax base for the District of Columbia.
Governance Structure	A nine-person board composed of key stakeholders insulated from short-term pressures. Four private citizens meeting eligibility criteria for expertise to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council, two ex-officio voting members from the District government (CMO/CA and CFO), and three members drawn from the public and private sectors to be designated by the President of the United States in consultation with the Congress.
Financial Authorities	Access to a range of financial tools, such as tax increment financing, taxable and tax-exempt revenue bonds (including industrial development bonds and federal enterprise zone bonds).
Other Authorities	Afforded an array of governmental instrumentality powers including exercise of eminent domain under existing D.C. laws and procedures, ability to create profit and not-for-profit subsidiaries, acquire and sell assets, borrow and make loans, provide services, expedite permits and licenses, and sue and be sued.
Rationalize Economic Development Functions	Consolidate much of the District's fragmented economic development agencies. For example, the Corporation will assume responsibility for large-scale projects now vested in the District's Department of Housing and Community Development and will succeed to authorities of the Redevelopment Land Agency and the Economic Development Finance Corporation.
Initial Sources of Financing	\$50 million in capitalization from the federal government, to be provided according to the capacity of the corporation to use the funds effectively; fees from issuance of bonds and other appropriate fees; transfers from the District, and other sources.

General Statement

The FY 1999 Budget includes \$50 million in start-up funds for the National Capital Revitalization Corporation, NCRC -- an independent authority established by the District of Columbia to undertake strategic economic development projects. This entity is designed to bring together the city's fragmented economic development activities under the umbrella of a private-public partnership to foster job growth and business expansion. The legislation reflects a three-year effort by the District's business and civic leaders along with federal officials to identify the "best practices" of successful economic development entities throughout the country. The corporation will have four primary functions:

- establish a realistic, strategic development framework to integrate and support the existing development plans of businesses, nonprofits, community-based organizations, and the federal government;
- plan, develop and manage those large-scale projects that require high levels of coordination and substantial investments of private and public capital;
- recruit and retain firms, nonprofits, international organizations, and federal agencies in order to expand employment opportunities for disadvantaged District residents and enhance the city's tax base through marketing, incentives and other means, and;
- stimulate investments in retail activities and employment opportunities in those District neighborhoods which are currently overlooked by private investors, yet have long term economic potential.

Justification of FY 1999 Budget Estimate

The \$50 million requested in the FY 1999 Budget will provide necessary start up capital for the NCRC:

- funds may be used for technical studies, equipment, project finance and administration;
- the bulk of these funds will be used for direct project finance, with virtually all of the costs of technical studies, equipment, and administration to be funded by the District of Columbia;
- the Secretary of the Treasury may release these funds in increments based on a judgement that the NCRC can use them effectively according to the best practices of similar entities throughout the U.S., and;
- it is expected that, over time, the NCRC will be able to self-finance its ongoing core activities.

Washington
BUSINESS JOURNAL

Present



Business *Philanthropy* **Summit**

Sponsored by



Gerald M. Lowrie
AT&T

Honorary Chair

Host Committee

Mr. Roger R. Blunt

Mr. A. Scott Bolden

Mr. Anthony J. Buzzelli

Mr. James A. Cannon II

Mr. George P. Clancy, Jr.

Mr. Timothy Coughlin

Mr. Michael A. Daniels

Ms. Susan A. Davis

Mr. James H. DeGraffenreidt, Jr.

Mr. John M. Derrick, Jr.

Mr. Walter R. Falzinger, Jr.

Mr. G.S. Fitz-Hugh, Jr.

Mr. William M. Freeman

Ms. Myra Peabody Gossens

Ms. Michele V. Hagans

Mr. Stephen D. Harlan

Mr. James W. Jones

Mr. Clifford M. Kendall

Ms. M. Charito Kruvant

Ms. Linda L. Lee

John K. Mellwain
Fannie Mae Foundation
Honorary Chair

Mr. Robert Linowes

Mr. Hugh Calvin Long II

Ms. Louise Lynch

Mr. Andrew H. Marks

Ms. Catherine A. Meloy

Mr. B. Doyle Mitchell, Jr.

Mr. Mario M. Morino

Mr. Charles T. Nason

Mr. George C. Newstrom

Mr. Peter F. Nostrand

Mr. Alex Orfinger

Ms. Linda D. Rabbitt

Mr. David W. Rutstein

Mr. John T. Schwieters

Ms. Terrie C. Spiro

Mr. H. Patrick Swygert

Mr. Stephen Joel Trachtenberg

Mr. Mallory Walker

Mr. James C. Walls

Mr. Tom Wheeler

Ms. Susan J. Williams

Washington Business Journal
&

Greater D.C. Cares

Invite You to the First

Greater Washington
Business Philanthropy Summit

An Exclusive Breakfast for Executives Who Can Make a Difference

with remarks from

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

and

Mario Morino
Chairman of the Morino Institute

Tuesday, April 7, 1998

7:30 - 8:00 am Registration and Coffee

8:00 - 10:00 am Breakfast and Program

Willard Intercontinental Washington
The Ballroom

Non-transferable

Please use the enclosed Reply Card

Molly Buford

Notes from Carol Wheeler; arnolf Graf; Martin Trimble, and richard Stamburger (Washington Interfaith network)

DC cares -- a model for volunteer clearinghouse networks across the country; (it sells its service to companies/businesses \$5,000 to organize employees; set up opportunities, etc.)

that's good news; but what's next?

Summit has 5 goals: provide every at risk child in America access to five fundamental resources needed to lead healthy and productive lives: an ongoing relationship with a caring adult; access to safe places and structured activities to learn and grow; a healthy start; a marketable skill through effective education; opportunity to give back through community service;

HRC could issue challenge: by the millennium: ensure that every child in this city has a safe, stimulating place to go after school; quantifiable; come back to me; in a year; how have we done for the District's children? How many after school/safe havens have we created/ how many have we supported? How far have we come toward this goal

we have the opportunity: the business leaders; the volunteer organizations; the network of non profits to put it all together; already have a model (in Baltimore and other cities); by 2,000, how many at risk kid in these programs; off the street and away from drugs;

this is a vehicle to send volunteers to a specific focus; how many children have been provided safe place? How many volunteers? Have a core structure; can genuinely build on something; there are 47,000 elementary school students in DC; less than 10% have access to after school; of our junior and senior high students -- no access. 77,000 total kids; Win helped organize after school program (she visited it); it's a youth and education issue; Child First authority in Baltimore; part of its role -- set performance standards; get it off the ground; get volunteers to commit;

DC Agenda; public/private partnership; done studies; jim gibson of Urban Institute;

if we don't take care of our children, there won't be a thriving downtown; or a vital city; it will continue to lose population, and hope; opportunity to turn this around; we're making progress - now's not the time to let up;

what is the most meaningful investment for the city? Kids/ economic development -- workforce prepared for the challenges of the 21st century; (she's helped with Willson elementary after school; seed money for jr high;

we make investments in things we think are important: stadiums; downtown arenas; our museums and institutions: for our children, we don't need any more studies; we don't need any more models; our children can't afford another study; another model program: they need a major investment; is the leadership for that investment in this room? I believe it is;

we know what works; and we know it's not a huge investment; doesn't cost that much money; but it does take dedicated people; young people need long term commitments; for \$4 million -- we could help 40 schools -- and 10,000 students;

with small amount of money -- and major investment in time and effort: we can do remarkable things;

could DC become the first city in America to offer universal opportunity for after school? We know if we could, the benefits would be extraordinary -- watch attendance, academic soar: and suspensions and despair plunge; watch parent involvement swell; watch drugs and violence drop;

we have the pieces in place to do it; in DC, there's a growing will to act; parents and citizens getting much more involved; timing is right; by the millennium: every child can be prepared to enter the 21st century; quantifiably better off; with the leadership in this room; I know you live by numbers; gift to the millennium; summit goals; millennium gift to the community;

Wilson Post

Summer 1997 Vol.1, Issue 1

A Village Making a Difference . . . Linking Parents and Students for Success

660 K Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002

202.724.4707



A Letter from Mrs. Fields

Dear Friends:

It is with a full heart that I look back over the last 12 months, for this has been a year when dreams have started to come true for J.O. Wilson Elementary School. It's long been my fondest hope that our school would become the anchor of our community that I knew we could be—a place where families could turn for academic education, recreation, practical training and personal enrichment. I've always wanted it to be a place that truly felt like home not only to our students but to their parents and caregivers as well.

Ever since the Washington Interfaith Network approached us about establishing an after-school program for the children and a series of educational and training classes for parents, my dream has slowly but steadily been taking shape. You'll read in this newsletter about the growing array of activities that are now a part of our service to our community. None would have been possible without WIN's help. And none would have gotten off the ground without the support of the ever-expanding J.O. Wilson family. Students, parents, staff, neighbors and volunteers from across the city have all pitched in to make our after school program something in which we can all take pride.

My heartfelt thanks to each and everyone of you. God bless you all.

Sincerely,

Erma B. Fields

Erma Fields
Principal, J.O. Wilson
Elementary School.

After-school Program Launched at J.O. Wilson

The After-School Program at J.O. Wilson started off at a gallop. Enthusiasm and high spirits characterize both the program and its Director, Nettie Jones. After a parent orientation, 125 students signed up for the opening day on January 7, 1997. The program fulfills a dream of the Principal, Erma Fields, for a safe place for children after school.

But not just for play. "Not just ball games," said Mrs. Fields. Academic enrichment, empowerment of parents and collaboration with all segments of the community are the goals. An adult program in the evenings and Saturdays helps to link parents and students for success.



Program Director Nettie Jones goes over a homework assignment with Nicole Tilghman.

Mrs. Jones believes that children appreciate structure and knows that they want to succeed. Early in the program she received a note from a fourth grade girl. "I'm really not bad," she wrote, "I just can't read." A set schedule Monday through Thursdays and field trips on

Continued on Page 2

INSIDE this Issue

After-school Program Launched
at J.O. Wilson 1
J.O. Wilson/WETA Partnership.....2
The Arts at J.O. Wilson 3
Mrs. Clinton Joins the Year-End
Festival at J.O. Wilson.....3

The People that
Make it Happen.....4-5
The Kennedy Center Experience 6
WIN and J.O. Wilson 6
Around and About J.O. Wilson.....7
Focus on Adult Activities 8

After-school Program at J.O. Wilson

Continued from Page 1

Fridays provide continuity for learning. From 3:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. all students take part in warm up—singing, exercises, snacks and, yes, for sure, a bathroom break. Then it's off to classrooms for academic work. Students are divided according to grade level and volunteer teachers and tutors help with homework. Assistant Director, Alice McNeil, provides volunteer orientation and makes sure appropriate materials are available for each child. The more tutors available, the smaller the groups can be. At 5:00 p.m. all students take part in "Time to Glow," a literacy program in which students both read and write. Writing is revised, edited and published in individual composition books. WETA provides new books to the program each month.

With the structure set, small group activities can be added for enrichment depending on the interests of volunteers and available community resources.

These have included African Dancing for 1st and 2nd graders sponsored by Inner City/Inner Child and all kinds of sports such as track and field, Double Dutch, golf, and soccer. Choral speaking and story telling have been offered to small groups. One popular activity was a table setting seminar.

Mrs. Jones sets a high priority on field trips to help students learn about their city. Places visited include the Frederick Douglass Home, the Children's Museum, Chevy Chase Bank, National Building Museum and a bus tour to look at city murals in preparation for doing a mural in the auditorium.

About ten volunteers are needed on any given day and twenty would be great according to Mrs. Jones. She credits a dedicated staff and supportive volunteers for the success of the program. Eight to ten teachers from the school volunteer, around twenty parents have helped out and Dumbarton United Methodist Church, which has "adopted" the program, sends enthusiastic volunteers. The WIN initiative and a generous grant from the Fannie Mae Foundation have helped this dream become a reality.

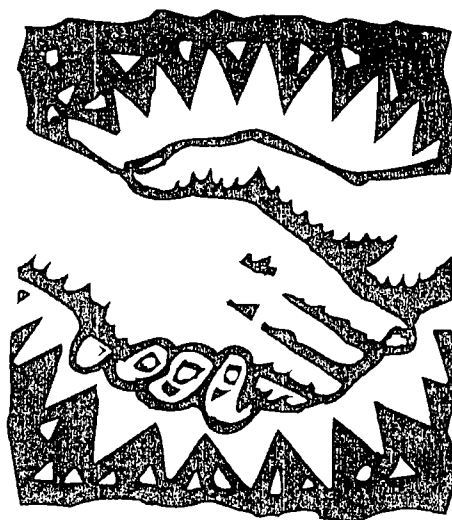
The adult component of the program includes GED classes, employment skills and computer training. Funding allows for some stipends for this portion but Mrs. Jones notes that more paid staff would allow even better use of volunteer resources.

Mrs. Jones receives positive feedback. The teachers report improved work and better study habits but mention much more often the growth in social skills shown by the participants. "They just get along better," reported one teacher. "They seem more able to solve people problems and are just generally more relaxed."

One day last week a grandfather stopped by to say that his grandson is doing better in school. And the fourth grader? She didn't exactly mention reading, but she wanted Mrs. Jones to know, "I'm not bad anymore."

Mrs. Jones thanks everyone who has helped and invites others to join in. This spirit is contagious!

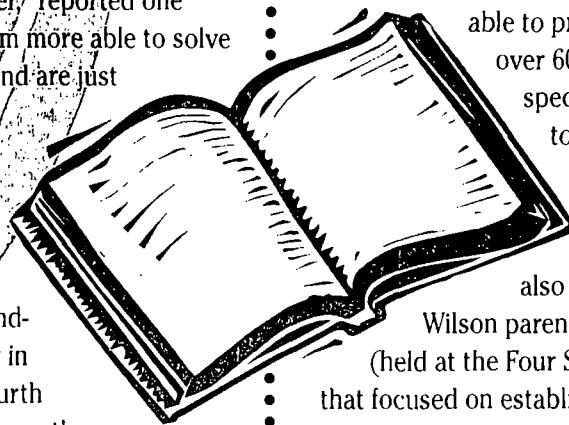
J.O. Wilson/ WETA Partnership



Literacy skills are at the top of our priority list, and activities that involve reading and writing are a central part of each after-school session. One of our local public television stations—WETA/Channel 26—has been an invaluable partner in our literacy efforts. Thanks to funding support from the Corporation for Public

Broadcasting, they've been able to provide us with over 600 free books, specifically targeted to the skill level and interests of our young readers. They also hosted 13 J.O.

Wilson parents at a workshop (held at the Four Seasons Hotel) that focused on establishing "healthy" TV-watching habits. WETA will hold another workshop for all interested Wilson parents and caregivers early in the fall.



The Arts at J.O. Wilson

The After-School Program nurtures the creative spirit of our children and cherishes the creative gifts of many of our volunteers:

The Arts and Dreams project combines music, dance and movement. Alfredia Black leads 4th-6th graders in this artistic effort. Ms. Black also teaches the GED preparation class in the adult program.

African drums and dance bring exciting sounds and rhythms to 1st and 2nd graders. This program is led by performing artists Sylvia Hall and Mahiri Edwards and sponsored by Inner City/Inner Child.

The joyful sounds of choral music echo through the halls, thanks to choir director Paul Rhinehart. Mr. Rhinehart is a volunteer from Solid Rock Full Gospel Church, where he is also choir director.

Stories from around the world and across the country enchant students of all ages. Storyteller Cindy Pomeroy brings new stories each week to eager listeners. Ms. Pomeroy is a volunteer from Dumbarton United Methodist Church, a teacher at the Maret School and a professional storyteller.

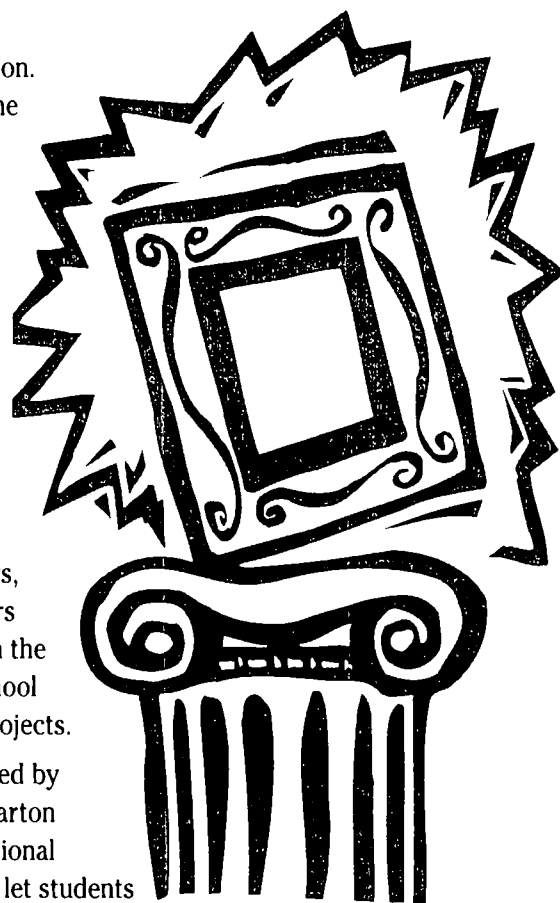
The Mural Project, which started with a bus tour to view the city's many murals, is led by Suzanne Codi and Adele Robey, volunteers who are also

neighbors of J.O. Wilson.

Suzanne, Adele and the children have transformed the multi-purpose room with wonderful painted panels that focus on important aspects of the students' lives – family, school, sports, music, and the community.

The Friday Arts Project brings painters, photographers, writers and other artists from the community to the school to work on various projects.

Creative writing was led by Mittie Quinn, a Dumbarton volunteer and professional educator. The project let students take pictures of life at J.O. Wilson and create a book to accompany the photographs. 



**Mrs. Clinton
Joins the
Year-End
Festival
at J.O. Wilson**

Spirits were high (and so was the temperature) when First Lady Hillary Clinton visited J.O. Wilson for the Festival Day on Tuesday, June 17.

Mrs. Clinton was invited to see for herself how her efforts on behalf of WIN and the After-School Program have flourished.

She was greeted at the front door by members of several of the sports teams and then visited the displays showing many of the activities that are part of the program. She saw the homework group in action, watched a game of chess, listened to a story, met several adults who displayed their knowledge of computers and said hello to everyone.

Next, she moved into the multi-purpose room for the remainder of the afternoon. She had high praise for the program and encouraged the development of more after-school programs for other children in the District of Columbia. Mrs. Clinton was welcomed by Essence Gibson and Mrs. Rosjohanne Marsh.

Guest speakers included General Julius Becton, Secretary of Education Richard Riley, Carol Wheeler and Reverend Joseph Daniels.

Entertainment was provided by the Wilson choir, dancers from the Arts and Dreams Project, and our own African drummers and dancers. Brightly colored balloons released at the end of the afternoon reminded everyone of our high hopes for the program and for all the J.O. Wilson students. It was a day all our students will remember for the rest of their lives. 

We Need You at J.O. Wilson

Our children need a safe place to learn and have fun after school. We have the place—the J.O. Wilson After-School Program. Now we need you.

You meet the requirements for volunteering if you:

- ✎ Care about children
- ✎ Have a few hours to give
- ✎ Are dependable

As the program grows, we will need more people like you. We especially need people who will make a commitment to come at least once a week to help with homework and tutoring.

If you can only help out once in a while, we need you to go on field trips, organize events, come to work days, write letters, make phone calls. If you have the desire, we have a job for you.

Please call Nettie Jones at the school at 202-724-4707

The People that

Clara Nimmons, Participant and Volunteer

Clara Nimmons commutes from Southeast Washington every day to volunteer in the after-school program. She believes that the children need a secure place for learning and adults they can depend on. "It's the love that flows here," she says, that keeps her coming to J.O. Wilson.

Clara Nimmons learned about the after-school effort from her niece. Impressed by the program, Ms. Nimmons signed up her niece and attended the orientation for parents and guardians. During the orientation, she was asked if she could volunteer one day a week. Today she is a cheerful presence at J.O. Wilson five days a week. Ms. Nimmons

also participates in the adult program and has high praise for the dedicated teachers.

She says she is proud of the volunteers who are already involved and has a word for potential volunteers: "Do it. Do it for the sake of the children."



Jack Polk, Volunteer

One night, a few months ago, Jack Polk sat in his living room watching television. "President Clinton was on, and he was talking about 3rd and 4th graders who can't read at grade level, and I thought about Donte." Mr. Polk decided then and there that he needed to do something to help his grandson (a 3rd grader in Ms. Williams class) to master the all-important skill of reading. Soon after, he came to a parent meeting to learn about the J.O. Wilson after-school program, and the rest—as they say—is history.

In an array of dedicated volunteers, Mr. Polk is a star.

Since our program started in January, he hasn't missed a day, and he's made sure that Donte hasn't either. He's also enlisted his granddaughter Shirmeki (a 13-year-old Wilson grad who now attends Stuart Middle School) as a volunteer. And he

thinks that it's one of the best things that has ever happened to his family.

"I knew that Donte needed a little extra help. And when I got involved, I saw that a lot of the children needed some help. This program has really made a difference. Donte likes the

extra attention he gets, and you can see the change in his classroom and at home. He's doing a lot better with his schoolwork, and he's paying more attention to what his teachers say. And to me, too!" Besides help with his homework, Donte has especially enjoyed the painting project and the special Friday performances in the multi-purpose room.

"I just hope we can continue this program next year and every year from then on. It's a wonderful thing for the children," says Mr. Polk.



Make it Happen

Kathie Hepler, Volunteer

"If you're not part of the solution, you're part of the problem." Many of us have heard that expression and believe it. The question is, how do you become part of the solution?



Kathie Hepler found one answer through her church, Dumbarton United Methodist Church. Dumbarton had a long history of involvement in social action and was an early member of WIN (Washington Interfaith Network). WIN offered a way to address specific problems in the District and, at the same time, bridge



the racial divide that threatens this community.

"I decided to bring something to the program that gives me joy. Years ago I learned American Sign Language and loved it. I thought the kids would enjoy it, too." Since her signing skills

were a little rusty, she bought a few books, dug up some of her old class materials and began teaching signing one day a week.

"We started with a few words we all should know: Please, thank you, and I love you," she says. "Now, if you ask my students where they go to school, they can sign with pride: J.O. Wilson!"

Frankie Blakeney, J.O. Wilson Staff Member

Frankie Blakeney is but one of the many Wilson staff members who are putting in extra hours (and hours and hours...) to make our after-school program possible. Whether it's hauling mulch for the new garden or doing a re-hab of the multi-purpose room, Mr. Blakeney makes life easier for students, staff and volunteers. He's also a keen observer and program evaluator. Here's a little of what he has to say:

"I think Mrs. Jones and Mrs. McNeil and the volunteers are doing a great job. I definitely see some progress in the kids. Early in the year, they'd be playing, making noise, doing something they shouldn't (you know how kids are), and they wouldn't pay any



attention when you'd tell them to stop. Now, I look in the classrooms, and it's quiet, and the kids are doing their work. And if I have to say something (like about behavior in the bathrooms), the kids pay attention. It's been in the last month and a half that I've really noticed the difference."

Mr. Blakeney is also a fan of the mural project. He helped prepare the materials (and clean up the mess!) for the artists and children who decorated the multi-purpose room with brightly-colored panels depicting different aspects of their life at school and in the community. "Those kids did a good job. It looks great in there!"

The Summer Program at J.O. Wilson: More Learning, More Fun

Thanks to a generous grant from the Quinby Fund of St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, over 100 J.O. Wilson students happily returned to school for part of their summer break. During the month of July, they were treated to an academic program that was laced liberally with community outings and recreation. Reading, writing, and computer training continued as priorities, but they shared the schedule with golf, chess, music, tennis and regular trips to the pool. The children also enjoyed the National Capital Children's Museum, the Aquarium, a tour of a Fresh Fields store in NW Washington, the Museum of Natural History, the zoo, the UniverSoul Circus and a barge ride on the C&O Canal in Georgetown. Ten students

spent a week at the Children's Museum in a special video production course and created their own TV show about the "Alien Principal." Almost everyone agrees they can't wait for school to begin again in the fall just to see what happens next!

*Many thanks to
Fahey & Associates
for design
and production
of our newsletter.*

The Kennedy Center Experience

The J.O. Wilson School family was honored this year to have been donated tickets to attend four family-oriented performances at the Kennedy Center through the Family Performance Series Program.

Parents and students enthusiastically took advantage of this opportunity to visit one of the many monuments of Washington, D.C. where they enjoyed performances including NSO Kinderkonzert "Who's Got the Melody?", "Sundiata: Lion King of Mali", "Just So Stories", and Dr. I Wonder's Science Circus.

At the Kinderkonzert, students were fascinated with an introduction to the instruments of the orchestra as they learned how they are played and how they joined together to make music the melody. Their fascination continued

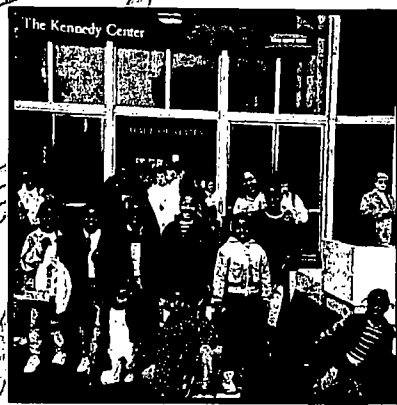
with "Just So Stories" (they especially enjoyed the fanciful description of "How the Camel Got His Hump") and with Dr. I Wonder's Science Circus, where Dr. I Wonder used the circus arts to explain scientific theories.

The students, initially thinking that they would see Disney's "The Lion King," were especially moved with "Sundiata: Lion King of Mali" which was part of the

Kennedy Center's African Odyssey festival. They learned the story of Sundiata - the triumph of a young prince who was born with disabilities, over-came them despite the doubts and

taunts of his enemies, and became the greatest king in the history of Mali.

All the performances contributed to an enjoyable experience by students and their parents. Many thanks to all responsible for making it possible.



By Delores A. Mackall
Parent & Chair, J.O. Wilson
Kennedy Center Club



Alice McNeil is a former Washington, DC, schoolteacher and Assistant Director of the After-School Program.

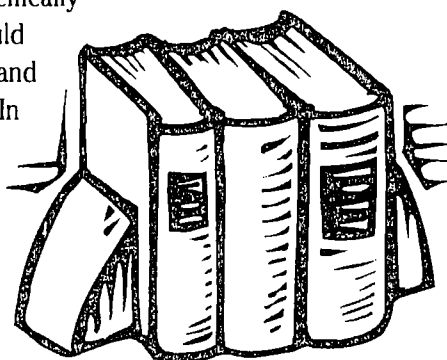
WIN and J.O. Wilson

Our after-school program is the result of a partnership forged between J.O. Wilson Elementary School and the Washington Interfaith Network (WIN). WIN is an action coalition of over 50 area churches which have come together across racial, socioeconomic and denominational lines to address issues that affect the lives of DC residents.

The after-school program at J.O. Wilson is the pilot project for a WIN effort that seeks to establish 10 after-school programs in DC public schools by the year 2000. In addition to securing funding for our program from the Fannie Mae Foundation, WIN has continued to work closely with us to develop activities and resources that will benefit our students and their families. A major component of its involvement centers around WIN organizer Lottie Sneed and her work with parents and other caregivers.

Lottie focused her initial efforts on individual meetings to establish relationships with a core group of parents. Small house meetings were held in January, March and April to introduce parents to each other, to hear them share common concerns and determine what issues most worried them. The concerns expressed by parents centered around safety (especially during the summer months when there are limited resources available to the children), crime and drugs, and the need for training. They specifically requested training that would help them both personally and in parenting their children. In an initial response to these concerns, WIN held a half-day workshop in early June that involved leadership training and help with personal goal setting.

At the same time, the children attended a workshop on "peace" followed by an arts and crafts session. Two similar sessions are scheduled for the coming months with parents already recruited to serve as co-facilitators and leaders. One parent, a trained carpenter, wants to do a workshop teaching women how to do simple repairs around the house. Another, who has overcome physical adversities and has volunteered at a women's shelter, wants to do a workshop on "looking your best."



Around and About J.O. Wilson



ports are an important part of the program at Wilson. With a dedicated team of coaches, Wilson students are developing their skills in track and field, Double Dutch, soccer, tennis and golf. The summer program included swimming.

Experts claim that chess improves analytical skills. Researchers think it helps with reading and math. Maybe so. But J.O. Wilson students play chess because it's fun! Mrs. Altanise Williams teaches chess to 3rd graders in the after-school program.



Tamika Brown keeps the office running smoothly and assists in communications between the program and the parents.



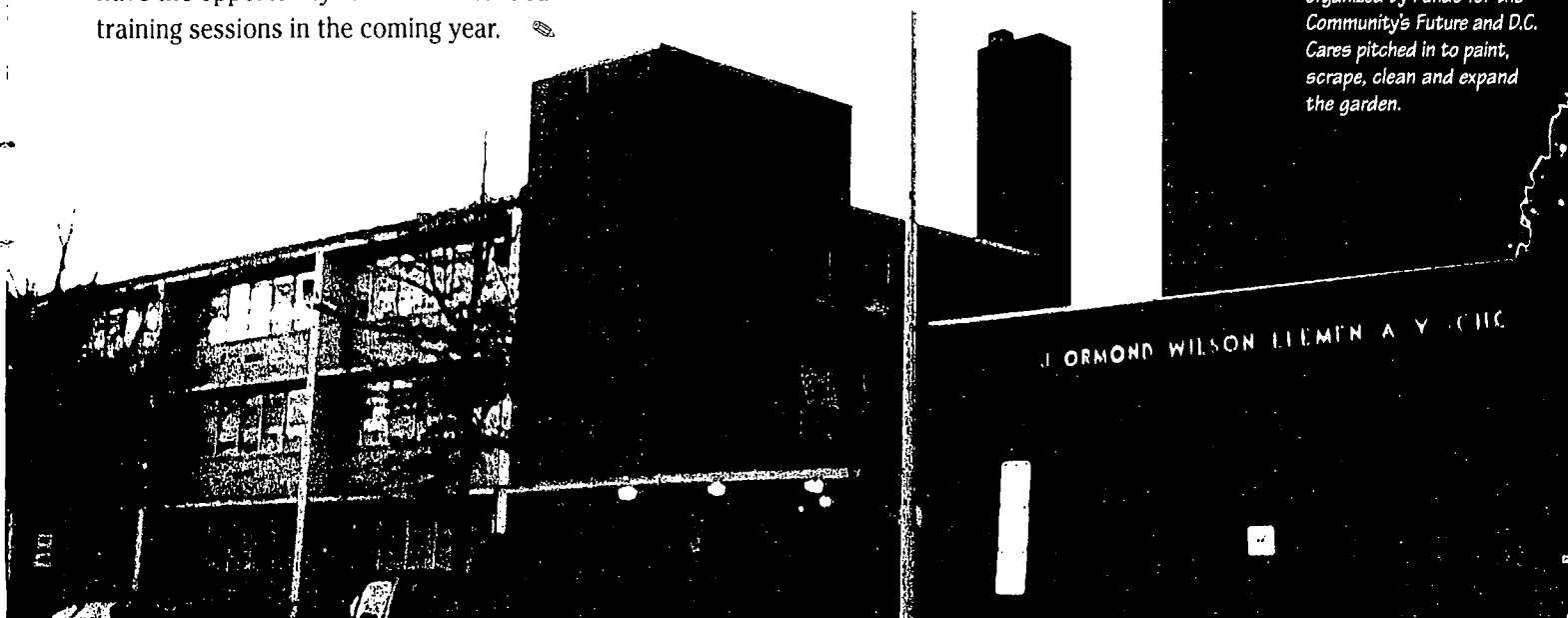
WIN and J.O. Wilson

Continued from Page 6

One of the grandparents who has been a stand-out volunteer with both the after-school program and the affiliated adult activities has been selected to attend a 10-day training seminar in Los Angeles conducted by the Industrial Areas Foundation (the group that facilitated and continues to oversee WIN's organization). Other committed parents and grandparents will have the opportunity to attend extended training sessions in the coming year.

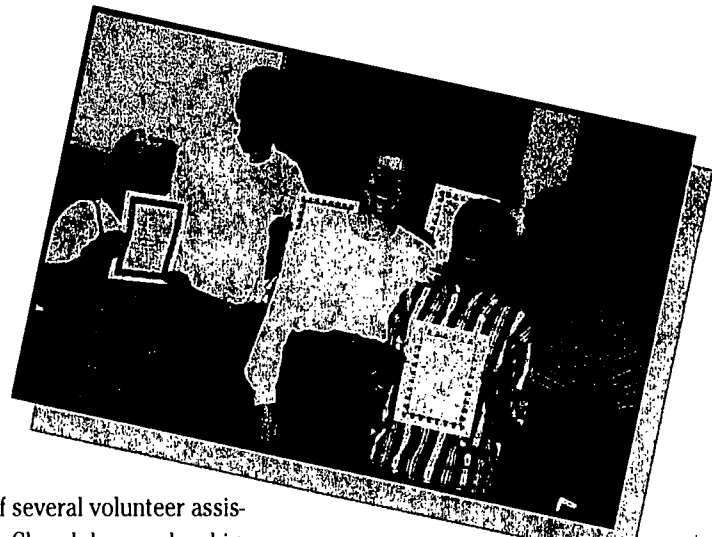


he building is now more inviting—both inside and out—thanks to the beautification project. Members of Dumbarton joined parents and students to plant the Friendship Garden. Volunteers organized by Funds for the Community's Future and D.C. Cares pitched in to paint, scrape, clean and expand the garden.



J. ORMOND WILSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Focus on: Adult Activities



Ask anyone involved in the J.O. Wilson evening program to describe it, and they'll probably respond with words like "exhilarating," "exciting," and "fun." That's certainly the way I feel on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, working for two hours with a dozen or more adults who want to learn everything there is to know about WordPerfect.

The focus of the Adult Program started February 20, and runs from 6:30 to 8:30 PM on Tuesdays and Thursdays, when up to 35 people come for the Computer Skills Class and two sections of a GED class. Of those, twenty-five students are there every week. During the month of May, a dozen people have also participated in a Career Preparation class from 5:30 to 6:30 on the same evenings, with a variety of specialists dealing with such issues as dressing for success, interviewing strategies, basic conversational skills, and resume writing.

The GED classes are for people who never finished school, but are now preparing to take a high school equivalency exam. Alfredia Black, a retired Supervisor of Instruction for the D.C. Public Schools, teaches both English and Social Studies, covering everything from basic reading skills and classical literature to maps, charts and political cartoons. Elaine Abbas, who teaches math at Deale Junior High School during the day, teaches the math section of the GED class. The class, which has about 11 students on an average evening, is divided in two, with each group spending an hour with each teacher, so that each student gets a lot of individual attention.

Most students in the computer skills class had never been around a computer before, so we started with how to turn on a computer and handle disks, and have gone on to headers and footers, and even automatic paragraph numbering and tables of contents. The enthu-

siastic participation of several volunteer assistants from Dumbarton Church has made a big difference in how much we can do in the class.

Ms. Black told me the other night that the things she finds most exciting about teaching the adults at J.O. Wilson are the students' sincerity and excitement, and their desire to improve themselves. I was thrilled when one of my students said she was excited to learn that she can still learn things; over the last four months she has become a power user of WordPerfect and is ready to go out and find a good secretarial position. My experience at J.O. Wilson has prompted me to examine my own priorities and the decisions I had made about my career and personal life: I have taught in a variety of settings, from third grade and special education to Peace Corps and the Smithsonian's Resident Associates Program, but this experience at J.O. Wilson has been the most meaningful for me. Some students are there because they want to be part of the computer age; others to work on job skills. One woman summed up the class by saying "We're here to have fun while we learn about computers." I've never before had so much fun — and learned so much — while I taught anything!

Most of the students in the Computer Skills class are planning on returning in the fall, when we hope to be able to use WordPerfect for Windows, thanks to federal agencies who donate hardware and software to the school when they upgrade. Five students will take the GED test on June 26; the rest will return to J.O. Wilson in the fall to work some more in preparation for their turn to take the test, and to learn that they can learn.



A very special thank you to all of the following for being a part of our family:

*Fannie Mae Foundation
Dumbarton United Methodist Church
American University
Nina Benton
Cherry Chase Bank
City at Peace
Cookie Connection
CTIA Foundation
DC Cares
DC Department of Recreation
Suzanne Codi and Charlie Slichter
Dr. Lemuel Evans
Friday Arts Project
Fahey & Associates
Funds for the Community's Future
Gonzaga High School
Greater Washington Area of
Association Executives
Hechinger's
Howard University
Inner City/Inner Child
John F. Kennedy Center for the
Performing Arts
Karen Mackey
Mid-Atlantic Media
National Association of Professional
Insurance Agents
National Capital Children's Museum
National Park Service
Quinby Fund of St. John's Church,
Lafayette Square
Adele Robey
Solid Rock Full Gospel Church
WETA
Dr. Steven and Dr. Sybil Wollin*

*and thanks to ALL
the teachers, parents,
grandparents and
volunteers who support
our program.*

The Abell Report

What we think about, and what we'd like you to think about

Published as a community service by The Abell Foundation

ABELL SALUTES:

The Debating Society at City High School

Restoring and Enriching the School's 125-Year-Old Debating Tradition

Fifteen-year old Erica Gambrill is in a classroom at Loyola High School and is articulating the case for legalizing marijuana. Eugene Fulton, 16, is in a classroom at Catholic High and is making the case for interracial adoption. Elenia Quaffai is in Pikesville Senior High, defending the death penalty.

These young men and women are standing on their feet in front of their peers and several adult judges, engaged in the highly sophisticated and classic art of arguing. As each presents, he or she is displaying, amply and with facility, the scholarship, organizational skills, poise, confidence, and solid mastery of the techniques of persuasion. These are City High School students, debating. For a high-school debating team in only its second year of existence and against formidable competition, these young debaters, heirs to the City tradition of debate that goes back more than 100 years, are doing exceedingly well, and winning more than their share.

continued on page 6

Data from Abell Foundation Project Concludes: Changes in Student Breakfast Program Will Increase Participation, Improve Performance

At approximately 8:00 on a chill, bright Monday morning in November, some 600 children file into Montebello Elementary at Harford Road and 32nd Street in Northeast Baltimore. They are coming to school, routinely, to attend another day in the semester—but first there is the matter of breakfast. By 8:20 a. m. the 600 children are in their respective classrooms and, in an obviously cheerful mood, sit down at their desks to juice, a bagel (sometimes hot pancakes) and milk—and it's all free, compliments of the federal government, the State of Maryland, and The Abell Foundation.

While these students are part of a cheery, chatty, fun-filled eating club, they are also part of a serious experiment. It is one designed, first, to influence *all* students in the Baltimore City Public Schools who ordinarily would not eat breakfast at home to eat breakfast in school; and, second, to evaluate the effect of breakfast on attendance, tardiness, behavior, social skills, and academic performance.

History and Background

In the 1960s society became aware that too many children were coming to school without breakfast—for a variety of reasons having to do with changes occurring in the family and in the workplace. It was in recognition of these phenomena that the federal government, through the U. S. Department of Agriculture, began in 1966 to offer a free or reduced breakfast to students based on family ability to pay. With federal and state subsidies, the breakfast costs a student 55 cents (full price), 10 cents (reduced price), or nothing (free), depending on the child's family income. Each school pays approximately \$2,000 to \$5,000 more annually if all children participate in the breakfast program, depending upon the percentage of reimbursement eligibility.

But despite the humane concerns that brought the reduced price/free breakfast program into being, and despite the availability of subsidies over time a disconcerting fact emerged: in most schools, even the ones in the poorest communities, only 5% to 20% of the

continued on page 2

Students stayed away from public displays of their family's economic status

students took advantage of the breakfast offered to them in school. All across the country the pattern was the same, and so was the question for the educational establishment and community leaders—"Why?" Why were so few of the students who were clearly entitled to a free breakfast, and who needed it, simply not showing up to take it?

A part of the answer undoubtedly lay in the stigma involved in the arrangement that called for eligible students to claim their "free food" in the company of peers. Since only a small percentage of students were eating breakfast at school, each who asked for it drew disproportionate attention to him or herself. For a student to have to ask for the breakfast under such circumstances was a highly visible admission of poverty. The consequence was that students stayed away from such public displays of their family's economic status.

Then, too, there were the problems of scheduling and access. In most schools, breakfast was offered before the start of the school day. Because schools resist activity that takes away from instructional time, breakfast time cannot be carved out of the existing school day, and so must be scheduled quite early. The arrangement requires that students get to school even earlier,

The Abell Report

Published bi-monthly by
The Abell Foundation
111 S. Calvert Street, 23rd Floor
Baltimore, Maryland 21202-6174
(410) 547-1300
Fax (410) 539-6579

condemning participation in the breakfast program to a low priority.

Solutions to both of these problems were provided by a highly focused approach to school breakfast that The Abell Foundation funded last year. The approach was to offer the school breakfast free to all students regardless of their ability to pay (thus eliminating the stigma of asking) and to serve the breakfast *in the classroom* during the homeroom period rather than in the cafeteria before the school day began (thus eliminating the problem of the early-hour access). This approach was designed to increase significantly the number of Baltimore City Public School students participating in the school breakfast program.

Within the project, comparisons were made between what happened in three pilot schools that adopted the new approach to school breakfast in the classroom and what happened in three similar "control" schools. In the control schools, the school breakfast continued to be available as it always had been—in the cafeteria, free or at a reduced price. Only 18% of students at the six Baltimore City Public Schools participating in the project were taking breakfast in school before the start of the project, although 70% to 90% of them are eligible for free or reduced price meals.

To activate the project, a notice was sent out to 10 of the city's schools describing the pilot program. Six schools contacted the Baltimore City Public Schools' Department of Food and Nutrition Services to indicate that they were interested in the project. Three were offered the classroom feeding program in the spring semester of 1997 and the other three were scheduled to start the program in the fall semester of 1997. William Paca and Montebello elementary schools and the Diggs-

Johnson middle school began the program in February of 1997. The Abell Foundation agreed to pay the additional costs of the breakfasts that were not covered by the federal reimbursements (55 cents a day for some students and 10 cents for others).

The study was designed to allow two comparisons: 1) to compare the number of students who showed up for school breakfast when it was offered free to all students in the classroom with the number who showed up only when low income students got free meals and the breakfast was provided in the cafeteria; and 2) to compare what happened to important student outcome measures like absenteeism, discipline, tardiness, and achievement for students in the pilot schools with the performance in these areas for students in the control schools.

In the "pilot schools" participation in the breakfast program and attendance in the classroom both increased

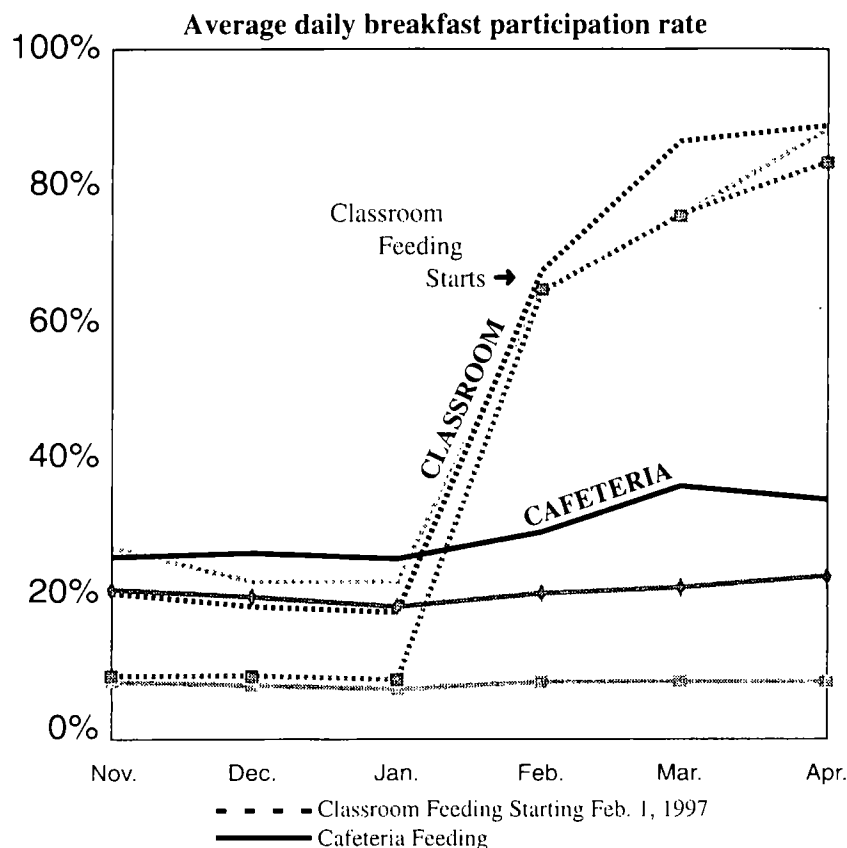
Results

In the three months before the project began, the rate of school breakfast participation in all six schools averaged about 18% per day, or about 160 students in a school which had 800 students. Beginning in February 1997 when the breakfast program was offered in the classrooms of the pilot schools, the rate of breakfast participation climbed immediately to nearly 75% of the student population and hit 85% within two months. In the three control schools, there was virtually no change in the breakfast participation rate.

As promising as these increases were, some other increases that oc-

Chart 1: Classroom Feeding Boosts Participation in Three Baltimore Schools

Dramatic increases in school breakfast participation due to classroom feeding vs. no change in three similar schools with cafeteria breakfast



curred at the same time were even more encouraging. In the three control schools, the average daily attendance dropped from 85% to 84% during the period of time February through June 1997; during the same time period, attendance in the three "classroom, free-breakfast" pilot schools rose from 86% to 89%. This increase represented a five-point percentage spread between attendance at the control schools and that of the pilot schools.

Changes were also evident in student behavior and punctuality. In the three pilot schools, the number of disciplinary incidents was cut in half in the semester after classroom feeding began. In the one control school that sent data, the number of disciplinary incidents was virtually the same over the

course of the two semesters. And in the two of the schools with complete data, tardiness was cut to only one quarter of its previous rate.

Last year's classroom feeding project was actually the third year of a program that The Abell Foundation supported in 1995. The Foundation's program was based on a 1987 report on a school breakfast program in Lawrence, Massachusetts by Meyers, Sampson et al. The Lawrence study had demonstrated a positive relationship between school breakfast and student classroom performance.

Getting Started

In the first year of The Abell Foundation's support of Baltimore's school breakfast program in 1995, the

Foundation joined forces with the School Breakfast Partnership. This partnership was comprised of Baltimore City Public Schools Food and Nutrition Services, Harvard Medical School, Maryland Food Committee, Middle Atlantic Milk Marketing Association (MAMMA), School Nutrition Accountability Program (SNAP), Kraft Foods, and the Public Welfare Foundation. At that time approximately 20% of the free-lunch eligible elementary students (or 14% of the total elementary student population) were participating in the Baltimore City Public Schools' Breakfast Program. The goal of this collaboration in ten schools was to increase the participation of students in the breakfast program by 10%, while at the same time it aspired to promote nutrition education.

The Maryland Food Committee staff was available for presentations to school board members, school administrators, food service workers, teachers, parents, students and community groups. Exhibits and handouts extolling the nutritional value of school breakfasts were supplemented by in-class workshops and presentations. Parents and community leaders were encouraged to attend 2 1/2 hour training sessions and to volunteer with the local school's breakfast program. The Breakfast Booster Clubs then worked closely with the schools to help overcome the deterrents to student participation in the breakfast program.

In an extra effort to increase student participation, Lockerman Bundy Elementary School was designated to serve free breakfast in the cafeteria to all of the students. By the end of the 1995-96 school year, the universal breakfast program was discontinued because of the low number of participants, despite the additional promo-

continued on page 4

Chart 2: Average Daily Attendance Increases for Free Breakfast Schools In One Semester

*Gain for 3 schools w. free classroom feeding
vs. decline for 3 schools w. regular cafeteria breakfast*

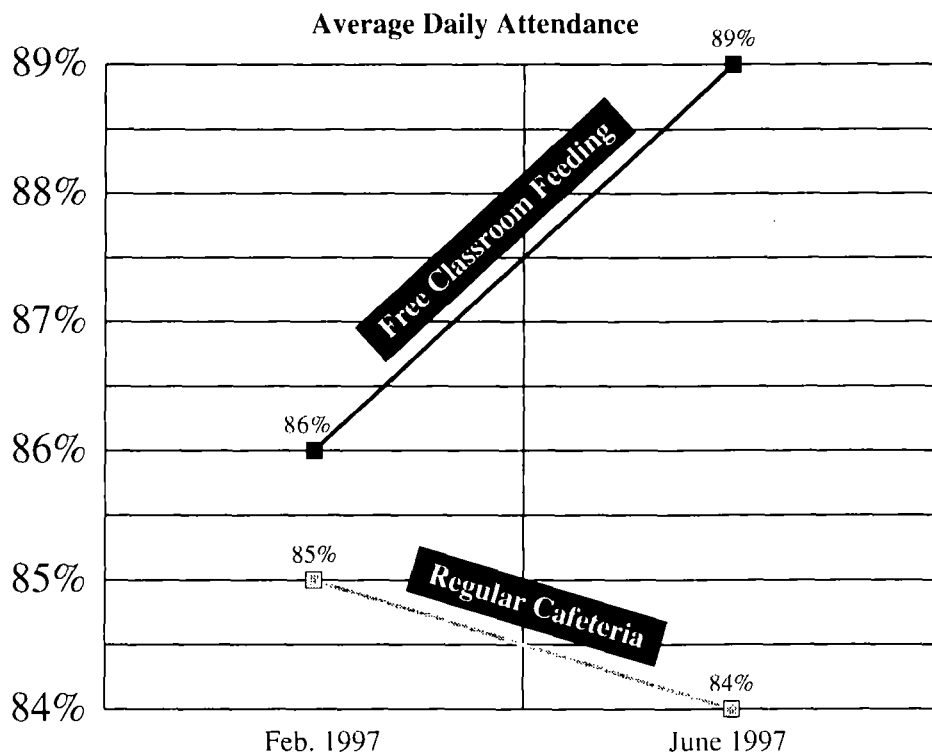
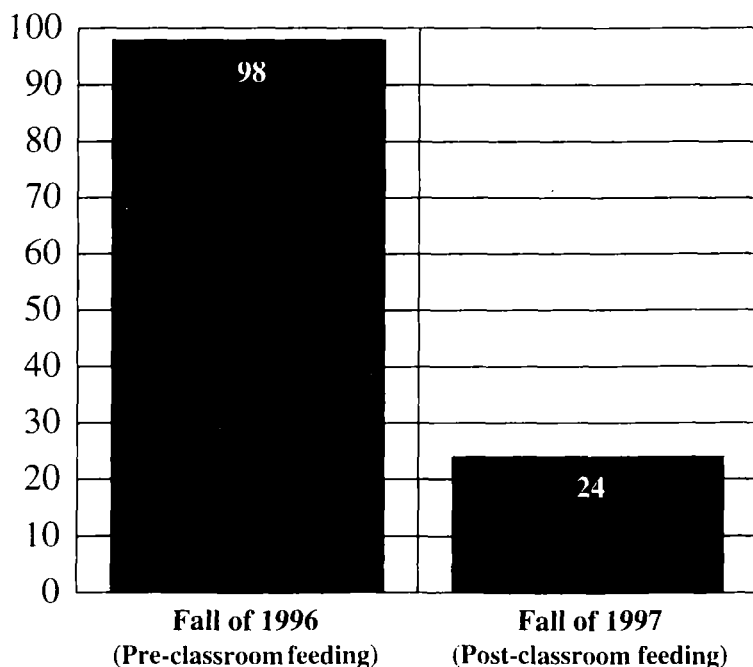


Chart 3: Monthly Average of Tardiness Plummets After Classroom Feeding Begins in two Baltimore City Public Elementary Schools

of Tardiness



continued from page 3

tion. Another attempt was made: Southeast Middle School became a universal free breakfast site with classroom feeding beginning in December 1995. Surprisingly, within only three weeks of the startup of new strategy, student tardiness rate decreased by 60% and the daily breakfast participation grew to 90% of the student body. This classroom feeding strategy was part of the Harvard Medical School research project.

In recognition of the immediate success of the initial classroom feeding strategy, The Abell Foundation then focused its funding on the expanded pilot project, setting into operation the study to test the validity of classroom feeding, offering free breakfasts in the classroom to all the students at three schools.

Beyond data, the human equation

But the universal free breakfast program is defined by more than the data; there is a human equation at work in the programs that endears it to students, parents, teachers and administrators. This dimension of the program cannot come solely from analyzing the arithmetic of the surveys; to experience the value-added, one must sit with the children on any given morning in their classroom where they share 20 joyful, physically gratifying minutes with their friends.

The classrooms are bright, cheerfully decorated, and spotless, and the children seem playful and in good spirits. One can appreciate their mood, for this is a place they *want* to be, and eating breakfast is something they very much want to do.

A teacher in attendance comments to an observer: "These little children, most of them, would, without these

breakfasts, simply go hungry. So some would go to their teachers at 11:00 or so and complain that they just can't sit still any longer—they need something to eat.

We don't hear that kind of talk anymore. These breakfasts are a godsend."

Another: "A breakfast makes such a difference in the behavior of these kids—when their tummies are full their mood is better. They aren't looking to fight."

Still another: "A key to the success of the universal breakfast program is that no child has to step up and ask for a free or reduced price breakfast because he or she is poor. They are all poor, and none of them should have to say so in front of their friends."

One teacher points out, "Many of these children are on medication, and *must* have food after they take it. I have seen what happens when they *don't* take breakfast after taking medication. Quite simply, they get very ill." Unmindful of their against-the-odds circumstances, the children are enjoying an eating and social experience, which appears to be a fine way for them to start their day—which is off to a better start when breakfast time ends.

The free breakfast program helps level the playing field between haves and have-nots in a society that happily cares about such matters, and takes responsibility for providing to those who cannot afford it an essential element of a productive school day—breakfast.

Conclusions: recommendations, the promise

Dr. Michael Murphy, Assistant Professor of Psychology at the Harvard Medical School and a child psychologist at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, was one of the researchers who

Journal Highlights Effects of Diet on Children

Reprinted from *Education Week* January 21, 1998

Three studies published in the latest issue of the journal *Pediatrics* offer insight into the effects of diet on children. In one of the first studies to link hunger to a child's behavioral problems in school, researchers found that habitually hungry children from low-income families are seven times more likely to misbehave in class, fight, be enrolled in special education, or have psychological problems. According to the study published in the January issue, chronic food insufficiencies may have just as much influence on a poor child's behavior as other factors such as living with a single parent or being exposed to violence. For the study, researchers, led by Dr. Ronald E. Kleinman of the Harvard University Medical School, interviewed 328 parents and children living in the Pittsburgh area in 1993 and asked them about the availability of food in their homes and their children's behavior in school. Twenty-one percent of the parents of hungry children reported some "psychosocial dysfunction," such as fighting, not listening to rules, or stealing. In contrast, only 3 percent of children who were not routinely hungry displayed similar behaviors. Less than 1 percent of children in the United States suffer from malnutrition, meaning that they weigh less than 95 percent of children their height, according to the study. But hunger—prolonged food insufficiency—is becoming more common, according to the authors. "The data from this study reveal that hunger seems to have a unique impact on the psychosocial functioning of poor children," the authors write.

conducted the study. According to Dr. Murphy, "In Baltimore, as in most of the country's major cities, measures of student performance like attendance and standardized test scores are declining. Last year, 31 of Baltimore's schools were singled out by the Maryland Department of Education as needing special monitoring because of indicators like these."

"Although there are probably many things which could be done to help these schools turn things around, a free school breakfast in the classroom appears to be one of the simplest and least expensive. Thanks to the Abell Foundation's vision and support over a four-year period, we have learned that it costs only about \$2,000 to \$5,000 per year over federal and state subsidies for a school in a low-income area to provide a free breakfast in the classroom to all students who want one."

Dr. Robert E. Schiller, Superintendent of the Baltimore City Public Schools, was so impressed with the findings that he is exploring ways to provide the funding necessary to provide universally free classroom feeding in some or all of Baltimore's other elementary schools as early as the second half of the current school year.

The findings about school breakfast in Baltimore are a part of a larger Harvard Medical School study of the effects of hunger and increased feeding that has also looked at students in Boston, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia. In Baltimore, these studies have been done in close collaboration with the Department of Nutrition and Food Services of the Baltimore City Public Schools. Funding for the research has been provided by the Kellogg Corporation and the Mid-Atlantic Milk Marketing Association. ■

ABELL SALUTES:

Continued from page 1

City students, with the support of a grant by The Abell Foundation, in the echoes of their predecessors in the Bancroft and Carrollton Wight literary societies, are once again debating the issues and declaiming such great speeches from history and literature as *Othello's* apology and Edgar Allan Poe's "The Tell-Tale Heart."

In the fall of 1996 the City debating team joined the Baltimore Catholic Forensic League and the National Forensic League. Fifteen students competed in speech and debate activities this first year. Debating activities were held once a month from October to March at various schools, all within Baltimore County. The type of debate is known as Student Congress. Several students also competed on Saturdays in speech activities.

At the end of 1996-1997 school year two students, Eugene Fulton and Robert Williams, qualified for the National Catholic Forensic League competition in Student Congress. Eugene made the final Student Congress competition and finished in the top 15 in the nation!

The 1997-1998 City team now consists of 21 members. Seven of them have already qualified for the state semi-finals through their successes in the Student Congress. Eugene may become the first City student to qualify for the state finals in Student Congress and extemporaneous speaking.

The Abell Foundation salutes the City debating team coach, Don Koch, principal Joe Wilson, and each and every one of the young and aspiring debaters, for restoring and enriching the debate tradition at City. ■

Some Recent Grants by The Abell Foundation

Citizens Planning and Housing Association \$16,750

For research related to initiative designed to limit billboard advertising of alcohol and tobacco products.

Baltimore City Health Department \$25,000

For an evaluation of the prevalence of iron deficiency anemia among Baltimore City middle school students.

Baltimore's Festival of the Arts \$25,000

Toward the 1998 CityArts Grants Program designated for emerging arts groups reaching underserved neighborhoods.

Empower Baltimore Management Corporation \$25,000

For an initiative to identify out-of-state minority businesses for possible relocation to Baltimore's Empowerment Zones.

The Growth Management Institute \$15,000

For a study of the 1996 Maryland Smart Growth legislation and its potential effectiveness.

Maryland Food Bank/Baltimore Area Gleaning Network \$24,465

For initial staffing and equipment costs to provide coordination of volunteers and farmers in a city-wide effort to glean and distribute recoverable fresh produce from regional farms.

Parks and People Foundation \$62,176

For the second and third phases of the development of a comprehensive strategy for management of open spaces in Baltimore City.

Women's Housing Coalition \$58,200

Toward the development of the Margaret J. Bennett Home single room occupancy project for low-income, disabled women in Baltimore City.

The following back issues of
The Abell Report
are available.

Check request and send to:

The Abell Foundation
111 S. Calvert St.
Baltimore, MD 21202

PLEASE SEND ME:

- ☐ **"Baltimore Unbound";** Study Warns: Foundering Baltimore City Could Pull Baltimore Region Down With it; Presents Recommendations For Survival and Growth of Suburbs, City Renowned urbanologist David Rusk applies his ideas in a study of Baltimore's continuing economic stagnation, offering a frank assessment of its causes, and makes specific recommendations for solutions.
- ☐ **The Cultural Arts as Economic Development; What Baltimore Can Learn From Charlotte.** Can Baltimore position its considerable cultural arts assets to better serve the community? Is Charlotte's effort a model?
- ☐ **The Effects of Divorce On Children** "What helps? What hurts? Three law professors examine selected programs. Recommended: Family Focused Court Reform.
- ☐ **Moving Forward With Reverse Commuting: Needed, A Strategy** A "Mobility Strategy" could make a positive difference to Baltimore City and to the entire Baltimore region, but developing one has proven, historically, difficult.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____



Washington Times, June 19, 1997

Commitment can turn any school into success

Washington is not a place that conjures up images of great public schools. The education system in our nation's capital has been dogged by low expectations, lagging standards, crumbling buildings and wasted resources.

Yet despite these shortcomings, there are schools in Washington that are hidden jewels, offering important lessons about how public education can succeed even in the most difficult circumstances.

Two public schools I visited recently are cases in point.

At Banneker High School, all 82 members of the senior class have been accepted to college. Together, they've won hundreds of thousands of dollars in scholarships and grants. They have all studied Latin and completed yearlong research papers on authors as varied as Samuel Beckett and V.S. Naipaul. Every student volunteers in the community throughout four years of high school.

Founded in 1981, Banneker serves 400 high-achieving students of different economic backgrounds from neighborhoods throughout Washington. What they share is a dream of higher education.

When I delivered the commencement address at Banneker this month, I saw just how motivated these students are. Some travel miles across the city just to attend the school. Some give up their Friday nights to work on homework assignments.

One young woman was particularly memorable: Both of her parents were drug abusers. Her mother died this winter, and her father landed in jail. But even in the face of family trauma, the girl persevered in school. With the support of relatives who took her in, as well as friends and teachers, she graduated near the top of her class, won numerous scholarships and was accepted to some of the nation's finest universities. She will attend college on a full scholarship in the fall.

Skeptics may say that Banneker has succeeded simply because it has the luxury of being academically competitive, skimming the best students from other schools. It's true that admission is based on class rank, standardized tests, interviews and recommendations.

But it's also true that more students are yearning for the Banneker experience. Only 100 of 300 who apply to Banneker get in. With that kind of demand, there could be more schools like Banneker across the city and the country.

It's also worth remembering that a selective student body is only part of the story. At Banneker and other schools I have visited, success depends as much on teachers, administrators and parents setting high standards and high expectations. And it depends on the local community pitching in with support.

Many teachers at Banneker stay for hours after school to meet with students. The custodi-

ans and security staff pride themselves on maintaining a campus that is immaculate and safe. Parents willingly give their time as volunteers and tutors and help out during field trips and school activities.

Banneker offers a compelling portrait of how one community has come together on behalf of public education in a challenging urban setting. I saw another example when I visited J.O. Wilson Elementary School.

A little over a year ago, community organizations and church congregations from throughout the city recruited volunteers, raised money and garnered support from the private sector to expand after-school activities in the public schools. As a result, J.O. Wilson has been transformed into an after-school haven and learning center for children and families in the neighborhood.

On a recent visit, I saw classrooms that used to sit empty and dark after school. Now they're filled with children extending their learning during non-school hours. One group of youngsters was busy playing chess under the supervision of a community volunteer who offered tips about strategy. Other students were writing plays and illustrating them. Some were working on photography projects. Still others were competing at sports.

I was also impressed to see parents coming to the school to hone their computer skills and study for their GEDs.

Although the program is only a few months old, it confirms the findings of a newly released Department of Education report that says safe, organized after-school activities strengthen the links among home, school and the larger community. Most of all, these programs expand access to education and give children and their families a greater stake in their own futures.

As I have said many times, you can go into any neighborhood in America and find schools that work and schools that don't.

But every time I visit a school like those I've seen in Washington recently, I ask myself: Why don't more schools learn from those that are succeeding? Why don't more communities copy the successes of Banneker High School and the after-school program at J.O. Wilson Elementary School? Why don't we provide opportunities for all children who are willing to work hard to meet the rigors of a more challenging curriculum?

There are a lot of great ideas in our public education system that don't require new buildings, more equipment or fancy technology. They simply require the desire and commitment of parents, teachers, administrators and the surrounding community. And they require faith in our children's capacity to excel.

Instead of worrying about what's wrong with our schools, let's focus on what's right. Our public schools can succeed, even in places where we think they can't.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO Nicole Rahner - DAC

PHONE _____

FAX 456-9412FROM Julie GreenPHONE 401-2571FAX 401-0596PAGE(S) TO FOLLOW 5 DATE _____

MESSAGE: DRAFT press release & background
on EA \$5 mil. grant to AC. Please let
me know if you need anything else. We
have not yet notified bill.

1800 759 8887 5651 891 pm**CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE**

THIS TRANSMISSION IS INTENDED FOR AND RESTRICTED TO THE NAMED ADDRESSEE ONLY. IT MAY CONTAIN CONFIDENTIAL AND/OR PRIVILEGED INFORMATION. IF YOU RECEIVE THIS TRANSMISSION IN ERROR, YOU ARE NOTIFIED THAT YOU ARE PROHIBITED FROM READING, COPYING, OR DISSEMINATING THE TRANSMISSION. PLEASE CALL 202-401-3000 TO ARRANGE FOR RETURN OF ANY TRANSMISSION SENT IN ERROR. THANK YOU.

FOR RELEASEContact: Melinda Kitchell Malico
DRAFT k:\shared\nddrafts\dcsummer(202) 401-1008

**RILEY ANNOUNCES \$5 MILLION IN SUPPORT
FOR NEW D.C. PUBLIC SUMMER SCHOOL PROGRAMS**

Eighty D.C. public schools will keep their doors open this summer to provide nearly 20,000 area youth with extra academic instruction in reading and mathematics, with assistance from a \$5 million grant from the U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley announced today.

The new grant will help support *Summer STARS (Students and Teachers Achieving Results and Success)*, a mandatory, intensive and accelerated summer school program designed to increase the academic achievement of D.C. public school students in grades 1-12.

"This critical undertaking aims to increase significantly the number of D.C. students who are able to read and do math at grade level," said Riley. "We know that these young people --especially those who have access to few enriching activities during the summer --may lose some of the school-year gains during idle summer hours. This summer school program will offer a variety of learning activities to strengthen students' skills. It will help these students to move ahead, not fall behind."

The District recently adopted new promotion requirements and is putting activities in place to assist students needing extra help. The summer school program will help improve the skills of children at risk of school failure. Specifically, the program aims to boost the skills of an estimated 85 percent of students previously identified for retention in grades 2, 3, 5, 8 and 11 sufficiently to allow for promotion to the next grade level. Students who score below basic on the Stanford-9 reading and mathematics achievement tests will be selected for the summer school enrichment

program.

President Clinton has urged school districts to abandon policies of social promotion --policies that allow students to be promoted from grade to grade even if they have not mastered the basics for each grade.

The six-week program is designed to provide students with a challenging, standards-based curriculum and instruction that focuses on the critical basic skills of mathematics and reading. Sixty elementary, 10 middle and 10 high schools are scheduled to be part of the summer school program which will operate between June and August. In addition, D.C. plans to involve parents as classroom volunteers and after-school assistants; train teachers in the new curricula; and partner with the D.C. Department of Recreation and other organizations to provide organized afternoon activities.

The federal grant was awarded under the Fund for Improvement in Education (FIE), under the Office of Educational Research and Improvement. FIE offers discretionary funding for activities that stimulate reform and improve teaching and learning.

The effort fits in with the Department's D.C. Public Schools Initiative, intended to ensure that the District's public school system implements system wide and school-based academic and management reforms to improve the quality of education. In his FY 1999 budget, President Clinton requested an additional \$20 million for the District of Columbia public schools to support comprehensive school reform activities, intensify rigorous professional development opportunities, and put reading specialists in every school.

###

I IMPORTANCE OF ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED

Summer School Intensive Intervention Program - SUMMER STARS

The District of Columbia Public School System is proposing a comprehensive school reform effort entitled the Turn of the Century Achievement Project (TCAP). The TCAP is designed to encompass a total reform effort by engaging in a 3-tiered process that will take the DCPS into the 21st Century as an exemplary educational system. The first step in this comprehensive school reform effort is to implement a completely redesigned summer school program. SUMMER STARS (Students and Teachers Achieving Results and Success) is a mandatory, accelerated and intensive intervention program for underachieving students. This ambitious endeavor will increase significantly the number of students who perform at grade level in reading and mathematics by strengthening students' skills, as well as providing enrichment and additional learning opportunities. Major features include higher academic standards in reading and mathematics, a nationally recognized test (the Stanford-9) to measure student progress, regular evaluations of schools and staff, and additional training for teachers and principals in how to help their students reach the challenging learning standards.

DCPS is in a state of educational crisis, in part, because there has been a history of social promotion. As a consequence, Washington, D.C. is a world-class city with student academic achievement mirroring a third-world nation. Students in the District's public schools are performing far below national standards, and the drop-out rate is presently approaching 40%. District-wide statistics from the Spring 1997 administration of the SAT-9 for students in the promotion gate grades of 2, 3, 5, 8, and 11 show significant percentages of students performing below basic (grade-level). The trend toward progressively worse performances by these students as they advance in grade indicates that they are being socially promoted.

READING

GRADE	BELOW BASIC	ADVANCED
2	41%	4%
4	41%	6%
5	36%	3%
8	34%	3%
11	53%	2%

MATHEMATICS

3	37%	5%
8	72%	2%

In order to reverse this disturbing trend, DCPS has adopted new promotion guidelines to provide consistent criteria for school staffs to determine whether a student will move to the next grade. Among these criteria are the successful completion of coursework and a score of basic (100) or

beyond on the SAT-9. Thus, students in grades 1-4 who meet these targets will be promoted, while their peers who scored between 99 and 75, must attend SUMMER STARS, an intensive six-week summer instructional program. Students who scored 74 or below on the SAT-9 must attend SUMMER STARS but most likely will not be promoted. (Below basic does not affect promotion for grades 6-8; however, 8th grade students who score *below basic* must attend SUMMER STARS.)

DCPS expects to serve approximately 20,000 elementary, middle and senior high school students at approximately 80 local school sites. In order to maintain a lower teacher-pupil ratio, approximately 1,333 teachers, 666 educational aides, and 80 administrators and clerks will comprise the staff. The Scientific Research Associates (SRA) prescriptive instructional modules (commercially prepared materials) will serve as the core curriculum. (SRA was selected since its materials are multilevel and can support direct instruction and independent learning. In addition, all students may enter the program at their developmental level.) Elementary and middle school classes in reading and mathematics will meet for 2 hours each; senior high classes (offered only to students who need Carnegie units in English, mathematics, science or social studies for graduation or promotion to senior high school) will meet for 5 hours.

Recent evidence from the Chicago and Long Beach, California, public school systems (Education Daily, February 6, 1998) indicates that mandatory summer school helps remedy social promotion. After completing Chicago's mandatory summer school, the percentage of all third graders who met grade-level standards increased from 68% to 82%. In addition, 40% of students in the Long Beach, California, mandatory summer school program raised their reading skills to grade level or above, while most others "narrowed the gap."

Research also indicates that over the long summer break, children may lose a portion of the educational gains that occurred during the regular school year. Any regression from what has been learned is particularly pronounced for children from disadvantaged backgrounds because their more advantaged peers are more likely to participate in enriching educational and cultural activities in their homes and communities over the summer. Therefore, an intensive summer school program is essential to reduce any losses that may occur during the summer (Abt Associates, Inc., 1997).

Professional Development

The second component of TCAP is professional development for principals, teachers, and other school staff on standards and instruction. During school years (SY) 1998-1999 and 1999-2000, the systemwide focus will be on improving instruction to help students reach high academic standards. In SY 1998-99, the emphasis will be on training staff on reading standards and instructional strategies. It is expected that 148 reading specialists will be assigned to all local schools to assist all teachers in the improvement of students' literacy skills. In SY 1999-2000, the professional development focus will be on the content areas of mathematics and science, and it is the intent that all schools will also have mathematics specialists to assist with instruction.

*Sandy
Battell**From
Lois Weinberg***District of Columbia Public Schools****"Turn of the Century Achievement Project"**

The mission of the Turn of the Century Achievement Project (TCAP) is to improve student achievement, ensure that school staff receive the professional development needed to teach all students to world-class standards and restructure the local schools to provide a safe and caring environment in which children can master the academic, technological, and social competencies that give them real choices in life and provide bridges to further education, productive work and responsible citizenship.

TCAP has three components:

- 1) an intensive, accelerated six-week summer school for students scoring below average in reading and mathematics;
- 2) intensive professional development for school staff; and
- 3) the facilitation of comprehensive school reform.

All aspects of the project are built on proven practices, research data and measurable outcomes. The District of Columbia Public Schools is requesting funding for the summer school component, to be implemented between June and August, 1998. SUMMER STARS (Students and Teachers Achieving Results and Success) is a mandatory, accelerated and intensive intervention program for underachieving students. Major features include higher academic standards in reading and mathematics, a nationally recognized test (the Stanford-9) to measure progress, regular evaluations of schools and staff, and additional training for teachers and principals in how to help their students reach the challenging learning standards.

Contact: Mrs. Anne C. Jackson
Summer School Coordinator
District of Columbia Public Schools
Presidential Building, Room 900
415 12th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20004
202-724-4400

Funding for R215U80007: FY 1998 Award: \$4,997,019

Budget Period: 3/31/98 - 3/30/99
Project Period: 3/31/98 - 3/30/99

Landmark Downtown Building May Become Hotel

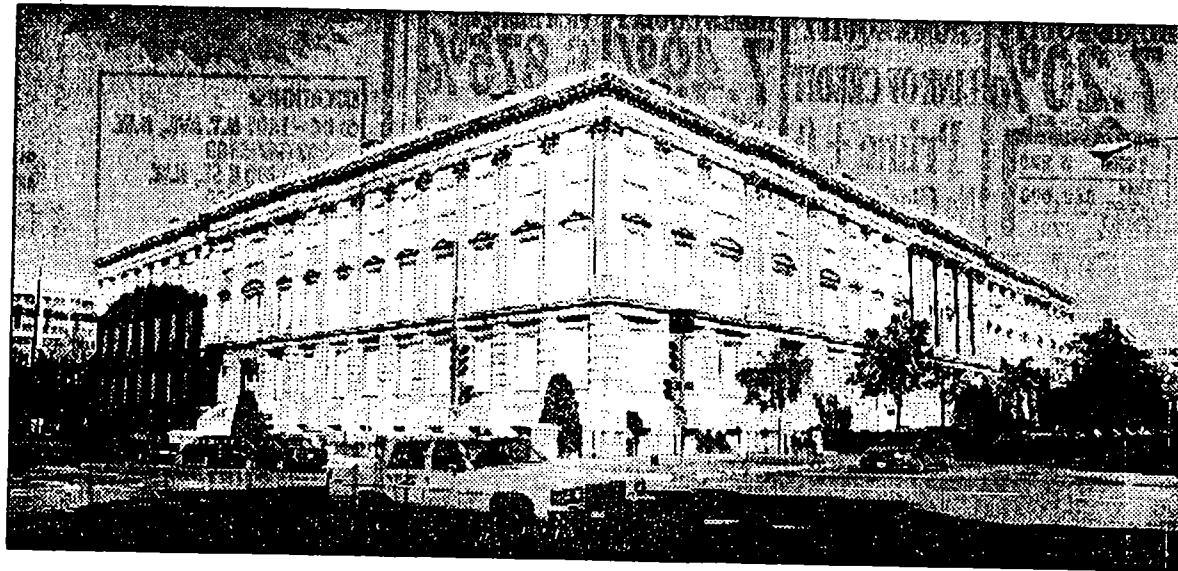
By MARYANN HAGGERTY
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Tariff Building, a boarded-up national landmark across from MCI Center, could become a hotel under a plan the federal government will announce tomorrow.

The General Services Administration has picked the Kimpton Hotel and Restaurant Group of San Francisco, known for turning old buildings into boutique hotels, to handle the renovation of the building at Seventh and F streets NW.

GSA, the federal government's real estate agency, also has chosen local developer Douglas Jemal to turn a row of smaller vacant historic buildings in the same neighborhood into a mix of housing, retail, commercial and art space.

"Obviously, GSA is very excited about these two awards. The two developers will invest over \$40 million in those two projects in an area of downtown that is obviously growing and will bring in a lot of revenue for the city and for GSA," said Jim Williams, a GSA spokesman who confirmed the agency's choice of the two developers. He



The 19th-century Tariff Building, at Seventh and F streets NW, has been vacant for more than a year.

FILE PHOTO/By TOM ALLEN—THE WASHINGTON POST

would not go into further detail about why these proposals were chosen until the awards are formally announced.

The 19th-century Tariff Building, also known as the General Post Office, has been nearly vacant for years and completely empty for more than a year. The Greek Re-

vival-style building is considered one of the most architecturally significant in the city; its architects were Robert Mills, designer of the Washington Monument, and Thomas U. Walter, designer of the Capitol dome.

The building has been the focus of an attempt by downtown hous-

ing advocates to increase residential possibilities in the neighborhood, where housing consists mostly of a few expensive apartment buildings and condominiums amid blocks of office towers. Those advocates dominated a string of

See BUILDING, C14, Col. 3

BUILDING. From C11

community meetings that GSA conducted about the building, but others who spoke out said converting the building to housing would mean the public couldn't see the historic interior.

Kimpton owns 25 hotels in the western United States, mostly smaller "European-style" establishments with upscale restaurants. Since renovating its first hotel in 1981 near Union Square in San Francisco, the company has specialized in redoing old downtown buildings.

A Kimpton spokeswoman declined to comment on the company's plans, but its proposal to GSA outlined a hotel and restaurant project similar to its past restorations.

GSA's list of finalists for the site were Kimpton and two development groups that proposed apartments.

Some housing advocates criticized the choice of Kimpton over the other bidders. "Hotels are simply not a residential use," said Terry Lynch, executive director of the Downtown Cluster of Congre-

gations. "I've never seen a hotel guest participate in an orange hat patrol or a community meeting. The No. 1 need for that neighborhood is more residential; plenty of hotels are slated for that area if and when the convention center moves forward."

There will be some housing units—from 20 to 50—in the development that Jemal proposes for the other federally owned site, a row of decrepit buildings in the 800 block of F Street NW. Jemal confirmed that he has been picked to redevelop the buildings but would not go into details of his plan until GSA makes the announcement.

Charles Docter, who lives nearby, said the neighborhood needs substantial amounts of housing, not just the relatively small number likely to go in the low-rise buildings on F Street. Both the federal and local governments, he said, have "an obligation" to require construction of about 1,000 more units, "because we're not getting anywhere with this drop in the bucket."

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1998

Wiring Inspections Urged for Boeing Jets

By DON PHILLIPS
Washington Post Staff Writer

Federal aviation investigators probing the explosion of TWA Flight 800 yesterday urged inspections of the wiring in fuel-monitoring systems of hundreds of Boeing 747s and possibly other Boeing jets.

Officials at the National Transportation Safety Board, which is leading the probe of the 1996 crash that killed all 230 people on board, said that investigators still have not determined the cause of the explosion but that evidence developed in the probe indicated that the fuel-monitoring systems may require expensive overhauls in order to improve safety.

The board also suggested that the Federal Aviation Administration extend its investigation of fuel-measuring systems to other planes that have similar systems, including the Boeing 767, 757 and 737 and some 727s.

Safety Board Chairman Jim Hall, in a letter to Federal Aviation Administrator Jane Garvey, noted that the safety board has found damaged wiring on the "fuel quantity indication systems" of the crashed aircraft and three other 747s.

The letter described the conditions as "potentially hazardous"

but did not directly link them with the explosion of Flight 800's fuel tank, and sources close to the investigation said the letter was not intended to indicate that the board was any closer to determining the source of the fuel tank's violent explosion. The problems with the 747 fuel systems had been revealed earlier, and had been discussed at hearings on the crash held last year in Baltimore.

The FAA issued a statement saying the agency "agrees with the intent of the recommendations" and listing a series of actions it has taken or is planning on 747 fuel tanks in collaboration with Boeing Co. and the safety board.

The safety board's letter appeared to be intended to keep up the heat on the FAA and Boeing rather than an effort to break new ground. The major exception was the recommendation that planes other than the jumbo 747 be brought into the process.

The fuel quantity indication system, essentially a series of dip sticks, is far more complicated than fuel systems in cars. It consists of hundreds of feet of wire connected to long aluminum probes in the fuel tanks themselves. A low-voltage current—far too low to cause a spark—is used to determine fuel levels. Several of the board's specific recommenda-



FILE PHOTO/By MARK LEMMON—ASSOCIATED PRESS

Investigators last year reconstruct the TWA Boeing 747 that exploded in 1996, killing all 230 on board. The cause of the explosion is still unknown.

tions are aimed at being certain that electrical surges could not somehow enter the fuel probe system, perhaps from any nearby higher-voltage wire.

Hall's letter said investigators have spotted a number of possible problems in the fuel system that need attention. He said that in addition to damaged wiring in the crashed plane, investigators had also found two inappropriate repairs.

The letter recommended that the FAA:

- Make mandatory a Boeing service bulletin on inspections of the fuel-measurement system in older 747s—about 700 planes out of the fleet of more than 1,200.

- Require the "earliest possible" replacement of Honeywell electri-

cal terminal blocks used on the older 747 probes, which have sharp edges that have been determined capable of damaging wiring.

Conduct a survey of 747 fuel systems that do not use the Honeywell system to determine if there are similar risks.

Require research to determine if copper sulfide deposits found on the crashed plane's fuel-quantity system pose a hazard.

Require in the 747—and all other aircraft that may route fuel-quantity wires near other wiring—the physical separation and electrical shielding of the fuel wires "to the maximum extent possible."

Require electrical surge-protection systems to prevent electrical power surges from entering tanks through the fuel probes.

Local Companies Urged to Give More Freely

Businesses Ready to Play Greater Role, Summit on Corporate Philanthropy Is Told

By CINDY LOOSE
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington area business community, working in the shadow of big government, has long been considered anemic or even stingy when it comes to philanthropic giving.

But a confluence of trends—including the devolution of government and the explosion of business activity here—has some leaders believing that business is poised to take a robust philanthropic role. Yesterday, a call to action was issued to 350 local executives at the first Business Philanthropy Summit.

"We have the strength, the leadership, the skills and the rationale to get involved," said Mario Morino. Morino, a Northern Virginia software entrepreneur, made \$80 million when he sold his firm in 1995, and he used some of the proceeds to found a nonprofit institute that nurtures new high-tech businesses.

Summit speakers, including first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, urged business leaders to be more generous and creative in their giving. The summit in the ballroom of the Willard Continental hotel was organized by the Washington Business Journal and Greater D.C. Cares, a nonprofit clearinghouse for volunteers.

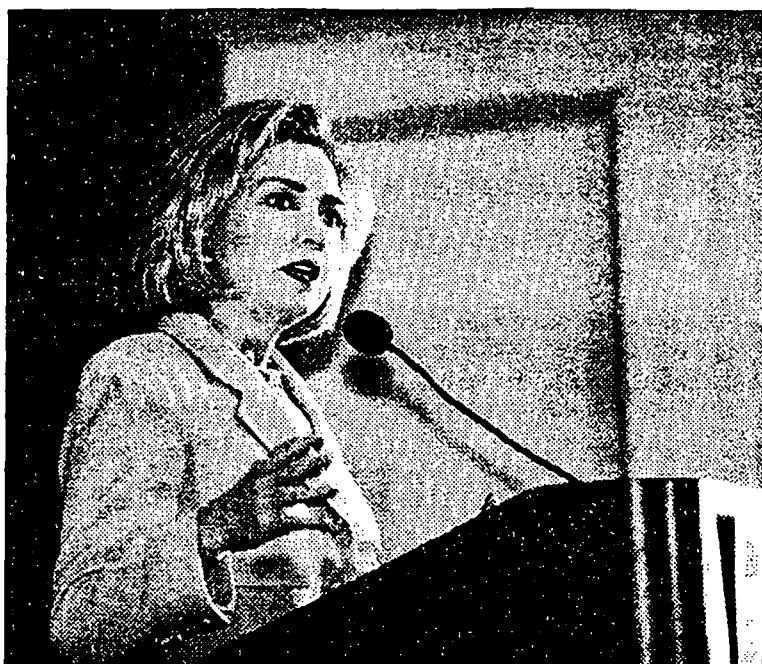
Journal Publisher Alex Orfinger, who previously worked in Dallas and Atlanta, said before the summit that he was surprised upon his arrival to this area in 1996 at the lack of organized philanthropic efforts. But he and others argued that the historic influences that created that climate are changing.

The overwhelming power of government is slipping, just as the business sector here is growing. Moreover, the traditional source of wealth and philanthropic leadership—huge manufacturing firms that the Washington area lacked—are no longer as important to giving nationwide. Last year, corporations nationwide gave away \$8.5 billion.

As recently as 1980, manufacturing firms accounted for more than 60 percent of all corporate giving nationally. By 1993, most corporate giving was coming from service industries, particularly finance, insurance and real estate. The Washington area is rich in all three.

The philanthropic world is looking to high-tech firms, which are generating incredible wealth, to create the next wave of giving. The Washington region is fast becoming a high-tech center.

In Northern Virginia last year, high-tech firms accounted for just 2.8 percent of all firms, but 25 percent of all private-sector personal earnings, according to Stephen Fuller, a professor of public policy at George Mason University. Suburban Maryland and Northern Virginia are home to 2,331 high-tech firms.



BY DUDLEY M. BROOKS—THE WASHINGTON POST

First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton addresses a gathering of local business leaders at the first Business Philanthropy Summit, held in Washington.

Their record of public involvement so far has been dismal. But they are new, and some of their CEOs "don't even have driver's licenses," Fuller joked. There is evidence in more established high-tech regions that it's a matter of time before the spigots of wealth are turned on.

"Once they make their money and mature, they begin questioning their lives," said Buzz Schmidt, founder of Guidestar, a Web site that allows businesses and individuals to access information about 40,000 nonprofit groups. When high-tech leaders turn their creative efforts toward philanthropy, he added, they are dynamos.

"They feel that nothing's impossible," he said. "They are not encumbered with old ways of doing things."

The overwhelming presence of government in the region has long been considered a factor in discouraging business from flexing its collective corporate muscle in the nonprofit sector. The federal government still remains the region's rich uncle, accounting for 55 percent of the region's \$180 billion economy.

However, its role has shifted, Fuller said, from employing people to procuring goods and services. The federal government now spends \$22 billion in procurement—up from \$4 billion in 1980. Half the increase has been spent in the Washington region, generating a new vision of business activity.

Business leaders with a philanthropic bent hope to see all those trends translate into an active, coordinated philanthropic effort in the business community. Yesterday, they both encouraged business to do more, and provided examples to emulate.

To prove that small businesses can have a big impact, they invited four executives from small firms to detail their efforts:

Cook Ross Inc. provides management consulting at no cost to

nonprofits. Calvert Group Ltd., gives employees 12 paid days a year to volunteer. Weber/Ryan McGinnoy throws birthday parties for poor children. The employees of Meltzer and Associates mentor at-risk youth.

A list of the top corporate givers, published in the Journal, was distributed. The list reflects total giving, and does not weigh gener-

osity as a ratio of net profits. The top two givers—Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac—are congressionally chartered firms that pay no taxes.

Giving, numerous speakers argued, is not a matter of sacrifice. A strong community creates a good business climate, they said. And employees encouraged to volunteer gain skills, contacts and the job satisfaction that aids employee retention and recruitment.

The District, in particular, needs their help, the first lady told business leaders. The city is both the repository of America's cultural and historical heritage, and a place of shameful and embarrassing dysfunction, she said.

"We can do better than this," she said, arguing that business leaders have a patriotic duty to make the capital an embodiment of "the ideals and values of our country." Pittsburgh and Cleveland, she said, were reborn thanks in part to the business community.

The summit, sponsored by Fannie Mae and AT&T, was the region's response to the president's summit on volunteerism last year in Philadelphia. Morino said he left yesterday's meeting with a sense of euphoria.

"Some people have already come up and asked what they can do to get engaged," he said. "But we'll see what happens, and begin judging in six months."

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1998

Starr Subpoenas Jones's Lawyers For Document

Action Shows Willingness To Probe Dismissed Suit

By PETER BAKER and BILL MILLER
Washington Post Staff Writers

Independent counsel Kenneth W. Starr is looking into the failure of President Clinton and his attorneys to turn over correspondence from Kathleen E. Willey when directed to by lawyers for Paula Jones in her now-dismissed civil lawsuit.

In a new angle to his investigation of whether Clinton committed perjury or obstructed justice in the Jones case, Starr on Monday subpoenaed her Dallas law firm seeking a critical document related to Clinton's withholding of the Willey letters in January. Two months later, the White House publicly released them to undercut Willey's televised allegation of an unwelcome sexual advance.

Starr's move suggested that he wants to determine whether failing to provide the letters in response to court-ordered, pretrial discovery in January constitutes obstruction of justice. Before their lawsuit was thrown out last week, Jones's lawyers asked a federal judge to impose civil sanctions on the Clinton team for withholding evidence.

The president's attorneys have defended their actions on the grounds that the Jones camp sought the records from Clinton personally and should have asked the White House instead. The White House scoffed at the new subpoena yesterday. "If that's all they're working on over there, they really are scraping the dregs at the bottom of the barrel," said White House press secretary Michael McCurry.

Starr is seeking the Jones camp's December request in which it asked Clinton to produce any papers related to Willey, including correspondence and telephone logs. In response, Clinton's attorneys said Clinton has no documents related to the case. But the day after Willey's appearance on television to accuse Clinton of kissing and groping her, the president authorized the release of a sheaf of notes, letters and phone records to show that she remained friendly after their alleged encounter.

The latest subpoena, the fourth issued to Jones's lawyers by the independent counsel, also signaled Starr's willingness to continue probing allegations related to the now-dismissed Jones case. The White House and its allies have argued that his



White House aide Janis Kearney and her lawyer, Daniel Standish, arrive for Kearney's two-hour appearance at the grand jury. Kearney keeps track of president's daily activities for White House archives.

BY NANCY ANDREWS—THE WASHINGTON POST

investigation is now moot because the underlying case was deemed without merit.

As he examines the president's response to the Willey controversy, Starr continued summoning witnesses knowledgeable about her situation. Harolyn Cardozo, who once worked with Willey as a White House volunteer, appeared yesterday for nearly three hours before a grand jury in Washington.

Her testimony either could corroborate or contradict Willey's claim that Clinton tried to force himself on her when she went to see him for a job on Nov. 29, 1993. Clinton denied doing so when asked during his January deposition in the Jones suit. Starr's investigators are seeking to determine if Clinton told the truth and if anyone ever pressured Willey to change her story about what happened, much as they are examining similar questions regarding former White House intern Monica S. Lewinsky.

Willey called Cardozo from her car phone the night of her meeting with Clinton. Cardozo has refused to discuss publicly what Willey told her that evening, and would not disclose what she told the grand jury.

"I willingly responded to questions relating to my relationship with Kathleen Willey, with whom I served as a volunteer in the White House social office," Cardozo told reporters yesterday, reading from what appeared to be a prepared statement. "I answered all questions to the best of my ability. I answered those questions truthfully and forthrightly."

Cardozo was accompanied to the courthouse by her lawyer, Stephen J. Pollak, and husband, Michael H. Cardozo, who was the trustee of Clinton's first and now defunct legal defense fund. Yesterday's appearance might not be the last from members of her family. Harolyn Cardozo's father is Nathan Landow, a wealthy Democratic Party fund-raiser whose conversations with Willey about her testimony in the Jones case have come under Starr's scrutiny.

Willey gave Landow's name when asked by Jones's attorneys whether anyone tried to encourage her not to talk about the incident. Landow, however, has vigorously denied trying to influence her testimony.

Also testifying yesterday was Janis Kearney, a former Arkansas journalist who keeps track of Clinton's daily activities for the White House archives. Kearney, a longtime Clinton supporter, is the Oval Office records manager and wife of White House personnel director Bob Nash. She is the latest in a series of witnesses queried about the operations of the Oval Office.

Kearney declined comment as she left the courthouse following about two hours of testimony and her attorney, Daniel Standish, said she does not expect to be called back.

This isn't the first time that Kearney's records have drawn the attention of investigators. In December, the White House released to Congress and the Justice Department notes she took about Clinton's fund-raising activities.

The other witness testifying yesterday was a woman who declined to identify herself to reporters afterward. The woman, who appeared to be in her 20s, stuck out her tongue as she walked by sketch artists stationed outside the grand jury room. The woman spent less than an hour with the grand jury.

In related developments, lawyers for the White House and other players in the Lewinsky saga were preparing for a hearing Wednesday morning before the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District to decide if the news media should be given access to hearings pertaining to legal issues arising from the probe.

A consortium of news organizations, including The Washington Post, has appealed orders by Chief U.S. District Judge Norma Holloway Johnson sealing hearings on issues such as Clinton's attempt to shield his aides from answering certain questions by invoking executive privilege.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1998

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. note	To Christy re: DC education [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Christine Macy
OA/Box Number: 17207

FOLDER TITLE:

District of Columbia

2013-0936-S

rc1331

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Church
associated
be
community
services -

→ consider
churches - -
↓ Melanne
at risk
social
services

Hi Christy,

Just got this dub back of the tape about B.U.I.L.D. and the Child First Authority. It's a good piece and only 12 minutes long. You might want to take a look if you've got time.

Am also sending along a copy of the Dept of Education report I mentioned on after school programs and community learning centers. While it's focused solely on programs located in school buildings, it might be useful as it makes the case in several places re the need (and the opportunity). One angle it mentions that we didn't: After school programs "are well positioned to help younger children meet the President's *America Reads Challenge*--that all children will read independently and well by the end of the third grade."

WIN
Kawin

Don't know if we stressed adequately the fit between what (we hope!) she's proposing and the Administration's 21st Century Learning Centers initiative. Assuming Congress appropriates the funds, significant \$\$ are being made available to after-school programs across the country. I know Melanne hopes that a chunk of those \$\$ will go to DC. So she could make the case that the Administration is leading the way with the "public" part of the partnership, and she'd like to challenge the local government and local businesses to do their part. (I'm sure you can put that a little more elegantly. . .)

You probably have stats that make the case for the special challenges faced by the District which help justify the focus on DC - thought I'd share with you, though, some of the things we regularly use - you can make the case that things are getting better (finances are now in order, mood is improving, all those great programs/projects/initiatives Mrs. Clinton has personally seen), but the sobering facts remain . . .

DC loses 1,000 people per month

between 1990 and 1996, DC lost 60,000 jobs

→ drop out rate in DC schools is over 50%

→ between July '95 and Dec '97, 97 people 17 or younger were slain in DC (compared to zero in Boston)

→ about half of all DC children are in poverty today, nearly double the proportion in 1990 (measured by AFDC payments)

only 10% of DC's 47,000 elementary school children have access to after-school care - for older kids, it's almost non-existent

(if you want to use these--or any other figures--and need specific cites, let me know, and we'd be glad to help)

(b)(6)

COO1J

Came

partnership; government and business hav a major role to play; to form paretnerships with community rsidents to strengthen city schools, ensure etter health care; incrasin housing opportunities; improve minority businesses; draw on resources in the community, and engable residnts to build on their common dreams, and turn them into reality; many problems legacy of top down govenrment; need comprehensive

fed agencies can be facilitators, expeditors, and catayles; encoruaging local dialogue and institutions.

Janet Reno has said: "a national agenda for chidlrne will ultimately have more impact on crime than all the prisons that we could ever build."

MLK: true peace is not merely the absence of tension; but it is the presence of justice."

as leaders in business, government, health care and other fields, you are in the best position to creat the strategies and partnerships that will empower the citizens of this city to both physically and spiritually rebuild their communities;

with that spirit of self help, encouraged by amore comprehesnibe and flexible approach at fed level, we will have the tools to create neeighborhoods that are truly organic, functioning, life sustaining; and we will regain that preciouss spirit of community and common purpose that is the bedrock of America and all that we stand for.

now is the time to invest in our cities; not only because cities need money to survive, but because national security in the 21st century -- wheter in us, europe or japan -- will in large measure be based on economic power; and the engines for this economoic power are our cities;

community is the reality on which our national life has been founded; (mario cuomo) comm

education: good schools not only key to educated, motivated workforce; and our ability as a nation to compete in the ninternaitonal marketplace; educaional also indispensable to whole notion of democracy and civil participation; help maintain strong enghborhoods, retain middle sclass families;

education; community development; minority business;

citizen participation -- cisneros -- is the way we engage people in a sense of decision making over public resoruces, their destinities, and their lives."

MLK: "of all the forms of inequality, injustice in health is the most shocking and the most inhumane."

**HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
BUSINESS PHILANTHROPY SUMMIT
WASHINGTON, D.C.
APRIL 7, 1998**

It is a great pleasure to be here at this Business Philanthropy Summit -- and to join so many of you in the private sector who have come together today to help secure a brighter future for this city and for the people who live and work here. I want to thank Jamie Gorelick for those kind words, but more importantly for her leadership at Fannie Mae, and her life of public service. She and others we have heard from this morning -- Mario Morino, Billy Shore, and Jerry Lowrie -- are powerful reminders of what can be accomplished when every sector of society commits resources and energy to promote the common good.

Special thanks to the two hosts of this event: Greater D.C. Cares, which does such invaluable work in matching thousands of volunteers every year with community service organizations (David Bradt Jr., chair; and Elizabeth Miller, executive director). Appreciation to co-host Washington Business Journal -- which I know is publishing a special business philanthropy guide to spotlight the area's best strategies, volunteer programs, and successful community partnerships. I also want to thank the Fannie Mae Foundation and AT&T for underwriting this Summit -- and John McIlwain and Jerry Lowrie for serving as honorary chairs.

We are gathered here together at a special moment in the history of our nation's Capital. We're entering a period of great promise and opportunity -- fueled by renewed economic investments in downtown, explosive growth in technology companies in the greater Washington area, and by growing progress in key areas like the public schools. Perhaps more than at any time in the past three decades -- we truly can generate real and positive change. *Sustained*

This City holds out a unique challenge for those of us who live, and work, and visit here. This is the seat of the nation's government; the center of its cultural and historical life; a mecca for tourists, and a nerve center for international communications. This is not just the city for our country, but for the world. Yet the greatest resource of our nation's capital has always been its people -- working hard to bring greater prosperity and progress to their families, their community, and their country. And as in every city, citizen who calls Washington home yearn to live in stable, safe, and thriving communities, with access to good schools, quality child care and health care, good jobs, affordable housing, and an ever expanding circle of opportunity.

at the end of January

I'm proud that this Administration is playing a pivotal role in helping to revitalize our nation's capital -- and fulfilling the hopes of its citizens. Last year, under the Revitalization Act, the federal government helped revamp the City's criminal justice system; eliminated pension liability, increased Medicaid payments -- and expanded funds for school construction and repair. Just a few weeks ago, I joined Cabinet members and Congresswoman Norton in announcing the President's 1999 budget request -- which will include over \$100 million new dollars targeted directly to the District of Columbia -- to ensure that this city has the resources and support to continue to grow and flourish in the next century. With this new budget, the Administration's commitment to help lift up those who live, learn, work and visit here is

*not over-
demanding -- and
on neighborhoods.
city wide
opportunities.*

*\$50 million to
capitalize
a local economic
development corporation*

Shirley Norton

continuing to grow -- with a renewed focus on our schools, transportation, management, and our world class cultural institutions -- indeed, on the entire nerve center of DC -- our downtown.

But this Summit -- and our collective mission here today -- is to reach beyond what government can -- and should -- do to revitalize our nation's capital. And to talk about how every sector of our society -- especially the city's business community -- can participate more actively in fulfilling the promise of this great city -- and unleashing the vast potential of the people who live here -- particularly our children.

To realize this transformation is up to you. Business has always been the engine for revitalization and innovation in our communities. In my travels across the country to cities like Cleveland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Atlanta, I've seen first hand how the private sector has become the catalysts for downtown renewal, community development, and educational initiatives. Today, I challenge all of you -- the leaders of Washington's business community - to become those catalysts for progress in our nation's capital.

And here, I'm not just talking about investments in bricks and mortar -- although the physical revitalization of this City -- particularly its downtown -- is of upmost importance. I'm also talking about investing in the heart and soul of this city -- in its neighborhoods and schools, in its local businesses and small enterprises, in its community and volunteer organizations, in its local cultural institutions, and most importantly, in the future of the children who live and learn here. It is for them that we must take up this challenge, make this commitment to act.

I know that some of you here today were at last year's Summit on America's Future in Philadelphia -- and I understand today's summit is the result of that call to action to ensure America's young people have the essential resources they need to grow and learn and thrive in the 21st Century. It's that same spirit of coming together -- across the lines that too often divide us -- and that same act of reaching out -- to those who are still standing on the sidelines -- that we seek to reaffirm here today.

The challenges facing this city are formidable -- as this gathering knows so well. But we also know that no problem exists -- here in Washington or around the globe -- that hasn't been solved somewhere, by someone. And like so many of you, I've seen what's possible to achieve when people stop wringing their hands, and use them instead to build communities, and lift up the lives of families and children.

Here in Washington, I've visited child care centers where children are loved and read to and given the skills they need to grow and learn. I've visited schools in inner city neighborhoods where teachers have the highest expectations for their students -- and where parents and community groups have come together to ensure these young people have a safe, stimulating learning experience. I've visited community lending institutions where banks and businesses have joined together to provide critical start up loans to women and minority owned businesses. And I've visited community and religious grass roots organizations where people are rebuilding the spiritual as well as the physical fabric of their lives, and putting children first.

But as all of us here know so well -- those success stories are too often the exception, not the rule. Here in Washington, we continue to be "The Tale of Two Cities." One, the glittering seat of government, and the repository of our nation's cultural and historical heritage. And the other, a city divided along racial and economic lines, where too many families are struggling to find quality health care they can afford; where too many parents can't find the child care they need to succeed at home and at work; and where too many children are not getting the world-class education they need to fulfill their dreams -- and compete in a global world.

It's time to close the gap of opportunity. It's time to fulfill the promise of this great democracy. It's time to give the children in our nation's capital the opportunity to grow up safe and healthy, ready to learn, and fully prepared to become active citizens of their community and their world.

The good news is: we're already making progress toward that goal -- through public/private partnerships, and through the tireless efforts of Washington's non profit community, who often on shoestring budgets are having a significant impact on the quality of life in the city.

Whether it's Greater DC Cares, which provides trained volunteers to hundreds of non profit organizations citywide; or our nationally recognized community development corporations, which are expanding affordable housing and bringing back businesses and jobs; or churches based organizations like the Washington Interfaith Network, which is, among other things, developing a safe, quality after school programs, these programs -- and so many others -- draw on the resources of the community, and are making a difference. They are "investment worthy" in every sense.

To me, the keys to building strong families, and strong communities, are partnership and collaboration. Partnerships between the public and private sector; partnerships between community groups and local institutions; partnerships between citizens and their local schools, libraries, and cultural institutions.

I recently visited a new shopping center located east of the Anacostia River -- an area of the city that too many had written off for decades. The federal government dedicated more than \$13 million to help create the Good Hope Marketplace. And today, it is owned and operated by the community it serves. The government was the catalyst -- but the local business community was a critical partner. This is the kind of collaboration between the public and private sector that will boost economic growth, create more jobs, and help empower city residents to take their destinies into their own hands.

Yet I believe that putting the highest priority on our children -- ensuring they have the opportunities to live up to their God-given potential, and the skills to compete in the 21st Century. -- will yield the greatest long term benefit for our city, and for our nation. And I sense, as I hope you do, that there's a growing will and determination to make that kind of investment in time and resources on behalf of the children living in our nation's capital.

I've visited elementary schools -- where members of leading Washington law firms are tutoring at risk kids, taking them on field trips, and helping repair school facilities. I've been to classrooms, where college students, and AmeriCorps volunteers are helping elementary school students with their reading skills. And I've seen how churches and communities are helping to establish safe havens for our young people after school. I've seen what can be achieved when the public, private, and non profit communities pool their resources to improve the health and well being of our children and families.

Imagine what could be accomplished, for example, if the corporate and business participants at this summit committed to ensuring every child in Washington the opportunity to attend an after school program by the year 2000. The need is clearly there -- only 10% of the city's 47,000 elementary school children -- and none of the middle or high school students -- having access to such programs. With a minimal amount of funds -- and large dose of volunteers -- we would watch student achievement levels go up; attendance soar; parent participation grow; and suspensions and despair plunge.

We invest in what we believe is important to the future of our cities: in downtown office buildings; in football and baseball stadiums; in community and cultural institutions. We must, as a city and as a business community -- enlist that same level of commitment, creativity and resources to improving the future prospects of our children. Because when children and families thrive, communities prosper, and our nation continues to flourish.

We are on the brink of a new century -- and a new millennium. Over the next three years, we have a unique opportunity to take stock of who we are and who we want to be -- not only as individuals and families, but as communities and as a nation. The theme we have chosen for the Millennium is Honor the Past, Imagine the future, and the President has invited all Americans to leave behind something meaningful to enrich the generations of tomorrow -- to make a gift to the future.

This City has a special role to play in celebrating this milestone in America's history. The year 2000 also coincides with the 200th anniversary of the first inhabitant of the White House -- the first meeting of Congress in the new Capitol, and the bicentennial of the Library of Congress. It's a time to look back with pride at the defining role this city has played in the birth of our nation, and to recognize, once again, the exceptional courage of those who struggled to forge a nation of diverse people into one America. What better opportunity, then, at this historic time, to reach out to the entire community of Washington, D.C., and enlist every government agency, business, institution, and individual to participate in the revitalization of this great city -- and in the fulfillment of this nation's enduring promise of a brighter future for our children.

We already know what is required to lift up our neighborhoods, revitalize our downtown area, and create safe and stimulating learning environments for our children. We don't need another study. We don't need more model programs. Our children can't afford to wait any longer. What we do need are partnerships that work. What we do need is significant investment in the human and well as economic capital. But most importantly, we need leadership and the will to act. Is the leadership and will in this room? I believe it is.

I challenge every one of you here today to make a "gift to the future" to the nation's capital. Set a quantifiable goal -- of after school programs established; of neighborhoods revitalized; of volunteers recruited. And a year from now, let's reconvene -- to take stock of our progress -- and build upon it. As we enter the year 2000 -- I want all of us to be able to say: we did more than envision a brighter future for this city -- one worthy of this nation's founding ideals of equality and expanding opportunity. We sparked the beginning of the fulfillment of that promise -- particularly for the leaders of the next generation -- our children..

common thread: yearning of citizens to live in stable, safe and thriving communities; such communities are bedrock of this country -- where neighbors help each other; where families raise and educate their children; where everyone works toward the common good;

William Shakespeare: "What is the city but the people?"

Ralph Waldo Emerson once said that the test of a civilization is its power to draw the "most benefit out of the cities." I believe the only way we can continue to pass that test is to fulfill this vision of America's cities as the cradles of community life, and the centers of expansion opportunity. Empowered by a new spirit of self help; encouraged by comprehensive and flexible urban policy; we will once again create neighborhoods that are truly organic, functioning and life sustaining. and perhaps more importantly we will regain the precious spirit of community and common purpose that is the bedrock of America's democratic heritage and all that we stand for.

our message today: as government community and business leaders: to help build communities that will be safe and self sustaining long after government and private enterprise build the homes and repair the streets; that means enlist the support, ideas and sweat equity of people in the community. our role: public/private partnerships;

fulfill the promise;

MLK: As long as there is poverty in the world I can never be rich; even if I have a billion dollars; as long as diseases are rampant and millions of people in this world cannot expect to live more than 28 or 30 years, I can never be totally healthy even if I just got a good check up at Mayor clinic. I can never be what I ought to be until you are what you ought to be. This is the way our world is made. No individual or nation can stand out boasting of being independent. We are interdependent."

those kinds of communities are increasingly at risk; cities need to be both physically and spiritually renewed;

building is not enough; urban revitalization must address the underlying problems of poor neighborhood like crime, schools, health and adolescent pregnancy; freedom from despair and poverty is what makes a community an organic, functioning life sustaining place; second; the people who live in the community must lead the march to revitalization;

collaboration:

homeownership -- not just shelter; it stabilizes the community; strengthens families; encourages economic development;

MLK: his life based on 2 assumptions: that America stood incomplete until the African American community was accepted fully into its home; and second; that this passage from outsider to insider, from inequality to equality, from prejudice to dignity, and from otherness to togetherness, must be non violent.

MLK: when an individual is no longer a true participant, when he no longer feels a sense of responsibility to his society, the content of democracy is emptied."

MLK: "life's most persistent and urgent question is 'what are you doing for others?'"

we cannot continue to call ourselves world leaders and admonish others to get their house in order if we are not committed to Dr King's vision of equality and justice; and we cannot continue to rebuild and revitalize our cities if diversity is not seen as America's greatest strength; and inclusion or most effective strategy;

MLK: called on us to create a "beautiful symphony of brotherhood" musical symphony underscores need for harmony;

MLK: "our destinies are tied together; none of us can make it alone."

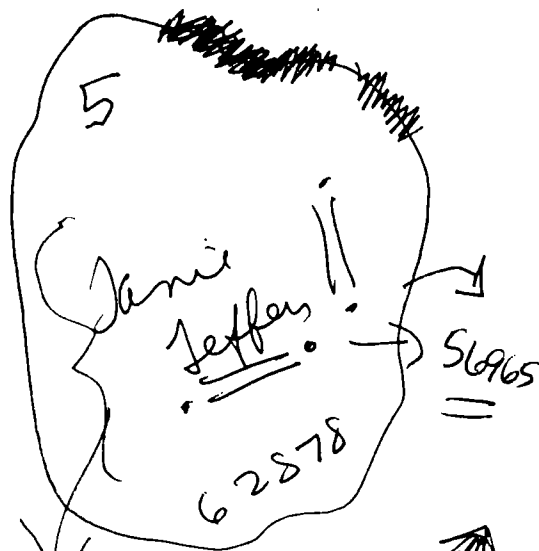
a thriving minority business community is vital to our overall health and growth of the city; not only in terms of jobs and taxes, but in the deeper sense of creating more stable communities, more independent and self sufficient residents; and stronger families; most important, it provides our young people with a sense of hope in their own future; and confirms for them that hard work and innovative ideas pay off.

MLK: I have the audacity to believe that people everywhere can have three meals a day for their bodies, education and culture for their minds, and dignity, equality and freedom for their spirits."

MLK: the discrimination of the future will not be based on race but on education."

MLK: "the hopes of our childhood are like unfinished symphonies."

MLK: "we must accept finite disappointment. but we must never lose infinite hope." those words capture both the depth of the challenges before us, as we work to heal and rebuild our communities, and the spirit of unyielding optimism that will keep us going in the right direction.



Nude Robm -

- ① militon
DC chiel card
- ② Bar am - Scheds
(3) Card

ELLEN: Millennium: the year 2000 coincides with some important American anniversaries: 200th anniversary of the White House; the 200th anniversary of the first meetin of congress in the new Capitol; and the bicentennial of the Library of Congress; also 200th anniversary of the stablishment of the federal gov't; 200th anniversary of the White House (John Adams moved in Nov. 1 1800); look aback with pride at the role this city has played in our nation; paint a picture; early days; the courage of founding fathers and mothers; courage to create the capital here; bridge north and south; early days; marine barracks; first meeting of the library of congress; proud role of city; -- and now is the time to invoke that legacy -- what better time to underscore the impportant of our city; and its promise to the nation; ; also a place of trade; construction going on in the Capitl;

also -- what a catalyst to bring entire community together; preserve hstirocial neighborhoods; the way we treat our diversity; reaching out to the whole community;

tale of two cities? One the gleaming, glistening capital and museums; the other the decay; the violence; the poor; -- we cannot afford to have two images; two world; let's transform the entier city -- rebuid our neighborhoods and revitalize downtown; create the anchors; revive hope; only way to do that is through partnerhip; goverment; the private sector; the foundations; non profits; community residents;

get bullet points for DC revitalization; get info brom bicentennial of the Capital committee;

↓
reject

200 year ago -
we started the
story of our
nation...
today we
start a new
chapter in
the story of
the D.C. area
we are going
to build a
new future
together

Notes on DC:

12/96 press conference in Shaw neighborhood; where president heightened focus on the city; federal aid package of assistance; she promised to increase her own efforts to strengthen city; with Cisneros; unveiled \$8.5 million federally funded community bank for the city; provide loans for DC residents to start small businesses; (it's a public/private funding; with Georgetown University investing \$1 million in the city's new community bank; also federal and private loans; funding) She's been moved by seeing small businesses prosper in some of the world's poorest areas; thankful to their access to loans; lack of funding here for such "micro-enterprises" has prevented people with good ideas from acting on them; helps entrepreneurs, communities, and job creation; "A lot of good ideas die in the parking lots of banks." also will continue to work with community based group starting new afterschool programs and building affordable housing; "This is not just a city for country; this is a city for the world this is the city where the seat of government of the US fulfills its responsibilities at home and abroad; and we know that we have unique and difficult challenges facing the men, women and children who live and work in our nation's capital;

much has been written and debated about what's wrong with Washington, and what's not working; and all of us will do our part to meet those challenges; but let's not forget about everything that is right about Washington; and the people who live here; this is a unique place to live, work and to visit; it is a place filled with people working hard to bring greater prosperity and progress to themselves, their city, and their country; this is no stepchild: change that status; (Barry)

she's made revitalization one of her top priorities; during second term; she donated tens of thousands of It Takes a Village to 3 local hospitals; also give away money to other hospitals;

12/96: with Cisneros, she's established ties with fledgling local group called Washington Interfaith Network; founded by African American clergy; includes 55 churches that want to build 1,000 units of affordable housing for low income residents;

it's affiliated with the Industrial Areas Foundation -- national group which has proven track record of setting and achieving goals; 1400 black, white asian and latino churchgoers attended WIN's first major public rally in May; has raised \$2.5 million;

DC struggling with crime, poverty, unemployment and poorly performing schools; these programs have tremendous potential to change lives; in some neighborhoods; Fannie Mae partnership? Working together; group's motto: "Never do for others what they can do for themselves." (Group's motto); Saul Alinsky more than 50 years ago: people of diverse background can gain power if they organized in significant numbers and ignored their racial differences;

"It's time for all of us to ask ourselves and our neighbors: what can we do? Because there are

Public
model
partnerships -

Chadler to
ask him
bring the
table -

American
Premier
High

Searchin act -
-DC cases -
14,000
Columbian -

→ Mr
Morgan
+
na -
help w -

the
last -

↓

Law

↓

for
example

Amos

Econ

cap w

Safeway

\$ -

Econ

dev -

learn &

back →

Community -

★ other

\$ Spun

et al.

to help
meet
needs -

1000
Calvert
+ time it

solution to the problem which faces us in Washington. The President and I will stand with you ... we will work with you ...”

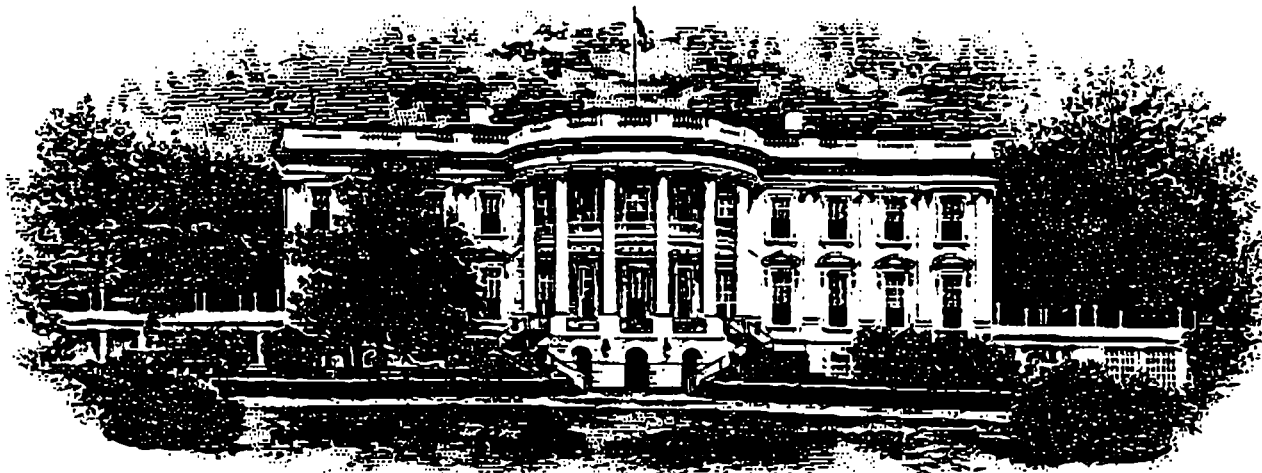
12/96; HRC convened an October 21 meeting at the White House of major foundations to round up backing for programs started by WIN; Fannie Mae Foundation agreed to contribute \$150,000 to start after school program at JO Wilson Elementary School; Carol Wheeler:

she will unveil \$20 million program to provide money for housing and small businesses in the District and other cities;

WIN: Washington Interfaith Network (Carol Wheeler -- 518-0815)

May '96 speech at WIN's first major public rally; pledged then to help group “make a profound difference in this City and declared “the time for sitting and worrying over news reports on the state of affairs of our city is over.. Maybe six months from now, we can look back at this night and say “that’s when it all started.”

1/97 she’s visited Georgetown University Medical Center; where she called on pediatricians to give parents children’s books and prescribe at least 10 minutes of daily reading to young children; this could make a significant difference in this city; this kind of program, even with the White House DC package, would not immediately remedy all that ails the district; DC residents, and people across country who care about the capital need to get involved;

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**Office of Management and Budget
FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET**

Number of pages (including cover sheet) 8

Date: _____

To: Neera Tanden / Christy Macy

Fax No. 6-2878 / 6-5709 Voice No. _____

Comments: _____

FBI

From: Janie L. Jeffers

Fax No.: (202) 395-7294

Voice No.: (202) 395-6965

(202) 289-7378 (SERV)

FAX COVER SHEET

To:

Carol Thompson Cole

From:

**Elizabeth Miller
Executive Director**

Telephone

(202) 289-7378, ext. 123

Fax

(202) 289-4108

FAX Number

202-395-7294

Date

Thursday, March 19, 1998No. of Pages in Transmission
(including this cover sheet)**7**

Message:

Carol:

Here is an overview of the Business Philanthropy Summit on April 7 and some suggested talking points for the First Lady's speechwriters.

The Washington Business Journal would like to include a letter (150 words) from Mrs. Clinton in the Business Philanthropy Guide urging businesses to increase their commitments to the National Capital Region. The Guide will go to print on Wednesday, March 25. We realize that this is such a short timeline and that she may not even have had time to craft her remarks yet, but we thought we would see if it would be possible. Thank you for asking for us!

You wonderful help, Carol, has been! Thank you!



CARES



CHANGING
LIVES THROUGH
VOLUNTEER
SERVICE

TO: Carol Thompson Cole
FROM: Elizabeth Miller
RE: First Lady's Address to the Business Philanthropy Summit
DATE: March 19, 1998

We are delighted that the First Lady has accepted our invitation to speak at the Business Philanthropy Summit on April 7. She will be our keynote speaker — issuing a call to action to the region's top business leaders to commit to the renewal of our National Capital region by increasing philanthropy and volunteerism.

It is our understanding that Mrs. Clinton will speak at 9:30 a.m. for approximately 20 minutes. I thought that an overview of the Business Philanthropy Summit and an outline of our goals for the conference would be of help to Mrs. Clinton's staff in preparing her speech.

The Business Philanthropy Summit is hosted by Greater D.C. Cares and the Washington Business Journal.

Greater D.C. Cares is the largest volunteer resource in the region with over 14,000 oriented volunteers. Every month, Greater D.C. Cares' volunteers provide over 5,000 hours of service to over 100 community service organizations in the Greater Washington area. In addition, Greater D.C. Cares provides expertise in volunteer management and plans regular volunteer opportunities for businesses through a program called Business Shares. (Principals are: David M. Bradt, Jr., Chairman and Elizabeth T. Miller, Executive Director.)

Washington Business Journal is a weekly business newspaper providing breaking news and information for the greater Washington region with a readership of over 150,000 senior business executives. Washington Business Journal is owned by American City Business Journals, with newspapers in 37 cities around the country. American City is part of Advance Publications, owner of the New Yorker, Conde Nast publications like GQ, Vogue and Glamour, and Random House. (Principals are: Alex Orfinger, Publisher and Heather Martin, Special Editor.)

To coincide with the Business Philanthropy Summit, the Washington Business Journal is publishing a special supplement "The Greater Washington Business Philanthropy Guide" which will spotlight best examples of strategic philanthropy, corporate volunteer programs, and successful community partnerships. This will be a yearly publication and serve as a valuable measurement of progress in our community.

The Fannie Mae Foundation and AT&T are underwriting the event. Jamie S. Gorelick, Vice-Chair, Fannie Mae Foundation, and Gerald M. Lowrie, Senior Vice President for Global Public Affairs, AT&T, are serving as honorary chairs for the conference.

Three hundred and fifty of the National Capital region's top executives will be in attendance. Forty key executives are acting as "hosts" for the event and have generated the guest list. (Host Committee list is attached.)

The tentative agenda for the Business Philanthropy Summit is as follows:

7:30 am - 8:00 am	Guest Registration in the Taylor Room
8:00 am - 8:10 am	Guests seated for breakfast in the Ballroom
	Opening Remarks and Introductions by Alex Orfinger, Publisher Washington Business Journal
8:10 am - 8:15 am	Introduction of Mario Morino by Gerald Lowrie, Sr. VP Global Public Affairs, AT&T
8:15 am - 8:35 am	Remarks by Mario Morino, CEO of Morino Institute and founder of the Potomac Knowledge Project
8:35 am - 8:45 am	Breakfast is served
8:45 am - 8:55 am	David M. Bradt, Jr., Chairman of Greater D.C. Cares and a partner at Arthur Andersen will introduce the video about AT&T and Fannie Mae Foundation's philanthropy in the National Capital Region
8:55 am - 9:05 am	Remarks by Billy Shore, CEO of Share Our Strength and author of <u>Revolution of the Heart</u> .
9:05 am - 9:30 am	Four CEOs (being selected by Leadership Washington) will present their company models of: successful strategic corporate giving, employee volunteerism, business/non-profit partnership, and impact on the community.
9:30 am - 9:35 am	Jamie S. Gorelick, Vice Chair, Fannie Mae Corporation will introduce Mrs. Clinton.
9:35 am - 9:55 am	First Lady Hillary Clinton's Keynote Address
9:55 am - 10:00 am	Closing Remarks by Alex Orfinger

Suggested Talking Points
Business Philanthropy Summit
April 7, 1998

- I. We are here together at a special moment in the history of our Nation's Capital. The core city is returning to fiscal health with the implementation of the President's Revitalization Plan, renewed economic investment in the District of Columbia, and a surging regional economy. No longer just the Federal City, Greater Washington is evolving into a national and international center of business and technology, as well as being the seat of government of the greatest power in the world. The opportunity is before us to create a model community — a shining example of America's way of life of which we can be justifiably proud.
- II. The realization of that vision is up to you. Business has always been the engine for change and revitalization in our communities. I see it in my travels as First Lady to cities like Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Atlanta where business has been the catalyst of renewal. Business now needs to be the catalyst here in our Nation's Capital — to invest in the renewal of our city and our region. Not just in the bricks and mortar, but in the neighborhoods and people.
- III. The good news is that you don't have to reinvent the wheel. There are a myriad of wonderful non-profits in the region that are already doing incredible work on shoestring budgets. They are organizations like:
 - Greater D.C. Cares, the largest volunteer resource in the region, which provides trained volunteers to over 100 non-profit agencies each month;
 - Latin American Youth Center, which is in the final stage of a capital campaign that will provide creative new programs like a youth media center and expanded educational opportunities for teen parents;
 - Food and Friends, which prepares and delivers over 400 hot meals a day to individuals and families living with HIV/AIDS;
 - The city's nationally recognized Community Development Corporations that are successfully rebuilding neighborhoods with affordable homes and bringing back businesses and jobs.

In corporate terms, these non-profits are investment-worthy. I would challenge you to find them, find out what they need, and find a way to give it to them.
- IV. Certainly today we have seen examples of companies — both large and small — that are doing just that. They realize that investing in our community makes good business sense — that a healthier community means a healthier economy and a better place to live and work.
- V. Conclusion

BUSINESS PHILANTHROPY SUMMIT**Hosted by:****Washington Business Journal and Greater D.C. Cares****Sponsored by:****AT&T and Fannie Mae Foundation****Host Committee:**

- | | | | |
|---|--|----|--|
| 1 | Mr. Roger R. Blunt (Roger)
President
Essex Construction Company
6432 Bock Road
Oxon Hill, MD 20745
301-839-0451 | 7 | Ms. Susan A. Davis (Susan)
Susan Davis International
1000 Vermont Avenue, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
202-408-0808 |
| 2 | Mr. A. Scott Bolden (Scott)
Partner
Reed Smith Shaw & McClay
1301 K Street, NW, East Tower
Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20005
202-414-9200 | 8 | Mr. James H. DeGraffenreidt Jr. (James)
President
Washington Gas
1100 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20080
703-750-1000
(request customer service) |
| 3 | Mr. Anthony J. Buzzelli (Tony)
Managing Partner
Deloitte & Touche, LLP
1900 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
202-955-4000 | 9 | Mr. John M. Derrick Jr. (John)
President
Potomac Electric Power Company
1900 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 803
Washington, DC 20068
202-872-2796 |
| 4 | Mr. James A. Cannon
WinStar Telecommunications
Vice President
1850 M Street, NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036
202-721-9000 | 10 | Mr. Walter R. Fatzinger Jr. (Walter)
President
First National Bank of
Maryland/D.C.
555 13th Street, NW, East Building
Suite 330
Washington, DC 20004
202-434-7010 |
| 5 | Mr. George P. Clancy Jr. (Pat)
Executive Vice President
Chevy Chase Bank
8401 Connecticut Avenue
Chevy Chase, MD 20815
301-986-7073 | 11 | Mr. G.S. Fitz-Hugh Jr. (Sandy)
President
NationsBank
730 15th Street, NW, 10th Floor
Washington, DC 20005
202-624-7636 |
| 6 | Mr. Michael A. Daniels (Michael)
Sector Vice President
SAIC
1710 Goodridge Drive
McLean, VA 22102
703-821-4300 | 12 | Mr. William M. Freeman (Bill)
President
Bell Atlantic Corporation
1710 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
202-392-3700 |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 13 Ms. Myra Peabody Gossens (Myra)
President
Ruder-Finn
808 17th Street, NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20006
202-383-3847 | 20 Mr. Robert Linowes (Bob)
Senior Partner
Linowes & Blocher
1150 17th Street, NW, Suite 302
Washington, DC 20036
202-293-8510 |
| 14 Ms. Michele V. Hagans (Michele)
President
Fort Lincoln New Town Corporation
3298 Fort Lincoln Drive, NE
Washington, DC 20018
202-269-3400 | 21 Mr. Hugh Calvin Long II (Hugh)
Capital Area President
First Union National Bank
1970 Chain Bridge Road, 3rd Floor
McLean, VA 22102
703-760-6940 |
| 15 Mr. Stephen D. Harlan (Steve)
Chair
H.G. Smithy Company
3040 Williams Drive, Suite 300
Fairfax, VA 22031
703-641-7506 | 22 Ms. Louise Lynch (Louise)
CEO
Courtesy Associates
2000 L Street, NW, Suite 710
Washington, DC 20036
202-331-2000 |
| 16 Mr. James W. Jones (Jim)
Vice Chair
APCO Associates Inc.
1615 L Street, NW, Suite 900
Washington, DC 20036
202-778-1000 | 23 Andrew H. Marks Esq. (Andy)
Partner
Crowell & Moring LLP
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004
202-624-2920 |
| 17 Mr. Clifford M. Kendall (Cliff)
Chair of the Advisory Board
Computer Data Systems, Inc.
One Curie Court
Rockville, MD 20850
301-921-7001 | 24 Ms. Patricia A. McGuire
President
Trinity College
125 Michigan Avenue N.E.
Washington, DC 20017 |
| 18 Ms. M. Charito Kruvant (Charito)
President
Creative Associates
International, Inc.
5301 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20015
202-966-5804 | 25 Ms. Catherine A. Meloy (Cathy)
General Manager
WBIG - Oldies 100
11300 Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852
301-468-7800 |
| 19 Ms. Linda L. Lee (Linda)
Vice President
South Island Restaurant, Inc.
624 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
202-783-5858 | 26 Mr. B. Doyle Mitchell Jr.
(Doyle)
President
Industrial Bank of Washington
4812 Georgia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20011
202-722-2000, ext. 3007 |

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| 27 | Mr. Mario M. Morino (Mario)
CEO
Morino Institute
1801 Robert Fulton Drive, Suite 550
Reston, VA 20191
703-620-8971 | 34 | Ms. Terrie G. Spiro (Terrie)
President/CEO
Tysons National Bank
8200 Greensboro Drive
McLean, VA 22108
703-556-0015 |
| 28 | Mr. Charles T. Nason (Tuck)
CEO
Acacia Mutual Life Insurance
Company
51 Louisiana Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20001
202-628-4506 | 35 | Mr. H. Patrick Swygert (Patrick)
President
Howard University
2400 6 th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20059
202-806-2500 |
| 29 | Mr. George C. Newstrom
(George)
Corporate VP & Group Executive
EDS
13600 EDS Drive
Herndon, VA 22071
703-742-2200 | 36 | Mr. Stephen Joel Trachtenberg
(Stephen)
President
The George Washington University
2121 I Street, NW
Washington, DC 20052
202-994-1000 |
| 30 | Mr. Peter F. Nostrand (Peter)
President
Crestar Bank
1445 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20005
202-879-6366 | 37 | Mr. Mallory Walker (Mallory)
Walker & Dunlop Inc.
7500 Old Georgetown Road
Suite 800
Bethesda, MD 20814
301-215-5500 |
| 31 | Ms. Linda D. Rabbitt (Linda)
President
Rand Construction Corporation
2100 Washington Boulevard
Suite 175
Arlington, VA 22204
703-553-7630 | 38 | Mr. James G. Walls (James)
Managing Partner
Price Waterhouse
1301 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
202-414-1000 |
| 32 | David W. Rutstein Esq. (David)
Sr. Vice President-General Counsel
Giant Food, Inc.
P.O. Box 1804, Department 599
Washington, DC 20013
301-341-4333 | 39 | Mr. Tom Wheeler (Tom)
President and CEO
Cellular Telecommunications
Industry Association
1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 200
Washington, DC 20036
202-736-3213 |
| 33 | Mr. John T. Schwieters (John)
Managing Partner
Arthur Andersen and Company
1666 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
202-862-3218 | 40 | Ms. Susan J. Williams (Susan)
Bracy Williams & Company
601 13th Street, NW
Suite 900 South
Washington, DC 20005
202-783-5588 |

AS PREPARED

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS AT DC BUDGET ANNOUNCEMENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
JANUARY 29, 1998

Good afternoon and welcome. I am honored to be joined this afternoon by OMB Director Frank Raines, Secretary Rubin, Secretary Slater, Secretary Riley, and Congresswoman Norton.

In his State of the Union address, the President challenged us "to make our capital city a great city." Today, he is taking another step to help fulfill that promise. We are announcing that the President's budget request for fiscal year 1999 will include over \$100 million in new money targeted directly to the District of Columbia so that this city -- and its citizens -- have the economic strength to succeed in the next century.

Too often, stories about D.C. only focus on what's wrong. But, this city has
a great story to tell. For families, this is where our children learn, where we work,
the place we call home. For the millions of people who visit our capital each year,
this is where we get a firsthand glimpse of our history, culture, and government.
And for all citizens, this is where the world's greatest democracy fulfills its
responsibilities at home and abroad.

The story of D.C. is the story of the Administration's on-going commitment
to help lift it up for those who live, learn, work, and visit here -- for all Americans.

Under the Revitalization Act, that was enacted with the President's leadership last
year, the criminal justice system has been revamped. Pension liability has been
eliminated. And Medicaid payments have been increased.



Now we must continue that progress by focusing in on our schools, our
transportation, our management, our cultural institutions -- indeed on the entire
nerve center of D.C. -- our downtown. And that's what the President's budget
would do.

I want to talk a moment about one part of the budget that has a tremendous impact on this city and our entire nation. Very few people visit or live in D.C. without stopping by our museums and monuments and taking in our history and culture. As we enter the millennium, these are the places that shed light on our creativity and innovation, on who we are and who we want to be. To preserve and strengthen our cultural and historical institutions for the ages, the President's budget includes \$1.5 billion -- nine percent more than in 1998.

That means the 4.5 million people who visit the Kennedy Center each year will experience not only the new Concert Hall, but also a renovated Opera House, better aesthetics, better acoustics, and more accessibility for those with disabilities. Our charters of freedom -- the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights -- will be protected and our flag of freedom will be restored.

When we walk down Constitution Avenue, we will see a truly American Garden: sculptures from our 20th century surrounded by trees from all over the nation. The 60 million citizens who see them each year will find our monuments better cared for and our major museums, including the Anacostia Museum, renovated or repaired.

People strolling down the mall to check out the Smithsonian will one day see a National Museum of the American Indian. And people surfing the internet will, with the click of a mouse, be able to take a tour through our history and culture.

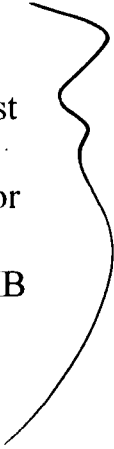
In fact, on March 5, I will attend a summit that is bringing together artists, civic leaders, business leaders and others to talk about the critical role that the arts can play in revitalizing downtown Washington.

And, that's the point. Just like Baltimore and Cleveland, the story of D.C. must ultimately be the story of what we can accomplish together. Over the last few years, I've had the opportunity to meet with local businesses, foundations, and civic organizations. I've talked to countless parents, teachers, and child care providers. I've met citizens who are donating their time and money -- including federal employees, who with Secretary Slater's leadership, have given almost \$38 million through the Combined Federal Campaign.

I've also visited many of our district's schools, and seen what can happen when citizens take it upon themselves to tutor kids, to repair schools, to simply make a difference. And I'm so pleased that Secretary Riley is here to talk about the

additional steps the Administration will take to turn our city's schools into our nation's pride.

Everyone I've met over the last few years has one thing in common: they want D.C. to work. That kind of cooperation is not only the story of D.C. It must be the future of D.C., and the future of our country. And now, it's my great honor to introduce a leader who has worked tirelessly to create that kind of future: OMB Director Frank Raines.



[Acknowledgments: Thank you, Congresswoman Norton, for that introduction and for being such a clarion voice for our city. I also want to thank Mayor Barry; Councilwoman Sandy Allen; Reverend Senger; Barbara Harrison [emcee]; Michael Bessire and Safeway for being such good corporate citizens; Butch Hopkins, Theresa Howe Jones and everyone from the Anacostia Economic Development Corporation for everything you've done to revitalize our city; other distinguished guests; and members of the community]

I am delighted to join all of you at the Good Hope Marketplace. Too often, it seems talk about D.C. only focuses on what's not working. This evening, we are here to talk about what works.

At this cross-section where three streets and three Wards come together, we too have come together to celebrate not only the first shopping center built east of the Anacostia River in decades, but also an anchor for the community, a foundation for future growth here, and a model for cities everywhere.

Not long ago, when people walked by this area, they saw a boarded-up building, an empty lot, too much crime and too little hope. You had a choice. Give up and languish on the road of diminished expectations. Or stand up and flourish on the road of collaboration. You stood up...and look at what you've created.

Not long ago, these roads here too often led out of the community, as citizens were often forced to take their business elsewhere. Now, all roads from places as varied as Hillcrest, Congress Heights, Anacostia, and even Maryland are increasingly leading here.

Citizens are finding jobs here -- nearly 200 new jobs. They're coming here to buy fresh produce and pastries for dinner. They're making deposits at the bank and picking up their clothes at the cleaners. They're making a quick stop at the Post Office or jumping onto the information superhighway at the first major high-tech store east of the River. They're not only visiting a new retail market, they're creating a community and leaving a community the better for their visit. **Because with this new marketplace, people will earn money here, spend it here, and, most important, reinvest it here.**

None of this happened by accident. Just like in Baltimore and Cleveland, you have drawn a road map for success in revitalizing our cities -- a road map that requires a joint commitment from the private sector and the public sector. Safeway didn't have to stay here or build here. They didn't have to invest in this marketplace and sell it back to the community. But they did. And, in so doing, they have shown other corporate citizens that investing in our underserved areas is not only good for the community, it's good for business.

We all know that the federal government has an important role to play as well. I'm proud that this Administration has dedicated more than \$13 million to help create a thriving Good Hope Marketplace that is owned and operated by the community it serves. And I'm also proud that the President's proposed budget for next year continues his commitment to making D.C. all that it can be, all that it should be. The President wants to target \$120 million directly to the District to improve the strength of our economy and our education. He wants to preserve our historic and cultural institutions, including the Anacostia Museum. And he wants to create a \$400 million dollar Community Empowerment Fund to support new businesses, leverage private sector funding, and help create almost 300,000 jobs across America.

Yet, for all the government can do, ultimately it is the citizens of the District who'll decide what this city will do. Over the last few years, I've seen first hand what new funds for repairs and renovations will mean for schools like Ketchum Elementary and Malcolm X Elementary. I have seen how spirits and lives are lifted up when dilapidated housing complexes are torn down, built back up and turned into places that residents can take pride in and even own.

And right after I leave here, I will be making another stop in the community at what is often referred to as the "Little White House." At this religious center, I will hear about what businesses and citizens are doing there to bring people together, to meet the needs of the community and to mentor and nurture children through the Friends of the Children program....all of which is so very important to the future of this city.

When you really think about it, every family in this country wants the same exact thing: They want a place where they can find a good job that's close enough and pays enough to support themselves and their family. They want a school where their children can learn and grow. They want to be able to find an affordable home, free from fear about crime and drugs. They want places to worship freely, parks for their kids to play in, stores where they can buy food and clothes.

They want a community that works....A city we are all proud to call our capital and our home...And they want the feeling about the future that this marketplace promises: hope.

As we enter the next century, that is the community you've worked to create here -- and the road map for success that we must follow everywhere. Thank you very much.

Notes: Washington: the city of glittering monuments, world class museums and graceful, leafy neighborhoods continues to captivate tourists; but the Washington of cold municipal reality is falling apart; population is leaving; people have lost the trust of leadership; "everything is broken"

major efforts underway to fix things; transformation plan; reverse tumble into financial and physical decay; right to govern should be stripped away; 100 years of being ruled through Congress; Districts accepted limited form of independence -- now under attack; it's bankrupt;

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY
AT BANNEKER HIGH SCHOOL

June 13, 1997

THE FIRST LADY: Thank you. Thank you very much, Nicole. I asked her as she was leaving the podium where she was going to college next year, and she said Georgetown, which will make the President very happy since he's a graduate. (Applause.)

I want to thank you for inviting me to be part of this ceremony of graduation and celebration. I want to thank Principal Adams and Vice Principal Reed (phonetic), Assistant Superintendent Neal (phonetic), Mayor Barry, Councilwoman Mason, Representatives of the Trustee Board and the Board of Education. I want to commend Derek McGinty (phonetic) for his excellent address. I enjoy listening to Derek on the radio and in person was even better. (Applause.)

I also want to greet the parents and other relatives and friends of the graduates. And I want to say a special word of appreciation to the teachers of Banneker and ask them please to stand so we can thank every one of you. (Applause.)

But particularly am I pleased that I can be here to be part of this recognition for the graduates themselves. This is an auspicious occasion for you as it is for this school and this city. I have many reasons for wanting to speak here at Banneker and most of them are sitting right in front of you -- the graduates of this class. I come to salute each and every one of them. (Applause.)

Together, they have won thousands of dollars in scholarships and academic awards. Over the past four years, these young men and women have learned the language of Ancient Rome and visited the streets of Renaissance Verona with Romeo and Juliet. They've traveled to Walden Pond and scaled the Eiffel Tower. They've studied the laws of gravity as well as the laws of our 200-year-old democracy. And they've made this community a better place to live through many hours of volunteer service in child care centers, schools and hospitals.

So I am truly honored to be addressing a group of graduates who have not only met, but exceeded, the high expectations set by your teachers and your families. You have traveled far, both literally and figuratively, and you are the pride of this city.

But you know what? As Derek has told you, your job is not by any means done yet. There is much further you need to go. There are countless more challenges and obstacles that you will have to overcome.

I understand that many of you in the course of your high school academic career have studied the Ancient Greek epic "The Odyssey." Well, just imagine today that you are Odysseus. With your smarts, you've just helped your country win the Trojan War. But now you have a long journey ahead of you before you can return home. You will face many more tests -- physical, emotional, and mental. You may be tempted to stray from your cherished goals. You

may be tempted to stray from that path of personal integrity. And there will be days, months, and even years when you'll feel as though the Fates are conspiring against you.

But every single teacher, administrator, mentor, parent, grandparent, and friend in this room knows that you can make it. We have complete faith in your abilities because we know of the daily sacrifices and tough choices you have made to succeed at this demanding school. Whether it's waking up at the crack of dawn to travel across town to arrive at school on time, giving up Friday nights to get a jump start on a paper, finding the energy to finish a very tough problem while babysitting a younger sibling, forcing yourself to study harder the minute any doubt about your abilities crept into your mind -- these choices demonstrate your discipline, your wisdom, and your maturity.

As the mother of another newly minted high school graduate, I know that you've probably been getting more advice than you ever thought you needed. And, if like some graduates I know, it might be going in one ear and out the other -- (laughter) -- you will have to indulge us because part of the reason we hold graduations is so that we can hold forth with all this advice.

And so I have to join that time-honored and, I think, important kind of responsibility. And so there are a few things that I want to share with you. First, I hope you will always be proud of having attended Banneker. And I hope you will help more of your fellow citizens in Washington and across America understand what it takes to raise the quality of public education, about what it takes to create and maintain great and successful public schools such as Banneker.

X
We all know what Washington's public school system is not and what it could be. We know that many things about our school system are broken and that we have a lot of hard work ahead of us if we are to rectify the shortcomings. I have been in and out of schools throughout this district, and I can tell when I walk in the door whether there is learning going on, whether teachers and administrators believe that every child can succeed if set with high expectations. I have seen teachers working miracles and I have seen teachers just marking time. I have seen administrators who get up at the crack of dawn and don't rest until midnight because there's so much to be done to pull together teachers and work on behalf of students, and I've seen administrators just waiting for retirement. I have been in schools that are as clean and sparkling as anyplace you can find in the world, and I've been in schools where the ceilings and the walls are literally falling down -- and children shouldn't be subjected to that kind of atmosphere. (Applause.)

A
So I have seen with my own eyes the best and the worst of our public school system. And what bothers and frustrates me is that when we know what works, when we know what it takes to motivate young people, to give teachers the respect they need to continue to stretch themselves to do the best job they're capable of, then why don't we do that in every single school in this city? (Applause.)

We've heard a lot this evening about how special and wonderful Banneker is, and it is. But I have to be honest with you. I wish that in five or 10 years at the outside, we could say about every high school in Washington, D.C., what we can say about Banneker today. (Applause.)

Banneker can be a model. Sure it's successful because it is academically selective --

(End of side one.)

MRS. CLINTON: -- and to become frustrated because you can't keep up to do the work at the level you would like to see yourself doing. The other is to seek as much help as you need and to be unashamed in asking for it.

I want to tell you about some research that I think is very significant. The University of California at Berkeley, some years ago, the engineering department became puzzled because they had these young people admitted from schools like Banneker and others around the country, and they had all the credentials -- they had done well and they had the motivation -- but young African American students were not succeeding at the same level as Caucasian and Asian American students.

Well, instead of saying, well, you know, that's a problem, we're sorry about it, they had some faculty members who decided to study the problem. And here is what they found: They found that very often young African American students who arrived at competitive colleges had always done well and had done it by so much work and effort that when they began experiencing difficulty, as every one of you will, as I certainly did, they couldn't believe it. And so they kept working harder and harder and harder, but they were embarrassed to ask for help.

Whereas white students and Asian American students not only asked for help, they demanded help. And the Asian American students formed study groups where they helped each other, where they quizzed each other, where they had to lose any embarrassment they felt about showing their ignorance in front of each other. They understood that in a new, difficult academic environment, you couldn't be cool, you just had to really work hard and be willing to make the greatest effort you possibly could.

But so many of the African American students faced with some difficulties went into their rooms, shut the door, and studied even harder on their own because they just couldn't bear the idea that maybe they needed help since they had done so well in high school.

So let me just ask you, please, when you get to these colleges where you're going, just think hard about what your ultimate goal is. Seek whatever help you need. Come together to help each other. Look for people who will be good, positive role models and mentors for you. Do not be embarrassed because college may be harder.

I cried for two months when I got to college. I thought I was the dumbest person they'd ever let in because I couldn't understand half of what was going on. And when I called home collect, my father, who didn't want me that far away anyway, said, well, come home, honey. And my mother said, don't you dare, you go back there and keep working. (Applause.)

Finally, I hope that you will carry with you to college and beyond your commitment to service because you have so much to give. The lives you have already led are examples not only to those of us who are older and extolling them today, but to many young people -- brothers and sisters and cousins who are in this audience.

Many of you have made it here to this graduation ceremony not only through your own determination, but because you had at least one adult in your lives -- a mom, a dad, a grandparent, a teacher, a counselor, a pastor, a friend, a coach -- who supported and even pushed you along the way. They've given generously of their time and love, and I hope that you will take that as an incentive to give it back to others around you, now and into the future.

Finally, let's remember the example and the words of Benjamin Banneker himself -- a great self-taught mathematician, surveyor, astronomer, and patron spirit, as well as the

descendant of slaves. More than 200 years ago, Mr. Banneker wrote in his almanac, "The most sensible one is he who believes himself the furthest from the goal and who, whatever advances he has made in his road, studies as if he yet knew nothing and marches as if he were only beginning to make his first advance." In other words, never rest on your laurels, never stop learning, and never give up.

You are the proud possessors of a great education -- one that is the product of your own hard work as well as the gift of your family, your school, your city, and your country. It is a tool that you can use to open those doors of opportunity to greater success.

I hope you will use it well. And I hope that you will remember the sacrifice you've already made and understand the joy you feel from ~~having done that today and appreciate~~ the continuing sacrifice for your future because you'll be able to look back and say to yourself, I overcame the odds, I made a contribution, I lived my life in a way that really pays back the faith and trust that so many others put in me.

Thank you and God speed.

END



Steven A. Cohen
03/23/98 12:59:22 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Christine N. Macy/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: 1997-02-14 The First Lady's Remarks at Cleveland School

----- Forwarded by Steven A. Cohen/WHO/EOP on 03/23/98 01:00 PM -----



SUNTUM M @ A1
02/14/97 03:46:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: 1997-02-14 The First Lady's Remarks at Cleveland School

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 14, 1997

REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY TO STUDENTS AT CLEVELAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you, Principal Mayer, and good morning to all of you. And thank you for inviting me to this historic school in this historic Shaw neighborhood. I am delighted to be joined by General Becton and by Mayor Barry. I've heard wonderful things about what this school is doing, and I am particularly pleased by what I've heard about the partnership between a law firm named Holland and Knight and the Cleveland Elementary School community. And I'm delighted that I've had a chance to come today to get a sense of that relationship firsthand.

I also want to thank everyone at the school and at Holland and Knight, as well as the Washington Lawyers Committee, represented today by its head, Rod Boggs. And I also want to acknowledge and thank Reading is Fundamental, represented by its chairwoman, Lynda Robb, a friend of mine of many years standing, for making this partnership such a success. I'm also pleased that Myles Link the President of the D.C. Bar, could also join us today.

As all of you know, the District of Columbia is a special place to live, to work, and to do business. Not only is it the capital city, it is a mecca for tourists, a meeting center for biotechnology and medical research, and a nerve center for international communications. It is a city whose greatest resource is its people and whose future lies with its children.

Washington, D.C., is also a city full of lawyers, and I say that as a recovering lawyer. (Laughter.) Every sector of Washington, from the federal and local governments, to churches, to businesses, has a role in bringing greater prosperity and progress to the District of Columbia. And I

believe that lawyers and law firms have a particular opportunity and, I would add, obligation.

While much maligned these days, lawyers who are possessed of so many skills, expertise, and boundless energy can take a leadership role in this task of making Washington, D.C., the capital city it deserves to be. Washington law firms employ nearly 30,000 highly educated, disciplined, and hard-working individuals, and each of those employees can make a difference in our schools.

For example, lawyers and staff from the firm of Holland and Knight have tutored students and spent afternoons reading with them. They have taken children on field trips, helped repair school facilities, and helped reclaim the historic Kennedy Park and playground from drug dealers. They have donated computers, supplies and clothing. They have helped parents with legal problems, and they have supported the studio school program which has provided so much of the artwork that decorates this building.

Over the last 15 months, this law firm has spent 650 hours, which law firms keep track of -- (laughter) -- worth about \$115,000, which law firms also keep track of, helping Cleveland Elementary School. In addition, attorneys have donated about 920 hours of pro bono legal work on behalf of nonprofit organizations in the Shaw neighborhood. And I want to thank all the members of Holland and Knight for their outstanding service and ask everyone associated with Holland and Knight just to stand so that we can thank you personally. (Applause.)

I want to mention a few of the people from the firm who have had important roles in making this partnership successful. Steve Hanlon, Ted Small, Hank Brothers and Melinda Burrows who we will meet in a few minutes. I also want to emphasize something that Principal Mayer said when she talked about the idea of the village, because we do think that working on improving a school, providing support for the teachers and the staff and the school is the first priority. But also, helping to improve conditions in the surrounding neighborhood is a very important supplementary task, and Holland and Knight has understood that. And the work that has been done with organizations in the neighborhood and providing support and assistance for them have made it possible for the entire neighborhood to feel the kind of stake in this school that so many of you have been associated with it for so long know is important.

Holland and Knight is not the only law firm that has given generously of its time and resources; several other firms

have also formed partnerships with the D.C. Public Schools, including Covington and Burling, Steptoe and Johnson, and the District of Columbia Office of Corporation Counsel. Now, each of these firms has also sent representatives to join us today and I would like to ask those from other law firms, including Covington and Burling and Steptoe and Johnson and the D.C. Office of Corporation Counsel who are working with other schools, please stand as well. (Applause.)

Not only do the volunteers reap the personal rewards of working with children, they are also helping develop individuals who can very well become future colleagues. By helping students to read, to think creatively and to stay in school and follow their own dreams, the volunteers are preparing these young people to meet the challenges of working in the 21st century. I understand that Covington and Burling, for example, hire students from high school every year for summer jobs. The partnership has also enabled volunteer lawyers to meet and develop friendships with some of Washington's most interesting and dynamic citizens -- people they might never have the opportunity of meeting at the office.

So I would like today to challenge each and every single law firm in the District of Columbia to share its talents and resources with a school in this city. I challenge each managing partner to call the Washington Lawyers Committee and volunteer to adopt a school.

And I thank General Becton for pledging his support for this effort. One of the hallmarks of General Becton's leadership over the last months has been his understanding that in order to fix our schools all of us must pitch in and make a contribution to support the hard-working principals and teachers who are on the front lines of caring for children who come from

some very difficult circumstances.

We know more about what works in schools today. There is a lot of research. There is a lot of personal experience out there. And we, frankly, need more adults to be involved in the lives of our children and to be there for them, reading to them, mentoring to them, helping them and their families solve problems that often seem overwhelming at first without some kind of help navigating through life.

Education is the single most important tool our children will need to thrive in the coming century. And if this city and this country are to succeed, as the President has often said, we cannot afford to leave any child behind. And all of us who are members of the D.C. village can make a positive difference.

So I thank this school. I thank particularly volunteers like Mr. Wood and others who have supported this school. And I thank all the new volunteers from Holland and Knight, and from every other law firm, who are willing to help our children. And I hope that I'll be able to travel around over the next months, highlighting the work that other volunteer groups are doing in every single school in this city.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

Message Sent To: _____

Mary E. Glynn
Julie E. Mason
Kathleen M. McKiernan
April Mellody
Darby E. Stott
Julia R. Green
Laura D. Schwartz
Joshua Silverman
Pauline M. Abernathy
Lori E. Abrams
Lori Anderson
Brenda M. Anders
David S. Beaubaire
Daniel E. Bernal
Marsha E. Berry
Dennis Burke
Laura Capps
Joseph W. Cerrell @ OVP@EOP
Steven A. Cohen
Michelle Crisci
Amanda F. Crumley
Carolyn Curiel
Suzanne Dale
Lanny J. Davis
Marilyn DiGiacobbe
James A. Dorskind
Christopher A. Dwan
James T. Edmonds
Anne M. Edwards
Rahm Emanuel
Deborah L. Fine
Karen E. Finney
Jay K. Footlik
Ben A. Freeland
Jeremy M. Gaines
craig gardenswartz
Michael A. Gill @ OVP@EOP
Adam W. Goldberg
Jason S. Goldberg
Donald Goldberg
Richard Hayes
Russell W. Horwitz
Erika Hovland
Cynthia M. Jasso_Rotunno
Brian J. Johnson
David E. Kalbaugh
Angus S. King
Joshua A. King
Nicholas B. Kirkhorn
Catherine T. Kitchen
Jim Kohlenberger @ OVP@EOP
Heidi Kukis @ OVP@EOP
Karin Kullman
Sara M. Latham
G N. Lattimore
Peggy A. Lewis
Patricia F. Lewis
Gordon Li
Michael D. Malone
Doris O. Matsui

Andrew J. Mayock
Anne E. McGuire
Cheryl D. Mills
Elizabeth A. Montoya
Kevin Moran
Melissa M. Murray
Peter R. Orszag
Carole A. Parmelee
Sally P. Paxton
David Pinto
Jonathan Prince
Peter O'Keefe
Roger Salazar
Stuart Schear
Jennifer Senan
Douglas S. Sheorn
David Shipley
Jake Siewert
Douglas B. Sosnik
Todd Stern
Sylvia M. Mathews
Lisa Tamagni
Virginia M. Terzano @ ovp@eop
terri tingen
Barry J. Toiv
Jodie R. Torkelson
June G. Turner
Dag Vega
Lorraine A. Voles @ ovp@eop
Michael Waldman
Angelina Walker @ ovp@eop
Teresa Wildman
SUNTUM_M @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
COGDELL_C @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
MCHUGH_L @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
backup @ wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY
wh-outbox-distr @ clinton.ai.mit.edu@INET@LNGTWY
BARBUSCHAK_K @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
BARTHOLOW_T @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
BLINKEN_A @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
CAPLAN_P @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
FETIG_J @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
FULLER_W @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
GRIBBEN_J @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
HAAS_L @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
HERMAN_A @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
JOHNSON_DT @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
JOHNSON_WC @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
LIZIK_C @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
MOFFETT_J @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
NAPLAN_S @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
RILEY_R @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
SAMBURG_T @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
SCHAEFER_V @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
NAPLAN_S @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
SHEPARD_S @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
STUMPF_D @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
SULLIVAN_M @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
THOMAS_L @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
WEINER_R @ A1@CD@LNGTWY

WOZNIAK_N @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
usia01 @ access.digex.com@INET@LNGTWY
1 = US@2 = WESTERN UNION@3 = @5 = ATT.COM@*ELN\62955104@MRX@LNGTWY
62955104 @ eln.attmail.com@INET@LNGTWY
73030.21 @ compuserve.com@INET@LNGTWY
INFOMGT @ A1@CD@LNGTWY
newsdesk @ usnewswire.com@INET@LNGTWY
usnwire @ access.digex.com@INET@LNGTWY



Steven A. Cohen
03/23/98 12:55:19 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Christine N. Macy/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: 1997-07-01 First Lady Transcript

----- Forwarded by Steven A. Cohen/WHO/EOP on 03/23/98 12:56 PM -----



SUNTUM M @ A1
07/03/97 04:57:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Steven A. Cohen
cc:
Subject: 1997-07-01 First Lady Transcript

(please note: this transcript has not been proofed.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Internal Transcript July 1, 1997

REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY TO THE WASHINGTON POST PRINCIPAL LEADERSHIP GROUP

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you very much. Thank you so much, Kay Graham, for that very nice introduction; but more than that, for your leadership. Mrs. Graham has been very much involved in working to improve education in the District and in supporting education reform efforts. And for that I am very grateful.

I want to thank Ted Lutz (phonetic) and Virginia Rodriguez (phonetic), who have organized this institute and have given me a chance to come and talk with you. They asked me to come

and talk and then to have some time for questions, and I'd like to slightly revise the program -- I will talk, but I'd like to have more time for questions and for conversation with all of you, because I'm particularly interested in hearing your perspectives about what makes your schools work; what could be done to make the systems, of which your schools are a part, work better; what could be done from the national, state and local level to improve the climate for teaching and learning in your schools; and to hear anything else that might be on your minds that I could convey back to the President or that would be useful to the general national conversation that we're trying to stimulate about education.

As Mrs. Graham said, the President has had a long standing commitment to education, which goes back really I suppose to his time as a student in the public schools of his state -- but more particularly to his time and service as the Governor of Arkansas. And in 1983 he made a particular commitment to try to improve the schools of that state and asked me to work with him, which I was very privileged and excited to do. It gave me an opportunity to see firsthand what I hadn't seen for many years, because I had not been in a lot of public schools since my own public school career ended. And so I was able to go in and visit with lots of principals and administrators and teachers and students and parents; and then became involved on a national level with a number of reform efforts that were attempting to try to translate into policy and action what we had heard from many people like yourselves who were veterans of the public school system and committed to the students that are in your care and devoted to trying to improve what went on in our schools.

When the President became President he began to try to translate that commitment to the national level, and during the first term a number of steps were taken to try to increase the capacity of our nation to respond to the educational needs of our students today -- efforts such as setting Goals 2000, reauthorizing and improving Head Start, creating School to Work transition projects and the like. After the President was elected for his second term, he did, as Mrs. Graham said, say that he wanted education to be the first priority and that everything he did he hoped would enhance our educational outcomes here in our country.

To that end, he issued a call to action which had a number of specific points that he's working on that I wanted briefly just to share with you. First, he's working to create a set of national tests that would establish rigorous national standards, starting with a test in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math, to try

to set benchmarks. I know this is an issue of some debate in a number of settings and reasons why people are concerned about setting national standards are certainly legitimate ones. But if we look at the overall challenge we have to education in our country today, it is hard to imagine how we will create the kind of atmosphere and

commitment to improving schools of all kinds -- not just the ones where principals such as yourselves are chosen because of your leadership capacity, but many, many schools throughout our country that are, frankly, unable to define for themselves what are the standards they are supposed to be achieving.

I've been in many, many schools throughout our country and I almost feel that now I can walk in the door and sense whether good learning and teaching is going on. And it doesn't take much when I walk into a classroom to confirm that feeling, because I have seen nearly every range of good teaching and learning going on. And it's not always where you would expect it. Sometimes it does correspond to socio-economic characteristics of the community, but sometimes it doesn't. Here in the District of Columbia I've been in classrooms that I thought were able to compete with classrooms anywhere in the country, in terms of what the teachers were asking of the kids and how the kids were responding; and I've been in classrooms where the teacher was very happy that the children would stay in their seats while I was there and the children were copying out of workbooks that were, to my eye at least, five to seven, if not 10 years old.

And as I went from seat to seat asking the children what they were copying, they were copying words they didn't even know the meaning of. But they were quiet and they were not causing trouble and that was considered satisfactory. And I have not doubt that in the classrooms in which I visited and in the schools in which I have been able to see this at work, the principals and the teachers in those facilities were all dedicated to trying to help their kids. I don't think that the teacher in the classroom that was stimulating learning was any less devoted to her students than the teacher who was proudly walking around the seats of her students watching them copy out of a workbook was any less devoted to her students.

What makes a difference? Well, to some extent, the difference is because we don't know what we're aiming for; we don't know what our standards should be; we don't know what every 4th grader -- not just a 4th grader in California or a 4th grader in New York or D.C. should learn, but what an American 4th grader should learn and how an American 4th grader should be judged on reading. And until we have those standards and until we understand what it is we expect of our students, it will be very difficult in many settings to increase teachers' awareness and improve teachers' capacity to provide what we as a nation expect their students to be learning.

So the argument for national standards with national tests is one that I hope we will engage in and that eventually the President's goal of seeing the entire country committed will come to pass. Right now a number of states have committed, some local very large school districts have committed; but there are still people who say that what students learn should be a matter of state and local control. And there is a lot of room for curricular changes within setting the standards. But I learned firsthand as I traveled throughout districts in Arkansas and now throughout America, that

some people hide behind local control so they're not held accountable. I never understood how algebra could be different in Little Rock, Arkansas than it was in El Dorado, Arkansas -- but I was always being assured that, you know, our kids are going to learn the algebra we teach them instead of the algebra that might actually help them when they went to higher education.

So I think that this is the kind of challenge that the education profession should embrace. We should want to see our educators clamoring to be held to high standards, because those of you who are leading in the education field should want the entire profession to be held to a standard. And that's one of the strongest arguments that I think we should be making for national standards.

Secondly, this President and certainly the Secretary of Education, Dick Riley, have tried very hard to emphasize the importance of having a talented and dedicated teacher in every classroom. That means we have to look harder at teacher preparation. That means we need to do more on teacher in-service training. We need to educate the public about why it's important that teachers have opportunities such as you're having today, but on a regular basis to get the sort of skills and upgrade their own learning and ability to deal with the challenges they face in the classroom.

Secretary Riley has worked very hard to increase the national appreciation and enhance the prestige of teaching. It's the first time we've ever had a Teach of the Year employed in the Department of Education as a liaison to teachers and as someone who would speak on behalf of the teachers. And we have to do more to make it clear to the public what it is that teachers do and how different it is today than it was when many of us were in school. I think back to the times of my schooling years, before remote controls were readily available to toddlers, and I can see the difference when I go into classrooms today in terms of how kids have been raised, what their expectations are, what the cultural messages are about authority -- all of that influences what happens in the classroom and, in a sense, requires even more dedication and talent from teachers to be able to deal with those changed circumstances.

Thirdly, we want to help every student tread independently and well by the end of the 3rd grade. We've actually made progress in the last several years on reading. I don't know if you saw the results of the latest TIMSS study, the international study -- but there was good news and bad news. The good news is that our 4th graders are reading better. So the emphasis that we've placed on reading for the last number of years is really bearing fruit. And I think that more teachers are feeling more comfortable using different methods to teach reading -- they're not feeling they have to be locked into a certain method.

The debate between whole language and phonics is now, I hope, put to rest, and that what we try to do is use phonics and whole language in whatever will work for kids and not be locked into some ideological attitude about reading instruction. So that I'm

seeing more and more emphasis being paid by teachers to putting together reading strategies that will work for individual kids. I'm a big fan of some of the programs that have been pioneered in the last couple of years, such as Reading Recovery, which I think has a really positive impact on how teachers teach and how students learn. And in my work around the country I've tried to encourage more school districts to look at how we can really enhance the capacity of teachers to deal with all different kinds of students who bring very many problems into the classroom.

And, as you know, the President is committed to an America Reads challenge, which we are working on daily to try to enlist a million volunteers to work, to supplement what happens in your schools so that teachers can have some extra hands and eyes and ears and shoulders for kids to feel that they have somebody who cares about whether or not they learn to read.

Next, we want to expand the awareness of the public in early childhood learning and education, and that includes expanding Head Start. But it does more than that. Some of you may know, we had a conference at the White House -- that, again, the Washington Post was very instrumental in helping us put on -- just two months ago, where we talked about the latest research about what we know happens in the first three years of a child's life in terms of brain development. And it was a very exciting conference, because we not only laid out the research and had the scientists there, but we talked about what's being done to implement this research.

The more we can reach the parents of the students in your schools to know what they should be doing from the moment that child becomes part of their family -- to read to that child, to sing to that child, to talk to that child -- the better prepared those students will be when they come in the doors of your schools. Still too many parents -- particularly parents without much education themselves -- don't know how important it is to do that with their own children. So I'm trying to work with a number of organizations around the country to get that message out to parents. And we've started a national Prescription For Reading program that we're working in doctor's offices and hospitals and public health clinics, so that literally when a child comes in for a vaccination they're also prescribed reading. And I've gotten a lot of books donated by publishers and they're give a book, so that the parents know that this is part of what they should do -- not only to feed the baby's body and get the child vaccinated, but to read to the child, talk to the child, sing to the child.

And I've had some parents who don't read very well just very honestly say to me, Mrs. Clinton, I don't read very well, I can't read to my baby. And I hope this is not going to be considered heresy, but I've told them just to hold the book and make up the story and turn the pages. (Laughter.) And I said, look, your eight months old, your 16 month old is not going to know the difference. And then I've urged them to try to get their GED and try to improve their own reading. I said, because by the time he's three then he's

going to remember everything you read to him and he's going to want to repeat it word for word. So you're going to have to work both on your memory and your reading. But in the meantime, just fake it until you make it. (Laughter.) Hold that book and turn those pages and point at those pictures and just have a good time.

The next time on the President's agenda is to expand choice and accountability in public education. And this is a very important part of the overall call to action. And we're beginning to see some real progress on this front. The charter school movement is a major part of this. We need to make sure that teachers and principals and parents and community leaders feel that the public schools belong to them, not to the downtown bureaucracies; that they are part of the education process. And I have been in some charter schools that have really turned around neighborhoods -- I'm thinking in particular of one that I visited in the San Fernando Valley of California, and I honestly believe that this school was made a charter school because the local school district had given up on it.

It was in a terrible neighborhood. It was surrounded by a chain link fence with barbed wire on top. There were two crack houses next door to the school. It was just on every measure you can imagine a declining and very unfortunate place for children to attend. It was turned into a charter school. The principal and the vice principal had a mission to turn this school around, working with the teachers, making them colleagues and working with the community they have done just that in terms of attendance, academic performance. But they also, because of their willingness to really take the school into the community, they've created partnerships, they've gotten the police department to bulldoze the crack houses. They've done a lot of things that might have taken years to get through the bureaucracy.

Here in D.C. I had an opportunity to visit some of the schools that are in terrible need of repair. And I said at the time I thought it was a disgrace that I would be visiting schools in the District of Columbia that you had whole hallways, rooms, stairwells blocked off because they were too dangerous for teachers and students to walk up and down and use. And I don't know exactly all the problems about why that has occurred, but in talking to the principals and the teachers I've been told that they couldn't get any response from anybody -- they would call and they maybe would get a coat of fresh paint over peeling plaster. It didn't solve the problem and within a couple of months of the school year it would once again be acute. And I think we have to do a better job of holding our public school systems more accountable. And one of the ways ~~to do that, I believe~~ and the President is committed to, is creating more charter schools and more choice within the public school system.

We also have to make sure and do a better job of ensuring that our schools are safe, disciplined and drug free; and that we use the public schools as they were traditionally used in our country -- to instill basic American values and to create out of our

e pluribus society -- unum -- that we are all different, we all have different backgrounds, we all have different sorts of experiences. But that America is really an idea. It's not an racial, ethnic, religious identity, it is an idea that transcends and envelopes our separate identities and the schools have to be able to convey that. And one of the pieces of legislation passed in the President's first term gave schools more authority over drug activity outside their boundaries, and also much more disciplinary authority over students who brought guns or other weapons to school. And we have to continue that and we have to really bear down on that.

And we have to do more to separate out those students who don't want to learn from those students who do. When I was in Denver for the summit that was recently held I went out and visited a program called Summer Bridge, which takes junior high school students from the inner city of Denver who are either recommended by teachers or volunteer themselves, and take them and put them into a summer program of about an 8 to 10 week program using high school students and college students as tutors. It's had a terrific result in the areas where it's run. It's been running in Denver for three years, it's got some other sites around the country.

But in talking to some of the junior high school students who were there, I asked them what was so different about this experience -- because the kids have to commit to coming for three years, not just for one summer. And this one young body said, well, you know, everybody here wants to learn. Another young girl said, I can get the help from the teachers here --at school my teacher is so busy keeping everybody quiet she doesn't have time to help me. That's a sad commentary on what is too frequent the situation in a lot of our classrooms. And we have to do a better job to reinstall authority in the teachers and have principals and superintendents back up teachers on disciplinary decisions. And we have to do a better job of separating out either into alternative classrooms or alternative schools those students who are consistently disruptive.

The President has also called for federal funds to help modernize school buildings and help support school construction, because it is not just in the District of Columbia where we have schools literally falling down. We have them all over our country, but particularly in our older, inner cities areas. There are schools that are very solid buildings, that were built 60, 70 years ago. The average age of the public school building in Philadelphia, for example, is 65. There's nothing wrong with those buildings that some concentrated repairs and continuing maintenance wouldn't fix. But nobody is paying attention to them. And I've even been in schools where literally you have classrooms closed off you can't get in to, and then they have trailers in the back yard for people to work in. I mean, we are just not putting our priorities in the right place.

The President is also committed to making it possible

for every young person who's willing to work hard to go on to college -- and you've heard a lot about the Hope Scholarship, about the President's desire for tax relief, for parents to be able to send students to school. He believes this is important for several reasons. First, as an incentive, so you can honestly look into the eyes of any of your students and say, if you work hard and you do what you should do in school, you will be able to go to college. It won't be just a pie in the sky kind of claim; it will be backed up. You can even go on to say because our country needs you to continue your education, to get more skills.

Secondly, the cost of college is continuing to go up and there needs to be some support financially for students from middle income and poorer working families who otherwise might not be eligible for those scholarships that are available, but would be able to go on to college if given some assistance. Also in the call to action is to help adults improve their education and skills by taking all of the federal programs that are aimed to help people who lose their jobs, get downsized out of a job, or on unemployment take it all and put it into one voucher so that an individual can get the skills and job training that they need the a community college or a vo-tech school -- but to continue their education.

And then, finally, the President and the Vice President have worked very hard and have gotten a lot of private sector support for connecting every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000. But then we also have to help to make sure every teacher is technologically literate because -- I have to confess, I am not. I don't think I'm unique among the people of my generation -- not so much younger people, but some younger people as well. There are a lot of teachers who don't feel confident with the technology that is streaming into the marketplace. So if we don't train our teachers, then we're going to have all of these classrooms hooked up and we're not going to have teachers who themselves feel comfortable helping their kids us it.

So we have a big job ahead of us, first to try to get the hardware and the software and everything in place; but then to make sure as we do that, that teachers and students are going to be able to use it effectively.

So those are the broad areas that the administration is working on to answer the President's call to action for American education in the 21st century. There are many pieces of this and there are at least a hundred subtopics under every one of the things that I mentioned in terms of parental involvement and all of the other aspects that go to make strong schools and effective learning.

But I hope that as we work toward making it possible for more teachers to feel that they are respected and supported and able to perform at a high professional level; as we change the messages to our students and make it clear to them that school is their work and that is what they are expected to do, and if they don't they will lose out in the global marketplace because they won't be well

prepared. And as we try to create a broad national consensus about why education should be the priority we need to hear from those of you who are on the front lines, who are there day in and day out, who have a different perspective, certainly, than mine, which comes now from visiting but not staying. And I know sometimes when I show up they've painted the walls -- I feel like a walking public works project on some days. (Laughter.) That's one of the reasons I like to go to schools, particularly schools that need help because I figure they'll get some help if I show up. (Laughter.)

But I think it's very important that your voices play a major role in this national conversation, and that your professional associations and your other roots for getting public opinion to respond really do carry the message of what you see needs to be done.

So, to that end, what I would like to do is just stop talking and have a chance to hear from you questions, suggestions, comments, whatever might be on your mind. (Applause.)

Q Let me just say two things and facilitate our questions. Mrs. Clinton has been good enough to give us about 20 minutes, and we'll let you do the talking. I just want to point out that when I coached Mrs. Clinton on this -- it was over at Garrison* School, where the President and Mrs. Clinton were reading and launching some major initiatives in terms of getting young people into the schools and reading enhancement. And I walked up to her and I just said, we're trying to do this thing, to get something off the ground for principals, to get them some feeling about that they're not alone, that they have some networking between the suburbs and the city and amongst themselves, and an aid in their professional development. And the first thing out of her mouth was -- this is after you were finished explaining softball in Chicago -- (laughter) -- was, a principal is the most important person in terms of making an impact in the school and if I can find a way to help you, I'll be there. And that's what produced her coming today. I just want to thank you so much for that. (Applause.)

MRS. CLINTON: Well, thanks.

Q Mrs. Clinton, before you we have about 35 principals. They range from a school seven blocks from here to a school 55 miles from here. We have leaders here who are managing 18 month olds to ones that have exclusive schools that are handling 19, 20 year olds that are trying to finish up. They are wrestling with issues of second language, technology. Their introductions of themselves were most heartening to all of us. And I must say there's one of whom who I think -- these colleagues here who has engendered both the admiration and the pity of -- by having a complete school of 9th graders. (Laughter.) Everybody's trying to figure out a way how to avoid that. (Laughter.)

They've described themselves at this conference -- one of the best lines was they feel that they're two bad decisions away from oblivion. (Laughter.) And we're trying to, in this conference

-- and leadership skills, enable them, as they say, to avoid that fate.

Again, thank you. Questions.

Q Mrs. Clinton, I'd like to thank you and your husband for your advocacy on behalf of children in this country. My question is about teacher recruitment and retention. We have a growing teacher shortage in the United States, especially in the areas of foreign language, science and math, and special education. Are there additional things that you would suggest or offer in support of teacher recruitment and teacher retention?

MRS. CLINTON: I think that's a really important issue. And it's going to become, as you know, more pressing because we're having kind of a baby boom-let right now. We have more children in the primary schools now than I think we've had ever. And it's going to be a big challenge.

There are a couple of things that I know have been kicked around in some states, and localities have tried them and the federal government has looked at ways to try to encourage them. And in no particular order. One is alternative certification, which some of you have heard of, which would enable people mid-career to go into teaching and would have them basically learn on the job. And you'd have to have a system of mentor teachers in order to work with these incoming teachers. But I've seen in some school districts some successful recruiting among certain populations.

For example, retiring military people who have math and science capacity going into some of the downsizing of corporations and actually seeking some of those people who have enough retirement money as they come out of the corporation to come into teaching. None of them have gone to a college of education, they don't have the usual credentials, but with some training a lot of them can be very successful. But it does take a recruitment effort and it takes a system of alternative certification where people can really watch over them.

Secondly, I think we need to do a better job of keeping a lot of our veteran teachers in the classroom by changing the monetary incentives in the existing school pay system. A lot of teachers feel the only way they can continue to be true to their family and make more money is to leave the classroom and go into administration -- and not just administration on the school level, but administration in the central office. And so a lot of people reach a kind of dead-end, if you will. They don't want to leave the classroom, but they -- for all kinds of reasons, being 40 or so years old -- need to make more money and to send their own kids to school.

We need to change the way the pay scales in a lot of schools work, so that principals and teachers who are on the front lines get the monetary rewards that they deserve as they go through the system.

I think, thirdly, we're going to have to look at part-time teachers for some subjects. Like you said, language studies, for example. There ought to be ways to incorporate more part-time people who have certain skills that classrooms need. Again, this is not part of what we've done in the past, but I think we have to be creative about putting together the team of people that will make up the entire school system.

Fourthly, I think that there are still -- this is maybe more for the elementary grades, but it still happens in junior high and high school -- I don't know that we're always utilizing the personnel we have as well as possible. I think we have too many pull-out sessions where we have too many people who are not part of the integrated school day and that we could do a better job if we actually had more teachers taking on classroom assignments and trying to integrate some of those programs into the existing day, so that we would actually lower the student-teacher ratio when you looked at the number of teachers and students who would be interacting with one another throughout the day.

So those are some of the things that have been talked about, and there are probably others that you know from your own districts that we need to be following up on.

Q My question has to do with diversity. I'm real concerned about many groups that don't necessarily fit in sometimes. What will the White House be doing to advance appreciation of cultural diversity?

MRS. CLINTON: Well, you know, the President announced at San Diego his initiative on racial and ethnic reconciliation, if you will, and talked about the importance of diversity and talked about how essential it is for all of us to be more respectful of the backgrounds and experiences that people have. So he's going to be working on that and having town hall meetings around the country and trying to increase public awareness about the challenges that we face -- not only because it's the right thing to do to try to live up to our American ideals, but it's going to become more and more necessary.

I know that in the Alexandria and Arlington school districts you have many, many children whose first language is not English, for example. You have children who are of different religious backgrounds than the majority religion. I've been in some of the schools and I've seen a rainbow of kids, and I've seen girls in Islamic headdress and I've seen all kinds of kids out there.

So I think that if we're going to keep the public schools true to their mission of providing the most effective means of integrating people into our society, we have to do that.

But there's another side to the respect for diversity. And that is, I believe -- and I'm speaking just for myself -- there are certain tasks the public school should try to perform with everyone. And I think we should be very explicit about those tasks. No one is likely to succeed in this culture, for example, if they do not speak English well. I mean, we can cut it however you want it, but if you don't speak English well you are not going to be successful in getting the kind of economic opportunity that might otherwise be there for you given your natural ability and your willingness to work hard. I think the public schools should be teaching every child to speak English as well as possible.

Now, how we get there, whether it's a bilingual program that we get kids into and then work with them, I don't have a strong feeling about. But the ultimate goals should be you should speak English well by the time you leave school. And I am not apologetic about that because I think it is unfair to students to pretend otherwise, that they could be successful without having English as one of their tools. I think we have to do more to persuade and to model for students how they have to work together and resolve disputes together. And how, even if we want to be respectful of differences, there comes a point when all of us have to cede some ground to being an American, and that there are certain qualities and values and ideals that we all have to learn and we have to abide by.

So I think that it's a two-edged effort that we have to pursue. The one hand, we have to persuade and encourage and model for our students and our teachers the respect that is due to every human being because it is not only an appropriate response to make, but it is also a good teaching strategy. By respecting young people you give them more confidence and you help them learn more. And then I think we have to, in return, ask from students and parents some recognition that these are the American public schools; and part of the success of the American democracy for more than 200 years is we have taken immigrants from everywhere and we have not asked them to give up their religion, we've not asked them to give up their cultural identity, but we've been successful because we have helped them become Americans in addition to whatever else they were.

And I think you have to do both of those and it is a balancing act. And the individual strategies you follow to pursue both of those paths may not always be clear, but I think you have to keep both in mind. So that's how I hope we're going to have this conversation that the President is leading to enhance appreciation for diversity, but to also enhance appreciation and recognition for what makes us uniquely American. And that all of us should be willing to understand that and be part of that American experience as well.

Q I want to thank you for the support you have given (inaudible) visiting two of our schools, Cleveland and Cardozo. The President invited one of my students to the White House (inaudible) help him to navigate open-air drug markets getting to school. (Inaudible) knew something about that. He did and on behalf of the

community and the school students, I want to ask you to share with him (inaudible) and we've very appreciative of that. (Applause.)

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you. I will, I'll pass that on. I remember very well after the President talked to that young woman who told him about her difficulty of literally walking to school past open air drug markets, and his commitment to her that he would do something about it and, in fact, has.

But I remember talking to the President and I have to say, he was frustrated that this young woman had to go to the President of the United States to have something done to get rid of open air drug markets that harassed and endanger children on the way to school. That should not have to be the case. Not every young child who is going to a school that is surrounded by such dangers will have the chance to ask the President to help. And there's no way the President would know, because he's not able to know what happens on the neighborhoods and streets of every city in America.

It is unacceptable that the authorities of any neighborhood or any city would permit that to go on. If we cannot help our children be safe, we cannot fulfill our primary obligation as a nation, in my view. And I think that we need to do more. And principals and teachers need to be more demanding that your mayors, your police chiefs, your city councils, your school boards, have to put the safety of these kids first.

So I will gladly take back your thanks to the President, but I just can't resist saying that I know right today in the District there are schools where we don't know what the kids are going through because nobody has been to the White House to tell us, and it is absolutely unacceptable and it should stop and that should be the first priority of any city or any school board, to keep those children safe while they're going to and from, and in the school buildings themselves.

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
D.C. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION GRANT ANNOUNCEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.
MARCH 4, 1997

Thank you Principal Thomas. I am delighted to be here at Ketcham Elementary. This is a hopeful day not only for this school but for schools all across this city. I thank every one for joining us -- including Congressman Jim Moran and Councilman Kevin Chavous whom I see sitting in the audience.

We are gathered here today to announce that the District of Columbia will be receiving more than \$18 million from the federal government for school repair and reconstruction. The funds come from a very unique source -- the proceeds from the privatization of Connie Lee, the institution that insures college and university bonds. And I am very pleased that Oliver Sockwell, the president and CEO of Connie Lee, who is himself an alumnus of the D.C. public schools, could join us today.

As we have just seen this morning at Ketcham, the need for repair and reconstruction in the District's schools could not be greater. The school is overdue for electrical, gutter, window and plumbing repairs. Water fountains need to be replaced and the boiler room needs maintenance. Because of a persistently leaky roof, the teachers, students, and administrators live in fear of rainy days. Principal Thomas has had to close classrooms where mold has begun to grow or plaster ceilings are on the verge of collapse. I commend her, the teachers and students of Ketcham for making the best of a difficult situation.

But our children deserve better. They deserve safe and spacious schools, places where their greatest challenge is not to stay warm in a classroom without heat or to stay dry in hallways plagued by leaky ceilings, but to understand an algebra problem or perform well on a spelling test. Today's announcement takes us a modest, but certain, step toward that goal.

And many of the people standing here played crucial roles in making these funds available. I want to start by thanking Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, who has been one of the Administration's most passionate and innovative champions of the revitalization of America's cities, including the District. He and Undersecretary Hawke who is also with us today, led our efforts to privatize Connie Lee, making sure that the government received a fair price for its shares.

Secretary Rubin has also led efforts to reform the Community Reinvestment Act rules and to support the Administration's Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, an initiative that is bringing credit and opportunity to hard-working people living in some of our most disadvantaged neighborhoods, including here in the District.

I am also delighted that Education Secretary Richard Riley could be with us today. Secretary Riley has been working hard to make sure all of our children are equipped with the high-quality educations they will need to thrive in the 21st century. And he played a leading role

in developing the President's national school construction initiative. As many of you know, the initiative, which is part of the President's balanced budget plan, will help communities across the nation, including Washington, finance much-needed school construction and repair.

It's pretty safe to say that without the leadership of our next speakers, we would not be standing here today. Senators Jeffords and Dodd were chief sponsors of the Student Loan Marketing Association Reorganization Act of 1996, which provided the framework for the privatization of Connie Lee, and shepherded the bill to passage in Congress. The senators, along with Delegate Norton, who is also here with us today, convinced their colleagues that there was no better use for the proceeds from the privatization than to help Washington make its schools safe for its children. I know firsthand that Senator Jeffords has worked tirelessly on behalf of D.C. schools, both as a Senator and as a citizen. Last June, I had the chance to visit Tyler Elementary, where the Senator mentors and reads with a student during lunch hours.

I am also pleased to be joined to today by Mayor Barry, General Julius Becton, the CEO of the D.C. schools and Dr. Andrew Brimmer, chair of the D.C. Control Board, who will tell us about the importance of these funds to the District's schools and their students.

It took many people to make today's announcement possible. It will take many more people to make sure that every boy and girl in this city is given the opportunity and the education to fulfill his or her God-given potential. And I believe every one of us has the time, talent and skill to contribute to that effort.

X I have seen with my own eyes how different sectors of our community can make a difference. Just last month, at Cleveland Elementary, I saw how members of one law firm had helped reinvigorate an entire community by tutoring students, repairing school facilities, and helping parents with legal problems. A few weeks later, I accompanied the President to Garrison Elementary, where he and General Becton announced a new commitment to bring universities, college students and Americorps members together to help elementary school students with their reading skills.

X So I am confident that if we all pitch-in and keep working together, we can transform this city's schools into the nation's pride.

###

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR GARRISON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FEBRUARY 21, 1997**

Thank you Principal Robinson. I am delighted to be here at Garrison Elementary. The President and I have just come from reading about the Tortoise and the Hare with the first grade. And I think it's a story that speaks to what we'll all need to do to transform this city's public schools into our nation's pride.

There won't be any easy, quick-fixes to the difficult challenges facing our schools. Instead, it will take the steady, focused, and continuing efforts of every citizen of this city to make sure that every child living in the District of Columbia is given the opportunity and the education to make the most of his or her God-given potential. We will all need to pitch-in and support the hard-working principals and teachers who are on the front-lines of this effort.

Washington's greatest resource is its people. And I know that there are many members of the community who are already recognizing the important roles they can play in helping our schools. Employees of several cabinet agencies have adopted schools and are participating in their tutoring and enrichment programs. Last spring, I visited an elementary school where members of Congress and their staff spent weekly lunch hours mentoring and reading to students.

And just last week at Cleveland Elementary, I had the chance to see how members of a downtown law firm could make a difference in a school and its surrounding community. I heard how the volunteer lawyers tutored and read to students, spent weekends repairing school facilities, helped parents with legal problems, and represented non-profit neighborhood organizations for free.

As the lawyers showed, every one of us has the skills and the time to share with the students in our public schools. Today's announcement will encourage members of another important sector of our community -- universities and college students -- to help the children of Washington improve their reading skills.

Every year, some of our country's brightest young adults come to Washington to study at our world-class colleges and universities, to get the education they'll need to change the world. Let's ask them to begin changing the world right now, right here in the Nation's Capital.

Now I'm pleased to introduce General Becton.

###

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR HOLLAND & KNIGHT/CLEVELAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FEBRUARY 14, 1997

Thank you Principal Maier. Good morning and thank you for inviting me here to the historic Shaw neighborhood. I am delighted to be joined by General Becton, Delegate Norton, Mayor Barry, Councilman Smith, and Councilman Chavous (SHAVE - ISS). I've heard many wonderful things about this partnership between Holland & Knight and Cleveland Elementary and am delighted for this chance to get a sense of your relationship firsthand.

I want to thank all of you at the school and the firm, as well as the Washington Lawyers' Committee, represented today by its head, Rod Boggs, and Reading is Fundamental, represented today by its chairwoman, Lynda Robb, for making this partnership such a success. I am also pleased that Miles Link, president of the D.C. Bar, could also join us today.

As all of you know, the District of Columbia is a special place to live, work, and do business. Not only is it the capital city, it is a mecca for tourists, a leading center for biotechnology and medical research, and a nerve center for international communications. It is a city whose greatest resource is its people, whose future is its children.

And it is a city full of lawyers. Every sector of Washington -- from the federal and local governments to churches to businesses -- has a role to play in bringing greater prosperity and progress to the District of Columbia. And every single person who lives and works in Washington can help transform this city's schools into the nation's pride.

While much maligned, lawyers, who are possessed of so many skills, expertise, and boundless energy, can take a leadership role in this task. Washington law firms employ nearly 30,000 highly-educated, disciplined, and hard-working individuals. And each of those employees can make a difference in our schools.

Lawyers and staff from the firm of Holland & Knight have tutored students and spent afternoons reading with them. They have taken children on field trips, helped repair school facilities and reclaimed the historic Kennedy park and playground from drug dealers. They have donated computers, supplies, and clothing. They have helped parents with legal problems. And they have supported the Studio School program which has provided so much of the artwork that decorates this building.

Over the last 15 months, the firm has spent 650 hours -- worth about \$115,000 -- helping Cleveland Elementary. In addition, attorneys have donated about 920 hours of pro bono legal work on behalf of non-profit organizations in the Shaw neighborhood. I want to thank all the members of the Holland & Knight for their outstanding service. Let me mention by name a few people from the firm who have had important roles in making this partnership so successful: Steve Hanlon, Ted Small, Hank Brothers and Melinda Burrows.

Holland & Knight isn't the only firm that has given so generously of its time and resources. Several other firms have also formed partnerships with D.C. public schools, including Covington & Burling, Steptoe & Johnson, and the D.C. Office of Corporation Counsel, each of whom has sent representatives to join us today. And as the participants from all of these firms can tell you, the students, parents, schools and communities are not the only beneficiaries of these partnerships.

Not only do the volunteers reap the personal rewards of working with children, they are also developing individuals who could very well become future colleagues. By helping students to read, to think creatively, to stay in school and follow their dreams, the volunteers are preparing them to meet the challenges of working in the 21st century. I understand that Covington and Burling hires students from high school every year for summer jobs. The partnership has also enabled the volunteer lawyers to meet and develop friendships with some of Washington's most interesting and dynamic citizens, people they might never have had the opportunity of meeting at the office.

So, I challenge each and every single law firm in the District of Columbia to share its talents and resources with a school in this city. I challenge each managing partner to call the Washington Lawyers Committee and volunteer to adopt a school. And I thank General Becton for pledging his support for this effort.

Education is the single most important tool our children will need to thrive in the coming century. If this city and this country are to succeed in the next century, we can't afford to leave any of our children behind. And all of us who are members of the D.C. "Village" can make a positive difference. I thank you for doing your part.

###

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS FOR HUD COMMUNITY FIRST BANK GRANT ANNOUNCEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.
DECEMBER 19, 1996

I am delighted to help celebrate the creation of the Community First Bank here in Washington and similar community empowerment banking initiatives in Baltimore and in the Mississippi Delta. Let me thank Secretary Cisneros for his vision, leadership and tireless support of innovative projects to bring jobs and opportunity to communities all across the country. As the President has often said, Secretary Cisneros has been the best HUD Secretary our country has ever had and we will miss him tremendously.

Over the years, we've heard a lot about the unique and often difficult challenges facing the men, women and children who call our Nation's Capital home. Much has been written and debated about what is wrong with this city and what isn't working. And we will all do our part to meet these challenges. But let's not forget that this is a unique place to live, work, and do business. Not only is it the capital city, it is a mecca for tourists, a leading center for biotechnology and medical research, and a nerve center for international communications. It is a place filled with people who are working hard to bring greater prosperity and progress to the District of Columbia.

The Community First Bank of D.C. is but one indication of the energy and vision at work here. This unique partnership between the federal government, private businesses, and neighborhood residents, will bring credit, jobs, and economic independence to people who are willing to work hard and take responsibility. It has the power to transform the lives not only of its loan recipients but entire families, neighborhoods, and communities.

I know this because I've seen firsthand in Bangladesh, in India, in Nicaragua, in Chile, in Bolivia and in our own country how loans as small as \$100 can empower men and women to lift their families out of poverty and make their neighborhoods better places to live.

I have stood in some of the poorest neighborhoods in the world-- neighborhoods that have weathered civil wars and earthquakes -- and have listened as people told me how their lives had changed from destitution to inspiration because a community bank had given them the opportunity to start small businesses selling and sewing clothes, baking bread and pastries and weaving mosquito netting. One woman even told me that she had built a lucrative business selling auto parts door-to-door!

I wish that all of you could have been with me at a discussion with members of a microlending network in Santiago, Chile. There, I met a seamstress who told me that for years, she could barely make a living and compete with the large clothing factories in the city. "I felt like I had all this potential and all this energy, like I was a bird in a cage," she said. But buying a high-speed sewing machine with a small loan from the village bank made her feel like "a caged bird set free." We all laughed when she added, "I kissed that sewing machine over and over

again."

My husband and I were early-believers in the potential of microlending to transform communities. When he was Governor of Arkansas, the President started the "Good Faith Fund," a small microlending project inspired by the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh.

Whether it's a sewing shop in Chile or a diner here in D.C., small neighborhood businesses created with microloans -- businesses that bring much-needed jobs, goods and services to low-income areas -- are vital to reclaiming communities from decay and decline. In many cases, a small loan to a low-income citizen has proven to be a reliable catalyst for self-sufficiency. But unfortunately, microlending is still a little-known concept here in the U.S. For many citizens across our country, people who work hard, but have little or no collateral, securing a loan to start a small business or buy a modest home is a distant dream. As one woman at Mi Casa, a microlending project in Denver told me, "Too many great ideas die in the parking lots of banks."

The Community Empowerment Banking Initiative we've announced today can change this situation. Let me commend Assistant HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo for his hard work and leadership in shepherding this initiative. This initiative recognizes that community revitalization must begin with people. It empowers local residents not only to start or expand businesses and buy their first homes, it also encourages them to own stock in the bank. Everyone has a stake not only in the success of the bank, but in the success and prosperity of the neighborhood businesses who are loan recipients.

The bank is a true model of a community working together, creating opportunity for each other and taking responsibility for the future. And I know that the people of Washington will succeed this effort.

###

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY
TO THE WASHINGTON INTERFAITH NETWORK

May 29, 1996

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you all who have gathered this evening, and thank you for inviting me to your part of this truly extraordinary evening for the citizens of this city, and particularly for our children.

I want to congratulate all who have worked to this point. It is a beginning, but what an impressive beginning it is. The Washington Interfaith Network has brought together committed groups of people and church congregations and organizations from every neighborhood and every ward in this city. Sitting here and looking out at all of you I know you feel as I do the energy, the hope and the spirit in this sanctuary. If we are able to maintain this energy and hope and spirit, and translate the speeches and the ideas and the plans into action, then we will, starting tonight, make a profound difference in this city.

And we should, because the time for sitting and worrying over news reports of a state of affairs in our city are over. (Applause.) It is time for all of us to ask ourselves and our neighbors, what can we do, because there are solutions to every problem which faces us in Washington. Every problem in America has been solved somewhere in America. Now we need to bring those solutions home. And that is a especially important when it comes to the state of education. We cannot allow our parents to lower their expectations. We cannot allow our children to limit their ambition. We have to make a decision that each of us will commit ourselves to ensuring that our schools are better, our schools are open, our parents are involved, our children are learning and growing from now into the future. (Applause.)

There are many things that can wait this world, but our children cannot. You know the Bible says, train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it. Well, each child presents us with an opportunity to help mold citizens who will follow a path of personal responsibility and civic duty. And so when we look at the plans that WIN, that you have worked on, we see how critical it is, as we've heard from the principals, the teachers and the students, to do what is necessary to improve our schools, to engage our parents, and to keep the doors open from 3:00 p.m. until 6:00 p.m.

Those schools should be not only a safe haven, but a learning environment. They should be busy with the sound of children and adults who are trying to learn and teach one another. This will give our children and each of us as an adult who wishes to participate the chance to really make a difference.

One of my predecessors, Lady Bird Johnson, once said that children are likely to live up to what you believe of them. Tonight we are saying that we believe in our children, we believe in their future. (Applause.)

As I travel around the country, it doesn't matter whether I'm in an inner-city neighborhood in Philadelphia or in a small town outside of the Duluth, Minnesota, with a predominantly Hispanic American body in Corpus Christi or with a poor school of African Americans and Hispanics in the San Fernando Valley; the problems are the same and the solutions are the same. Our children need our love, our attention, our discipline, our commitment, our time and our energy. (Applause.)

And we can see the difference that occurs in a child's life when that happens. I have sat across the table from elementary school children and middle school students and high school young people, and they've all said the same thing: Mrs. Clinton, we are good kids. We are tired of the bad kids getting all the publicity. Somebody has to get up and -- (applause.)

The President and I will stand with you and WIN. We will work with you in WIN. I hope that we will meet in six months, a year and in five and 10 years from now and say this was the night that we stopped wringing our hands and, instead, rolled up our sleeves and made a commitment -- (applause) -- made a commitment to ourselves and to each other, but mostly to our children.

I believe with all my heart that the time has come in Washington, as it has around America, for those of good faith, people who care about bringing each other together, people who know we will still have differences -- there aren't two people who agree with each other on everything -- just stay married long enough, you'll figure it out. (Laughter and applause.) But on the big things that count and on the goals we should have in the society and the city, we stand as one tonight. And if we move forward as one, with the grace of God we can win on behalf of our children.

Thank you all very much. (Applause.)

END

Black Youths' Rate of Suicide Rising Sharply

By PAM BELLUCK

CHICAGO, March 19 — Suicide among black teen-agers, once quite rare, has sharply increased over the last two decades, a troubling rise that might reflect the strain some black families feel in making the transition to middle-class life, according to a study released today by the Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The study found that the rate of black suicide for youths ages 15 to 19 had more than doubled, to 8.1 per 100,000 in 1995, from 3.6 per 100,000 in 1980. It found a similar pattern, with far smaller numbers for ages 10 to 14.

Researchers also found that the gap between black and white teen-age suicides was narrowing. In 1980 the white rate for ages 10 to 19 was more than twice the black rate, but in 1995 the white rate was 42 percent higher.

And a 1995 study of high school students across the country found that black students were as likely as whites to try suicide.

Suicide is now the third leading cause of death for black 15- to 24-year-olds, matching the rate in the general population. The leading cause of death for black youths is homicide, followed by accidents.

Dr. Tonji Durant, the author of the centers' study, said the researchers hypothesized that one factor in the increase might be the growth in the black middle class.

"One theory," Dr. Durant said, "is that upwardly mobile families may experience some stress with their

Continued on Page A16

Continued From Page A1

social environments and for some reason they may, in the process of adapting to a new class, adopt some of the behaviors of the larger society, including the ways of dealing with hopelessness and depression."

Several experts on black youth suicide said today that the move to middle-class life might be accompanied by a splintering of community and family support networks, a weakening of bonds to religion, and the pressure of trying to compete in historically white-dominated professions and social circles.

The centers' study did not look at the economic status of the suicide victims, and Dr. Durant said more research was needed to better understand the patterns. But a 1995 study at Columbia University of teen-age suicides in the New York metropolitan region found that unlike white and Hispanic teen-agers, black teen-agers who committed suicide tended to come from higher socio-economic backgrounds than blacks in the general population.

"What we figured is that the greater economic and educational advances that blacks were able to make, the less protection they were able to give their children from the stresses that lead to suicide," said Dr. David Shaffer, a professor of child psychiatry and pediatrics at Columbia University who conducted that study, which looked in detail at each of 140 teen-age suicides in New York City and its suburbs from 1984 to 1986. "One theory is that when you live in poorer circumstances, there is a kind of stress inoculation. If you're exposed to a lot of stress then you're able to deal with many problems. It's a bit like being immunized."

Les Franklin, who formed a foundation to help black teen-agers after his 16-year-old son shot himself in the head in 1990 in their affluent Denver neighborhood, said his own experience and others he knew of supported that analysis.

"You don't find a lot of gang members committing suicide," Mr. Franklin said. His son Shaka grew up in a large house with a swimming pool out back and a Porsche in the four-car garage, a life style Mr. Franklin, then working for I.B.M., said was a huge step up from his own upbringing in an apartment crowded with aunts and grandparents.

"His mother and I were divorced — he never forgave us for that," Mr. Franklin said. "I know that he had low self-esteem. He was a kid living in pain." But, Mr. Franklin added, "he didn't have the hard life. He didn't have the preparation that I got to learn how to survive."

At a time when young black males continue to be murdered at an alarming rate — 111 per 100,000, according to 1995 figures — the suicide numbers are especially troubling, people who work with black youths say.

The centers' study of the 3,030 suicides of blacks ages 10 to 19 between 1980 and 1995 found a stark increase in the suicide rate among black males between the ages of 15 and 19, which jumped 146 percent from 1980 to 1995. Suicide among white males in that age group increased 22 percent during that time. Suicides among black teen-age girls

increased also, but, like whites, those rates were much lower than for boys.

Nearly three quarters of black male teen-agers who killed themselves used guns, the most common weapon for white males as well.

David C. Clark, a professor of psychiatry at Rush Medical College in Chicago, who is working on a study of all Chicago suicides for ages 15 to 19 from 1991 to 1996, said preliminary findings had suggested that "black adolescents are more likely to kill themselves in the presence of somebody else, in the presence of a girlfriend or in the presence of someone

who they hang out with."

That means, Professor Clark said, that "for every black adolescent suicide we have a greater likelihood that there are other teens that are exposed to the shock."

Some experts said that in urban neighborhoods with a lot of guns, some young men, feeling hopeless or depressed, might indirectly commit suicide by putting themselves in situations where they are likely to be shot. The centers' study did not include these kinds of deaths.

Professor Clark and others said the increase in black teen-age sui-

cide might also reflect the paucity of mental health services in many black communities and a cultural distrust of mental health professionals.

"It certainly has been a taboo in the African-American community to talk about suicide," said Kenya Napper Bello, president of Free Mind Generation, a nonprofit organization in Atlanta dedicated to preventing suicide and depression among blacks. "It is often viewed as a sin."

Ms. Bello's husband, Razak, killed himself at the age of 27 by jumping out the 32d-floor window of a downtown Atlanta hotel. Mr. Bello, a rising young executive at Coca-Cola, had been told by doctors that he had manic-depressive illness, but was so

uncomfortable with the idea that he needed help that, two months before his death, he stopped taking medication and seeing a counselor.

"It was unfortunate that he suffered from a condition that he felt he had to hide, including from me," said Ms. Bello, who also started a newsletter called "Black Men Don't Commit Suicide," after a myth that she said some people still subscribe to.

"We have prided ourselves as a community in being resilient and being able to deal with adversity," Ms. Bello said. "The white community seems to be far more advanced in talking about it, getting psychological support and coming up with answers. We're just not there."

The New York Times

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1998

her about her deposition in Ms. Jones's lawsuit against the President. Mr. Landow has repeatedly denied that he tried to influence Ms. Willey's testimony.

The description of Ms. Willey as "excited and pleased" by her encounter with Mr. Clinton is consistent with one given by Ms. Tripp to Newsweek last summer. In the article, Ms. Tripp said she had bumped into Ms. Willey in leaving the White House after her meeting with the President. Ms. Tripp described Ms. Willey's lipstick as being smeared and said Ms. Willey had told her that Mr. Clinton made a pass. Ms. Tripp also described Ms. Willey as "joyful." In her interview on "60 Minutes," Ms. Willey said Ms. Tripp might have mistaken tension for joy.

Ms. Steele released an affidavit on Wednesday saying that Ms. Willey had not told her of any improper advance by the President and that Ms. Willey had urged her to lie and falsely corroborate her story to Newsweek. (Ms. Steele at one point in 1997 did confirm Ms. Willey's account for Newsweek, but recanted before the article was published, according to her affidavit.)

Ms. Willey is a focus of Mr. Starr because he is investigating whether she received a White House job and other favored assignments from the Clinton Administration in return for keeping silent about the supposed sexual encounter.

On "60 Minutes," Ms. Willey said she had talked "extensively" to Mr. Landow about her encounter with the President but declined to answer questions about whether Mr. Landow had pressured her not to testify in the Jones case. In interviews in recent days, Mr. Landow said that it was Ms. Willey who had sought out his help, that she had asked him to fly her to his home on the Maryland shore last October and that Ms. Willey had told him she did not want to testify.

Several close associates of Mr. Landow said that in 1994 he and Ms. Willey dated for a short time. Ms. Willey stayed at his home on several occasions, they said. Mr. Landow has denied that he dated her but called her a family friend.

As for the Jones case, Ms. Willey's account may not easily buttress Ms. Jones's claim that she suffered retribution for rebuffing a supposed sexual advance by Mr. Clinton in 1991 or that others benefited by granting him sexual favors.

Lawyers familiar with her full deposition in the Jones case said Ms. Willey had denied under oath that she received any jobs in return for sexual favors. She denied being penalized for rebuffing any supposed advance. She denied having a sexual relationship with the President.

In parts of the deposition that have not yet been released, Ms. Willey confirmed that she continued to correspond with the President after the November 1993 meeting at the White

House. On Monday, the White House released 15 friendly notes and letters from Ms. Willey to the President.

Ms. Willey also met with the President 11 days after the meeting, according to the deposition. In this meeting, Ms. Willey said in the deposition, she followed virtually the same protocol as in the first meeting, but nothing improper occurred.

She entered the Oval Office, talked to the President there briefly about her husband's death and then followed him to a nearby pantry to get a cup of coffee, according to the deposition. It said they then sat and talked in Mr. Clinton's private office, going through the same private hall where Ms. Willey said the President had hugged her, kissed her and then groped her. At a third meeting she described in the deposition, after her White House paying job ended in late 1994, Ms. Willey met again privately with the President in the Oval Office.

Although Ms. Willey said these three meetings were her only ones with the President, the notes released by the White House last week refer to a possible fourth meeting in early 1995.

Court Backs Claim Against Estate

Ms. Willey's visits with Mr. Clinton took place during an intensely painful period. After being accused of embezzling \$274,500 from a law client, Ms. Willey's husband, Ed, pressured her to co-sign a repayment note. The client successfully sued the estate and Ms. Willey, with the Virginia Supreme Court ruling in March 1996 that Ms. Willey had to pay back the client. The judgment was enforced by court order last June.

Mounting financial woes caused strains in the Willeys' marriage, according to several longtime friends. Mr. Willey owed more than \$500,000 in back taxes. There were liens against their home in Virginia and a condo in Vail, Colo. Mr. Willey had illegally used his clients' money to repay some of what he owed the Internal Revenue Service, court records show.

On Nov. 28, 1993, the day before Ms. Willey first went to see President Clinton to ask him for help finding a paying job, Mr. Willey left their house in anger to stay with a friend, according to court records. On Nov. 30, the day after her visit to the White House, his body was found just off a rural road near his blue Isuzu Trooper. He was found dead of a self-inflicted gunshot wound.

Life Insurance Worth \$1 Million

To evade her husband's creditors, Ms. Willey disclaimed her share of his \$1 million life insurance policy and gave her share to her children.

court records show. A Richmond businessman, H. Louis Salomonsky, helped Ms. Willey restructure her finances. For years, she has lived primarily off an allowance from her two adult children, working intermittently at a bread factory and a hair salon and living in a rented house.

Ms. Willey hoped her political contacts would help ease these financial difficulties, though she never succeeded in winning a secure, full-time job in the Clinton Administration.

As early as 1992, Ms. Willey proudly displayed her ties to Mr. Clinton. The walls of the Willeys' home in Midlothian, Va., were covered with "Clinton memorabilia," one friend said, including photographs, invitations to fund-raisers and letters signed by Mr. Clinton.

Michael Morchower, a Richmond lawyer who said he has known her for about 15 years, said that at her husband's funeral, Ms. Willey "was bragging that President Clinton might make an appearance, if his schedule permitted."

P. T. Hastings Jr., who owns a chain of seafood stores in Richmond, was a pallbearer for Mr. Willey and recalls that his friend was always trying to please his wife.

"One day he came by the store with a Mercedes and then with a Porsche, and asked me which one he should buy for her," Mr. Hastings said.

He said Mr. Willey confided in the year before his death that he and his wife had discussed separating.

"When things got tight and business slowed down, he tried to maintain the same level of living as when he was making big-time money," Mr. Hastings said. "The last year or so they beat each other up verbally."

Thomas C. Gilman, the sergeant-at-arms of the Virginia Senate, was in Mrs. Willey's class in high school and has stayed in touch with her. Mr. Gilman said he used to kid her about traveling to Washington to volunteer in the White House in the months before her husband's death.

"That's a long way to go for volunteer work," Mr. Gilman recalls telling her.

But he said she had brushed it off, saying she enjoyed it.

"It was a whole new world for her," he said. "She worked as hard on volunteer work as if it was a regular job. The White House is at the top of the ladder."

William C. Huffman, who lived across the street from the Willeys, recalled that Ms. Willey held an estate sale to get rid of many of her husband's possessions. She sold a number of photos of Mr. Clinton, including several signed by him, Mr. Huffman said.

"Just about everything was in the house for sale," he said. "You'd ask, and she'd come up with a price."



JOHN OVERMYER

Neighborhood rebirth all around

By NEAL R. PEIRCE

WASHINGTON — Diverted for a few hours from the capital's scandal stories, a group of reporters were rounded up recently by the Ford Foundation and the Brookings Institution to take a look at ground-level recovery in gritty Washington neighborhoods.

In ravaged Ward 7, on Washington's eastern border, an area hit by a stunning 48,000 population loss in recent years, they got to see an oasis of revival — a bustling supermarket and new quality apartments developed by the nationally recognized Marshall Heights Community Development Organization.

Closer to center city, the reporters witnessed the throbbing redevelopment in blocks struck by arson and plunder in 1968, and stagnant for a quarter century. Chief heroes of the rebirth: a panoply of community development corporations, including the Development Corporation of Columbia Heights with its spanking new shopping center on 13th Street, N.W.

Back at the Brookings Institution, a *New Republic* correspondent scoffed at what he'd seen. Why, he asked, bother with crime-ridden inner-city neighborhoods? Why not just abandon these places and help their residents move out?

It's an attitude community developers have heard before — and bristle at. For years they've complained that their stories of remarkable, against-all-odds achievements, creating safer ground and economic hope where none existed, are either overlooked or discounted by the media.

Mix in the violent urban crime preoccupation of local television news and it's no accident that suburban America entertains an inordinately negative, why-bother attitude.

Seventy-three percent of Americans, according to a national sur-

vey sponsored by the National Low Income Housing Coalition and financed by the Surdna Foundation, can't name a single example of a successful affordable housing initiative by any nonprofit, such as a church or CDC.

Urban renewal

The information gap is all the more surprising in light of an estimate that the number of CDCs, faith-based groups and social service agencies active in community development has mushroomed to more than 8,000, according to Joseph McNeely of the Baltimore-based Development Training Institute.

The Ford Foundation, an avid supporter of CDCs since the '60s, notes a vital shift in this decade — from heavy focus on housing to economic development, ranging from financing or assisting small-business entrepreneurs to developing industrial parks. Many CDCs are also sponsoring day care and job training.

Ford's sampling of commercial, industrial and retail property developed by CDCs includes 685,419 square feet in Cleveland, 556,000 in Washington and 610,700 in Philadelphia.

The Urban Institute and the consulting firm of Weinheimer & Associates are about to release a comprehensive analysis of what's happening in the field — especially the 23 cities where the multibillion-dollar National Community Development Initiative, supported by corporations and foundations, has been operating.

The report will show a rapid buildup of capacity — nearly twice as many CDCs consistently producing housing in 1997 as in 1991, for example. It will also report a rapid expansion of CDCs into communities that previously didn't have them.

Why the growth? Strong new coalitions, the Urban Institute found, as civic and business leaders step forward to help fund the community groups and plan neighborhood revivals.

These rosy reports come with plenty of caveats. With the flood of people coming off welfare in many cities, CDC job-generating efforts risk being drowned in demand. Their capacity to create jobs is thin. They're just starting to create links for residents with employers in the suburbs, where most new jobs are.

Community development advocates still deal in a harsh world where serious investments, the big dollars that could make critical differences, are siphoned off for sports palaces and other glitter, and most federal spending and tax policies still favor the suburbs.

Still, the media could be a more constructive citizen. The Housing Coalition poll found the public turns a deaf ear to the litany of grim statistics on homelessness and the number of Americans lacking decent housing.

But on sample capsuled stories of grass-roots efforts, they responded very positively. Example: 87 percent gave an "effective" rating to this: "In downtown Houston, a group of nonprofit organizations financed 75 units of housing for very low-income families. Provided within the housing development are child care, work training and a learning center for the neighborhood."

Comparable stories drew ratings almost as high. "We need to shift the conversation from lamenting about how bad the problem is to what works and what it means to taxpayers and communities," said Helen Dunlap, president of the Housing Coalition.

There's a lesson there for community developers anxious to get their story across. But it takes two to tango. The media can serve itself (and its community) by reporting fully, sensitively on the energy, heart and skills being poured into community development. It's often said "good news is no news." It's time to rethink that.

Neal R. Peirce writes a column on state and urban affairs.



GREATER D.C. CARES®
1201 New York Avenue, N.W.
Suite 150
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 289-7378 (SERV)



FAX COVER SHEET

To:

Christie Macy

From:

**Elizabeth Miller
Executive Director**Telephone: **(202) 289-7378 ext. 123**Fax: **(202) 289-4108**

FAX Number

456-5709

Local:

Long Distance:

Date: **Monday, March 30, 1998**No. of Pages in Transmission
(including this cover sheet)

Message:

Christie:

Here is the information for the Business Philanthropy Summit on April 7. We are so excited that the First Lady will be speaking. Thank you for your help!



CHANGING
LIVES THROUGH
VOLUNTEER
SERVICE

TO: Christie Macy
FROM: Elizabeth Miller
RE: First Lady's Address to the Business Philanthropy Summit
DATE: March 30, 1998

We are delighted that the First Lady has accepted our invitation to speak at the Business Philanthropy Summit on April 7. She will be our keynote speaker -- issuing a call to action to the region's top business leaders to commit to the renewal of our National Capital region by increasing philanthropy and volunteerism.

It is our understanding that Mrs. Clinton will speak at 9:30 a.m. for approximately 20 minutes. I thought that an overview of the Business Philanthropy Summit and an outline of our goals for the conference would be of help to Mrs. Clinton's staff in preparing her speech.

The Business Philanthropy Summit is hosted by Greater D.C. Cares and the Washington Business Journal.

Greater D.C. Cares is the largest volunteer resource in the region with over 14,000 oriented volunteers. Every month, Greater D.C. Cares' volunteers provide over 5,000 hours of service to over 100 community service organizations in the Greater Washington area. In addition, Greater D.C. Cares provides expertise in volunteer management and plans regular volunteer opportunities for businesses through a program called Business Shares. (Principals are: David M. Bradt, Jr., Chairman and Elizabeth T. Miller, Executive Director.)

Washington Business Journal is a weekly business newspaper providing breaking news and information for the greater Washington region with a readership of over 150,000 senior business executives. Washington Business Journal is owned by American City Business Journals, with newspapers in 37 cities around the country. American City is part of Advance Publications, owner of the New Yorker, Conde Nast publications like GQ, Vogue and Glamour, and Random House. (Principals are: Alex Orfinger, Publisher and Heather Martin, Special Editor.)

To coincide with the Business Philanthropy Summit, the Washington Business Journal is publishing a special supplement "The Greater Washington Business Philanthropy Guide" which will spotlight best examples of strategic philanthropy, corporate volunteer programs, and successful community partnerships. This will be a yearly publication and serve as a valuable measurement of progress in our community.

The Fannie Mae Foundation and AT&T are underwriting the event. Jamie S. Gorelick, Vice-Chair, Fannie Mae Foundation, and Gerald M. Lowrie, Senior Vice President for Global Public Affairs, AT&T, are serving as honorary chairs for the conference.

Three hundred and fifty of the National Capital region's top executives will be in attendance. Forty key executives are acting as "hosts" for the event and have generated the guest list. (Host Committee list is attached.)

The tentative agenda for the Business Philanthropy Summit is as follows:

7:30 am - 8:00 am	Guest Registration in the Taylor Room
8:00 am - 8:10 am	Guests seated for breakfast in the Ballroom
	Opening Remarks and Introductions by Alex Orfinger, Publisher Washington Business Journal
8:10 am - 8:15 am	Introduction of Mario Morino by Gerald Lowrie, Sr. VP Global Public Affairs, AT&T
8:15 am - 8:35 am	Remarks by Mario Morino, CEO of Morino Institute and founder of the Potomac Knowledge Project
8:35 am - 8:45 am	Breakfast is served
8:45 am - 8:55 am	David M. Bradt, Jr., Chairman of Greater D.C. Cares and a partner at Arthur Andersen will introduce the video about AT&T and Fannie Mae Foundation's philanthropy in the National Capital Region
8:55 am - 9:05 am	Remarks by Billy Shore, CEO of Share Our Strength and author of <u>Revolution of the Heart</u> .
9:05 am - 9:30 am	Four CEOs (being selected by Leadership Washington) will present their company models of: successful strategic corporate giving, employee volunteerism, business/non-profit partnership, and impact on the community.
9:30 am - 9:35 am	Jamie S. Gorelick, Vice Chair, Fannie Mae Corporation will introduce Mrs. Clinton.
9:35 am - 9:55 am	First Lady Hillary Clinton's Keynote Address
9:55 am - 10:00 am	Closing Remarks by Alex Orfinger

Suggested Talking Points
Business Philanthropy Summit
April 7, 1998

- I. We are here together at a special moment in the history of our Nation's Capital. The core city is returning to fiscal health with the implementation of the President's Revitalization Plan, renewed economic investment in the District of Columbia, and a surging regional economy. No longer just the Federal City, Greater Washington is evolving into a national and international center of business and technology, as well as being the seat of government of the greatest power in the world. The opportunity is before us to create a model community – a shining example of America's way of life of which we can be justifiably proud.

- II. The realization of that vision is up to you. Business has always been the engine for change and revitalization in our communities. I see it in my travels as First Lady to cities like Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Atlanta where business has been the catalyst of renewal. Business now needs to be the catalyst here in our Nation's Capital – to invest in the renewal of our city and our region. Not just in the bricks and mortar, but in the neighborhoods and people.

- III. The good news is that you don't have to reinvent the wheel. There are a myriad of wonderful non-profits in the region that are already doing incredible work on shoestring budgets. They are organizations like:
 - Greater D.C. Cares, the largest volunteer resource in the region, which provides trained volunteers to over 100 non-profit agencies each month;
 - Latin American Youth Center, which is in the final stage of a capital campaign that will provide creative new programs like a youth media center and expanded educational opportunities for teen parents;
 - Food and Friends, which prepares and delivers over 400 hot meals a day to individuals and families living with HIV/AIDS;
 - The city's nationally recognized Community Development Corporations that are successfully rebuilding neighborhoods with affordable homes and bringing back businesses and jobs.

In corporate terms, these non-profits are investment-worthy. I would challenge you to find them, find out what they need, and find a way to give it to them.

- IV. Certainly today we have seen examples of companies – both large and small – that are doing just that. They realize that investing in our community makes good business sense – that a healthier community means a healthier economy and a better place to live and work.

- V. Conclusion

Mario Morino

Mario Morino's career spans some 30 years as a business leader, social entrepreneur, and leading advisor on information technology. Mr. Morino co-founded Morino Associates in 1973, which after many years of expansion, mergers, a host of acquisitions and one name change became Legent Corporation. Legent was acquired in 1995 in one of the larger transactions in the computer software and services industry.

Today, Mr. Morino divides his time among his commercial interests in the information technology sector as an investor and advisor, and as Chairman of the Morino Institute, a nonprofit organization he founded to help people and communities use information and electronic communications to work for positive social change. He is also the founder and Chairman of the Potomac KnowledgeWay Project, an initiative to advance the Greater Washington region as the global center of the knowledge industries in the 21st century.

Mr. Morino serves as a Special Advisor to General Atlantic Partners, one of the premier private investment firms in information technology, sits on the Board of Trustees of Case Western Reserve University, the Greater Washington Initiative and the Board of Directors of Proxicom, Who Cares, The 1998 World Congress on Information Technology, and the Northern Virginia Technology Council. He also serves on the Smithsonian Washington Council, advisory Councils to the Global Information Infrastructure Awards and the Medical Care for Children's Partnership and has served on a number of industry boards. He is a graduate of Case Western Reserve University.

Bill Shore

Bill Shore is the founder and executive director of Share Our Strength (SOS), a national nonprofit organization that fights hunger and poverty by supporting short- and long-term solutions to end hunger and poverty.

Shore founded Share Our Strength in 1984 in response to the Ethiopian famine and renewed concern about hunger in the United States. His vision breaks from traditional fundraising methods because Shore believes it takes more than food to fight hunger, and his formula involves every segment of the community. SOS enlists corporations and professionals – such as chefs, writers, artists, public relations experts and event planners – to help raise millions of dollars annually by holding events such as gourmet dinners, literary benefits and other creative marketing endeavors. Since its founding, SOS has distributed more than \$43 million in grants to over 1,000 anti-hunger, anti-poverty groups worldwide.

This year, Share Our Strength launched its first for-profit enterprise, Community Wealth Ventures, Inc., to provide strategic counsel to corporations, foundations and nonprofit organizations interested in creating community wealth – resources generated through profitable enterprise to promote social change. The profits from Community Wealth Ventures will benefit Share Our Strength's anti-hunger, anti-poverty initiatives.

Shore's experience with corporate relationships led him to be selected as the chair of the task force evaluating private sector commitments for the President's Summit for America's Future. The specific commitments organizations made to fulfill the Summit goals are being implemented through America's Promise. Shore serves on the board of America's Promise as one of two nonprofit groups represented.

From 1978 through 1987, Shore served on the senatorial and presidential campaign staffs of U.S. Senator Gary Hart (D-CO) in a variety of capacities including legislative director and political director. From 1988 to 1991, Shore served as chief of staff for U.S. Senator Robert Kerrey (D-NE) and continues to serve as an informal advisor. His transition from politics to innovative community service and his prescription for community change are documented in his book, *Revolution of the Heart* (Riverhead Press, 1995).

In 1995, Shore was honored by the Caring Institute as one of its top ten caring people of the year. In 1993, Shore was named Washingtonian of the Year by *Washingtonian* magazine. Shore has been a guest lecturer at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and at the Cornell University Hotel School. He frequently contributes articles to newspapers and magazines on issues relating to hunger, poverty and community wealth.

A native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Shore is 43 years old. He earned his B.A. at the University of Pennsylvania and his law degree from George Washington University in Washington, D.C.



5000 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20016-2892
phone 202 752 7000

Biography

JAMIE S. GORELICK

Jamie S. Gorelick is Vice Chair of Fannie Mae, the company that is the nation's largest source of funds for home mortgages. As part of the three-person office of the chairman, she shares responsibility for the management of the company. She is also Vice Chair of the Fannie Mae Foundation.

Prior to joining Fannie Mae in May 1997, Gorelick was Deputy Attorney General of the United States, a position she assumed in March 1994. She was the Chief Operating Officer and the second-ranking official in the Department of Justice, which had an operating budget of \$18 billion and employed more than 100,000 people.

From May 1993 until she joined the Justice Department, Gorelick served as General Counsel of the Department of Defense. From 1979 to 1980 she was Assistant to the Secretary and Counselor to the Deputy Secretary of Energy.

In the private sector, from 1975 to 1979 and again from 1980 to 1993, Gorelick was a litigator in Washington, D.C., representing many major U.S. companies on a broad range of legal and business matters. She served as President of the District of Columbia Bar from 1992 to 1993.

Gorelick is a graduate of Radcliffe College and Harvard University, where she was Radcliffe Orator, and a graduate of Harvard Law School. She has taught at Harvard Law School and has been a Teaching Fellow at the Kennedy School of Government.

In addition to serving on the board of Fannie Mae, Gorelick also serves on the Boards of Washington Legal Clinic for the Homeless; the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; the Local Initiatives Support Group; and America's Promise - The Alliance for Youth, the nonprofit organization headed by former General Colin Powell, to accomplish many of the goals announced at the recent Presidents' Summit for America's Future. She also is co-chair, with Senator Sam Nunn, of the Advisory Committee of the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection. Currently, she serves on the Council of the American Law Institute and is a member of the American Bar Association House of Delegates.

Biography of Jamie S. Gorelick
Page Two

Gorelick has received many awards and commendations, including the Secretary of Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Outstanding Public Interest Advocate of the Year Award, the Radcliffe College Alumnae Association's Alumnae Recognition Award, the 1998 Wickersham Award for Exceptional Public Service and Dedication to the Legal Profession, the American Bar Association's Margaret Brent Award, the Prominent Women in International Law Award, and the Women's Bar Woman Lawyer of the Year Award. She is listed in the Best Lawyers in America and in Washingtonian Magazine's "Fifty Best Lawyers in Washington, as well as, "One Hundred Most Powerful Women," Who's Who in America, and in Working Mother Magazine's "Twenty-Five Most Influential Working Mothers in America."

March 1998

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. bio	re: Gerald Lowrie [partial] (1 page)	03/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Christine Macy
OA/Box Number: 17207

FOLDER TITLE:

District of Columbia

2013-0936-S

rc1331

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

GERALD (JERRY) M. LOWRIE

Jerry Lowrie is Senior Vice President for Global Public Affairs, AT&T, in Washington, DC. He was born in [REDACTED] (b)(6) in 1935. From Memphis State University, he obtained his undergraduate in 1957. He joined AT&T on January 15, 1985.

Prior to assuming his position with AT&T, he was Executive Director of the American Bankers Association in charge of the Government Relations Group. He started his career with IBM and served as a marketing specialist in banking and financial markets. He served from 1957 through 1960 as an artillery officer in the U. S. Marine Corps.

Among his current roles, he serves on the boards of: Cultural Alliance of Greater Washington, Ford's Theater, the Dele Foundation (For Employment Of People with Disabilities), the Federal City Council and the Greater Washington Board of Trade.

He also serves as the AT&T Campus Executive supporting Howard University.

Jerry resides in Rockville, Maryland, with his wife, Shirley Johnston. They have two married children.

March 1998.

Suggested Talking Points
Business Philanthropy Summit
April 7, 1998

- I. We are here together at a special moment in the history of our Nation's Capital. The core city is returning to fiscal health with the implementation of the President's Revitalization Plan, renewed economic investment in the District of Columbia, and a surging regional economy. No longer just the Federal City, Greater Washington is evolving into a national and international center of business and technology, as well as being the seat of government of the greatest power in the world. The opportunity is before us to create a model community – a shining example of America's way of life of which we can be justifiably proud.
- II. The realization of that vision is up to you. Business has always been the engine for change and revitalization in our communities. I see it in my travels as First Lady to cities like Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Atlanta where business has been the catalyst of renewal. Business now needs to be the catalyst here in our Nation's Capital – to invest in the renewal of our city and our region. Not just in the bricks and mortar, but in the neighborhoods and people.
- III. The good news is that you don't have to reinvent the wheel. There are a myriad of wonderful non-profits in the region that are already doing incredible work on shoestring budgets. They are organizations like:
- Greater D.C. Cares, the largest volunteer resource in the region, which provides trained volunteers to over 100 non-profit agencies each month;
 - Latin American Youth Center, which is in the final stage of a capital campaign that will provide creative new programs like a youth media center and expanded educational opportunities for teen parents;
 - Food and Friends, which prepares and delivers over 400 hot meals a day to individuals and families living with HIV/AIDS;
 - The city's nationally recognized Community Development Corporations that are successfully rebuilding neighborhoods with affordable homes and bringing back businesses and jobs.

In corporate terms, these non-profits are investment-worthy. I would challenge you to find them, find out what they need, and find a way to give it to them.

- IV. Certainly today we have seen examples of companies – both large and small – that are doing just that. They realize that investing in our community makes good business sense -- that a healthier community means a healthier economy and a better place to live and work.

V. Conclusion

U
more Ugn
to improve
public
private sector
model - now it
all - private + gov't
children
health

reign
multi-sect
\$550,000 cut
- 1800
- drug stores
- ADIP

chad
great model
national
wide
children's
health
national prod
all of us
work
IT

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
BUSINESS PHILANTHROPY SUMMIT
WASHINGTON, D.C.
APRIL 7, 1998

It is a great pleasure to be here at this Business Philanthropy Summit -- and to join so many of you in the private sector who have come together today to help secure a brighter future for this city and for the people who live and work here. I want to thank Jaime Gorelick for those kind words, but more importantly for her leadership at Fannie Mae, and her life of public service. She and others we have heard from this morning -- Mario Morino, Billy Shore, and Jerry Lowrie -- are powerful reminders of what can be accomplished when every sector of society commits resources and energy to promote a stronger, revitalized community.

Special appreciation to the two hosts of this event: Greater D.C. Cares, which does such invaluable work in matching thousands of volunteers every year with community service organizations, and ~~co-host~~ Washington Business Journal -- which ~~I know~~ is publishing a special business philanthropy guide to spotlight the area's best strategies, volunteer programs, and successful community partnerships. I also want to thank the Fannie Mae Foundation and AT&T for underwriting this Summit -- and Jaime Gorelick and Jerry Lowrie for serving as honorary chairs.

This is an historic gathering -- and I want to thank all of the business leaders who have come here this morning. We meet here at a time of true promise and opportunity for our nation's Capital, fueled by renewed economic investments in downtown, explosive growth in technology companies in the greater Washington area, and a growing spirit of civic engagement. By working together, we have a unique opportunity to revitalize this City, and prepare our citizens for the extraordinary challenges of a new Century, and a new Millennium.

This City holds out a unique challenge for those of us who live and work here. This is the seat of the nation's government; the center of its cultural and historical life; a mecca for tourists, and a nerve center for international communications. This is not just the city for our country, but for the world. Shouldn't every citizen of this Capital of the greatest nation on earth have the opportunity to live in safe and thriving communities, with access to good schools, quality child care and health care, good jobs, affordable housing, and an ever expanding circle of opportunity for themselves and their children? The answer -- I'm sure you agree - is a resounding yes.

I'm proud that this Administration, and this President, are playing a pivotal role in helping to revitalize our nation's capital -- and fulfilling the hopes of its citizens. Last year, under the Revitalization Act, the federal government helped revamp the City's criminal justice system; eliminated pension liability, increased Medicaid payments -- and expanded funds for school construction and repair. And in January, I joined Cabinet members and Congresswoman Norton in announcing the President's 1999 budget request -- which will include over \$100 million new dollars targeted directly to the District of Columbia. \$50 million will be used to capitalize the National Capital Revitalization Corporation -- which will dramatically expand

opportunities for public/private partnerships in the area of economic development -- both in the downtown area and in our neighborhoods.

When I met with members of the Downtown Interactive Task Force late last year, I made a personal commitment to do what I could to help revitalize our City's downtown, both to ensure greater commercial growth and new jobs, and to enhance the Capital's extraordinary cultural attractions and institutions. I also joined the President in a more recent meeting with this city's leaders -- and at the end of that session, I remember his words: "By the time we leave the White House, we want Washington, D.C. to a far more prosperous and vital city than when we came -- the shining city on the Hill." I believe this new budget is evidence that the President's commitment to help lift up those who live, learn, work and visit here is continuing to grow.

But the mission of today's Summit is not to talk about just what government, or the business community, or the non profit sector can do to revitalize our nation's capital -- but what we can do together -- as partners -- to fulfill the promise of this great city -- and unleash the vast potential of the people who live here.

You are absolutely critical to realizing this transformation, and I applaud you for coming here today. Business leaders like yourselves have always been the engines for revitalization and innovation in our communities. In my travels across the country to cities like Cleveland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Atlanta, I've seen first hand how the businesses have become the catalytic partners for downtown renewal, community development, and educational initiatives. Today, I challenge all of you -- the leaders of Washington's business community - to become our full partners in the revitalization of this city.

And here, I'm not just talking about investments in bricks and mortar. The physical renaissance of Washington, D.C. is critical -- and we must focus a great deal of our attention and combined resources to ensure a revitalized downtown. But we must also invest in the heart and soul of this city -- in its neighborhoods and schools, in its local businesses and small enterprises, in its community and volunteer organizations, in its local cultural institutions, and most importantly, in the future of the children who live and learn here. It is for them that we must take up this challenge, and make this commitment to act.

The challenges facing this city are formidable. As this gathering knows so well -- we are surrounded by an economic boom -- particularly in the area of technology and communications industries. Yet those of you in the private sector can't find the skilled workforce you need to fill those jobs, because our schools are failing to give our children the quality of education they need to compete in the global marketplace.

But we also know that no problem exists -- here in Washington or around the globe -- that hasn't been solved somewhere, by someone. And like so many of you, I've seen what's possible to achieve when people stop wringing their hands, and use them instead to build communities, and lift up the lives of families and children.

Here in Washington, I've visited child care centers where children are loved and read to and given the skills they need to grow and learn. I've visited schools in inner city neighborhoods where teachers have the highest expectations for their students -- and where parents and community groups have come together to ensure these young people have a safe, stimulating learning experience. I've visited community lending institutions where banks and businesses have joined together to provide critical start up loans for local enterprises. And I've visited community and religious grass roots organizations where people are rebuilding the spiritual as well as the physical fabric of their lives, and putting children first.

But those success stories are too often the exception, not the rule. Here in Washington, we continue to be "The Tale of Two Cities." One, the glittering seat of government, and the repository of our nation's cultural and historical heritage. And the other, a city divided along racial and economic lines, where too many families are struggling to find quality health care they can afford; too many parents can't find the child care they need to succeed at home and at work, and too many children aren't getting the education they need to ensure a brighter future.

It's a public shame that here in our nation's capital, the roofs of our schools are falling in; half of our students are dropping out; a growing number of our children are living in poverty -- and too many of our young people are being robbed of their childhood -- the victims of violence, drugs, and despair, because there is such a dearth of after school programs to keep them safe and stimulated.

It's time for all of us come together to end these inequities; close the gap of opportunity, and fulfill our promise to the next generation. It's time to join forces to give the children in our nation's capital the opportunity to grow up safe and healthy, ready to learn, and fully prepared to become active citizens of their community and their world.

The good news is, we're already making progress toward that goal -- through public/private partnerships, through the tireless efforts of Washington's non profit community; and through the growing engagement and commitment of the business community. Today, let's recommit ourselves to the principle that no one sector can do this alone. It takes sustained collaboration to create sustainable communities. And I've seen what can be achieved when all partners come to the table.

I recently visited a new shopping center located east of the Anacostia River -- an area of the city that too many had written off for decades. The federal government dedicated more than \$13 million to help create the Good Hope Marketplace. Today, it is owned and operated by the community it serves. The government was the catalyst -- but the local business community was a critical partner. This is the kind of collaboration between the public and private sector that we need to boost economic growth, create more jobs, and help empower city residents to take their destinies into their own hands.

Yet I believe that putting the highest priority on our children will yield the greatest long term benefit for our city, and for our nation. Investing in their education is the single most important investment any of us can make, not only to improve their opportunities to live healthy,

productive lives, but to enhance the quality of life -- and the economic potential -- of this great city. In my visits and meetings in this City over the years, I've seen what's already been achieved -- often against the odds -- when all sectors of the community come together on behalf of children and families.

We've made significant strides. But we have so far yet to go. Imagine what could be accomplished, for example, if the corporate and business participants at this summit committed to ensuring every child in Washington the opportunity to attend an after school program by the year 2000. The need is clearly there -- only 10% of the city's 47,000 elementary school children -- and none of the middle or high school students -- having access to such programs. The federal partnership is there -- through efforts like the Administration's 21st Century Learning Centers Initiative. And the evidence that giving children a safe, stimulating place after school benefits them both academically and socially -- is there. With a comparatively small amount of funds -- and large dose of volunteers -- we would watch student achievement levels go up; reading scores increase; attendance soar; parent participation grow; and suspensions and despair plunge.

We invest in what we believe is critical to the future of our cities: in downtown office buildings; in football and baseball stadiums; in cultural institutions; in communication systems. We must enlist that same level of investment in our future leaders -- our children.

We are on the brink of a new century -- and a new millennium. Over the next three years, we have a unique opportunity to take stock of who we are and who we want to be as a nation and as a community. The President has invited all Americans to come together to help "Honor the Past and Imagine the Future" and to leave something meaningful to enrich the generations of tomorrow. To make a gift to the future.

This City has a special role to play in celebrating this milestone in America's history. The year 2000 also coincides with the 200th anniversary of the the White House -- the first meeting of Congress in the new Capitol, and the bicentennial of the Library of Congress. It's a time to look back with pride at the defining role this city has played in the birth of our nation, and to recognize, once again, the exceptional courage of those who struggled to forge a nation of diverse people into one America. What better opportunity, then, to reach out to the entire community of Washington, D.C., and enlist every government agency, business, institution, and individual as partners in the revitalization of this great city.

I challenge every one of you here today to make a "gift to the future" to the nation's capital. Set a quantifiable goal -- of after school programs established; reading programs created; neighborhoods revitalized; volunteers recruited. And a year from now, let's reconvene -- to take stock of our progress -- and to build upon it. As we enter the year 2000 -- I want all of us to be able to say: we did more than envision a brighter future for this city -- one worthy of this nation's founding ideals of equality and ever expanding opportunity. We sparked the beginning of the fulfillment of that pledge -- particularly for the leaders of the next generation -- our children.