

1618 T Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
202/232-6151

Hands On DC
Saturday, April 1st, 1995
9 a.m. - 2 p.m. 2:30pm

What is Hands On DC?

Hands On DC is a concentrated, citywide effort to raise tuition scholarship money for low-income, college-bound District youth while improving the environment in and around DC public schools.

Working side-by-side on Saturday, April 1st, volunteers will spend a day refurbishing run-down classrooms, planting new trees and shrubs around school buildings, and cleaning up neighborhoods around the public schools. Volunteers will raise pledge money from family members and friends to pay for tuition scholarships.

Hands On DC will bring together hundreds of volunteers from across the region -- students and parents, lawyers and business executives, teachers and college students, government employees and religious leaders.

Where does the money go?

One hundred percent of the proceeds from the event will be donated to **Funds for the Community's Future** and the **DC Partnership for Education**, which provide low-income DC kids with tuition scholarships to two- and four-year colleges and universities, community colleges, or technical or professional schools.

Funds for the Community's Future enables students and residents in disadvantaged neighborhoods to work together to mentor youth and raise funds for their college scholarships. FCF matches the scholarship funds raised in communities and supplements those funds where necessary, affording many low-income students the opportunity of a college education.

DC Partnership for Education provides mentoring and college scholarships to low-income students in the DC public schools. By combining one-on-one mentoring and support with the promise of a college future, DC Partnership is giving at-risk students the hope and attention they need to succeed. Over fifty young professionals volunteer as mentors, tutors and friends to students in grades 8-12.

How can I get involved?

Hands On DC is looking for organizers, team leaders and team members. No matter how much time you have -- we want you! Call Gina Schaefer at 202/319-1149 to join us.

Advisory Board

Hon. Eleanor Holmes Norton
U.S. House of Representatives

Hon. Tony P. Hall
U.S. House of Representatives

Hon. Peter DeFazio
U.S. House of Representatives

Linda Moody
President, DC School Board

James Scheibel
Vice President, Corporation
for National Service

Terrance Sheehy
Partner, Howrey & Simon

Karen Mulhauser
President,
Mulhauser & Associates

Billy Shore
President, Share Our Strength

1618 T Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
202/232-6151

November 16, 1994

Dear

You know they're out there -- students in disadvantaged neighborhoods who are struggling daily to do the right thing and get an education. But no matter how hard these teenagers work, finishing high school is often difficult and a college education seems impossible. These young people have dreams; they deserve a chance to truly succeed. Our city needs new and creative approaches to address their hopes. Now, we have one.

Hands On DC is a concentrated, citywide effort to begin to fulfill the dreams of these diligent and hard-working students. Working side-by-side on Saturday, April 1st, Hands On DC volunteers -- students and parents, lawyers and business executives, teachers and college students, government employees and religious leaders -- will spend a day refurbishing run-down classrooms, planting new trees, and cleaning up the neighborhoods around DC public schools.

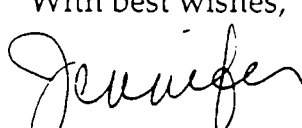
At the same time, volunteers will raise pledge money for tuition scholarships. This two-fold approach -- focused entirely on education -- will help build a better future for young people in our community. **One hundred percent of the proceeds from Hands On DC will be used to pay for college scholarships for low-income public school students.**

Your seed money will ensure that this exciting, innovative project will be successful. In return for your donation, we'll send you a thank you note with our tax-deductible ID number acknowledging your contribution. We'll also send you information about how you, your family and your friends can get involved between now and April 1st.

With your help, we are going to make a real difference for dozens of kids in our community. These kids have done the hard part -- they have beat the odds. As part of Hands On DC, we can help fulfill their dreams of a college education.

We hope you'll join us.

With best wishes,


Jennifer S. Coken

Hands On DC Co-Chairs


Jacquelyn Davis

*Why would someone forge
so blatantly?*

Advisory Board

Hon. Tony P. Hall
U.S. House of Representatives

Hon. Peter DeFazio
U.S. House of Representatives

Linda Moody
President, DC School Board

Terrance Sheehy
Partner, Howrey & Simon

Karen Mulhauser
President,
Mulhauser & Associates

Billy Shore
President, Share Our Strength

1618 T Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
202/232-6151

January 23, 1995

Dear Friend:

You know they're out there -- students in disadvantaged neighborhoods who are struggling daily to do the right thing and get an education. But no matter how hard these teenagers work, finishing high school is a challenge and a college education seems impossible. These young people have dreams; they deserve a chance to truly succeed.

How can you help? Get your organization involved in **Hands On DC**. Hands on DC is a citywide community service work-a-thon to clean up our city's public schools and raise college scholarship money for low-income District youth. Working side-by-side on **April 1, 1995**, Hands On DC volunteers will spend the day refurbishing run-down classrooms, painting over graffiti and cleaning up the neighborhoods around DC public schools.

Hands On DC work-a-thon volunteers will raise pledge money for their work for college scholarships benefitting low-income public high school students. This two-fold approach -- focused entirely on education -- will help build a better future for our community's youth.

D.C.'s youth need you to get involved! Sign-up your organization today for one or several teams (each team consists of at least 7 volunteers). Each organization should designate one contact person and then distribute the enclosed poster with the organization contact person. Call or write today and more information will follow. Call Gina Schaefer (319-1149) or mail us the "Organization Volunteer" form below.

With your help, we are going to make a real difference for hundreds of students in our community. **JOIN US!**

Sincerely,

Jacquelyn Davis
Hands On DC Project Co-Chair
(202) 232-6151

Gina Schaefer
Recruitment Chair
(202) 319-1149

----- (cut and mail) -----

Organization Volunteer

Organization Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax: _____

Contact Name: _____

EXPECTED # OF VOLUNTEERS: _____

PLEASE MAIL TO HANDS ON DC AT THE ADDRESS ABOVE.

Advisory Board

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U.S. House of Representatives

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Linda Moody
President, DC School Board

James Scheibel
Vice President, Corporation
for National Service

Terrance Sheehy
Partner, Howrey & Simon

Karen Mulhauser
President,
Mulhauser & Associates

Billy Shore
President, Share Our Strength

INSTITUTE FOR FOOD AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY (Hunger)
(IFDP)
145 Ninth St.
San Francisco, CA 94103
Phone: (415) 864-8555
Thomas Ambrogio, Exec. Dir.
Founded: 1975. Members: 20,000. Staff: 18. Budget: \$1,200,000. Research, documentation, and public educational center focusing on the social and economic causes of world hunger. Investigates the root causes of hunger and food problems in the U.S. and abroad. Believes that there is enough food in the world to adequately feed everyone, but that hunger results "when people lack control over the resources they need to produce food." Seeks to provide people with the information and material necessary to take back control of their food resources and attempts to "remove the obstacles to democratic control of resources - especially those now constructed by U.S. military, economic and corporate interventions." Aims to transform the American economic system into a democratic order where all citizens can participate in planning for the well-being of others and everyone can benefit equitably from their labor. Works to cut through popular myths about hunger using radio and television, slide/tape shows, and publications. Seeks to find appropriate responses to world hunger. Helps people weigh alternative long-term strategies to end hunger and build networks of progressive groups worldwide by contacting people in all parts of the world who are working to end hunger in their countries. Sponsors efforts to create social, economic, and political structures that ensure food security for all. Maintains private library and a speakers' bureau. Telecommunications Services: Fax, (415) 864-3909; toll-free number, (800) 888-3314. Also Known As: Food First.

Publications: *Food First Development Report*, periodic. Intended for academics, policymakers, laypersons, civic activists, and specialists. Price: \$24/year for individuals; \$34/year for institutions; \$6/copy. ISSN: 0895-3090. Advertising: not accepted. • *Food First News*, quarterly. Membership activities newsletter. Provides calendar of events and research updates. Price: Included in membership dues. ISSN: 0749-9825. Circulation: 20,000. Advertising: not accepted. • Also publishes books, pamphlets, articles, and study guide; distributes audiovisual materials.

INTERFAITH ACTION FOR ECONOMIC JUSTICE (Hunger)
(IAEJ)
110 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Washington, DC 20002
Phone: (202) 543-2800
Arthur B. Keys, Jr., Exec. Officer
Founded: 1975. Staff: 10. Team of Washington-based staff from national religious agencies. Works for just and effective U.S. food, agriculture, health, human services, development, and economic policies. Provides information and recommendations. Telecommunications Services: Fax, (202) 547-8107; toll-free number, (800) 424-7292. Formerly: (1983) Interreligious Taskforce on U.S. Food Policy.

Publications: *Interfaith Action*, 10/year. Newsletter reporting on the religious community's response to domestic and international issues concerning poverty and hunger. Covers U.S. policy in food and agriculture, health and human services, and development and economic policies. Notices of publications available. Price: \$10/year. ISSN: 8755-9404. Circulation: 5. Advertising: not accepted. • *Interfaith Action for Economic Justice—Policy Notes*, 20-30/year. Monograph series providing updates and analyses of federal legislation in areas such as agriculture, domestic human needs, development assistance, and economic policy, hunger, and poverty. Includes an article stating IAEJ's position and assessment on a given topic. Price: \$12/year.

Convention/Meeting: semiannual - always Washington, DC.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (Hunger) (IFPRI)
1776 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 862-5600
Dr. John W. Mellor, Dir.
Founded: 1975. Staff: 130. Budget: \$12,000,000. Research center established to analyze alternative national and international strategies and policies for meeting the food needs in developing countries with a view toward reducing hunger and malnutrition. Conducts policy research on the problems of food production, consumption, and trade in developing countries. Addresses issues of increasing sustainable food production and improving the equity of its distribution. Seeks to: develop new options for policymakers; assess the efficacy of existing policies; examine global food balance trends as they are affected by production growth rates, population increases, and rising incomes. Maintains library of 4300 research reports, 3000 monographs, and 175 periodical subscriptions. Funded by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (see separate entry). Telecommunications Services: Fax, (202) 467-4439; telex, 440054. Programs: Agricultural Growth Linkages; Food Consumption and Nutrition Policy; Food Data Evaluation; Food Production Policy; International Food Trade and Food Security.

Publications: *Annual Report*. • *IFPRI Report*, quarterly. Newsletter reporting on recent research, seminars, and upcoming publications of the IFPRI. Notices of publications available. Price: Free. Circulation: 7000. • *Research Report and Abstract*, 7/year. • Also publishes brochures and other materials.

Convention/Meeting: periodic, with policy seminar.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR WORLD FOOD DAY (Hunger)
(NCWFD)
1001 22nd St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20437
Phone: (202) 653-2404
Patricia Young, Coordinator
Founded: 1981. Members: 400. Farm, consumer, industry, labor, church, youth, education, health, nutrition, and antipoverty advocacy groups; overseas relief and development organizations. Serves as a resource center to help people and organizations deal with food issues and policy options in the community, the nation, and the world. Works with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (see separate entry, *International Organizations*), the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Agency for International Development to coordinate activities for World Food Day, an annual observance, always Oct. 16, involving individuals in 158 countries who demonstrate their commitment to ending hunger; also holds satellite teleconference on this day. In the U.S., groups are encouraged to use World Food Day as an organizing tool for year-round study and action, long-range planning, and broad networking in order to help develop a comprehensive national food farm and nutrition policy. Telecommunications Services: Fax, (202) 653-5760. Convention/Meeting: none.

Publications: *World Food Day Directory*, periodic. • Also publishes materials for observance of World Food Day.

RESULTS (Hunger)
236 Massachusetts Ave., Suite 110
Washington, DC 20002
Phone: (202) 543-9340
Sam Harris, Exec. Dir.
Founded: 1980. Members: 2200. Staff: 6. Budget: \$640,000. Local Groups: 160. Works to foster the political will to end world hunger. Seeks to instill the notion that individual contributions of effort and money will indeed make progress toward ending world hunger. Conducts grass roots citizen lobbying. Sponsors monthly issue study session to determine lobbying goals for use in letter writing campaigns intended to make governmental representatives aware of viable U.S. contributions toward abolishing world hunger. Conducts monthly conference call among members, hunger experts, leaders of international organizations, and members of Congress. Maintains the Results Educational Fund and speakers' bureau. Results stands for Responsibility for Ending Starvation Using Legislation. Trintabbing and Support. Telecommunications Services: Fax, (202) 546-3228.

Publications: *Entry Point*, quarterly. Newsletter.
Convention/Meeting: annual conference.

WORKING GROUP ON DOMESTIC HUNGER AND POVERTY (WGDP)
475 Riverside Dr., Rm. 572
New York, NY 10115
Phone: (212) 870-2307
Mary Ellen Lloyd, Dir.
Founded: 1975. Members: 20. Staff: 2. A project of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. (see separate entry). Denominations that are members or affiliates of the National Council of Churches. Aids in the organization of anti-hunger coalitions throughout the U.S. Organizes and administers meetings of the ecumenical network. Maintains library of books and newsletters from projects and anti-hunger economists. Affiliated With: World Council of Churches.

Publications: *DHP Exchange*, semiannual. Newsletter. • Also publishes *Hunger Action Agenda* and *Rural Crisis Resource Kit*.
Convention/Meeting: semiannual.

WORLD HUNGER EDUCATION SERVICE (WHES)
3018 Fourth St., N.E.
Washington, DC 20017
Phone: (202) 269-1075
Dr. Patricia L. Kutzner, Exec. Dir.
Founded: 1976. Staff: 4. Budget: \$90,000. Nonmembership. Studies U.S. food policy, Third World development, and economic justice issues; operates 400 volume library of books, reports, curriculum guides, and periodicals of governmental, intergovernmental, and private agencies. Convention/Meeting: none.

Publications: *Hunger Notes*, bimonthly. Journal offering an information exchange on world hunger, domestic hunger, and economic development. Price: \$18/year for individuals; \$45/year for institutions. ISSN: 0740-1116. Circulation: 500. • Also publishes *Who's Involved with Hunger* (organizations guide).

WORLD HUNGER YEAR (WHY)
261 W. 35th St., Rm. 1402
New York, NY 10001
Phone: (212) 629-8850
Bill Ayres, Exec. Dir.
Founded: 1975. Staff: 5. Individuals concerned about food and hunger issues. Seeks to inform the public on the causes of hunger in the U.S. and abroad and to develop programs and policies to combat hunger. Sponsors special fundraising events; operates charitable program. Bestows World Hunger Media Awards and Harry Chapin Food Self-Reliance Award. Compiles statistics; maintains speakers' bureau. Programs: Hunger Hot Line Campaign; Hungerline. Projects: Food Policy.

Publications: *Food Monitor*, quarterly. Price: \$18. • *Hungering Report*, monthly. Price: Free. • Also publishes pamphlets and educational materials about food and hunger issues.

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U.S. HELSINKI WATCH COMMITTEE (Human Rights)

(USHWC)

485 5th Ave.

New York, NY 10017

Phone: (212) 840-9460

Jeri Laber, Exec.Dir.

Founded: 1979. Members: 95. Staff: 8. U.S. citizens who seek to monitor domestic and international compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act. Commissions reports; holds briefings and discussions with government officials and private citizens; organizes meetings, receptions, and conferences. Participates in demonstrations; issues press releases and public statements; sends letters to government officials and newspapers. Maintains contact with Helsinki monitoring groups in Eastern and Western Europe. Affiliated With: Americas Watch; Fund for Free Expression; International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights.

Publications: *Report*, periodic. Provides information on countries that signed the Helsinki Accords. Advertising: not accepted.

Convention/Meeting: annual - usually February or March.

END HUNGER NETWORK (EHN)

222 N. Beverly Dr.

Beverly Hills, CA 90210

Phone: (213) 273-3179

Jerry Michaud, Exec.Dir.

Founded: 1982. Staff: 3. Budget: \$235,000. Nonmembership. Seeks to end world hunger. Purposes are to: involve the media and entertainment industry in efforts to end world hunger; educate the public on world hunger issues; create resources and support for hunger organizations; act as a catalyst both for individual and combined community action. Works to develop coalitions of agencies, businesses, educators, service groups, and government to produce media events, programs, and audiovisual materials. Is nonpartisan and nonsectarian. Offers video production services. Coordinates U.S. Presidential End Hunger Awards. Operates Prime Time to End Hunger Program, whereby prime time T.V. shows air episodes about hunger and homelessness. Computerized Services: Data base of private voluntary organizations working on relief and development. Telecommunications Services: Fax, (213) 273-2476. Committees: Entertainment Industry; Events. Affiliated With: InterAction/American Council for Voluntary International Action; National Committee for World Food Day. Formerly: (1983) Action Support Center for Ending Hunger.

Convention/Meeting: 3 board meetings/year.

FRUITION PROJECT (Hunger) (FP)

P.O. Box 5100

Santa Cruz, CA 95063

Phone: (408) 458-3365

V. Orgel, Sec.

Founded: 1979. Budget: Less than \$25,000. Local Groups: 1. Promotes community food-tree nurseries and public access fruit and nut trees and bushes to be planted in parks, schoolyards, all public lands, and private yards. Holds workshops. Operates 150 volume library on fruit and nut tree culture; maintains listing of public-access food tree planting groups and individuals. Conducts specialized education on establishing local food tree nurseries. Formerly: (1981) The Plan. Convention/Meeting: none.

THE HUNGER PROJECT (THP)

One Madison Ave., 8A

New York, NY 10010

Phone: (212) 532-4255

Joan Holmes, Exec.Dir.

Founded: 1977. Educational organization working to eliminate world hunger by the year 2000. Seeks to inform the public about the worldwide problem of hunger and starvation. Encourages involvement in helping to eradicate hunger and starvation. Conducts educational courses and workshops; presents documentary films and videotapes. Sponsors activities in 22 countries. Maintains 1200 volume library. Affiliated With: InterAction/American Council for Voluntary International Action.

Publications: *A Shift in the Wind*, periodic. Newspaper. • *African Farmer* (in English and French), periodic. Magazine. • *Annual Arturo Tanco Memorial Lecture*. • *Hunger Action Forum*, monthly. Newsletter. • *The Hunger Project Papers*, periodic. • *World Development Forum*, biweekly. Newsletter. • Also publishes *Ending Hunger: An Idea Whose Time Has Come* (book) and assorted informational material.

Convention/Meeting: periodic conference.

IN OUR OWN WAY (Hunger) (IOOW)

815 15th St., N.W., Suite 910

Washington, DC 20005

Phone: (202) 783-8577

Jane Threatt, Pres.

Founded: 1982. Budget: \$100,000. Nonmembership. Private organization dedicated to forging effective links between grass roots leaders, policymakers, and resource organizations for community progress in the battle against hunger in America. Seeks to develop the skills of emerging community leaders; promotes collaborative exchange between resource seekers and resource providers to help alleviate hunger. Bestows awards. Convention/Meeting: none.

Publications: *In Our Own Way—Newsbrief*, quarterly. Newsletter. Advertising: not accepted. • Also published *Appalachian Report: Rural Women and the Economics of Hunger*.



Catholic
Charities
USA

F A X

1731 King Street, Suite 200 • Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Phone: (703) 549-1390 • Fax: (703) 549-1656

Date: 2/16/95 Time: 4:30

Number of pages, including this one:

To (name and organization): Dorothy Karayannis, CHC

Fax number: 456-7628

From (name and title): Casey Lowe

Phone: (703) 549-1390, Ext. 601

Catholic Charities USA is the nation's largest, private network of social service organizations. Some 1,400 agencies and institutions, as well as concerned individuals, aim to reduce poverty, support families, and empower communities in the United States.

David Minge (D-2-MN) ✓
Earl Hilliard (D-7-AL) * ✓
Earl Pomeroy (D-At Large-ND) ✓
Tim Holden (D-6-PA) ✓
Cynthia McKinney (D-11-GA) ✓
Scotty Baesler (D-6-KY) * ✓
Karen Thurman (D-5-FL) * ✓
Sanford Bishop (D-2-GA) * ✓
Bennie Thompson (D-2-MS) ✓
Sam Farr (D-17-CA) * ✓
Ed Pastor (D-2-AZ) ✓
John Baldacci (D-2-ME) * ✓

* Members of the Subcommittee on Department Operations, Nutrition, and Foreign Agriculture; Chairman: Bill Emerson (R-8-MO)

House Ways and Means Committee

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Bill Thomas (R-21-CA) _____
L. Clay Shaw (R-22-FL) *
Nancy Johnson (R-6-CT) _____
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John Ensign (R-1-NV) *
Jon Christensen (R-2-NE)

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Sam Gibbons, Ranking Minority Member (D-11-FL) _____
Charles Rangel (D-15-NY) *
Pete Stark (D-13-CA) * _____

21/11/95 18:05 CENTER ON BUDGET POLICY → 202 986 2525

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Andrew Jacobs (D-10-IN) —
Harold Ford (D-9-TN) * Ranking Minority Member Subcommittee
Robert Matsui (D-5-CA) —
Barbara Kennelly (D-1-CT) * —
William Coyne (D-14-PA)
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Gerald Kleczka (D-4-WI)
John Lewis (D-5-GA) —
Lewis Payne (D-5-VA)
Richard Neal (D-2-MA)

* Members of Subcommittee on Human Resources; Chairman: E. Clay Shaw (R-22-FL)

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Sue Myrick (R-9-NC)
Sam Brownback (R-2-KS)
John Shadegg (R-4-AZ)
George Radanovitch (R-19-CA)

House Committee Rosters

Agriculture

(27 Republicans; 22 Democrats)

Republican Members

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 - Larry Combest, Texas
 Wayne Allard, Colo.
 Bill Barrett, Neb.
 - John A. Boehner, Ohio
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 Nick Smith, Mich.
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 Frank D. Lucas, Okla.
 Ron Lewis, Ky.
 Richard H. Baker, La.
 Michael D. Crapo, Idaho
 Ken Calvert, Calif.
 * Helen Chenoweth, Idaho
 * John Hostettler, Ind.
 * Ed Bryant, Tenn.
 * Tom Latham, Iowa
 * Wes Cooley, Ore.
 * Mark Foley, Fla.
 * Saxby Chambliss, Ga.
 * Ray LaHood, Ill.

Democratic Members

E. "Kiki" de la Garza, Texas, ranking
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 Charlie Rose, N.C.
 - Charles W. Stenholm, Texas
 Harold L. Volkmer, Mo.
 Tim Johnson, S.D.
 Gary A. Condit, Calif.
 Collin C. Peterson, Minn.
 Cal Dooley, Calif.
 Eva Clayton, N.C.
 David Minge, Minn.
 Earl F. Hillard, Ala.
 Earl Pomeroy, N.D.
 Tim Holden, Pa.
 Cynthia A. McKinney, Ga.
 Scotty Baesler, Ky.
 Karen L. Thurman, Fla.
 Sanford Bishop, Ga.
 Bennie Thompson, Miss.
 Sam Farr, Calif.
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 * John Baldacci, Maine

Ways and Means

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 Amo Houghton, N.Y.
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 Mel Hancock, Mo.
 Dave Camp, Mich.
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 * John Ensign, Nev.
 * Jon Christensen, Neb.

Democratic Members

Sam M. Gibbons, Fla., ranking
 Charles B. Rangel, N.Y.
 Pete Stark, Calif.
 Andrew Jacobs Jr., Ind.
 Harold E. Ford, Tenn.
 Robert T. Matsui, Calif.
 Barbara B. Kennelly, Conn.
 William J. Coyne, Pa.
 Sander M. Levin, Mich.
 Benjamin L. Cardin, Md.
 Jim McDermott, Wash.
 Gerald D. Kleczka, Wis.
 John Lewis, Ga.
 Lewis F. Payne Jr., Va.
 Richard E. Neal, Mass.

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(24 Republicans; 19 Democrats)

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 Steve Gunderson, Wis.
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 Cass Ballenger, N.C.
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 Randy "Duke" Cunningham, Calif.
 Peter Hoekstra, Mich.
 Howard P. "Buck" McKeon, Calif.
 Michael N. Castle, Del.
 James M. Talent, Mo.
 * Lindsey Graham, S.C.
 * Dave Weldon, Fla.
 * David Funderburk, N.C.
 * David M. McIntosh, Ind.
 * Mark E. Souder, Ind.
 * Frank Riggs, Calif.
 Jan Meyers, Kan.
 James C. Greenwood, Pa.
 - Sam Johnson, Texas
 Joe Knollenberg, Mich.
 Tim Hutchinson, Ark.

Democratic Members

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 Major R. Owens, N.Y.
 - Tom Sawyer, Ohio
 Donald M. Payne, N.J.
 Patsy T. Mink, Hawaii
 Robert E. Andrews, N.J.
 Jack Reed, R.I.
 Tim Roemer, Ind.
 Elliot L. Engel, N.Y.
 Xavier Becerra, Calif.
 Robert C. Scott, Va.
 - Gene Green, Texas
 Lynn Woolsey, Calif.
 Carlos Romero-Barcelo, P.R.
 Mel Reynolds, Ill.

RALLY AND PRESS CONFERENCE

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515

WILL CONGRESS PRODUCE MORE HUNGRY CHILDREN?

ISSUE: For nearly fifty years Congress has shown a bipartisan commitment to alleviate the worst of human suffering in our nation, especially hunger. Now radical new proposals could end this commitment. If adopted they will weaken every U.S. nutrition program -- jeopardizing school lunches for young children, hot meals for the elderly, and nutritional supplements for infants.

WHY THIS EVENT: Time is very precious. Fast moving proposals to convert successful federal nutrition programs into state block grants will result in deep funding cuts -- nearly \$31 billion in the next five years. Comparatively little noise has been made about these proposals, probably because they are moving at lightning speed. The rally will serve as an important message to supporters of the block grant proposals that we truly believe our nation's nutrition programs are cost-effective and target the needy and hungry.

WHERE AND WHEN: On the Capitol Triangle, Thursday, February 23, at 1:00 p.m. More than ever before, we need a massive turnout. Skip work, take a long lunch, or convince your boss of our need for you to be present. Please do whatever it takes to be there.

WHO WILL SPEAK: Several Members of Congress, Rob Fersh of FRAC, David Beckmann of Bread for the World, Sister Christine Vladimiroff of Second Harvest, Rev. Fred Kammer of Catholic Charities USA, and (3 or 4 more major hunger fighters).

**BE THERE ! SHOW THAT YOU
CARE !**

Contacts: John Morrill 225-6465, Jennifer Coken 547-7022, Ellen Teller 986-2200, Chuck Woolery 301-738-7122, Joann Carter 543-9340

capped ent/mils.

still a min. stands
when \$ ~~out~~ - it's out

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE
"star wars"
20 Reps. vote for it
"startg to think"
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Father Fred

chits 4-5 bill food
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(but tonight. not seen that yet)

NTI (P) 2 Life
SHE something

↓ low PRA = Medicaid abortions.

Don't
look ↓

"PRA"
"our" argument: (w/ in the
15-30 sec
bite)

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the response to
the problem (illig & babies)
not a problem (illig & babies)
not a problem (illig & babies)

CHECKLIST**Enacting the Contract With America**

- KEY**
- ✓ Fully enacted
 - ◊ Awaiting President's signature
 - Legislation passed one house
 - In committee
 - No action taken

CONGRESSIONAL REFORMS

- ✓ Subject Congress to the same labor laws that govern private employment.
STATUS Passed. President signed on Jan. 23.
- ✓ Committee and staff reductions.
STATUS Passed House Jan. 4. No further action needed.

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT

- Balanced-budget constitutional amendment.
STATUS Passed House 300-132, Jan. 26. Senate debate continues.
- Presidential line-item veto
STATUS Passed House 294-134, Feb. 6. In Senate committees.

TAKING BACK OUR STREETS ACT

- Require convicted offenders to pay full restitution to their victims for damages resulting from their crimes.
STATUS Passed House 431-0, Feb. 7.
- Permit the use during Federal trials of evidence that law enforcement officers obtained without a search warrant if they believed they were acting in compliance with the Constitution.
STATUS Passed House 289-142, Feb. 8.
- Restrict the ability of state prisoners to appeal convictions.
STATUS Passed House 297-132, Feb. 8.
- Provide \$10.5 billion for prison construction.
STATUS Passed House 265-156, Feb. 10.
- Streamline deportation of criminal aliens.
STATUS Passed House 380-20, Feb. 10.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT

- Restructuring of Welfare
STATUS House committees have held hearings. A House Ways and Means subcommittee will begin voting on the Republican plan next week.

FAMILY REINFORCEMENT ACT

- Tax breaks for child adoption; tax credit for care of elderly dependents; increase penalties for child pornography.
STATUS House Ways and Means Committee held hearings in January on tax breaks for adoption and elderly care.

AMERICAN DREAM RESTORATION ACT

- \$500-per-child tax credit; begin repeal of the marriage penalty in the tax code; expand I.R.A. savings accounts.
STATUS No action.

NATIONAL SECURITY RESTORATION ACT

- Limit use of United States troops in United Nations missions under foreign command; rapidly develop a system to defend the United States against a ballistic missile attack; establish a bipartisan commission to assess military readiness.
STATUS House will begin debate next week.

SENIOR CITIZEN FAIRNESS ACT

- Raise Social Security earnings limit; repeal 1993 increase in amount of benefits subject to income tax.
STATUS No action.

JOB CREATION AND WAGE ENHANCEMENT ACT

- Reduce capital gains tax
STATUS House Ways and Means Committee hearings last month.

Make it harder for Congress to impose requirements on states and cities without providing Federal money to pay for them.
STATUS Passed Senate 86-10, Jan. 27. Passed House 360-74, Feb. 1. In House/Senate conference to resolve differences.

REGULATORY REFORM

- **STATUS** Action in various House committees. The Governmental Reform and Oversight Committee is working on proposals to 'freeze' Federal regulations. The Commerce Committee and Science Committee have approved proposals requiring cost-benefit analysis of health, safety and environmental requirements.

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

- **STATUS** Passed Senate and House Committees.

COMMON SENSE LEGAL REFORM ACT

- Make losers pay the winners' legal fees in certain Federal court cases; place reasonable limits on punitive damages; reform product liability laws.
STATUS No action.

CITIZEN LEGISLATURE ACT

- Constitutional amendment to limit terms in Congressional office.
STATUS Senate Judiciary Committee approved a proposed amendment to limit members of Congress to 12 years in each House.

INFORMATION NETWORK

Info the Fellows Need:

Amy

Main thing: nutrition programs

- nutrition programs, evaluations of nutrition programs
- EFNEP (a USDA nutrition program)

Vanna

Main thing: housing

- low income/affordable housing projects
- home financing
- community building in neighborhoods
- home owner tax adjustments
- building, developing, constructing techniques
- examples or techniques of resident/community involvement in development projects
- public markets
- HUD news -- beyond Wall Street Journal & New York Times

Melissa

Main thing: birth defects

- info on access to care
- birth defects (prevention, research and legislation)
- infant mortality issues

Dionne

Main thing: immigration

- grant opportunities for programs that deal with immigrants. Key words: immigrant, migrant, refugee(s), asylees, aliens (legal or otherwise), citizen, and citizenship.
- info on money dealing with community tensions linked to any of the groups mentioned above
- Dionne is working on a proposal for projects under the title "A National Conversation on American Pluralism and Identity."
- creative ways to link the problems of immigrants, refugees and asylees to grants
- info about immigrants from bills, acts, new laws, hearings, meetings, conferences, etc.

- anything that might cause people to suddenly move from one country to another (especially if it involves the U.S.), such as the skirmish between Peru and Ecuador.
- Dionne already gets news from the Washington Post, NY Times, Christian Science Monitor, Federal Register and Congressional Monitor, so any info you have would need to come from a more unusual source.
- Dionne would like an agency statement from each of our placements (if they have one) on their position on immigration and immigrants (legal or not). Include names of interesting people with whom she could get in touch later.

Dorothy Main thing: WIC and nutrition

- WIC info and food programs within the farm bill
- welfare reform
- hunger among the elderly
- immigration stuff (like how the Contract With America will affect immigration)

Heidi Main thing: Indian Affairs

- guidelines for writing regulations
- basic nutrition info, such as a curriculum that teaches people about nutrition
- video production techniques
- marketing techniques

Lisa D. Main thing: children and The Convention of the Rights of the Child

- welfare reform
- early childhood education
- food and nutrition
- child care
- jobs and job training for parents
- block grants
- foreign aid reform
- aspects of foreign aid that relate to hunger, such as child survival, micro-enterprise, and land mines (ouch!)
- child abuse and impact of violence in the U.S.
- after school programs (alcohol/drug prevention and teen pregnancy prevention)
- tips on upcoming meetings about any of the above would be helpful

Jim Main thing: foreign aid, countries in crisis

- foreign aid, legislation about foreign aid
- world economics and how it affects poverty
- hunger due to human causes, e.g., war, corruption, etc.
- need examples/stories of foreign aid programs that have worked well

Info the Fellows Can Offer:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Amy | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● help with the grant process |
| Vanna | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● housing issues |
| Melissa | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Basically, any info you'd need on the health of women and children. Medicaid, genetic research, birth defects, folic acid, neural tube defects (e.g., spina bifida), the maternal and child health block grant, the National Health Service Corps, infant mortality, Health and Human Services, pregnancy, SIDS, prenatal care, access to health care, nutrition block grants, women's health, AIDS (as it affects women and infants), the Center for Disease Control, public health issues and immunization.● Budget info, taxation, and postal issues as they relate to non-profits.● help with organizing your closet or work space |
| Dionne | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● immigration info |
| Dorothy | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● education info (as it relates to hunger, but can help with other topics as well)● Dorothy tracks hearings, so can get her hands on summaries of hearings if needed● health care info● children with disabilities● teen pregnancy● most up-to-date info on Socks the Cat's feeding schedule |
| Heidi | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● WIC● American Indian issues● USDA special nutrition programs● commodities program● school breakfast and lunch programs● micro-brewing |
| Lisa D. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● national and international child programs● artwork |
| Scooter | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● layout for newsletters, publications, and other printed materials (Scooter used to teach layout techniques) |
| Jim | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● foreign aid● all the acronyms relating to international organizations you'd ever run across (including PVO's and NGO's)● help with photography (taking shots as well as picking out shots for a publication) |

We are ADULTS

IF PAUL OR YOU OR VARNER

OR I

WANT TO BE RULERS & READ THE

NATIONAL ENQUIRER

Then THAT IS OUR

Version.

TI fear is probably the
domino effect.

MEMO

TO: Hunger Fellows
FR: Max and Roberta
DT: February 17
RE: Friday's Development Days

We want these days to further the goal of the program in training you to be leaders in the anti-hunger movement. We also want them to accomplish the goal most of you identified in January of keeping in touch and having time together, despite the hectic of DC.

The process of deciding  your needs and desires for these days has been an involved one but one that will hopefully bring us closer to the goals. These days and the process is completely yours. Rather than orchestrating them, we hope simply to facilitate your organization and coordination of the process. This is hopefully the last Friday that the Hunger Center is solely responsible for. Each of you will be responsible for a couple of these days.

Responsibilities for Fridays include:

- 1) Plan the agenda from 12:00-5:00, including check-ins at the beginning and discussion and evaluation at the end.
- 2) Find site and arrange for room.
- 3) Invite and then confirm speakers.
- 4) Give agenda, speakers' bios and other relevant information to Scooter by the Tuesday before to be included in the update fax.
- 5) Host the day -- provide introductions, meet people, etc.
- 6) Draft thank you letters and give to CHC within one week of the day.

Thank you for all of your effort and we hope that this will satisfy the goals of this component of the program, increase the excitement regarding them and just generally mean we are all happy campers.

MICKEY LELAND HUNGER FELLOWS FUNDRAISING

WHAT WOULD WE SPEND MONEY ON?

-As this list lengthens so does the connection to reality

1. Expenses to travel to recruit/interview potential MLHFs.
2. Food for group lunch/speaking engagements.
3. The usage of an acceptable meeting room for Fridays. Perhaps a room could be donated.
4. Group discounted outings: plays, speeches, conferences, etc.
5. MLHF stationary
6. MLHF retreats.
7. MLHF group travels (similar to White House Fellows trips).
8. MLHF office space.
9. Movement away from VISTA funding.
10. MLHF DC housing.
11. MLHF sponsored projects.
12. MLHF "Find your imaginal self" 2 hour infommercial.

HOW DO WE GET THIS MONEY?

From less grand to most grand

1. Tin foil drive.
2. Dead DC rat recycling.
3. Happy hours at bars. Bar collects \$2-5 for us from every patron, we spread the word.
4. Entire nights at bars with same modus operandi.
5. Art openings same style.
6. Apply for applicable grants, stressing all of the MLHF unique strengths.
7. Speakers at patron's NW house, invite rich people and hit them up, charge for a dinner /speaking charity deal.
8. Rent out bar, or have one donated, and have \$20-50 all night, open bar, band, semi-formal charity deal.
9. Rent out, have donated, ball room same deal as 7.
10. Have fundraiser speaker \$50-250/ plate dinner at ballroom, country club, etc.
11. Find connection with radio station for fundraiser.
12. Sell professional connection relationship to corporation which spends a lot of \$ on recruiting young, quality employees.
13. Get a deal like City Year/ Timberland in which we offer hot, young up-and-comers for PR in exchange for cold, hard cash.

WHY SHOULD ANYONE GIVE US MONEY?

Aspects of MLHF program worth bragging about

1. The benefits of hunger leadership development.

A. We are creating a life-long resource to fight hunger.

B. We are changing the outlook of the MLHFs-- impressive future leaders-- to be socially conscious.

2. MLHF program offers great benefits to field placement communities (QED, list of all our accomplishments in the field).

3. MLHF program offers capacity building benefits to worthy hunger fighting organizations. (QED list of all our soon-to-be accomplishments in DC)

4. MLHFs placements assures that the voice of the hungry is heard in different levels of government.

ISSUES THE FELLOWS WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS FOR FRIDAY DEVELOPMENT DAYS

Please rank the following from 0-5. 5 meaning: gotta' have a panel/discussion on this. 0 meaning: please don't make me sit through two hours of this. Put a ? by things that you don't know enough info about to decide if we should have a Friday session on it. We will discuss the ?able ones on Friday. The topics are loosely gathered because I got feedback that it would be more helpful to think of topics listed according to some overall themes. Many of these topics obviously fit in more than one place. If you are one of the few who got one of the original list of topics (before I received the excellent suggestion to group these by general subject matter) and have already filled out your preference for topics, you can just fax that to me. You don't need to fill out another one.

ECONOMICS

- 49 Economics: general theories behind the prevailing Democratic/Republican perspectives, such as trickle down and trickle up economics *DS, CH, LD*
- 48 discussion on minimum wage
- 47 economics panel on poverty

POLITICIANS/PEOPLE WHO KNOW ABOUT POLITICS/HOW POLITICS WORKS

- 48 Dialogue with people who can give us an insider's view of Congress
- * 47 Enlightening info on the farm bill and on USDA, HUD, and HHS: *CL*,
- * 45 Need more info about Congress. How is their schedule set up for the year? What do the different officers, like the majority whip do? *DK*
- 45 /1? Governing bodies interrelation : Mayor Barry or Sharon Pratt Kelly, Mayor of a VA city, Governor of VA, VA Senator, VA Representative. (All of these could be said of MD instead.) How do these offices relate? affect each other? Also what brings them together which could help them and their state. VA Senator Thomas Davis? or David Thomas? has already said he wants to work with Barry.
- 34 Attend relevant Capital hearings
- 33/1? a power web of Washington
- Help MK →* ☐ philosophies of diff. *political parties* : *MK*,
- 75 Gene Dewey
- 61 Newt
- * 58/ 1? Panel with Mark Hatfield: Oregon Senator Republican has held strong on hunger issues for years. Ranking member on Appropriations and other political leaders *JY*
- 52 Meeting with Tony Hall
- 44 Mayor Mation Barry
- 31 /1? Someone from the White House
- 31 Jim Schieble, Ex-mayor St Paul's Minneapolis
- 31/1? Former DC Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly

HOUSING

- 45 Housing and HUD: organizing a panel: Cisneros: Secretary of HUD, Cuomo??, Achtenberg Secretary of HUD

37 Housing and how that impacts poverty/homeless issues

ANTI-HUNGER GROUPS/NGO'S WORKING ON POVERTY AND HUNGER

51 Poor People's Congress

46 someone from UNICEF

40 /2? World Hunger Year

39 Empty the Shelters

34/1? This summer visit a Children's Defense Fund Freedom School being held at Sojourners Neighborhood Center. An attempt to look at long term empowerment and short term needs. The center participated in a "listening project" aimed at curbing violence in their community and was responsible for closing down the crack house across the street from the center. The center offers three food programs. Their after school program includes homework and tutoring help, a mentor program, African American history and African culture, and they get food from DC Central Kitchen. They have a parents support group. They also were the site for an SOS parent nutrition class. ~~XXXX~~

32/1? People's House Staff, serving all of the city, connecting callers with a full array of services available to them in the city

32/5? Food Not Bombs

26/2? All People's Congress (DC)

58 Marian Wright Edelman, President of Children's Defense Fund

✕54/1? professors from Tufts (nutrition study people) or other places *CL*,

52 Dialogue with people who are doing innovative, creative programs that work

52/2? Anna Lou Dahavenon: cultural anthropologist: hunger/homelessness issues in New York City and India: looks at issues of homelessness in both places and compares cultural/sociological barriers (*LESSONS WHO BRINGS STUFF*)

49 Billy Shore (SOS), David Beckman (He's the president of Bread for the World and a former World Bank dude), etc.

47 Frances Lamore Lappe: Food First: anti-hunger activist, author

43/1? Patrick (the guy who walked across Africa)

42/2? Amartya Sen: Harvard econ/philo professor on hunger

39/5? The Hunger Project Director

36/2? David Powell: Leader of the weather underground. Hunger activist.

34/4? Steve Blumenthal: hunger activist, all around great guy

37/2? Vicki Hines, wife of the late Sam Hines, working on Reconciliation for the City Ministry to the Poor

27/3? Paul Gasket: music ministry, Leader in Prayer for the City and Nation

CAUSES OF HUNGER/OBSTACLES/STRATEGIES FOR ENDING POVERTY

✕67 Panel to discuss whether social services have "caused" poverty, since this argument is often used to justify certain welfare reforms: *CL, RL*

✕53 Panel to discuss whether the church has helped poverty or caused poverty. What has been its role? *CL, JP,*

50/1? Panel discussion to discuss tangible ideas on how to decrease hunger. What works? Ask panelists, "If you could set up a plan to decrease hunger, what would you do?"

we can ask any panel this.

- x 50 Discussion groups among fellows over specific aspects of poverty JY
- 45/2? Panels on specific aspects of poverty
- 44 Idea/vision building about hunger/poverty
- 44/3? Someone to talk about the need for there to be hunger
- 41 Big business often spends big money on lobbies against policies which help the poor. Panel on how do we lobby/pressure businesses to get them to stop supporting worker policies in their own companies which keep people poor. How do we influence these companies so that they will not lobby for government legislation which hurts the poor? Training in how to organize letter writing campaigns, media campaigns, boycotts against bad business. How do we encourage good companies to do more to help the poor?
- 35/5? someone to talk about what's missing (InterAction or ???)
- 34 Dick Hoehn (Bread for the World Institute): what have been the major movements have been successful and others haven't. (For example, the environmental movement)

PEACE AND JUSTICE AND NONVIOLENCE/ ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN SOLVING CONFLICTS

- 56 Visit and discuss the Holocaust museum and its implications about war, poverty, the role of the media, propaganda, the psychology behind what happened, the role of the military, etc. Discuss.
- 49/1? Panel of people working for long term solutions to poverty by changing entire governments which oppress people and keep them poor. Discussion including the US role in supporting many of these governments. Panel could include Joe Nangle: Has worked with Witness for Peace and other groups who go to troubled countries as nonviolent human rights monitors. Jennifer Casalo: peaceful non-violent worker for justice who was a political prisoner for four years Central America. Their housemate Jennifer whose husband, a guerrilla, is one of the Disappeared in Guatemala. She went on a fast to raise attention to his plight. She has gotten US support for her husband. She is American. He is Guatemalan.
- 41 Third World Solidarity Movements
- 36 Catholic Worker house visit. People who truly live in community with recently arrived illegal immigrant women and children in a house. Long tradition of protest and opposition to military spending, particularly nuclear proliferation, contrasting that with the money the US spends on programs for the poor.
- 29 Panel on why working for peace and justice in other countries is in the US's domestic interest

MEDIA/NETWORKING

- 54 Writers or journalists who follow Washington and can talk about the big picture (Coleman McCarthy)
- 52 How to use the media to raise awareness/involvement in hunger policy
- 47 Networking: how to do it effectively without faux pas: someone from Public Allies and some other people

GROUPS OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY POVERTY

- x • 60 Rural hunger/poverty u,
- 55 Racism issues and how they affect poverty
- 53 Teen pregnancy: representatives from direct service groups (progressive and conservative)

and people who work with teen pregnancy policy

- 53 Women's issues (conservative, moderate, progressive, and liberal) > Paul,
- 51 Sexism issues and how they affect poverty
- 47 AIDS (all of the many issues involved, such as AIDS orphans, development issues where a large percentage of the population is dying of AIDS)
- 41/1? elder issues

ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT / GENERAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

- 56 Panel to discuss whether foreign aid has made things worse in developing nations. R.P., DK, LD
- 55 someone to talk about cultural survival and issues of development
- 49 people who grew up in developing countries and aren't going to give us the rosy picture: the reality of what it means to have your life affected by "development" agencies (with good or bad intentions)
- 47 Panel on immigration issues
- 45 Chief Mankiller, other folks from tribe, Indian culture
- 43/1? the environment and environmentally sustainable development
- 4/39 How does each of our lifestyles as individuals contribute to the continued poverty of people in the US and in other countries? How can we each live lifestyles which do not squander the earth's resources and which do not support businesses which oppress people? Josh's mom has written a book which includes some of these topics! Panel on how the personal is political: "living more simply so that others may simply live". LD,
- 30 Indian culture

INSPIRATIONAL and/or EDUCATIONAL SPEAKERS/BOOKS/MOVIES

- 50 older visionaries
- my - 45 peers (young powerful leaders) who we can look to: AL,
- 45 Read about hunger issue or read challenging books and discuss them together. Maybe Arendt
- 44/1? people who say forget the system and challenge us to look outside it
- 43 Watching the PBS documentary on the War on Poverty
- 43/1? Watch and discuss "Throwaway People", an up to date reality dose on the history of inner city DC. What was it like in the past and how did it get the way it is now? What practical things can be done? What needs to change to better the lives of people living in poverty in the inner city?
- 40 Discussion of Hunger 1995 book
- 37/1? people who know how to get things done
- 32 Watch and discuss controversial movies

THE FELLOWS

- 56 Dialogue with people who think the MLHFP is a waste of time and resources - R.P., DS
- 55 Dialogue with people who might spark us to follow them when we leave this program.
- 47 Panel of the pros and cons of national service. What's Newt upset about? What needs to change to make the program better?
- 46 Public Allies: job finding services. They use their network to connect twentysomething job seekers with info about who to talk with in just about any agency in town to find out how to

get a job there. They also offer tips on talking with organizations/agencies about getting a job: informational interviews, etc. Do they also offer other workshops or networking opportunities with their people which would be open to us?
41 sessions looking towards what's next

DIRECT ACTION BY THE FELLOWS TO END HUNGER

38/1? Special projects to end hunger: fundraiser/group project.
47/1? Occasional service project

OTHER EXCELLENT TOPICS OF INTEREST/MISCELLANEOUS

52/1? picnic some day
41 spend a day collecting stories of people on the streets, in the shelters
32/1? to be confronted intellectually, emotionally, and professionally
22 Stress reducing techniques: massage, meditation: lots of 0's

maintain commitment.
attendance policy.

To all of the Mickey Leland Hunger Fellows

Paul Brunswick	USDA 703-305-2454
Heidi Hattenbach	USDA 703-305-2420
Josh Yates	USDA 202-720-4614
R.P. Eddy	CHC 202-574-7575
Angel Martinez	CHC
Scooter	CHC
Cynthia Hipona	Urban Institute 202-463-8522
Dorothy Karayannis	Domestic Policy Council 202-456-7028
Amy Lehman	SOS 202-347-5868
Casey Long	Catholic Charities 703-548-0950
Dionne Stanford	IRSA 202-797-2363
Jim Stipe	BFWI 301-600-2401
Vanna Whitney	Partners for Liveable Communities 202-466-4845
Melissa Zook	March of Dimes 202-296-2964

From Lisa Daughtry

Christian Children's Fund Fax: 202-462-0601

Office Phone: 202-462-2161

Home Phone: 202-269-4899

**THIS FRIDAY WE WILL BE DISCUSSING ISSUES/TOPICS FOR
FRIDAY DEVELOPMENT DAYS**

**Please fax me back this sheet with your responses by WEDNESDAY, or
NOON THURSDAY AT THE LATEST so we can discuss this on Friday.
Sorry not to get this to you Friday. The short version of why you didn't see
me on Friday involved Murphy's Law and me feeling really gross and sick.
My sincerest apologies. When I made it to the USDA, you guys had already
left for the tour so I went home and went to recuperate. Anyone who is
interested in more details, please feel free to talk with me. Thanks.**

also capsule story

ISSUES THE FELLOWS WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS FOR FRIDAY DEVELOPMENT DAYS

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POLITICIANS/PEOPLE WHO KNOW ABOUT POLITICS/HOW POLITICS WORKS

- 3 Economics: general theories behind the prevailing Democratic/Republican perspectives, such as trickle down and trickle up economics
- 2 economics panel on poverty
- 2 discussion on minimum wage
- 5 Need more info about Congress. How is their schedule set up for the year? What do the different officers, like the majority whip do?
- 3 Attend relevant Capital hearings
- ? Meeting with Tony Hall
- 5 Dialogue with people who can give us an insider's view of Congress
- 5 Enlightening info on the farm bill and on USDA, HUD, and HHS
- 5 a power web of Washington
- ? Someone from the White House
- 4 Panel with Mark Hatfield: Oregon Senator Republican has held strong on hunger issues for years. Ranking member on Appropriations and other political leaders
- 4 Newt
- ? Gene Dewey *Did*
- 1 Jim Schieble, Ex-mayor St Paul's Minneapolis
- 2 Mayor Marion Barry
- 2 Former DC Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly
- 4 Governing bodies interrelation : Mayor Barry or Sharon Pratt Kelly, Mayor of a VA city, Governor of VA, VA Senator, VA Representative. (All of these could be said of MD instead.) How do these offices relate? affect each other? Also what brings them together which could help them and their state. VA Senator Thomas Davis? or David Thomas? has already said he wants to work with Barry.

depends-

HOUSING

- 2 Housing and HUD: organizing a panel: Cisneros: Secretary of HUD, Cuomo??, Achtenberg Secretary of HUD
- 3 Housing and how that impacts poverty/homeless issues

ANTI-HUNGER GROUPS/NGO'S WORKING ON POVERTY AND HUNGER

- 1 World Hunger Year
- 1 All People's Congress (DC)
- 2 someone from UNICEF
- 1 Poor People's Congress
- 1 Empty the Shelters
- 4 Dialogue with people who are doing innovative, creative programs that work
- 3 Marian Wright Edelman, President of Children's Defense Fund

- 1 Patrick (the guy who walked across Africa)
- 2 professors from Tufts (nutrition study people) or other places
- 2 Amartya Sen: Harvard econ/philo professor on hunger
- 1 Frances Lamore Lappe: Food First: anti-hunger activist, author
- 1 David Powell: Leader of the weather underground. Hunger activist.
- 1 Steve Blumenthal: hunger activist, all around great guy
- 1 The Hunger Project Director
- 4 Anna Lou Dahavenon: cultural anthropologist: hunger/homelessness issues in New York City and India: looks at issues of homelessness in both places and compares cultural/sociological barriers
- 0 Billy Shore (SOS), David Beckman (He's the president of Bread for the World and a former World Bank dude), etc.
- 2 Food Not Bombs
- 3 This summer visit a Children's Defense Fund Freedom School being held at Sojourners Neighborhood Center. An attempt to look at long term empowerment and short term needs. The center participated in a "listening project" aimed at curbing violence in their community and was responsible for closing down the crack house across the street from the center. The center offers three food programs. Their after school program includes homework and tutoring help, a mentor program, African American history and African culture, and they get food from DC Central Kitchen. They have a parents support group. They also were the site for an SOS parent nutrition class.
- 1 People's House Staff, serving all of the city, connecting callers with a full array of services available to them in the city
- 4 Vicki Hines, wife of the late Sam Hines, working on Reconciliation for the City Ministry to the Poor
- 2 Paul Gasket: music ministry, Leader in Prayer for the City and Nation

CAUSES OF HUNGER/OBSTACLES/STRATEGIES FOR ENDING POVERTY

- 3 Dick Hochan (Bread for the World Institute): what have been the major movements have been successful and others haven't. (For example, the environmental movement)
- 5 Panel to discuss whether social services have "caused" poverty, since this argument is often used to justify certain welfare reforms.
- 5 Panel to discuss whether the church has helped poverty or caused poverty. What has been its role?
- 4 Panel discussion to discuss tangible ideas on how to decrease hunger. What works? Ask panelists, "If you could set up a plan to decrease hunger, what would you do?"
- 4 Discussion groups among fellows over specific aspects of poverty
- 2 someone to talk about what's missing (InterAction or ???)
- 2 Panels on specific aspects of poverty
- 2 Idea/vision building about hunger/poverty
- 2 Someone to talk about the need for there to be hunger
- 1 Big business often spends big money on lobbies against policies which help the poor. Panel on how do we lobby/pressure businesses to get them to stop supporting worker policies in their own companies which keep people poor. How do we influence these companies so that they will not lobby for government legislation which hurts the poor? Training in how to organize letter writing campaigns, media campaigns, boycotts against bad business. How do we encourage good companies to do more to help the poor?

PEACE AND JUSTICE AND NONVIOLENCE/ ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN SOLVING CONFLICTS

- 4 Panel on why working for peace and justice in other countries is in the US's domestic interest

4 Panel of people working for long term solutions to poverty by changing entire governments which oppress people and keep them poor. Discussion including the US role in supporting many of these governments. Panel could include Joe Nangle: Has worked with Witness for Peace and other groups who go to troubled countries as nonviolent human rights monitors. Jennifer Casalo: peaceful non-violent worker for justice who was a political prisoner for four years Central America. Their housemate Jennifer whose husband, a guerrilla, is one of the Disappeared in Guatemala. She went on a fast to raise attention to his plight. She has gotten US support for her husband. She is American. He is Guatemalan.

4 Third World Solidarity Movements

1 Catholic Worker house visit. People who truly live in community with recently arrived illegal immigrant women and children in a house. Long tradition of protest and opposition to military spending, particularly nuclear proliferation, contrasting that with the money the US spends on programs for the poor.

4 Visit and discuss the Holocaust museum and its implications about war, poverty, the role of the media, propaganda, the psychology behind what happened, the role of the military, etc. Discuss.

MEDIA/NETWORKING

5 Writers or journalists who follow Washington and can talk about the big picture (Coleman McCarthy)

5 How to use the media to raise awareness/involvement in hunger policy

5 Networking: how to do it effectively without faux pas: someone from Public Allies and some other people

GROUPS OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY POVERTY

3 Teen pregnancy: representatives from direct service groups (progressive and conservative) and people who work with teen pregnancy policy

4 Women's issues (conservative, moderate, progressive, and liberal)

3 Rural hunger/poverty

2 Racism issues and how they affect poverty

2 Sexism issues and how they affect poverty

3 elder issues

2 AIDS (all of the many issues involved, such as AIDS orphans, development issues where a large percentage of the population is dying of AIDS)

ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/ GENERAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

4 Panel on immigration issues

4 someone to talk about cultural survival and issues of development

1 Indian culture

4 Panel to discuss whether foreign aid has made things worse in developing nations.

3 people who grew up in developing countries and aren't going to give us the rosy picture: the reality of what it means to have your life affected by "development" agencies (with good or bad intentions)

2 Chief Mankiller, other folks from tribe, Indian culture

2 the environment and environmentally sustainable development

2 How does each of our lifestyle as individuals contribute to the continued poverty of people in the US and in other countries? How can we each live lifestyles which do not squander the earth's resources and which do not support businesses which oppress people? Josh's mom has written a book which includes some of these topics! Panel on how the personal is political: "living more simply so that others may simply live".

INSPIRATIONAL and/or EDUCATIONAL SPEAKERS/BOOKS/MOVIES

- 2 Read about hunger issue or read challenging books and discuss them together. Maybe Arendt
- 1 Discussion of Hunger 1995 book
- 3 Watching the PBS documentary on the War on Poverty
- 1 Watch and discuss controversial movies
- 1 Watch and discuss "Throwaway People", an up to date reality dose on the history of inner city DC. What was it like in the past and how did it get the way it is now? What practical things can be done? What needs to change to better the lives of people living in poverty in the inner city?
- 23 older visionaries
- 21 peers (young powerful leaders) who we can look to
- 5 people who know how to get things done
- 2 people who say forget the system and challenge us to look outside it

THE FELLOWS

- 1 Panel of the pros and cons of national service. What's Newt upset about? What needs to change to make the program better?
- 1 Dialogue with people who think the MLHFP is a waste of time and resources
- 5 Dialogue with people who might spark us to follow them when we leave this program.
- 4 sessions looking towards what's next
- 5 Public Allies: job finding services. They use their network to connect twentysomething job seekers with info about who to talk with in just about any agency in town to find out how to get a job there. They also offer tips on talking with organizations/agencies about getting a job: informational interviews, etc. Do they also offer other workshops or networking opportunities with their people which would be open to us?

DIRECT ACTION BY THE FELLOWS TO END HUNGER

- 5 Special projects to end hunger: fundraiser/group project.
- 5 Occasional service project

OTHER EXCELLENT TOPICS OF INTEREST/MISCELLANEOUS

- 0 Stress reducing techniques: massage, meditation
- 0 to be confronted intellectually, emotionally, and professionally ?that mean?
- 1 spend a day collecting stories of people on the streets, in the shelters
- 2 picnic some day plus something else that day

462-0601

Eli J. Segal

AmeriCorps: Making a Difference

The House Appropriations Committee proposed last week to renege on a bipartisan commitment to thousands of Americans, by retroactively slashing funds already authorized and appropriated for AmeriCorps members by more than one-third in the current fiscal year. Working families with college-age members willing to serve their communities full-time for a full year—and who are counting on the new AmeriCorps program to help them afford college education—will be especially hard hit if the congressional commitment is not kept.

A year and a half ago, a bipartisan Congress mandated a three-year phase-in of AmeriCorps. Six months into its first operational year—with 20,000 citizens working in communities across America, without the benefit of any congressional hearings to consider the benefits of the work they are doing—House appropriators would now turn the phase-in into a phase-out.

AmeriCorps is a funded non-mandate—a decentralized approach that moves most of the decision making and responsibility to the states that elect to compete for AmeriCorps members,

along with the funds to carry out the mission. Fewer than 200 people in Washington oversee 20,000 members on 1,100 projects in communities across America. That's why rescission would have such a devastating effect—any cuts made on Capitol Hill would directly cut the number of members who are working in the field. One thousand members would be sent home immediately, and 15,000 fewer young people would have the opportunity to begin service in September.

The public-private partnership of AmeriCorps would be undermined if the "public" reneged on its commitment. Programs are required to raise 25 percent of operating costs and 15 percent of the living allowances from private sources. Private investment in AmeriCorps has been remarkable; in its first year of operation, the corporation has received hundreds of commitments from companies such as General Electric, American Express, IBM and a myriad foundations. Our business partners make investments based on stable growth, fulfilled commitments and real results. They might understandably be

wary of a partner tossed by political currents.

AmeriCorps should not be penalized for rewarding results. The Corporation for National Service makes its grants after a tough evaluation process—that's why AmeriCorps awards funded in FY 1995 are not made until late in the fiscal year. AmeriCorps funds programs that work well and get things done and eliminates those that don't. AmeriCorps members and communities should not be made the victims of this "smart government" approach.

AmeriCorps may be new, but members are already meeting challenges in public safety, education, environment and human needs:

■ The New York Police Department reports that recreation areas policed by its AmeriCorps members in the 1994 pilot were free of assaults for the first time in memory.

■ AmeriCorps members in Kansas City have shut down 12 crack houses and reclaimed a neighborhood's only park from gangs.

■ In rural Simpson County, Ky., AmeriCorps members tutoring half of the

county's second-graders are raising reading scores from two grades behind grade level to one grade above in one year of service.

■ AmeriCorps members have also been on the front lines in natural disasters, from the floods in California, Houston and the Mississippi River Valley to the Idaho forest fires and the California earthquake. FEMA official Richard Krimm wrote: "They have helped literally thousands of victims pick up the pieces of their lives."

Moreover, AmeriCorps members are still there, long after the waves of initial volunteers have had to return to their jobs. That's why many of our nation's premier charities compete for AmeriCorps members. From the YMCA to the Multiple Sclerosis Society, from the Red Cross to the Children's Health Fund, from Notre Dame to the National Council of Churches, they know that the focused efforts of full-time, trained and committed AmeriCorps members help them accomplish more—and deploy part-time, sporadic volunteers more effectively.

A perfect case in point: In Miami, 26

AmeriCorps members working with Habitat for Humanity have learned all facets of home construction and have trained, supervised and worked beside 2,700 temporary (and uncompensated) volunteers they've attracted since October. As a consequence, the AmeriCorps team is nearly halfway to its goal of building 90 homes in Miami this year, and members are teaching working families how to make the transition from renting to homeownership. Habitat's Jerry Bass says, "We could not do this job without them."

We do not maintain that AmeriCorps will end crime or illiteracy, pollution or hunger, but AmeriCorps members are making a real difference every day in communities across America. We should strive to match their commitment to making our country even better instead of letting them twist in the political winds. They have earned a chance to be America's next generation of heroes.

The writer is assistant to the president for national service and chief executive officer of Corporation for National Service.

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TO: Coalition Participants
FROM: Courtney Gerber
RE: Attacks on National Service
DATE: March 6, 1995

In case you have any doubt, national service is under fire. So that you can see the arguments that are being used against national service, we have put together this set of documents. They give a flavor of the breadth and intensity of the attacks on national service.

To keep you apprised of developments, we will distribute future attack pieces and also share some of the many positive clips on national service programs around the country.

National and Community Service Coalition

► 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. ► Suite 719 ► Washington, D.C. 20036 ► 202.822.9450 • 202.775.9733 FAX

That is such a radically different model. I got caught up the other day because I was talking about this national service organization, and I said it was coercive volunteerism. And the press corps, as usual, wandered off looking for a good liberal Democrat to make fun of the sound bite. And they said, "Well, we don't draft anybody to join the corps," and they didn't get it at all. If any of you here today decide you do not want to give your money voluntarily to the National Service Corps, what will happen to you? The IRS will visit. Then the U.S. marshals will visit. And then we will visit you. (Laughter.) Because, you see, the president and the Democrats believe in their moral superiority and therefore their right to coerce you into giving their bureaucracy money -- which, by the way, doesn't go to volunteers, it goes to paid government employees. Now, paid government employees are not volunteers.

So what they have found is a new slogan to cover the oldest trick in the world. I'll take from you, I'll decide who to hire, they'll like me, I'll have power -- with your money. Furthermore, those volunteers are not allowed to do any of the morally important things Olasky says are the center of things. If they did, they would, of course, be in violation of all the A.C.I.I.I. rules that now cripple the federal government. So, the minute they take the federal money, they become not only useless, they become dangerous. (Laughter, applause.)

Now, as we're making this enormous transition, I will tell you flatly what the Democrats and the liberal establishment's going to do. They're going to lie. And I'll give you three examples. And I'm not talking here about Connie Chung. (Laughter.) The first thing -- now, these are three examples that have happened to us in the last couple weeks.

First, we had a town hall meeting two weeks ago. There were a tremendous number of children with very severe disabilities in wheelchairs at the town hall meeting because their parents had been told by their national association, which is desperate to keep power in Washington -- because otherwise they're going to have to all get on a plane and start traveling -- that we were going to cut out children who have severe disabilities.

MORE

Bowling for Virtue

Kill the welfare state, but save national service

BY JOE KLEIN

WEEKS LATER, LIBERALS REMAIN MYSTIFIED BY NEWT Gingrich's inaugural speech to the House of Representatives. Why all the compassionate talk about the poor? No Democrat could get away with that. Has Gingrich changed his stripes? Has he moved to the center? Become a statesman? In a word: no. He's been talking this way for years, outraged by the violence, anarchy and despair in the slums—which he believes are largely caused by liberal programs. He wants to eliminate the "bureaucratic welfare state." He wants to replace it with... charity. He really means to do this. He proposes a "Wesleyan revival," in which virtuous Americans would feel morally reinvigorated, and give time and money to uplift the poor. "If every American spent three hours a month helping someone who needed it," he said last week, "a lot of these problems would disappear."

Gingrich, as always, offered a reading list: "The Tragedy of American Compassion," by Marvin Olasky, which chronicles an explosion of charitable giving in the late 19th century. He might easily have added Gertrude Himmelfarb's new book, "The De-Moralization of Society," which argues that Victorian attitudes toward charity—and poverty—were not only admirable but quite successful. Such views are easily mocked. Dickens trumps Himmelfarb. But one wonders what Dickens would have done with Joycelyn Elders, Donna Shalala and your local, unsensate welfare office. Poverty seems more desperate, intractable and amoral now than it did a hundred years ago—when, as Himmelfarb shows, rates of pauperism, crime and illegitimacy were in steady, long-term decline. The old ways—a society-wide insistence on moral behavior and exemplary acts—may be the best way to lift the poor. But there is a problem: the Victorian charitable explosion occurred at a moment when living standards were soaring and when there were far fewer distractions. We don't seem to have the time, or the inclination, for altruism anymore.

Indeed, we seem to be moving in the opposite direction: the number of volunteers for groups like the Boy Scouts and Red Cross has plummeted in the last 20 years. PTA participation is way down. The fraternal orders are waning. Even bowling leagues are in decline—people prefer to bowl alone—Harvard professor Robert Putnam writes in an elegant article for the *Journal of Democracy*. Putnam attributes these phenomena to several factors: less time (women go to work now), increased mobility (people are less likely to put down social roots) and, of course—television. Gingrich disagrees. He believes the aggrandizement of the bureaucracy has made families and communities less relevant. "People don't go to PTA meetings," he says, "because they don't like professional bureaucrats telling them how useless they are. When you emasculate citizens, you can't expect them to be very enthusiastic about participating."

But even if you empower citizens—as Gingrich might say—Putnam's other factors won't go away. This isn't the 19th century. And where's Wesley? If the welfare state is to be scrapped and privatized, civil society will need steroids. Gingrich wants a tax credit for charitable contributions. Fair enough. But more will be needed. No doubt, state and local governments can "nonprofitize" many services—that is, pay private charities to do things formerly done by bureaucrats. There is no reason social workers need to be public employees. But perhaps the most creative—indeed, virtuous—role government can play would be to provide charitable institutions with a steady stream of young, altruistic, energetic, exemplary (and cheap) workers. In fact, a government program recently has begun to do just that, and with great promise: national service.

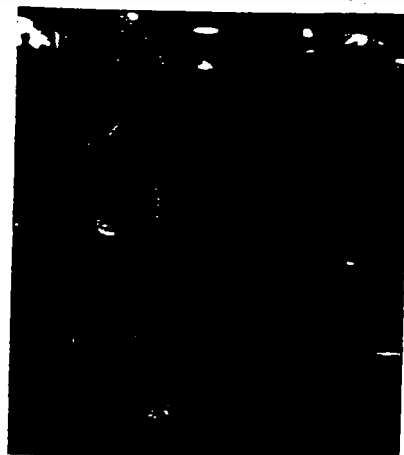
"Everyone talks about unfunded mandates—things Washington requires the states and cities to do," says Eli Siegal, the director of Americorps. "We're the exact opposite: a funded nonmandate." The states decide whether to participate, and which local programs to fund. There are now about 20,000 young people working at minimum wage, while repaying \$4,725 in college loans per year of service in 350 nonprofit programs nationally.

Last week, I called around to various private groups who've been using the volunteers, and their reports were uniformly enthusiastic. "They've come into the community and done far more than we asked or expected," says Dawn Taylor of the Storm-break Youth Shelter in State College, Pa. (which runs, among other things—Newt

should note—a group home for troubled teens). "Their job is to tutor the young people, but they're not content with that. They've helped with fundraising telethons and lots of other programs," expanding the scope of charitable activities in the county. "They are so enthusiastic and energetic. And there are a lot more ways we'd like to use them, if we could." Unfortunately, she can't: Americorps volunteers can't supplant existing public employees, a regulation that Republicans should jettison if they

choose to continue this program. There is no reason why national service shouldn't bite off great chunks of the civil service.

But the Republicans may not continue it. "I am totally unequivocally opposed to national service," Gingrich says. "It is coerced voluntarism... It's gimmicky." These are spurious, knee-jerk arguments. National service is induced—not coerced—voluntarism, just as his tax credit for charity would be. And, gimmicky? As if term limits and balanced-budget amendments weren't polyester legislative shortcuts. Programs that work are miracles, not gimmicks. There will be a fight over this. But expect the House Appropriations Committee to follow the speaker's lead and kill national service—which seems the political equivalent of drowning a puppy.



Beleaguered: No time for society?

Conservatives seem to want Victorian charity, but who has the time?

Congress of the United States
 House of Representatives
 Washington, DC 20515

YOU CALL THIS VOLUNTEERISM?

January 25, 1995

Dear Colleague:

Remember the Americorps participant President Clinton introduced at the end of his speech Tuesday night? According to the President the participants in this program represent the ideal of community spirit and personal responsibility which the Americorps program was designed to encourage. I have no doubt that they are fine young people who sincerely want to make their community a better place. However, when we look more closely at the compensation that participants in this program receive, it's easy to wonder just what this program has to do with volunteerism.

The President told us the young woman he introduced has four children. Let's add up what someone in her situation receives for being a volunteer. She will receive a stipend of \$7500 and an education voucher for \$4725 for less than a full year's work (1700 hours required). She will also receive health care coverage which, for a family of five, is probably worth \$4,000 a year and child care worth an estimated \$2,000 per child or \$8,000 total in her case per year. The education voucher, health care assistance and child care assistance, are exempt from income and social security taxation. The stipend makes her eligible for a \$3200 Earned Income Tax Credit. In a normal non-"volunteer" job which did not provide employer paid health care she would have to earn an annual salary of \$33,834 in order to do as well after taxes as she does in this program. Here's the math:

\$8824 - Stipend (annualized to 2000 hours)
 - 675 - FICA tax on stipend
 + 5559 - Voucher (annualized to 2000 hours)
 + 3200 - EITC
 + 4000 - Health care
 + 8000 - Child care
 28,908 - Total value of Americorps job, annualized
 + 4926 - '95 FICA and Federal income tax on \$33,834
 33,834 - non-"volunteer" job equivalent

Note: Effect of Kentucky state income tax would push this over \$34,000

This is what President Clinton calls a volunteer? Oh puh-leez! The taxpayers have been hoodwinked again!

Don't get me wrong, I'm not criticizing that young lady for accepting the job; she's doing the smart thing. Most people in her situation would love to have a \$34,000 a year job. The point is that this program has been grossly mischaracterized. It's an enormously expensive government jobs program. Should taxpayers be subsidizing jobs of this magnitude? What do we tell the millions of people who do real volunteer work out of the goodness of their hearts for no compensation when they are being asked to pay for these lucrative "volunteer" jobs? These are some things we should be thinking about when we are asked to appropriate as much as another dime for Americorps.

Sincerely,



Thomas E. Petri
 Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

February 1, 1995

Dear Colleague:

Well, my recent "Dear Colleague" criticizing the Americorps program certainly has raised some ire among some of our colleagues. I would like to take this opportunity to respond to the letter sent out by five of our colleagues attacking the figures I used in calculating the compensation to an Americorps volunteer.

There seems to be some honest confusion about the fact that I annualized the figures for the participant's living allowance and education award. I did not intend to imply that by working more than the required 1700 hours, a participant could earn a higher stipend or voucher. When we talk about the value of a job we always talk about the annual salary, even for jobs that don't last for a full year. My figures were intended to reflect the annualized salary equivalent of someone working for 1700 hours (approximately 10 months and one week) receiving the stated compensation.

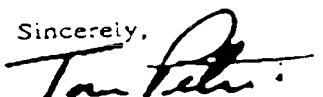
My understanding that the health care coverage accorded to participants covers dependents was apparently in error and I apologize for that mistake. This would reduce the wage of the non-"volunteer" equivalent job by \$3620 (since it would take \$3620 of wages to buy \$2800 of extra health care coverage after taxes).

I used the example which President Clinton gave in his State of the Union address as a hypothetical example of what someone in the program can receive and it is true that I did not know anything about her situation beyond what the President said; namely that she has four children. If she does not need to make use of the health care and child care available, more power to her. The average amount that those in the program receive for child care is irrelevant; my letter made it abundantly clear that my calculation was based on the annualized value of child care for four children. My point is to clarify what someone in her situation is eligible for.

Likewise, on the issue of her tax status. Most of the Americorps benefits are not considered as income for tax purposes. Our five colleagues seem anxious to point out that the stipend is subject to taxation (something I accounted for as made clear in my last letter) but then don't think its relevant that this income makes her eligible for an EITC. It is true that I don't know what outside income she has, or whether she is still married or what type of job her husband may have, but again I was attempting to show the total amount of income someone in the program in her situation may be eligible for. If it is relevant that she may have to pay income taxes on the stipend (if her total income is over the filing threshold) then it is relevant that the income may also make her eligible for a negative income tax -- the EITC. Since someone receiving the child care and health care available would not receive an EITC if all the Americorps benefits were counted as income, I feel that it is fair to include that in the calculation, and again it was annualized to correspond to the annual salary equivalent. If the person the President introduced does not receive all of this compensation, that's fine. My point was that this program has been mischaracterized as a volunteer program and we need to decide whether the cost to the taxpayers is worth the results.

I hope I have cleared up any misunderstandings about how the calculations were made and I appreciate our colleagues pointing out my error regarding health care benefits. What I don't appreciate is their accusation that I was insulting Ms. Perry, which I regard as a cheap shot. Let me quote from my last letter. "I have no doubt that [Americorps participants] are fine young people who sincerely want to make their community a better place." "Don't get me wrong. I'm not criticizing that young lady for accepting the job; she's doing the smart thing." Those don't sound like insults to me, but let me say it again: I am not criticizing Americorps participants; I am questioning the value of the program and particularly the packaging of it as a volunteer program.

Sincerely,


Thomas E. Petri, M.C.

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515

January 31, 1995

Dear Colleague:

In recent days, there has been increasing talk about AmeriCorps, the new domestic Peace Corps -- and much of it has been just plain wrong. Unfortunately, a "Dear Colleague" letter from Congressman Tom Petri's office falls into this category. We would like to set the record straight.

Congressman Petri's office produced a range of calculations intending to show what Cindy Perry (an AmeriCorps member praised by the President in the State of the Union address) will receive from AmeriCorps. In fact, these calculations nearly triple the actual amount Ms. Perry will receive. Here's what she receives:

Living allowance	\$7,640
Education award (only after serving)	\$4,725
Total	\$12,365

There were serious mistakes in Congressman Petri's calculations:

- * **Living allowance:** The letter overstates it. AmeriCorps' share of the living allowance is capped at about \$6,800 (roughly 85 percent of minimum wage). While AmeriCorps members may serve more than the minimum 1700 hours per year, their allowance from the federal government doesn't increase -- and the amount is subject to tax.
- * **Education award:** The letter miscalculates. The education award is fixed at \$4,725 (even if hours exceed the minimum); is paid to the college or student aid lender, not the AmeriCorps member; isn't even available until after the full year of service is successfully completed; and is taxable when used.
- * **Healthcare:** The letter is wrong about Ms. Perry's situation and about the operation of AmeriCorps. Ms. Perry does not receive healthcare coverage: it is only available to those without other coverage, is capped at \$1,200 per member, and never covers dependents.
- * **Childcare:** Again, the letter is wrong, both specifically and in general. It is our understanding Ms. Perry does not receive childcare. Covering those AmeriCorps members who do require childcare adds \$250 per member to the average package of AmeriCorps benefits, not \$8,000, as stated in the letter.

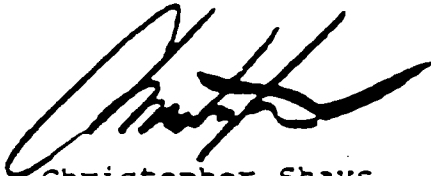
- * EITC: The letter wrongly imputes an Earned Income Tax Credit as part of Ms. Perry's benefit from AmeriCorps. It is totally inappropriate to calculate an EITC without knowing the Perrys' personal tax situation -- and totally irrelevant to consideration of AmeriCorps.

Completely lacking from this consideration is the value the community has already gained from Ms. Perry's service. She tutors six children intensively, and works with many others (particularly those with special needs) after school. The spelling and reading performance of her six students has already gone way up -- as much as 89 percent. This AmeriCorps program is well on its way to achieving its goal of increasing the reading scores of the bottom half of Simpson County's second graders by three grade levels in a single year.

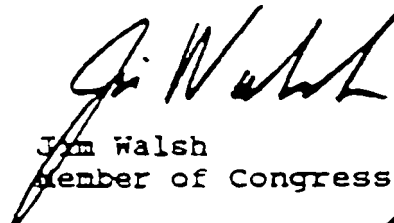
And the letter not only mischaracterized AmeriCorps and insulted a remarkable young woman -- it ignored an experience that the Congressman holds in common with the rest of us: service as a Peace Corps volunteer. Yes, we were volunteers even though all of us were paid, received health care and a small stipend at the conclusion of our service -- and if we use the term, it certainly can not be denied to the members of AmeriCorps. In fact, it cost the American taxpayers roughly twice as much to send each of us overseas as it does to have Cindy Perry work miracles in Simpson County.

We support AmeriCorps. We urge you to examine it carefully and focus on reality and results, not the misinformation regrettably being promoted by some others.

Sincerely,



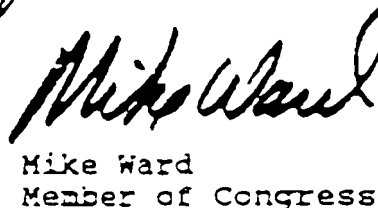
Christopher Shays
Member of Congress



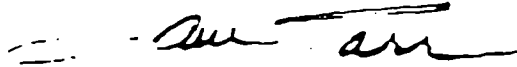
Jim Walsh
Member of Congress



Tony Hall
Member of Congress



Mike Ward
Member of Congress



Sam Farr
Member of Congress

Omaha World-Herald
Omaha, NE (daily)

Thursday, Jan 21, 1995

Clinton Corps Serves Big Government

President Clinton, in his State of the Union address, again touted his national service corps as one of the great accomplishments of his administration. Mary McGrory, a syndicated columnist, said in a recent column on The World-Herald's More Commentary page she liked the program because it will cost "only" \$1.5 billion in its first three years.

"Only" \$1.5 billion? Consider how the money is used. As Sen. Charles Grassley, R-Iowa, has pointed out, the annual cost of the make-work program runs in excess of \$30,000 for each participant. That includes the matching contribution put up by the state and local agencies or nonprofit organizations that create the jobs. Given that the purpose is to provide a \$4,725 tuition grant to the participants, \$30,000 is a huge investment just to provide a minimum-wage job, free health care and child care assistance for a year. Most "members," as the participants are called, sign on for two years.

Other accounts make the \$30,000 figure appear low. Grassley said he has obtained documents from the program indicating that some of the

slots cost a total of \$70,000 to provide the job, the benefits and the tuition grant. Grassley noted that even the lower figure, \$30,000, would cover four years of tuition and fees for three full-time college students at the University of Iowa. He said the program "seeks to federally bureaucratize voluntarism, thereby standing the concept on its head."

President Clinton said he wants to expand the program from 20,000 participants to 100,000. That capsulizes the problem about Clinton: a huge new program designed to pay people to do make-work jobs, costing significantly more per participant than the benefits received by those who participate.

Thankfully, Republicans such as Grassley have a different idea. Perhaps they can figure out how to put on the brakes.

George F. Will

TWO Liberal Losers

President Clinton's turbid State of the Union address was a metaphor for modern government—sprawling, metastasizing, undisciplined, approaching self-parody. It underscored the fact that his administration now is politically almost harmless, but is aesthetically excruciating.

The address was heavily larded—exactly the right word, that—with semi-conservative words about cutting taxes, spending and regulations. However, regarding two matters Clinton considers crucial—the AmeriCorps “national service” program and the minimum wage—the address was half-baked and half-hearted liberalism.

AmeriCorps, says Clinton, will revive American volunteerism. The approximately 80 million Americans who volunteer their time to religious and civic organizations may wonder who needs reviving and how much it matters whether AmeriCorps eventually produces 100,000 more volunteers. Today 2.9 million of America's 80 million volunteers are ages 18 to 25, the ages of AmeriCorps “volunteers.”

To Americans who use the English language to communicate thoughts rather than parody them, the use of the word “volunteer” in connection with AmeriCorps' recruits must seem like the latest redundant evidence that Washington is stark raving mad. To plain-speaking Americans, a volunteer is someone who contributes his or her unpaid labor. Clinton's “volunteers” will be paid a \$7,400 annual stipend, plus \$9,450 worth of college expenses over two years. And this is not all that Clinton's little puddle of government-manufactured “volunteers”—little relative to the 80 million true volunteers who need neither financial incentives from, nor organization by, government—will cost taxpayers.

In addition to the health and child-care entitlements for AmeriCorps members, and AmeriCorps' Washington bureaucracy, money is spent to locate “volunteers” to take AmeriCorps money. The Omaha World-Herald says that AmeriCorps gave Nebraska's state government a

\$457,622 grant to recruit 23 AmeriCorps members. That \$19,896.60 per recruit calls into question the effectiveness of the \$1.7 million AmeriCorps paid a Washington PR firm for national advertising.

According to the New Citizenship Project, a conservative advocacy group, of AmeriCorps' first 20,000 “volunteers,” 1,200 are working for agencies of the federal government. The New Citizenship Project warns that AmeriCorps is ripe for politicization, citing a Washington Monthly report that a 1993 pilot project became an exercise in identity politics and political correctness, developing ethnic and homosexual caucuses. And the Los Angeles Times reported that a 1994 pilot project in San Francisco used its “volunteers” to protest “three-strikes-and-you're-out” crime legislation.

Clinton calls AmeriCorps the achievement “I would say I was most proud of.” No minimum wage increase will be rival for that title.

In 1992 candidate Clinton endorsed increasing the minimum wage. During 1993 and 1994, when he had a congressional majority that would have done it, he did not ask for it, primarily because some sensible Democrats told him it was a dumb idea. Al From, head of the centrist Democratic Leadership Council, which once advertised Clinton as a New Democrat, says of the minimum wage proposal: “It's anachronistic, it's a loser, it's got no bite with the middle class. And it screams old Democrat.”

Now that there is a Congress that Clinton knows will not enact an increase, he calls it urgent. However, during Tuesday night's oration, when he was pitilessly detailed about almost everything, he remained recalcitrant about how much the minimum wage should be increased. Leaving aside the unwisdom of government telling employers what to pay employees, it is generally true that when you increase the cost of something, people buy less of it. There is evidence that is true of labor at the low end of the wage scale.

The first federal minimum wage—25 cents an hour—was enacted in 1938. Since then, the longest time between increases was from 1981 to 1990. During that span, teenage unemployment (teenagers are a third of all minimum wage earners) fell from 23.2 percent to 15.5 percent, and black teenage unemployment fell from 48 percent to 31 percent. Then the forces of compassion struck, raising the minimum wage twice, in 1990 and 1991. In 1992 teenage unemployment was up to 20 percent.

Now, it is problematic establishing causation for any phenomenon as complex and varied as joblessness.

1/29/95
Washington Post

And some studies, including one by associates of the current secretary of labor, purport to show that the minimum wage can be increased somewhat without increasing unemployment. However, the question is academic because a former academic—Rep. Dick Armey, the ex-professor of economics who now is majority leader—says he will oppose an increase “with every fiber of my being,” and he will have much company.

But this is of more than academic interest: The minimum wage is now \$4.25 an hour. Clinton is said to be thinking about seeking \$5 an hour. The New Citizenship Project calculates that AmeriCorps “volunteers” earn more than \$7 an hour.

GUEST EDITORIAL

Phony Voluntarism

By JOHN P. WALTERS

President Clinton's AmeriCorps program, a domestic Peace Corps that seeks to inspire 100,000 college-age individuals to undertake community service, seems like a worthy attempt to reverse the decline in civic responsibility.

In fact, it does just the opposite, undermining genuine voluntarism and promoting government-oriented activism. National leaders who truly care about revitalizing our domestic institutions must fight to end the program.

Highlighting the program in last week's State of the Union address, the president called AmeriCorps "the essence" of his vision for the future, "the New Covenant." Sadly, this vision is as full of holes as his claim to be a "New Democrat."

To begin with, there is the obvious contradiction: paid voluntarism. The average "volunteer" will receive a \$7,400 annual stipend, plus \$9,450 toward payment of higher education debts. That's more than \$7 an hour. And this does not include the program's automatic health- and child-care benefits, the cost of its Washington-based bureaucrats, or the \$1.7 million AmeriCorps national ad campaign.

AmeriCorps will undermine healthy voluntarism. Roughly 80 million Americans now serve as unpaid volunteers, notably in religious organizations, which have been the backbone of community service for most of U.S. history.

Countless groups offer night and weekend volunteer opportunities to better enlist the energies of working people and students — without pay, in their spare time. Genuine voluntarism flourishes when individuals understand that they — not government workers, however well-intentioned — are key to assuring their own well-being and the health of their community.

Paid "voluntarism" will discourage the real thing — precisely the type of perverse incentive that is the hallmark of the welfare state. In Baltimore's Summer of Service program, for example, one "volunteer" disappointed that community members did not show up to assist in cleaning up broken glass, tried to persuade passers-by to help. The typical response: "If you're already cleaning up, why should I help you?"

For all its faults, even the Great Society's federal "volunteer"



boondoggle. VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), prevented its "volunteers" from providing direct services.

By attempting to bolster a successful private activity — voluntary community service — with an infusion of federal tax dollars, AmeriCorps will encourage community organizations to become dependencies of the federal government. In the process, local control takes a back seat to federal grant-seeking.

Moreover, AmeriCorps' ethic promotes the federal bureaucracy as an ideal venue of service. More than 1,200 of the first 20,000 "volunteers" have been assigned to federal agencies, including the National Endowment for the Arts, the Legal Services Corporation and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The program is ripe for abuse. The neoliberal magazine *Washington Monthly* and the *Los Angeles Times* exposed rampant politicization in AmeriCorps' pilot programs, the 1993 Summer of Service and the 1994 Summer of Safety.

Nevertheless, this fall, full-time AmeriCorps "volunteers" were assigned to radical and liberal advocacy groups including ACORN (Association for Community Reform Now), the National Council of La Raza and the Public Education Fund Network.

Cloaked in the respectable garb of voluntarism, AmeriCorps instead promotes the discredited ideal of federal beneficence. And by living off the taxpayers' largesse, it will end up reinforcing the notion of entitlement it claims to combat.

In November, voters resoundingly rejected big government, especially the Great Society, which has cost taxpayers over \$3.5 trillion without markedly improving the lot of the poor. Over the past three decades, well-intentioned social programs have gradually usurped the authority and responsibility that once rested with the individual, the family, religious organizations, civic groups, and local government. Now AmeriCorps poses a similar threat to voluntarism.

AmeriCorps is a textbook case of precisely what the federal government should not do. Voluntary community service and acts of charity are not the business of government, especially the federal government. And paid "volunteers" participating in programs approved and regulated by a federal bureaucracy is a distortion of genuine, healthy charity.

Abolishing this newest extension of welfare-state liberalism will be an important step in rolling back big government and opening the way to truly reinvigorating citizenship.

John P. Walters is president of the New Citizenship Project, a Washington-based organization that advocates limiting government in order to revitalize society. 2

Charles GRASSLEY



The Clinton administration brings taxpayers the \$30,000 volunteer."

Why AmeriCorps program is flawed

Taxpayers across the country were rightfully outraged 10 years ago with the Reagan Pentagon's \$7,600 coffeepot. Today, the Clinton administration brings taxpayers the \$30,000 "volunteer."

That was the pride for a single participant in a 1992 demonstration of President Clinton's new AmeriCorps program, billed as a domestic version of the Peace Corps designed to get more young people to volunteer for community service.

AmeriCorps is one of the few initiatives the Clinton administration proudly points to as a success. After all, who can criticize a program that not only encourages America's youth to help their neighbors, but helps them pay for college at the same time?

Nevertheless, after two years in operation AmeriCorps stands in danger of joining a long list of unsuccessful Great Society programs. Costly, inefficient and bureaucratic, AmeriCorps is neither the best way to help working families with education costs nor a true embodiment of America's tradition of voluntarism.

The way AmeriCorps is set up, it takes \$30,000 for each "volunteer" to complete his or her term of service. Roughly half goes toward salary and benefits for the participant; the rest is

overhead and administration. Given directly to families, the money spent on one AmeriCorps volunteer would be enough to cover four years of tuition and fees for three full-time students at the University of Iowa. At least five Pell Grants could be awarded to needy students for the cost of just one AmeriCorps participant.

Then there's the way the program is being administered. An Omaha World-Herald editorial recently reported that the state of Nebraska received a grant of \$457,622 to recruit 23 AmeriCorps members. That's almost \$20,000 per member — just to sign them up.

It also has come to light that AmeriCorps paid a corporate public-relations firm \$1.7 million in 1994 to promote the program nationally. This is nearly double the budget money the Clinton administration requested for the Office of Inspector General that is supposed to keep tabs on how AmeriCorps is sending its money.

AmeriCorps is not a program for the needy. It does not exclude by income level even millionaires.

In fact, AmeriCorps provides a perfect opportunity to play the political patronage game, rewarding political allies by giving their constituents money for college through a "volunteer" program.

Not surprisingly, politics already may have infected AmeriCorps. The Los Angeles Times reported on Sept. 11 that a Summer of Safety program in San Francisco "organized 40 groups for a rally against the crime bill's 'three strikes and you're out' provision." As a project of AmeriCorps, Summer of Safety gives new meaning to community service: using taxpayer dollars to fund a political rally.

Nor can we expect AmeriCorps to do much better with traditional service work. After Rolling Stone magazine observed the "volunteers" in action, it reported on Sept. 22, "In a little more than four hours, 10 corps members and a supervisor have measured one window, installed another and put one lock on a door."

Despite AmeriCorps' exorbitant cost and minimal program experience, the White House sought to increase its budget by two-thirds for fiscal year 1996. In the coming year, 20,000 AmeriCorps "volunteers" will receive salaries and educational awards worth \$7.27 an hour, plus medical benefits and free child care.

There are more effective ways to encourage community service. One suggested approach would allow states to award federally funded college scholarships to needy students nominated

by civic groups, hospitals, churches and others in recognition of successfully completed volunteer work. Such an approach would honor those who have served and eliminate layers of costly bureaucracy.

Moreover, communities would have more control over local service programs than federal bureaucrats. Rewarding students who already have served might better teach the intrinsic value of voluntarism than the lesson implicit in AmeriCorps: that you don't need to volunteer when you can do the same work for a paycheck.

If the federal government is to sponsor a program to encourage young people to get involved in their communities, then taxpayers and working families struggling to send kids to college without federal assistance deserve a far less costly and dramatically more effective approach.

Otherwise, any money spent should go directly toward helping young people get a college education.

CHARLES GRASSLEY is a Republican senator from Iowa. This is adapted from a speech he delivered at The Heritage Foundation, a Washington-based public policy research institute.

DOUG BANDOW

When compassion is compulsory

The president says he doesn't believe "government can solve all problems," but he could have fooled the rest of us. His supposedly frugal budget proposes spending a billion dollars on "national service" next year alone. What doesn't Bill Clinton believe government can solve?

Unfortunately, he's not the only politician who thinks people elected him to be an insatiable busybody. In Mamaroneck, N.Y., the Rye Neck School Board decided that students should perform 40 hours of "community service" in order to graduate. One family sued, but U.S. District Judge Charles Brieant rejected the challenge. True, the requirement may "have Orwellian overtones," admitted the jurist. He ruled for the school board on the basis of "home rule," however. Thus did political power trump individual liberty.

The D.C.-based Institute for Justice, which is handling the case, is appealing Judge Brieant's decision. But numerous other jurisdictions have similarly enacted onerous laws by attempting to make compassion compulsory, including Chapel Hill, N.C., Bethlehem, Pa., Topeka, Kans., and the states of Ohio and Maryland.

Charity has always come naturally to Americans. Today some 90 million adults — half of the adult population — volunteer every year. Even more give money to charity.

Yet the thought of individuals, families and communities working together without guidance from the state obviously upsets some people. Even worse is the realization that someone might choose not to participate. Thus the public has suffered through an endless train of plans for "service" promoted, organized and even mandated by government.

William James referred to his program as the "moral equivalent of

war," but his desire to put young men to work in coal mines, steel mills and fishing trawlers never gained much support. Nor did compulsory proposals advanced by Edward Bellamy, Margaret Mead, Robert McNamara, Charles Moskos, William F. Buckley, and others.

Still, the concept had enough appeal to become an excuse for Congress to enact in 1993 yet another pork-filled "jobs" bill, offering students minimum wage salaries, health care benefits, and tax-free educational vouchers to do what millions of other people have long volunteered to do for free. Mr. Clinton has declared the resulting \$500 million AmeriCorps to be the defining issue of his administration, and proposes to increase the number of participants from the current 20,000 to 47,000 by the end of 1996.

Such a deal! Each of the "volunteers" costs an average of \$30,000, and some much more. For instance, Uncle Sam gave Nebraska \$457,622 just to recruit 23 people. Then they had to be paid.

A lot of participants serve bureaucrats rather than the needy. 1,200 of 20,000 participants have been assigned to federal agencies. Others have become taxpayer-funded political activists. Last year in California, for example, "volunteers" organized a rally against the federal crime bill. Some AmeriCorps members are more practical, admitting that they look at their work as just another job — only with more status and better pay than the usual alternatives.

Rather than paying those who "serve," an increasing number of school boards, like Rye Neck in Mamaroneck, mandate "service" as a graduation condition. Since most kids have no choice but to attend their local public school, this requirement is effectively a legal

duty. What can justify denying some one his or her diploma for failing to toil in a government-approved task? The purpose of the exaction is to build character and promote citizenship. But allowing politicians to define good work is likely to promote cynicism rather than idealism.

Consider the 200 students at Baltimore's Northwestern High School who earned "community service" credit by working in Democrat Parris Glendening's recent gubernatorial campaign. Youthful political activism is a good thing, but hardly needs to be mandated by government. After all, the College Republican National Committee figures that its members logged 90,000 hours for candidates from school board to U.S. Senate — because they chose to volunteer, not because the government forced them to do so. At the same time, mandatory public programs channel students away from unapproved, and therefore officially disfavored, activities, irrespective of their merit.

More fundamental, however, is the point that school officials have no right to tell kids to "serve" and how to "serve." Service is important, but it must be voluntary, to be real service. Teaching children to serve is also important, but it is the responsibility of families, not schools. Indeed, legal mandates undercut parents who want to educate their children that it is inappropriate to use public coercion to override private conscience.

There may be no greater perversion of liberalism than its presumption that the state should force young people, against their parents' wishes, into a predetermined civic mold. The hundreds of new Republican legislators across the nation, from school board to Congress, should work to erase the pernicious concept of compulsory compassion from our lawbooks and political lexicon alike.

Doug Bandow, a senior fellow at the Cato Institute, is a nationally syndicated columnist.



House Panels Vote to Cut National Service, Housing

By Dan Morgan

Washington Post Staff Writer

Republicans in the House yesterday continued their assault on the spending programs of the former Democratic Congress by voting to eliminate \$7.2 billion in low-income housing funds and the entire 1995 increase in funding for President Clinton's signature national service corps.

The actions of four House Appropriations subcommittees yesterday brought the total cuts approved this week to nearly \$17 billion, or about 6 percent of what Congress authorized but had not yet spent for non-military programs other than entitlements in the current budget.

The savings will offset the costs of emergency federal disaster relief to California and other states, and leave at least \$10 billion to apply to tax cuts and deficit reduction in line with the House Republican "Contract With America."

But Rep. David R. Obey (D-Wis.), ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee, charged that the

GOP was simply putting together "a large honey pot" to finance tax breaks that will go mainly to the rich.

White House Chief of Staff Leon E. Panetta sharply criticized the action. "These recisions are in the same spirit as the child nutrition cuts that the Republicans have already proposed. They are aimed directly at the most vulnerable in our society, especially our children," he said.

The cuts must still be approved by the full House Appropriations Committee, the House and the Senate, and could be vetoed by the president. But in the meantime, Republicans, in proposing the deepest spending reductions since the early Reagan administration, are making the point that not a single favorite Democratic program of the last 40 years is safe from the budget ax.

That was clear yesterday as an appropriations subcommittee proposed deep reductions in long-sacrosanct housing programs for the poor, while reducing funding for NASA by only \$66 million.

See SPENDING, A14, Col 4

HUD, Education Secretaries Decry Cuts

SPENDING, From A1

The trimming of \$7.2 billion in funds for public housing, rent subsidies, block grants, lead-paint removal and other programs appeared to catch administration officials by surprise.

"This is massive," Housing Secretary Henry Cisneros said. "For the first time since November 8, we see exactly what kind of damage the new leadership is willing to inflict on poor people."

Cisneros said one cut of \$2.7 billion completely wiped out the 1995 allocation of the rental subsidy vouchers known as "Section 8." Of that amount, HUD had targeted 12,000 vouchers to homeless people, 3,000 to AIDS sufferers and 2,000 to move young disabled people out of elderly housing.

He also estimated that cutting \$465 million to preserve existing housing for poor tenants made it possible that as many as 27,000 poor people could be evicted to make way for redevelopment.

"We have in front of us the stark reality of cuts that will hurt people and hurt people soon," Cisneros said. "For a [Republican] leadership that says it wants to build a partnership with communities, this is a serious blow to communities."

In many cases, Cisneros said, allocated money would now have to be taken back, an action sure to provoke lawsuits. One public housing cut of \$549 million will effectively stop destruction of eyesore projects in New York, Detroit, Seattle, St. Louis, Memphis, Indianapolis, El Paso and San Antonio, he said.

Criticism of the cuts from housing activists was even stronger. "If they only take \$66 million from NASA and \$7.2 billion from HUD, that's totally racist and an insult to Afro-American poor people," said Jim McNeill, president of the National Alliance of HUD Tenants.

But Rep. Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.), who chairs the subcommittee with jurisdiction over HUD, the Veterans Affairs Department, NASA and the Environmental Protection Agency, defended the reductions. "HUD has been notoriously inefficient and bureaucratic," he said.

Lewis noted that his subcommittee had been willing to take on a powerful constituency that has been spared from budget cutting—veterans—by proposing \$158 million in reductions in major construction projects for veterans.

Also targeted was the EPA. The subcommittee withdrew \$1.3 billion appropriated last year for a safe drinking water fund from which communities could draw.

"With so many complaints coming from the Hill about unfunded mandates, we are miffed at why they would cut out the funding we are trying to give to a mandate," said an EPA spokesman.

Daniel Rosenberg, a drinking water specialist at U.S. PIRG, called the action "ridiculous . . . Congress's goal should be to strengthen the drinking water statute and fund it fully, but they are doing the opposite." But the cruelest cut for the Clinton administration may have been the deletion of all \$210 million of new funding allowed last year for the president's national service corps, cutting it back to its 1994 level of \$370 million. Lewis said that the reduction will still allow the administration to make good on commitments to volunteers but "puts us on a very clear path toward incremental phaseout of the program."

Democrats were also rebuffed yesterday when they tried to push through Clinton's request for \$6.7 billion in relief for California floods and earthquake damage and other disaster aid. Lewis's panel cut the amount to \$5.3 billion, on grounds that the Federal Emergency Management Agency

has sufficient funds on hand to continue relief efforts into 1997.

Democrats are particularly angry that a portion of the housing reductions will be used to offset costs of disaster relief, since under budget law such emergency aid can be given without coming up with compensating savings.

"I don't support creating a whole host of other disasters for millions of other Americans," said Rep. Louis Stokes (D-Ohio).

Deep as the reductions have been, they have not satisfied some fiscal conservatives. Late Wednesday, for example, Rep. Ernest J. Istook Jr. (R-Okla.) pushed through an amendment in his subcommittee that produced an additional \$1.3 billion in savings by terminating funding for 1995 and 1996 summer youth programs.

An Istook aide said that the General Accounting Office had informed his office that "there is no indication that this program is effective."

In a statement yesterday, Education Secretary Richard W. Riley said he was "deeply concerned" about cuts voted Wednesday in education programs, including the "Goals 2000" initiatives designed to create stronger academic standards.

In other action yesterday, other House appropriations panels:

- Cut \$351 million from transportation programs, including \$7.8 million from the Northeast Corridor high-speed rail project.
- Trimmed \$30.5 million appropriated last year for activities authorized by Clinton's crime legislation.
- Trimmed \$30 million in grants to create government-industry partnerships in information highway technology, an initiative of Vice President Gore.

Staff writers Ann Devroy, Gary Lee and Guy Gugliotta contributed to this report.

A few questions for AmeriCorps

Editor's note: The following is a memorandum circulating today from John P. Walters, president of the New Citizenship Project.

Today, the Board of Directors of AmeriCorps' governing body, the Corporation for National and Community Service, meets here in Washington. And, boy, do they have a full plate! After all, it's no secret that House Republican leaders have announced they oppose funding for the program. And House appropriators have already reduced AmeriCorps' fiscal year 1995 budget by approximately \$210 million.

After months of treating the public to the camera-ready smiles of young "volunteers," the media's honeymoon with AmeriCorps shows signs of ending. AmeriCorps lost considerable credibility as a result of last week's report on NBC Nightly News by Lisa Myers. Myers uncovered numerous shoddy practices, including an environmental project in Alaska that costs taxpayers \$42,000 annually per volunteer and a \$140,000 seed grant which, rather than funding community service, went to pay educators at

Northeastern University to develop "a plan to compete for more AmeriCorps money next year." Confronted with these facts, AmeriCorps' Washington bureaucrats sought to regain the moral high ground by boasting about a Lubbock, Tex. immunization program. So Myers investigated — and found even more trouble. The director of that program, Marge Tripp, admitted that she markets AmeriCorps not as a service program that pays college tuition, but as a jobs program. Not surprisingly, most of Tripp's "volunteers" are not getting "educational awards," but are receiving \$1,200 in cash.

If AmeriCorps' board still doubts that this program is fast becoming another big-government boondoggle, we'd like them to explain the following:

1. What pressing need led to a \$100,000 planning grant for a "volunteer corps" in the Virgin Islands? And will any Washington bureaucrats be doing site visits this winter?

2. Why was the Council of Great City Schools (CGGS) awarded a \$200,000 planning grant? This money isn't headed to the class-

room; like Northeastern U., CGGS doesn't have a single volunteer. AmeriCorps itself admits that the CGGS is devoted to the "advancement of education in inner-city public schools through public and legislative advocacy."

3. In the face of AmeriCorps claims to be apolitical, why was the

The media's honeymoon with AmeriCorps shows signs of ending.

radical group ACORN (Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now) awarded 42 volunteers at a cost to taxpayers of \$1,143,411?

4. If AmeriCorps aims to promote grassroots community activism, why was the federally funded Legal Services Corporation (LSC) — long regarded as the litigation arm and defender of the welfare state — awarded 44 volunteers

worth \$959,900? (By the way, lucky taxpayers may also foot some of the bill for an additional \$1,242,784 in "LSC matching funds" for the help from AmeriCorps.)

5. Why, if AmeriCorps seeks to strengthen America's voluntary, local institutions, are well over one-fourth of its 20,000 "volunteers" working in federal or state bureaucracies or in government-funded programs? If AmeriCorps isn't just the latest extension of big-government liberalism, why have approximately 2,800 "volunteers" been assigned to federal departments and agencies, most notably, Agriculture (1,200 "volunteers"), Interior (525 "volunteers"), Justice (210 "volunteers"), the Environmental Protection Agency (135 "volunteers") and the National Endowment for the Arts (60 "volunteers")? And how much more in matching funds is the federal government shelling out?

These stories are just the tip of the iceberg. As Senator Charles Grassley has commented, "The more I look into AmeriCorps, the less accountability I find to the taxpayers."

Continued scrutiny will confirm that AmeriCorps is a wasteful, sugar-coated jobs program heavy on payoffs to traditional liberal constituencies and short on genuine volunteerism.

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Federally funded Newt-bashing?

It was sit-in time at the Washington Hilton yesterday. Some 500 protesters from the left-wing group ACORN — the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now — charged into a National Association of Counties luncheon where they expected to confront Newt Gingrich.

Waving school lunch trays and chanting "We want Newt!" the mob took over the head table and "commandeered" the banquet microphone: "Don't take the food out of the children's mouths," demanded Maxine Nelson of the Pine Bluff, Ark., chapter of ACORN. But their timing was off: The Speaker of the House was not yet at the hotel and was warned in time to cross the luncheon off his schedule.

Later, Mr. Gingrich called the rabble "tragically misinformed" and wondered aloud just where they had come from. The group was well-organized and well-funded enough to have charter buses delivering members from around the country, after all. "Why weren't they at work?" Mr. Gingrich asked. "Who are they? Who paid them?"

Good question, that. Especially since, in part, it is the federal government that is paying them. The most recent example of federal dollars going to ACORN comes from Bill Clinton's pet program, AmeriCorps. The national service program hired for ACORN 42 "volunteers" at a cost of \$1,143,411. On top of that basic fact, a number of the "volunteers" in question were assigned to the ACORN offices in Washington. Were any of those Americorps "volunteers" part of the mob scene at the Hilton?

If so, it would not be the first time that federal money given to promote volunteer service has been abused by ACORN. It will be remembered that grants from the Domestic Volunteer Service Act, back in 1977, were used to train campaign workers for Mr. Clinton's first gubernatorial race in Arkansas. As The Washington Times' Jerry Seper has reported, the training was done — in violation of restrictions in the Domestic Volunteer Service Act — by the Arkansas Institute for Social Justice, a spinoff group from ACORN.

From: Dave Gundersen
Rep. Steve Gundersen

National Service Talking Points

Incorporates Republican and Democrat Ideology

Community Building

- * Encourage participation by elderly population through National Senior Service Corps, which utilizes the skills of some 500,000 elderly Americans.
- * Some 350,000 students develop a commitment to community through the Learn and Serve America program.

Grassroots Control or Local and State Autonomy

- * Proposals are "bottom-up" and not the "one-size-fits-all" social reform template that have traditionally come from Washington.
- * Two-thirds of money is given out by State Commissions whose membership is appointed by the Governor. They review proposals and decide which merit support.
- * "Funded Non-mandate" which allows States access to resources without strings attached.

Streamlined Government

- * Corporation hired only 200 additional employees to oversee 20,000 AmeriCorps members in 350 programs in 1,100 locations.
- * There is a 5 percent cap on administrative expenditures for the National Service Corporation

Cost Effectiveness

Secondary and Tertiary Impacts

- * Volunteer Maryland's 55 AmeriCorps Members recruited some 7,500 volunteers. These services were valued at approximately \$4 million.
- * The 500 members of Teach For America, who are not actual AmeriCorps Members and therefore do not receive a educational award or living stipend, deliver services to over 50,000 students in underresourced areas.
- * The Summer of Safety program freed up over 26,000 hours of police officers time which allowed those officers to serve more people.

Public Private Partnerships

- * AmeriCorps requires programs to raise 25 percent of operating costs and 15 percent of the living allowances from private sources.

Responding to Some Prominent Complaints

"National Service is coerced volunteerism."

- * AmeriCorps is not a "volunteer" program, it is "voluntary" commitment to serve our communities and country. They are paid and accomplish far more than sporadic volunteer efforts.
- * AmeriCorps augments the volunteer sector by responding to decreased levels of full-time volunteer forces (especially since the advent of the two-income family) and coordinating volunteer activities such as disaster clean-ups, public park restoration, and housing renovations.

"National Service is just another big government program."

- * There is a 5 percent cap on administrative costs.
- * Two-thirds of grant money is controlled by State Commissions.
- * Programs ideas originate at a local level and are supported in part by local or private funding sources.

"National Service has unusually high costs per Corps Member."

- * The actual cost to the federal government per AmeriCorps Member in 1994 was \$18,816 in 1994, and is projected to decrease to \$17,570 in 1995.

Questions

What is the Congressman's/Senator's position on funding for National Service?

What are the Congressman's/Senators primary concerns about National Service?

What Senate action can we expect on rescissions? National Service?

What do you think the President's response will be to the rescissions coming out of the House?



FACT SHEET

Program Volunteers: 445,700 Projects: 762 Annual Vol. Hours: 80,000,000	The Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) offers older adults a meaningful life through volunteer service that is responsive to community needs. RSVP provides opportunities for persons age 55 and over to serve on a regular basis in a variety of settings throughout their communities. RSVP functions under the auspices of an established community service organization with funding support and technical assistance provided.
The Volunteers	RSVP volunteers serve in projects in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.
Eligibility	Anyone age 55 or over is eligible to be an RSVP volunteer. Persons with disabilities are welcome to serve.
Service	RSVP volunteers serve through a variety of organizations, agencies, and institutions designated as volunteer stations. The stations include courts, schools, libraries, day-care centers, hospitals, nursing homes, economic development agencies, and other community service organizations. Volunteer services include adult basic education, mentoring, tax aides, consultancy services, community policing, low-cost weatherization and home repair, classroom aides, health care and substance abuse counseling, respite and in-home care, environmental surveys, telephone reassurance, and many other services.
Training	RSVP volunteers receive a brief orientation from the sponsor of a local RSVP project on their role in the community's program. After placement, the volunteers receive in-service instruction and supervision.
Benefits	RSVP volunteers serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for such expenses as transportation. Insurance protection is provided to volunteers while on assignment.

Retired and Senior Volunteer Program
1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20525



(800) 424-8867 or (202) 606-5000, ext. 189
TDD: (800) 833-3722

Issues

1. Pumpkins - Sophomore year - Halloween - 1 of 3 people
~~Have~~ "Fruit Prank" East Providence Police

~~XXXX~~ Did: Drove around in frat Bros. neighborhood
and rubbed people's pumpkins off their houses

Result: full charges, given citation, went to court
& judge sided against

2. 70

- Junior year Senior year
"Bad advice"? - what's that mean?
~~Bad~~ bad advice? - what's that mean?
an excuse?

Did: More for X-mas, got / parents

that sleeping pills. at school

Sleeping Problems: ~~Not~~ Skipping classes

Wrote to feel

Went to Dr. given 20 - not it - didn't

Work it. No more problems

~~Problems~~ / P K O B L E

3. 50

- Junior year
"experimenting"

①

- Dried for friend in my hall
with spraying nose spray
- Came back from sports, ~~and~~ the results

What for or what for in of eyes - went in for

work - nothing happened / what happened - Big

②

- Spring weekend at's home - counterpoint
saw it - went to court