

LEVEL 3 - 3 OF 40 STORIES

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April 17, 1997, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: WEEKLY - DC; Pg. J01

LENGTH: 626 words

HEADLINE: D.C. Students Give Gift of Themselves; 10th-Graders Helping To Teach First-Graders

BYLINE: Sari Horwitz, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Cardozo High School teacher Spencer Salas used to watch the tiny, spirited children running to elementary school across the street in the morning and wonder how he could harness their energy to motivate his 10th-graders, who often straggled in late.

His creative answer -- a program in which **Cardozo's** 10th-graders help teach the Meyer Elementary School first-graders how to read by sharing stories they have written -- drew first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and other city and national leaders to **Cardozo** last week.

Clinton -- joined by D.C. school Chief Executive Julius W. Becton Jr.; former senator Harris Wofford (D-Pa.), the chief executive officer of the Corporation for National Service; and D.C. Council member Frank Smith Jr. (D-Ward 1) -- said that Salas's program is just the kind of learning experience she wants replicated in other District schools.

The **Cardozo** program is part of a larger "service-learning" initiative coordinated by Funds for the Community's Future. The organization will send AmeriCorps VISTA volunteers to every D.C. high school next year to encourage similar programs that blend service projects with classroom lessons.

At **Cardozo**, in the Shaw neighborhood of Northwest, the 10th-grade tutors are Latino students, many of whom have been in this country only a few years and are struggling to learn to read English themselves.

"Both groups of students learn from each other," Clinton said. "This improves the **Cardozo** students' own skills in English and writing, and it improves the young children's reading skills."

The students and their teacher said that perhaps an even more valuable experience is being shared by **Cardozo's** Latino students and the group of children, most of them African American, they tutor -- an understanding and appreciation of each other.

Long-simmering tension between African American and Latino students is a growing problem at **Cardozo** and other city schools. But there's an altogether different relationship between the Latino tutors and the African American



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children they read to, said the students.

"Little children don't judge you," said Sonia Medrano, a 10th-grader who moved to Washington from El Salvador a year ago. "They just see the person you are. They accept us no matter what the color of our skin is or what race we are."

The story Sonia read to the first-graders yesterday was one she wrote about an African proverb that "a thief is always under suspicion." Her story recalled the time money was missing from her room and she discovered that her brother, Jaime, took it.

"Now when I leave my money and I don't find it again, I think Jaime took it again," she read to the children. "And maybe he didn't take it." A first-grader asked her what the words thief and suspicion meant. Clinton asked Sonia how long it took her to write the story (15 minutes).

"It makes you feel important when you're teaching someone," Ada Garcia, another **Cardozo** tutor, told Clinton. "It makes you feel like you are something."

Clinton has visited five District schools in recent months. Last week, she and Canadian first lady Aline Chretien joined sixth-graders at Burrville Elementary in Northeast who waved and said hello to students at a Canadian school with the help of video conferencing technology.

Clinton won over **Cardozo's** faculty with her praise for the school's junior ROTC members, her interest in their two-year-old program and her participation in a round-table discussion. She scored big with students and teachers when she accused reporters of focusing mostly on youths who get into trouble.

"The president and I know the vast majority of our young people are doing the best they can to navigate through their teenage years," Clinton said.

GRAPHIC: Photo, nancy andrews, Hillary Rodham Clinton, flanked by teachers C. Delores Scott and Spencer Salas, observes the students.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: April 17, 1997



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February 17, 1997, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part A; COMMENTARY; EDITORIALS; Pg. A18

LENGTH: 477 words

HEADLINE: The dangerous schoolhouse

BODY:

Even at a time when violence in the D.C. schools is well publicized and endemic, the bloody events that occurred last week were shocking. Two teen-agers got into a fight as classes were changing at **Cardozo High School**, and one stabbed the other in a hallway. **Cardozo** also happens to be the school where a sophomore was fatally shot in the 1995-96 school year. Over the past few years, D.C. officials have instituted a number of security measures to curb the burgeoning crime that afflicts our schoolhouses, including hiring a private security firm and installing metal detectors.

But neither of the detectors at **Cardozo** was working last Wednesday when a 17-year-old was stabbed, thankfully not mortally. The two Metropolitan Police officers who ordinarily would have been posted at the school had been called away to perform other duties. That two lapses in security occurred on the same day might be coincidence, but for a knife-wielding thug, the timing could not have been better.

CEO/Superintendent Julius W. Becton Jr. has placed safety and security at the top of his priority list. To some extent, his first budget proposal bears that out. His 1998 budget request, \$525.8 million, includes \$12 million for school security. Gen. Becton wants to place electronic security equipment in the schools, a move that should garner the support of every parent, teacher and official in this crime-plagued city. You need look no further than the recent spate of robberies in the area to know that surveillance cameras are invaluable tools of law enforcement. (Think of all the faces of bank robbers, ATM thieves and convenience store stick-up men that have been plastered on the pages of newspapers of late.)

While they have provided nominal security, metal detectors and security guards will not solve the problems by themselves. In several schools around the city, parents have been volunteering and actually setting up their own patrols - walking the hallways and lunchrooms, and monitoring the playgrounds. Surely, we have a desperate state of affairs when parents have to protect their children within their own schools. Electronic surveillance will be an important added tool because it puts a face on the crime. Cameras are used in malls, banks, neighborhood 7-elevens and in most places where we work. Shoppers know they are being watched and because of that, the experts say, they tend to be more reluctant to shoplift and carry out other crimes.



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Jan 95 - shooting
1995-96 - fatally shot
2/97 ✓

Obviously, with the District's high dropout rate, young hoodlums and cutthroats are dropping in for all the wrong reasons. The schools and the police need to do a better job of coordinating security. Routine patrols and security breed familiarity.

Last week's incident at **Cardozo** was a violent wake-up call - and the bells always ring loudest inside your own schoolhouse.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 17, 1997



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February 13, 1997, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part C; METROPOLITAN TIMES; DISTRICT NEWS; Pg. C4

LENGTH: 360 words

HEADLINE: Broken detectors cited in stabbing

BYLINE: Mensah Dean; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

A grudge simmering between two D.C. teen-agers boiled over yesterday morning as one young man stabbed the other with a knife brought in past broken metal detectors at a Northwest high school.

The incident occurred in a first-floor hallway at **Cardozo High School** shortly before 10 a.m. As several students watched, a teen-ager stabbed a 17-year-old student twice in the back, then fled the school at 13th and Clifton streets NW.

Neither of the two hand-held metal detectors at the school was working yesterday morning, and the two police officers assigned to the school were off duty and not replaced.

One of the metal detectors was working as of Tuesday, said spokesmen for MVM Inc., the company that has provided security at D.C. schools since October. They did not know how long the other had been broken.

With the detectors not operating, the three MVM employees assigned to the school patted down students as they entered the building yesterday morning.

"That was not my understanding that none of their equipment was working," said schools spokeswoman Loretta Hardge when told of the broken detectors. "It's a very unfortunate lapse."

The detectors at **Cardozo** were obtained secondhand from a federal agency, said MVM spokesman William Crews, adding that this was not the first time they had broken.

Police obtained a warrant for the assailant's arrest yesterday, charging him with assault with a deadly weapon. They did not know if he was a student at the school. No weapon was recovered.

Neither youth was identified.

"Apparently this went back to September," said Phillip Aigner, another MVM spokesman dispatched to the school. Students told him it was a grudge of some



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sort and not gang-related.

The injured youth was taken to Howard University Hospital, where he underwent several hours of surgery. He was in stable condition last night, hospital spokesman Ronald Taylor said.

The two police officers assigned to **Cardozo** were attending a funeral yesterday morning, Officer Robert Garisto, a police spokesman, said.

Principal Reginald Ballard held an assembly to answer questions and to calm students' fears.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 13, 1997



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LEVEL 3 - 11 OF 40 STORIES

Copyright 1996 The Washington Post
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June 15, 1996, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: OP-ED; Pg. A15

LENGTH: 902 words

HEADLINE: The Speech Pearl Buck Never Made at **Cardozo**

BYLINE: Colbert I. King

BODY:

It was a real coup. The January graduating class at **Cardozo High School** in Northwest Washington had managed to land author Pearl Buck as its commencement speaker. The appearance of a Pulitzer Prize winner and holder of the Nobel Prize for literature was going to be the event of the year: a world-renowned figure at a black school in the legally segregated D.C. public education system. The year was 1951.

Cardozo's students never heard her speak.

When word reached School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning and the court-appointed D.C. Board of Education that Pearl Buck was setting foot in the District to speak in a black high school, the 1950s version of the thought police arrived on the scene big time.

The power structure that ran the schools and everything else in this city at the time believed that Pearl Buck and impressionable black minds didn't mix. So, replacing their judgment with his own, the superintendent applied the Corning fitness test.

To discern what Buck stood for and whether she was a proper role model for black children, the superintendent turned to a source that had always helped him and the school board clear speakers in the past: the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Pearl Buck's Americanism failed its test. Put more delicately, Corning said Buck's "record proved not to be clear," so he disinvited her from speaking to the **Cardozo** graduates.

The arbiters of what was best for everybody didn't want her in the schools. And Corning and the board didn't stop with their ban on Buck. **Cardozo's** principal and assistant principal were reprimanded for inviting her without first getting Corning's permission. When parents protested and sought a meeting with the school board, the board's president turned them down cold. In those days, might made right, and the majority didn't have to listen to anyone but themselves. They knew best.

This newspaper's editorial board weighed in on the side of **Cardozo's** students and Mrs. Buck's right to speak. We also published her message in full so that **Cardozo's** students and our readers would know what would have been said had she been allowed to take the stage.



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Pearl Buck's words are as compelling today as when they first appeared in the Post.

At a time when African American churches are once again going up in flames across the South, when the Supreme Court is ordering African Americans, in effect, to take hard-won points off the board, and when some in our own ranks are in danger of demeaning themselves by absorbing some of the worst attitudes and all the wrong habits of those we have litigated, demonstrated and agitated against and struggled to replace, it's time to reflect on Buck's Jan. 26, 1951, message to **Cardozo's** graduates:

"Do not be discouraged by what has happened to you and to me. There are millions of people in our country who believe in our American ideals and practice them. Such people will be warned by what has happened to us. . . . It is an incident tremendous in its significance, not that we are important, but it is important that such a thing could have happened here. That it did happen is a fact that we must use, too, in our own lives. Let us make it work for our ideals and not against them."

Buck was passionate about holding firm to ideals, especially in time of troubles. To her, ideals are the food of the soul. When ideals are gone, she told the graduates, the soul dies and the spirit grows weak, "and then the tyrants take over."

She wrote her message 45 years ago, and died in 1973. But the author of more than 60 books could have been speaking today to the embittered, prickly people hiding behind their racial and ideological screens who move through life with their faces transfixed by scowls, intoxicated with their power to incite and intimidate, preaching that any means are justified by the end. "We know that this is false," she told **Cardozo's** students. "The end itself, the good result for which we struggle, is lost if the means we use to attain it are unworthy. We cannot use oppression to gain freedom. Freedom is lost on the way."

Her integrationist views undoubtedly were behind some of her difficulties with the racial separatists in this city and on the Hill. So she didn't mince words on race prejudice. But true to her own reputation for courage, Buck went further: "Race prejudice is not the only prejudice in our land," she told **Cardozo's** students. "Within one group there is prejudice. We must not allow it in ourselves for any reason whatsoever, for to the degree we allow it, we deny human freedom. We must root out of ourselves the denial of freedom before we can fight for freedom" elsewhere. Without respect for the human individual, the struggle for human freedom is lost, she said.

So she implored the students to check their every act by the ideals they hoped to achieve. "Only by the constant and vigilant comparison between what we do and what we want can we keep our country a democracy," she warned.

And how do they keep their ideals alive?

"Practice them -- practice them!" Buck declared. "There is no other way. Practice them whether others do or not. Practice them the more earnestly because others do not. If one person fails, another must stand the more strong. Freedom is our birthright. Never forget that!"



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The Washington Post, June 15, 1996

It is a lesson we should know by heart.

The writer is a member of the editorial page staff.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 15, 1996June 15, 1996



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LEVEL 3 - 12 OF 40 STORIES

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February 01, 1996, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. R04; FAST FORWARD ; IN MY ROOM

LENGTH: 616 words

HEADLINE: REUSE, RECYCLE, REBOOT; Lazarus gives cast-off computers a second life
- and kids a great opportunity

BYLINE: Mark Baechtel

BODY:

School will soon let out at **Cardozo** High, and in the library the buzz around the battered reading tables is steadily rising. In one corner, though, the hush of concentration holds: Senior Ekaraj Phomsavath and juniors Dontay Dempsey and Edgar Villatoro are huddled over a vintage AT clone.

"Try autoexec-dot-bat," Phomsavath says. Dempsey types. Nope.

"Try D-I-R," Phomsavath suggests. File names flash by like a manic stock-ticker report.

"Try config-dot-sys." Nothing.

The machine they're trying to resuscitate came courtesy of the Lazarus Foundation, a non-profit group that's giving scores of old computers -- donated by area businesses, law firms, government agencies and individuals -- a second life at **Cardozo** and elsewhere. The boys are waiting for the foundation's founder, Don Bard, to show up, as he usually does for the **Cardozo** Computer Club's twice-monthly meetings. Bard, other adult volunteers and **Cardozo** librarian Faith Williams, the club's faculty advisor, help students work with computers, fix them up, load them with basic software and put them into service. Along the way the kids gain job skills and some self-confidence, the schools pick up functional (if dated) computers and the donors get tax breaks. It's all a very '90s scenario -- entrepreneurial, technological and charitable.

The AT the kids are working on today recently received a hard drive transplant, and the patient isn't doing well.

"Try D-I-R-star-dot-E-X-E." Again, no result.

"Ummm. Hit the reset."

Bard arrives just as Williams is setting out the afternoon's spread of graham crackers, brownies and soda. Just in from his government job, he raps out a list of possible maladies: "Could be a CMOS problem, bad disk sectors, a fragmented drive..." The boys blink: Some of it registers, but much of it is several workshops short of being anything but Greek.



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The program seems to be winning converts. When it started in '94, **Cardozo's** Computer Club attracted only a few students. Now membership stands at 15. Other Lazarus projects include a mentoring program at Oakland Mills High in Columbia; another reaches students at Brent Elementary in Northeast. In April, Bard will work with Microsoft and a half-dozen non-profits on the first National Computer Recycling and Mentoring Conference, during which hundreds of recycled computers will move to area schools and groups.

There's evidence the computers are helping individual kids. "It's a lot of fun," says Phomsavath, who has been working with computers since his sophomore year. The experience has helped him build technical skills and confidence, he says. Faith Williams sees another benefit: Having Lazarus computers in the library "is also a reason we've got more guys hanging out here now," she says. "When lots of things aren't coming through for the D.C. schools, it's this kind of extra hand from the outside that's helping us keep things going."

The students' huddle has broken, and the balky AT has blinked to life. Bard isn't surprised. He goes into an involved explanation, something about the hard disk's interleaving, and he has just the piece of shareware to fix it. The prognosis for this old computer is looking better all the time.

Baechtel is a FFWD regular.

TURNING DOORSTOPS INTO TAX DEDUCTIONS

CONTACT THE Lazarus Foundation at ebardaol.com or 410/740-0735. The fair market value (and tax deductible value) for an XT (or 8088) with a 20 mb hard drive, monochrome monitor and keyboard is \$ 75. A similar AT or 286, \$ 125. A 386 with a color monitor, 4 mb of RAM and a 100mb hard drive, \$ 300. Businesses that have fully depreciated a piece of equipment are not permitted a deduction.

GRAPHIC: Photo, michael bowles , From left to right: **Cardozo** Computer Club members Dontay Dempsey, Shekinah Kablan, Olumbunmi Adekanye, Jamieka Thomas, and Edgar Villatoro.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 01, 1996



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LEVEL 3 - 14 OF 40 STORIES

Copyright 1995 The Washington Post
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September 02, 1995, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B05; CRIME AND JUSTICE

LENGTH: 239 words

HEADLINE: D.C. Man Pleads Guilty In Killing at **Cardozo** High

BODY:

A 20-year-old District man pleaded guilty yesterday to taking part in the January killing of a student inside **Cardozo** Senior High School.

Phillip Y. Baines admitted handing a .380-caliber pistol to a **Cardozo** freshman during an argument the youth was having with 16-year-old Antar A. Hall inside the Clifton Street NW entrance to the school. The freshman, 14, had told Baines to "pass me the joint," prosecutors said, and then used the gun to shoot Hall three times as Hall tried to flee.

The Jan. 5 shooting raised community concerns about school safety and led to increased police presence at **Cardozo** and other schools. Baines also was a student at **Cardozo**, enrolling a few weeks before the shooting after moving from California. He had been living in an apartment near the high school with a cousin but returned to California soon after the shooting, where he was arrested.

Baines was to go on trial yesterday in D.C. Superior Court on first-degree murder and other charges. If convicted, he could have faced a life term. He pleaded guilty to manslaughter and weapons charges before Judge Henry F. Greene. Baines faces up to 30 years in prison when he is sentenced Nov. 17.

The youth who pulled the trigger, who was charged as a juvenile, was sentenced last month to remain under the supervision of juvenile authorities until he turns 21, the longest term possible. He pleaded guilty to second-degree murder.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: September 02, 1995



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LEVEL 3 - 15 OF 40 STORIES

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August 09, 1995, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B03; CRIME AND JUSTICE

LENGTH: 248 words

HEADLINE: Teen Sentenced in School Shooting

BODY:

The 14-year-old D.C. youth who pleaded guilty to the shooting death of a fellow student inside **Cardozo High School** in January was ordered yesterday to remain under the supervision of juvenile authorities until he turns 21, the longest term possible.

But D.C. Superior Court Judge Zinora Mitchell-Rankin delayed determining which long-term residential treatment program the youth must enter. The judge flatly turned down a suggestion by the youth's defense attorney that he could be rehabilitated best at the city's Oak Hill Youth Center in Laurel.

The teenager pleaded guilty in February to shooting **Cardozo** sophomore Antar A. Hall, 16, in the back just inside the school's Clifton Street NW entrance.

"I have yet to find that anything is accomplished at Oak Hill," said Mitchell-Rankin, noting that the District's juvenile justice system requires "care and rehabilitation" for youths found to be involved in criminal acts. On the contrary, she said, placing a youth at Oak Hill often "exacerbates his or her problems."

The 14-year-old made only a brief statement at yesterday's hearing, thanking family members for their support and addressing Hall's mother, Tawanna White, who sat sobbing in the courtroom. "I can't bring her son back," the teenager said. "I've got to live for the rest of my life knowing I killed somebody."

White said afterward that while the 14-year-old's family was concerned about visiting him, "I have to go over to a grave to visit my kid."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: August 09, 1995



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LEVEL 3 - 16 OF 40 STORIES

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July 26, 1995, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part A; COMMENTARY; EDITORIALS; Pg. A22

LENGTH: 792 words

HEADLINE: The school year approaches fast

BODY:

D.C. residents concerned about education in the city had reason to celebrate the ruling this week from D.C. Superior Court Judge Geoffrey M. Alprin that Superintendent Franklin Smith may go ahead with plans to restructure Ballou High School and **Cardozo High School**.

The restructuring would entail breaking the large (more than 1,000 pupils) student bodies of the schools into several smaller divisions. Ideally, a student would stick with the "team" chosen in 10th grade all the way through to graduation. This would give the students a sense of coherence, intimacy and group solidarity; and it would give the teachers the same advantages, along with the ability to actually get to know students on an individual basis. Mr. Smith has already tried such a reorganization at four city high schools and one middle school, with satisfactory results. And several of New York City's largest public high schools have also gone this route.

It seems sensible that students who learn within a consistent group, taught by teachers who know them well enough to recognize problems and encourage talents would do better in school. In any case, things could hardly be worse at **Cardozo** or Ballou, as far as test scores, student achievement and the departure of the most talented students for greener educational pastures go. Something simply has got to give.

But that something is just not going to be the Washington Teachers Union. The union is one of the most intransigent enemies of school reform in the city, as well as of Franklin Smith. Never pleased with Mr. Smith's reform agenda, the union went ballistic when he announced plans to tie salaries (including his own) to school and student performance. So, at a time when the city's schools are falling apart physically as well as educationally, and at a time when Congress is breathing over the shoulders of the city's educators, the union has been spending its time picketing against the superintendent and lobbying to get him fired.

And filing a lawsuit seeking to put the kibosh on the restructuring of Ballou and **Cardozo**. The sticking point for the union in the plan is, as usual, protecting teachers' jobs. An essential element of the restructuring plan is that the entire staff of the two schools will be hired from scratch. This is not to say that teachers already there will necessarily not be there under the new dispensation; but they have no guarantee that the principals hiring for the

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restructured operation will find them suitable. No one, actually, is looking at unemployment here. Any teacher not rehired at the two schools will be sent elsewhere.

Still, the union insisted this was a violation of its contract. The suit also sought to delay the beginning of the 1995-96 school year, scheduled for teachers Aug. 28 and Sept. 5 for students, on the same grounds. Judge Alprin disagreed on both counts, and Ballou and **Cardozo** will have their new educational plan - along with some new teachers as well, possibly - come September. Sending the union a message that (to update an old '60s saying) if they're not willing to be part of the solution, the District is no longer willing to permit them to be part of the problem can only be helpful to the cause of education.

There are some members of the D.C. School Board who insist on remaining as much a part of the problem as the union. Last week, the board simply refused to act on a reform package its own members had helped create for Congress, sending it to "committee," and it refused even to allow a vote on Mr. Smith's proposal for privatization of school management. In fact, things with the board have come to such a pass that the five reform-minded souls on the board who have been trying to push through the package this week made their dissatisfaction public. Karen Shook, Jay Silberman, Erika Landberg, Linda Moody and Sandra Butler-Truesdale have now acknowledged that, as Jay Silberman put it to The Times' Maria Koklanaris, "The train is leaving the station. There will be legislation [from Congress] with regard to these proposals."

Schools in the District are in urgent need of reform; and the city's financial insolvency seems to have provided the final impetus, as well as the administrative machinery, to institute the kind of bold changes that are the only possible remedy for the city's abysmal educational situation. The union and the school board still have the opportunity to demonstrate their commitment to teaching the children (rather than just to picking up their paychecks) by dropping their resistance and becoming participants in what promises to be an exciting and rewarding process.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 26, 1995



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LEVEL 3 - 20 OF 40 STORIES

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March 20, 1995, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; Pg. C03

LENGTH: 189 words

HEADLINE: Former Principal Of **Cardozo** High Has a New Post

BODY:

Bernard C. Lucas, the former principal of **Cardozo High School** who has held nine jobs in the D.C. schools in the last 14 years, has been reassigned as an assistant principal at Phelps Career High School, effective April 1.

D.C. School Superintendent Franklin L. Smith removed Lucas, 51, from **Cardozo** after a 16-year-old student was shot in the back and killed earlier this year. Smith said that although Lucas could not have prevented the student's death, he had lost control of **Cardozo**, where racial tension is high and attendance and test scores are low.

Lucas's record of shuttling from school to school and to positions in the central administration has been criticized by some school board members and parents' advocacy groups as an example of the system's poor management.

Lucas has been on vacation and extended medical leave because of a car accident, according to school officials. He will be one of two assistant principals at the vocational school.

"We think he has very strong leadership skills," said Beverly Lofton, a school spokeswoman. "We just don't think his skills were the right match for **Cardozo**."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 20, 1995



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LEVEL 3 - 21 OF 40 STORIES

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March 17, 1995, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; Pg. D03

LENGTH: 607 words

HEADLINE: Teen Pleads Guilty as Juvenile to Slaying of Student at **Cardozo High School**

BYLINE: Nancy Lewis, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

A 14-year-old District youth, speaking so softly his voice hardly could be heard, pleaded guilty yesterday to second-degree murder in the January killing inside **Cardozo** Senior High School. The slaying ignited new concerns about the safety of students in local schools.

The 14-year-old, charged as a juvenile, showed little emotion as he answered with a simple "yes ma'am" several times to Judge Zinora Mitchell-Rankin's questions about whether he fully understood what he was doing. Mitchell-Rankin didn't ask the youth about the Jan. 5 incident in the Clifton Street NW entrance to the school that left Antar A. Hall, 16, a **Cardozo** sophomore, dead of three gunshot wounds in the back. Nor did she question the youth about where he got the gun, or why he thought he needed to carry one to school.

Tawanna White, Hall's mother, sobbed as Assistant Corporation Counsel Darlene Soltys read the government's version of the chaotic events at **Cardozo** that day. "He didn't have to kill him, he didn't have to kill him," White said as she quickly left the courtroom.

Soltys's statement of facts provided scant new details of the shooting, which apparently was provoked by an argument between Hall and the 14-year-old over a female companion of Hall's. But for the first time, Soltys revealed that when a group of youths first approached the Clinton Street foyer, it was an associate of the 14-year-old who was carrying the gun used in the fatal shooting.

Although the Clifton Street entrance was at one time the main entrance to the school, the doors facing 11th Street NW now are used as the primary entrance. That's where the school's two metal detectors were located.

The youths, who encountered Hall in a hallway, then went back outside where, the 14-year-old admitted in court yesterday, he asked to be given his "joint," a slang term for gun. Hall then tried to run back into the school, telling a companion, "the punk said 'pass me a joint,'" Soltys said in her statement of facts.

The 14-year-old then stepped to the threshold of the entrance, raised the gun inside the foyer and shot Hall, who was standing five to eight feet away. Four



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shell casings from a .380-caliber pistol were recovered. Soltys said the autopsy showed that Hall was struck three times in the back: in a shoulder, in the middle of his back and in his tailbone. A second **Cardozo** student, Phillip Baines, 19, has been charged with first-degree murder in Hall's death. Baines is charged as the person who handed the weapon to the 14-year-old. Baines recently had transferred here from California, but it was unclear why he enrolled at **Cardozo**.

He was arrested Jan. 31 in Rialto, Calif., on a robbery charge. After officials in California learned that he was wanted for murder, he was returned to the District late last month. Baines is being held pending trial.

The 14-year-old could be called to testify against Baines, and as part of yesterday's plea, the youth was required to swear to the government's statement of facts, which means that he could be prosecuted for perjury if he were to testify to anything different in a later proceeding.

Mitchell-Rankin set disposition, the juvenile equivalent of adult sentencing, for March 31.

Under the plea bargain, the government will not oppose placement of the youth in a residential treatment facility outside the District.

Mitchell-Rankin could order the youth held in a juvenile facility until September 2001, when he becomes 21 years old.

The Washington Post attends juvenile proceedings under an agreement that prohibits identifying youths or members of their families.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 17, 1995



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LEVEL 3 - 24 OF 40 STORIES

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The Washington Times

February 26, 1995, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part A; METROPOLITAN TIMES; Pg. A12

LENGTH: 810 words

HEADLINE: City schools try to battle violence with hope, unity

BYLINE: Arlo Wagner; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

While schools are teaching reading, writing and computers, the students are learning about guns and violence.

In an effort to stop that - and in response to a shooting last month at a Northwest high school - D.C. school officials held a sometimes-grim, daylong lesson in how to purge violence from the community and put hope in its place.

About 500 people, from 7-year-olds to housewives to senior citizens to Mayor Marion Barry, attended the anti-violence summit at Shaw Junior High School in Northwest.

The meeting stemmed from the shock of the Jan. 5 slaying of Antar Hall, 16, a student at **Cardozo High School** who was shot inside the school's entrance.

Other anti-violence meetings are planned for throughout the city. Yesterday's summit was sponsored by the school system and Mr. Barry's office.

"This is the only way to bring the forces together" of parents, teachers, students, community leaders, church officials and business leaders, said D.C. School Superintendent Franklin Smith.

Students got the chance to speak out about the violence during group forums. They talked about hopelessness, about guns, about belligerent show-off police, and about finding no jobs while the city government runs a \$700 million deficit.

It seems the only way out is through sports or the military, said Donnesha Scroggins, 19, a Dunbar High School senior.

She said parents and children on public assistance should be forced to take classes and training. "Parents just become parents," Miss Scroggins said. "Nobody teaches them how to be parents."

Some complained about police and others who fall short as role models.

"All we see is crooked officers," said Serek Matthews, 22, an English major at Morris Brown College in Atlanta. Mr. Matthews has been in a wheelchair



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since he was shot "by a friend" three years ago in the District.

"Police just want to lock you up," said Rahmaan Ali, 19, a **Cardozo** student. His companion said white police readily pull their guns and frisk young blacks and that black officers act the same way and "show off" when white officers are present.

Youths at the summit were admonished to spurn guns. But what are they going to do when they go "out there" among youths who carry guns and have no reason to get rid of them, Mr. Ali asked.

Afterward, Mr. Ali talked with Officer C.E. Pickett, who saw his mother die when he was 2, and Officer A.E. Wingo. The **Cardozo** student agreed in the future to approach police in a friendly fashion and maybe sign up for the department's community service program.

Mr. Smith supports police and security measures in the schools, saying more police, guards and metal detectors are necessary. "Some people believe the solution is to build more prisons. It is not."

Along with the basics, schools must teach "how to resolve conflict without resorting to violence," he said.

Mr. Barry arrived just as a coffin was being wheeled in during a grisly slide show. He said that more money alone won't eradicate violence, and that the school system has to be reformed and programs established for conflict resolution.

The mayor said he is sending legislation to the D.C. Council to increase the penalty for gun possession. He said he wants to put a box in each elementary school for children to deposit anonymously the names and addresses of anyone who has a gun.

Lt. Winslow McGill, 43, a 23year veteran of the Metropolitan Police Department, showed a gruesome parade of murder victims in a slide show on the realities of violence: a pregnant woman with her fetus ripped out; execution victims with their eyes blown out and their hands tied behind their backs; a corpse with only a skull left by worms and insects.

Most of the killings resulted from drug addictions or dealing, Lt. McGill said. Young people, thinking they have no fear of death, get into drugs for the money, and they don't learn right and wrong from their parents.

"Everyone says the kids are out of control. . . . I've been in so many homes throughout the city. I tell you, there are parents out of control," Lt. McGill said.

"As long as they [young people] are uneducated, they can't compete in this world. As long as they're behind bars, they can't compete in this world. As long as they're strung out on drugs, they can't compete in this world. As long as they're 6 feet under, they can't compete," he said.

"They're trashing this nonsense 'I'm not afraid to die,' " the officer said.

"All you get from death is death," said Rahim Jenkins, executive director of



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a mentoring and values teaching program called the Righteous Men's Commission. Instead of being afraid to die, he told the young people, "you're scared of living."

GRAPHIC: Photo, A) Serek Matthews, 22, paralyzed by a bullet three years ago, rises from his wheelchair to cheer with friends.; B) Anthony Gray, 20, chairman of the Youth Empowerment Committee, makes a point at yesterday's youth violence forum at Shaw Junior High., Both By Karen Ballard/The Washington Times

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 26, 1995



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LEVEL 3 - 25 OF 40 STORIES

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January 26, 1995, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: Weekly - District; Pg. J01

LENGTH: 1115 words

HEADLINE: Anti-Violence Program Doesn't Get Far at **Cardozo**

BODY:

The students at **Cardozo** Senior High School filed into the auditorium, then piled into chairs, slouched in their seats and waited for yet another lecture on violence. The bright lights of television cameras flooded the crowd. Some students covered their faces.

Two weeks had passed since their classmate, Antar Hall, had been fatally shot in the school at 13th and Clifton streets NW. Crisis intervention counselors had spent days at the school, and four police officers still were guarding the front door.

"We're here to talk about guns and violence," said Stephen E. Rickman, director of the D.C. Office of Emergency Preparedness, which is promoting Operation Save One, a program aimed at getting guns off the streets.

"How many of you know someone killed or injured with a handgun?" Rickman asked the crowd of about 200 students.

Only half raised their hands, although many more knew the 16-year-old whose life ended at the front door of the school. The others slouched farther down in their seats.

"In the last five years, there have been nearly 2,000 people killed in Washington, D.C., and 8,000 have been injured," Rickman said. "Many who have been killed and shot, they look like you. Do you remember Antar?"

Some students responded yes.

Rickman continued, pausing sentence after sentence for a translator to repeat his message for Spanish-speaking students.

"My colleagues and I are very concerned about you. We think this program may help us get guns off the street," he said. "We will give you \$ 100 for information that leads to the arrest of someone with a gun. If you know someone who has a gun, you call the hot line number. You remain anonymous."

A murmur ran through the crowd. One student's voice rose above others: "I'm not telling on anybody."

Rickman continued with a sense of urgency. "I understand many of you have a problem with snitching. But if someone was getting ready to shoot you, your



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mother, your father, your sister, your little brother, wouldn't you tell? That's who's getting shot. Somebody's little brother, little sister. Why wouldn't you give up the information?

"This is no joke. I see some of you laughing. This is serious business."

City officials announced Operation Save One in August, and they said they hoped the program would take 5,000 guns off the streets this year. Tipsters are urged to make anonymous calls to a hot line. If a tip leads to an arrest of someone who has a gun illegally, the caller would receive a \$ 100 reward within 72 hours.

Since the announcement of Operation Save One, Rickman; Wilhelmina J. Rolark, a former D.C. Council member; Tom Blagburn, director of community policing; and police officers have traveled to high schools throughout the District. They have begged students to stop the violence by calling the hot line with information on people toting guns in their neighborhoods.

In six months, seven guns have been seized as the result of the program, organizers said.

Rickman told the students at **Cardozo** that all they had to do was call the hot line number, 1-800-673-2777, and tell who they knew had a gun. If the information led to an arrest, he said, the caller would receive \$ 100 cash and remain anonymous.

"You call. You get a number. They tell you what bank to go to. You go to the bank. You give them your number, and they give you \$ 100 in cash. Nobody has to know unless you tell," Rickman told the crowd.

But the program has met resistance among students, even at **Cardozo**, where the effect of gun violence should have been fresh on the young people's minds. Some of the students said they still would not turn in someone with a gun because it would break the code of silence that says they will not tell on anybody. Others said simply that informing is too dangerous for \$ 100.

"Half of the people around here know somebody with a gun, but they are scared to say anything," said Laverne Filani, 15, a ninth-grader.

"People are scared. People are paranoid," said a 15-year-old, who did not want to give his name. "People who tell are taking a risk. Say your parents don't give you a lot of money for clothes, and you come around flashing your little money. People might know you are not hustling. They'll be like, 'Where did you get that from?' And if somebody got locked up on this block, people will put two and two together. . . ."

"People are watching people. Nobody wants to snitch on their friends for \$ 100. You might earn \$ 100, but it can take your life. You might be lying in a casket with that \$ 100."

Alicia Jackson, 15, a ninth-grader, said that informing is "not something you want to do to your friends" but that Rickman's message might make students think about guns in a different way. "It made a lot of sense, the part he was saying about saving a life," Alicia said. "A lot of people never thought about it like that."



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The Washington Post, January 26, 1995

"If someone knew someone with a gun and they knew they were going to shoot their friends, they might tell," she said.

The cool reaction from students at **Cardozo** -- even two weeks after one of their peers was gunned down inside the school -- didn't surprise Rickman, who said it shows how fearful young people are.

"The reaction has been pretty much the same across the board," Rickman said. "The fear and intimidation come across. No matter how much I try to convince them that the number I'm giving them is confidential, they don't believe me. I sense a lack of faith in authority. They don't think we can protect them."

After the session ended and most of the students had filed back to their classrooms, a few lingered to talk more with Rickman about his cause.

Two students quizzed him on the process of the program, then pointed out what they saw as faults.

"If he got a gun, and I'm the only one who knows and he gets locked up," said a 15-year-old student, "he might call home and tell his right-hand man to get me."

Another student said that if someone was after him with a gun, the student would not make a call to police first. "I'm going to smoke him before he smokes me," the 14-year-old said. "Would you rather take somebody's life or have your life taken?"

Damon Robinson, a 22-year-old speaker who told the students earlier that he had been shot and his 18-year-old brother had been killed, begged the small group of boys to learn how to make peace.

"It takes a man to sit down and talk about what you are beefing over," Robinson said. "You keep saying that's the way it is, but you have to realize the violence can stop if you start with yourself."

The 14-year-old still looked confused. "I still can't see how it's going to take one person to change all of this," he said.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 26, 1995



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LEVEL 3 - 26 OF 40 STORIES

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January 24, 1995, Tuesday, Final Edition

SECTION: A Section; Pg. A01

LENGTH: 1659 words

HEADLINE: Critics Point to D.C. Principal as Symbol of Schools' Ills

BODY:

The resume of Bernard C. Lucas is a blueprint to many of the ills of the District school system, say people both inside and outside the schools.

Lucas, who was removed from the principal's job at **Cardozo High School** after a student was fatally shot recently, has held nine jobs in the D.C. schools in 14 years. In one post, he lasted six weeks. In another, just five months.

Four days after the shooting, D.C. School Superintendent Franklin L. Smith transferred Lucas again. Smith said that Lucas could not have prevented the student's death but that he had lost control of **Cardozo**, where racial tension is high and attendance and test scores are low. }

Far more than the best of science teachers or counselors, a principal sets the tone for a school. Lucas's supporters say he was a hard-working and dedicated principal who held teachers accountable and refused to tolerate misbehavior by students. His opponents saw an autocrat who rigidly applied rules regardless of circumstance and didn't relate well to teenagers.

But there is wide agreement that Lucas was moved around far too frequently.

"That is one of the major problems in the D.C. school system," said D.C. Board of Education member Linda Moody (Ward 8).

"Teachers, principals and assistant principals get shuffled from one place to another without a proper evaluation," said Moody, a former board president who has clashed with Lucas in the past. "If they don't work out in one place, they get shuffled somewhere else, often misleading people that they got transferred because they were qualified."

Lucas is one of several principals who have been shuttled from school to school and eventually placed in jobs in the central administration, said Mary Levy, counsel for Parents United, a citywide parents advocacy group. "They never let anyone go," she said.

Lucas, 51, who makes \$ 65,900 a year, will be assigned to an undetermined job in the school system's bureaucracy. His attorney, Winfred R. Mundle, has demanded a "name-clearing hearing," saying the transfer caused a "stigma on his good name and reputation as a professional high school administrator." Lucas could not be reached for comment at home. Mundle said he had instructed Lucas not to speak to the media.



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Mundle said Lucas's "performance evaluations were excellent at his last several schools. Why all of a sudden his style has become counterproductive is a mystery." Mundle said Lucas was transferred so many times because school officials used him "like a fireman putting out fires."

Thomas Harper, a former assistant superintendent who supervised Lucas in several positions, said, "He was very bright, very energetic, very sensitive, a hard worker and a . . . no-nonsense kind of man."

The size of the system's central administration, where several former principals work, has long been a target of critics, who say more money could be allocated to classrooms if the bureaucracy were trimmed. During the last decade, as student enrollment dropped in the city, the school bureaucracy grew. Although Smith cut nearly 900 positions in the last two years, he and his personnel director, James Daugherty, say they need to cut still more.

The pressure to cut administrators intensified recently when a confidential school document revealed that school officials are considering cutting 500 teachers to help trim \$ 31 million from the budget.

Smith said he is frustrated with the cumbersome procedures to fire personnel for cause. "The documentation process is so complicated to make it stick," Smith said. "There's some people where there's a general consensus [that] they're not a good principal. But you get into subjective kinds of things. How do you prove all of these things if you don't have documentation?"

But Smith said Lucas is not someone who should be fired, even though he had to remove Lucas quickly from **Cardozo** two weeks ago.

"He was unable to bring people together to reach a common goal," Smith said. "But he has a lot of talents. . . . There's probably a place in the system for that kind of style to be utilized."

Lucas first went to work for the D.C. school system in 1970, teaching math and science at Taft Junior High School. In 1974, he was named assistant principal at Dunbar High School, where he stayed for seven years, according to school records.

In January 1981, he began bouncing around the school system, holding nine jobs in 14 years, starting as the principal of Douglass Junior High School.

There, Lucas ran into stiff opposition from many teachers who resented his "rigid" style.

"It was one of the most horrible situations I have been in during my teaching career," said Sammie Williamson, an English teacher at Douglass for 24 years.

Hilton Overton, an English teacher for 20 years who was the union building representative at Douglass during that period, said: "He was the most difficult principal or supervisor I have ever had. Those were the most trying days for me as an educator."

Overton, who is retired, said teachers at Douglass filed numerous grievances



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against Lucas with the teachers union and took their complaints to school administrators and to the Board of Education. In fall 1982, Lucas was transferred across the Anacostia River to Spingarn High School, where he was made assistant principal. Five months later, he was transferred back to Dunbar and again made assistant principal.

In August 1983, he became principal of Dunbar. But he was principal for only five months. Teachers and parents organized and held a vote to ask for another principal, according to John Guglik, a science instructor at Dunbar since 1971.

"He ruled with an iron fist, like it was a military state," Guglik said. "You need to have some compassion and work with kids. We really didn't feel that from him. He ruled like [it was] a boot camp."

But Harper, the retired assistant superintendent, said Lucas had to make tough decisions that weren't always popular with teachers.

The complaints came from a minority of disenchanted teachers, he said. "Whenever you have a manager who holds people accountable, they're not held in high esteem," he said.

Lucas was sent downtown to the Presidential Building, where he was made assistant to the director for educational support, according to schools spokeswoman Beverly Lofton.

Lofton said she did not know the specific reasons for each transfer. Daugherty, the personnel director, said there are no official records of any difficulties.

Moody, the school board member, said uprooting a principal so many times hurts the school community.

"It has a devastating impact on the school," she said. "It brings down the morale of the staff, the students and the parents. They don't know if there is going to be any continuity. They can't plan from year to year."

In fall 1985, Lucas was sent to be assistant principal of Ballou High School, where he stayed until September 1986, when he was made assistant to the assistant superintendent.

He remained there until spring 1989, when he was named the acting principal at Ballou, the fourth principal in three years at the troubled school.

In six weeks, Ballou erupted, with more than 125 students, teachers and parents rallying to demand that Lucas quit. In those six weeks, the protesters said, he had wrecked morale and further hurt academic instruction.

Lucas was transferred into administrative positions and worked at least part of that period for Harper, the assistant superintendent for senior high schools and vocational schools, Harper said.

Smith tapped him to be the acting principal at Cardozo in 1993. Moody said she warned Smith about the problems Lucas had had at Ballou.



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The Washington Post, January 24, 1995

But Smith said he believed Lucas deserved another chance. He liked Lucas's style. Smith said he needed a "law and order" principal at **Cardozo**, a tough and troubled high school set on a hill at 13th and Clifton streets NW. He thought Lucas was the man to whip **Cardozo** into shape.

Smith says now that it was a mismatch. What he needed at **Cardozo** was someone who could build coalitions and connect with students, teachers and parents, Smith said. **Cardozo's** enrollment of 1,270 students is about 60 percent black, 30 percent Latino and 10 percent Asian.

In the fall teachers filed 50 formal grievances against Lucas, complaining that they needed a better leader, improved security and more classroom resources.

Tensions at **Cardozo** increased. Parents and teachers said students were physically threatening teachers, numerous knives were confiscated, and outsiders were turning up in the building. But Smith waited to act, saying he did not want to be unfair to Lucas. Lucas had support from a group of parents who said he was being railroaded by disgruntled teachers.

"He was a very good principal," said Bernadette Ambrose, the president of **Cardozo's** parent-teacher organization. "He's strict with teachers. He's for children learning. The conflict is that teachers didn't want to do what they were supposed to do. He's just the scapegoat."

But the parents group also warned Smith that the school was unsafe. Ambrose said she asked Smith for more security guards before someone got killed.

Smith went to **Cardozo** the day after the shooting, which officials say was not related to the racial tensions at the school. He was disappointed.

"The staff told me they weren't willing to work with their leader," Smith said. "The student body had concerns with him. It wasn't a team. It didn't make sense to keep him in that situation to try and run the building by himself."

On a Sunday, three days after 16-year-old Antar Hall was shot in the back, allegedly by another **Cardozo** student, Vice Superintendent Kenneth Milner called Lucas at home and told him to clear out of **Cardozo** the next day.

Milner wasn't sure yet where officials were going to send Lucas. But he reassured him of one thing: They would find him another job.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 24, 1995



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LEVEL 3 - 28 OF 40 STORIES

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January 19, 1995, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part C; METROPOLITAN TIMES; DISTRICT NEWS; Pg. C6

LENGTH: 792 words

HEADLINE: **Cardozo** gets crime survivors' drift

BYLINE: Matt Neufeld; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

Even the most restless ninth- and 10th-graders at **Cardozo High School** stopped squirming, joking and talking yesterday when street-violence survivors Damon Robinson and Tracy DaCosta told their life stories.

The brutal reality of Mr. Robinson's and Ms. DaCosta's experiences threw the District's bloody crime and gun-related violence directly into the students' laps in the **Cardozo** auditorium, many said after the talk.

Mr. Robinson, 22, told the students that he started dealing crack cocaine at 15, was shot in the stomach at 16 and was locked up three times between the ages of 15 and 17, including a five-month stint at Cedar Knoll. His brother was shot to death at the age of 18 in an argument about a girl. He stopped dealing drugs after that.

"I've been selling drugs, and it hasn't gotten me anywhere," Mr. Robinson told the students, who stared straight back, wide-eyed, after he told his harsh story. "It won't get you anywhere - locked up or in a grave, 6 feet deep. Take it from me, believe it."

Ms. DaCosta, 23, said she and others repeatedly warned her fiance not to hang out with a drug crowd, but he continued to do just that - until he accompanied a dealer friend on a drug buy in November. Both were fatally shot in the head. Ms. DaCosta was scheduled to marry her fiance on Feb. 14.

"I'm telling you, it's not worth it," said Ms. DaCosta. "I'm trying to tell you, hey, death is real."

The scared-straight-style speeches occurred during a series of pep talks to about 150 **Cardozo** students as part of a program to publicize a confidential telephone number for D.C. residents to call to report people with guns.

The privately-funded "Save One" program, one of several recent attempts to rid city streets of illegal guns, began in August and is sponsored by the Orange Hats, the United Black Fund, the Metropolitan Police Department and the D.C. Office of Emergency Preparedness.



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Mr. Robinson, dressed in a beige sport jacket and yellow tie, said during a interview before the talk that his drug days are far behind him. Now, he works full time as a personnel consultant for CEL Associates, a Silver Spring job-finding firm, and sings for various social functions. He hands out business cards that say "music for all occasions."

The turning point, he said, was when his brother, Marlon Jermaine Robinson, was killed in 1989. "I knew right then and there, either I can continue on doing what I was doing and being called a 'recivist statistic,' or I can turn myself around," he said. "And I didn't want to be labeled a statistic. . . . I turned myself around."

"I want to give back what a lot of people gave to me," said Mr. Robinson, who plans on starting a group called Brothers United Together in Christ to help youths. "We have to give these kids a chance, a chance to prove themselves, to achieve. All they need is the uplifting."

Mr. Robinson sold crack in his own neighborhood, along Fairmont Street in Northwest just two blocks from **Cardozo**, which he attended. Mr. Robinson said he was shot, also, during an argument about a girl - just like 17-year-old Antar Hall, who was gunned down inside **Cardozo** two weeks ago.

The bullet tore up his intestines; he needed 75 stitches.

Ms. DaCosta, a sales associate for Signet Bank who lives in Oxon Hill, said she and her fiance, Jarome Dublin, who was 25, did not deal drugs, but he hung out with the wrong people. Mr. Dublin and his friend Richard Garland were each shot twice in the head Nov. 7 while they sat in a car on Pickford Place NE.

The talks struck a nerve with the young students.

"I think that's a good example that he told," said James Bird, 14, a **Cardozo** ninth-grader, referring to Mr. Robinson. "If God ain't let him live, he wouldn't have been here to give us that speech."

****BOX

THE 'SAVE ONE' PROGRAM

D.C. residents who suspect someone of possessing an illegal gun may call a special Metropolitan Police Department number anonymously and give police information. If the information leads to an arrest, the caller is entitled to \$100 cash.

Here's how the program works:

* Residents may call 800/673-2377, 24 hours a day.

* A police officer will take information and assign the caller an identification number.

* The caller may check back at the 800 number again several days after the first call to find out if an arrest has been made.



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The Washington Times, January 19, 1995

* If an arrest has occurred, the caller will be directed to a specific bank.

* At the bank, the caller is to reveal the identification number to receive \$100 in cash.

Source: D.C. Office of Emergency Preparedness

GRAPHIC: Photo, Damon Robinson stressed the futility of the drug scene at an assembly at **Cardozo** High yesterday., By Ross D. Franklin/The Washington Times ; Box, THE 'SAVE ONE' PROGRAM, By The Washington Times

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 19, 1995



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LEVEL 3 - 29 OF 40 STORIES

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January 16, 1995, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A1

LENGTH: 1239 words

HEADLINE: Afraid to Die, Afraid to Live;
As a Survival Tactic, Many Teens Retreat From Social Activity

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: DeNeen L. Brown, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

In an age of no innocence, some teenagers in the Washington area have devised tactics to stay alive at a time when friends are shot in school, bullets whiz past their bedroom windows and dating the wrong girl can be deadly.

Many have set their own curfews for sundown. They refuse to go out to movies, to raves -- dances at warehouses -- or to go-go parties, where stepping on the wrong person's shoe could get you killed. Some keep quiet to avoid escalating arguments and dress down to escape the attention of covetous robbers. Boys said they don't venture beyond their own neighborhoods because a nighttime trip through unfamiliar turf invites peril.

"People don't go to anything because of the violence," said LaTasha Fonville, 16, a 10th-grader at **Cardozo High School**, where her friend, 16-year-old Antar Hall, was shot to death Jan. 5 in a foyer of the school in Northwest Washington. Police said the shooting occurred after an argument over a girl.

"You don't want to put up with it. I don't go to parties, period -- house parties, clubs. Because if you get up there and they get to acting ugly and stupid, you don't know what could happen. I value my life with all seriousness. I don't try to be in the wrong place at the wrong time."

Ramon Jones, 15, an 11th-grader at **Cardozo**, said he never walks alone. "If something were to happen, there are people who look out for me," Jones said. "It shouldn't be that way, but sometimes if you want to stay alive, to live to adulthood, you just have to stay out of trouble."

It has become increasingly difficult for young people to navigate a world that for some includes going to sleep to the sound of gunfire. They said they must step gingerly, as though they are walking through minefields. And their trip through adolescence gets more anxious -- and less like that of past generations -- as the number of youthful victims of violence grows.

Raymond Cooper, 16, a 10th-grader at Northwestern High School in Prince George's County, describes a survival technique that some might consider paranoid. "Like, if I'm walking home by myself, sometimes I think I'm about to



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get robbed, so I cut through yards of houses to get home," said Cooper, who lives on Manorwood Drive in Hyattsville.

Deborah Prothrow-Stith, an assistant dean at the Harvard School of Public Health and author of "Deadly Consequences," a book about the toll of violence on teenagers, said the effect on children of living amid violence has been compared to the post-traumatic stress disorder of war veterans. "The one distinct difference is the veterans have come home," Prothrow-Stith said. "These children are still on a daily basis dealing with the fears, the anxiety and the pain."

In the book, an essay by a 17-year-old Boston student tells about dealing with violence. "Each day when I come home from school, I stay in the house until the next morning, when it's time to go to school again," Mukiya Adams says. "When I leave school in the afternoon, I try to find a safer way to walk home. But there's no safe way to come. No matter which way you come, you always have that fear inside."

A recent national report on violence and youth by the American Psychological Association said teenagers are 2 1/2 times as likely to be victims of violent crimes as people older than 20.

Since 1990 in the District alone, 167 juveniles have been killed -- enough to fill six classrooms. The numbers aren't nearly as startling in the suburbs -- 11 children were killed last year in Prince George's, the area's second-highest total -- but the fear and the changing of lifestyles among youths are just as real as they are for those who live in violent city neighborhoods.

In Fairfax, where school officials considered canceling some nighttime football games because of violence and students were shaken by a drive-by shooting at J.E.B. Stuart High School, some teenagers said they are angry about the violence. In Montgomery County, some teachers said that more teenagers are traveling in groups and that some girls are carrying canisters of pepper gas on their key chains.

A recent Justice Department study found that more students are taking guns to school. More than one in five male high school students surveyed reported owning a gun, according to the study. Locally, the number of weapons confiscated in schools more than doubled in the last five years.

"Kids bring weapons and you ask them, 'Why are you doing this? You know you can be expelled,' " said Patricia Martin, an assistant superintendent for Prince George's County schools. "They will say, 'I'm scared somebody was going to get me, and I needed it to protect me.' I can see in their hierarchy of needs, you have a greater need to be alive than the need to come to school. ... They feel this giant need to protect themselves from what is out there."

A less dangerous method of survival, but one that takes some skill, is to adapt to different surroundings.

Henry Culbreath Jr., 17, the student representative to the D.C. Board of Education and a senior at McKinley/Penn Senior High School in Northeast Washington, has cultivated such a talent.

Culbreath said he lets other teenagers know that his goal is to get an education but that doesn't mean he thinks he's better than they are.



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"If I'm with the Board of Education, I articulate a lot more," Culbreath said. "But if I see the boys on the corner, I say, 'What's up y'all. I'm just chillin' on my way to school.' It pays a lot to have those social skills."

Culbreath said it's also important for teenagers who don't want to be involved in confrontation to pay attention to the way they dress.

"A lot of people perpetrate an image of a thug just because they are scared. ... They try to dress hard," Culbreath said. "If I was walking through a rough neighborhood in a shirt and tie with a briefcase, they wouldn't look at me as someone who was there to start trouble. But if I dressed like I was hard, with baggy jeans and Timberland boots, they would look at me and feel threatened by me. That could give them more incentive to approach me. So I usually wear khakis and shirts with collars and bucks. That's the nonchalant way to dress."

Fonville, the **Cardozo** student, said she thinks constantly about avoiding conflict, but it seems to be around every corner.

"Nowhere is safe, really," she said, "not even in school."

Although her high school, at 14th and Clifton streets NW, looks like a fortress, it could not provide certain safety. Even the red metal door and metal detectors at the main entrance were not enough to stop the killing of her friend.

"It's a funny time in the city," Fonville said, as she and a friend sat eating buttered corn bread muffins at the Florida Avenue Grill.

Her friend, Jo'Ann Kittrell, 16, a 10th-grader at **Cardozo**, agreed. "It's a crisis. Back in the day, they are always telling us what it was like. In this day, you try to be happy, but you be really depressed."

Fonville nodded.

"It stresses me out every day," Fonville said. "You go home with headaches. You think about whether to go to school, but you can't transfer because something could start at another school."

Fonville said she may not show it, but she is frightened.

"On the outside, you may not see it, but deep down inside, I'm scared to death. I never know what's going to happen. I dream, 'Am I going to wake up tomorrow.' ... School kids are dying more than adults."

GRAPHIC: CHART, **CARDOZO HIGH SCHOOL** STUDENT LATASHA FONVILLE, 16, SAYS SHE DOESN'T GO TO PARTIES BECAUSE OF THE RISK OF VIOLENCE. "IF YOU GET UP THERE AND THEY GET TO ACTING UGLY AND STUPID, YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT COULD HAPPEN.", TWP; PHOTO, MARGARET THOMAS

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH



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LEVEL 3 - 32 OF 40 STORIES

Copyright 1995 The Washington Post
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January 12, 1995, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; PAGE B6; AROUND THE REGION

LENGTH: 140 words

HEADLINE: Guard Alleges Assault by D.C. Student

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: From news services and staff reports

BODY:

A D.C. school security guard who was sent to **Cardozo High School** after last week's fatal shooting said yesterday she was punched and scratched by a student.

The guard, Andie Jackson, 30, said the female student assaulted her yesterday when she tried to take away the student's beeper. She said the freshman was suspended for 25 days.

Reginald Ballard, the new principal assigned to **Cardozo** this week, had ordered guards to take away student's beepers and radios.

Jackson told reporters that "the young woman said she wanted to kill me... . She punched me in the face, ripped my jewelry off and scratched me.

"The children are basically running this school," she said. "Something needs to be done."

Jackson filed a police report. A police spokesman could not say last night whether charges had been brought against the student.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 12, 1995



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LEVEL 3 - 33 OF 40 STORIES

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January 10, 1995, Tuesday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; PAGE B7

LENGTH: 430 words

HEADLINE: Principal of **Cardozo** Is Removed From Job;
Official Says Transfer Not Linked to Shooting

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Sari Horwitz, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

The principal of the District's **Cardozo High School**, where a student was fatally shot last week, was ousted yesterday and will be assigned to another job in the school system, officials said.

Cardozo Principal Bernard C. Lucas, 51, was not "fired," said D.C. schools spokeswoman Beverly Lofton, who insisted he was not transferred because of the shooting.

"He was reassigned," Lofton said. "I want to emphasize that the shooting last week was not the reason."

Lofton said that there had been "many problems" at **Cardozo** this year and that it was coincidental that the reassignment occurred so soon after the shooting.

Lofton said Lucas's reassignment was due to other factors, including tensions between Latino and African American students at **Cardozo**.

"Some parents and teachers were not happy with the way the school was run and brought their concerns to Dr. [Franklin L.] Smith over the last six months," Lofton said. "The superintendent needed someone who could build cohesion at the school."

Lofton said she did not know where Lucas will be reassigned.

Lucas was on leave yesterday and could not be reached for comment. Frank Bolden, president of the Council of School Officers, the union that represents principals and other supervisory administrators, said Lucas was a good principal and was removed unfairly.

"The young man is a good administrator," Bolden said. "He does his job and doesn't take any foolishness. ... That murder couldn't have been prevented."

Several **Cardozo** teachers said they have long had problems with Lucas. A representative for the Washington Teachers Union said there are 40 grievances filed against Lucas for ignoring teacher complaints about violence and not



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meeting with teachers about a variety of issues.

"He would not work at all ... with the faculty," said George Parker, field representative for the union, which represents the city's 5,000 teachers. "He had an autocratic, dictatorial style."

Since he was hired 10 years ago, Lucas has been moved from school to school. In at least one case, when he was acting principal of Ballou Senior High School, he was ousted after demands by protesting parents, teachers and students.

On Thursday, 16-year-old Antar A. Hall, a **Cardozo** sophomore, was shot three times in the back during an argument in a school foyer. A 14-year-old **Cardozo** freshman has been charged as a juvenile with first-degree murder.

District homicide detectives continued to search yesterday for Phillip Baines, 17, who is accused of handing a gun to the 14-year-old seconds before Hall was shot.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, BERNARD C. LUCAS

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 10, 1995



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LEVEL 3 - 38 OF 40 STORIES

Copyright 1995 The Washington Post
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January 7, 1995, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; PAGE B1

LENGTH: 1181 words

HEADLINE: D.C. Leaders at a Loss for Ways to Improve School Safety;
Mayor, Superintendent Say Problem Beyond Reach of Security Guards, Metal
Detectors

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Sari Horwitz, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Mayor Marion Barry and D.C. School Superintendent Franklin L. Smith said yesterday that they don't know what more they can do to make schools safer after the fatal shooting Thursday inside **Cardozo High School**.

"I don't think we could have avoided yesterday," Smith said. "We can put all the security officers and metal detectors here we want, but we can't stop someone from pulling a door open and shooting inside."

Police arrested a 14-year-old yesterday in connection with the shooting of sophomore Antar A. Hall and charged him with first-degree murder. The lawyer for the 14-year-old said his client will plead not guilty. The youth was not identified because he is a juvenile.

Police also issued a warrant charging 17-year-old Phillip Baines, of the 2200 block of 12th Place NW, as an adult with first-degree murder. Baines allegedly handed the 14-year-old the gun, police said. Both teenagers are students at **Cardozo**.

Smith dispatched more security guards yesterday to **Cardozo**, in Columbia Heights, and the D.C. police sent more officers to patrol halls and the outside of the school. But Smith emphasized that the officers at the school couldn't have stopped the shooting. Hall had tried to duck inside a school entrance during an argument when the 14-year-old shot Hall three times in the back.

Barry, who visited **Cardozo** yesterday, said he has "nothing specific" he plans to do to prevent school violence, but he will hold a summit next week for city officials to brainstorm on possible solutions.

Several **Cardozo** students told Barry after his news conference that security was lax at their school despite claims by school officials that they had enough officers. "That's a lie," said Rosa Sheppard, 15, a 10th-grader. "They said there's eight security guards, and that's not true! There's only two, and they don't do anything. ... Nobody has ever checked my locker. Ever."



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Her classmate Sequoria Ferrell, 15, agreed, asserting that "today is the first time they ever checked everybody thoroughly." School officials denied both of the students' accusations.

Barry promised to meet with the girls, but he said that youths using guns is part of a larger community crisis of values, and he called on parents to teach children better values.

"It's unlikely they could have prevented this here," Barry said. "What happened is probably going to happen in the streets, if not in the schools. ... These guns are so easy to conceal."

"We need to get the community outraged," Barry said.

Some parents of **Cardozo** students said yesterday they feel trapped into sending their children to a school they consider unsafe. "It's sad that children can't come to school safely and get a public education," said Sandra Scottland, who tried unsuccessfully to move her daughter Natalie, 16, from **Cardozo** to Wilson High School near Wisconsin Avenue NW.

Police said that Hall was arguing with another youth Thursday just outside the school's Clifton Street entrance when the 14-year-old brandished a handgun. Hall ran toward the entrance, but a security guard at the door grabbed him because running in the school is not allowed, Barry said. Hall broke away and managed to make it just inside before the 14-year-old shot him in the back, police said. Police said the shooting may have resulted from an incident earlier in the week when a girl, believed to be the 14-year-old's girlfriend, was assaulted.

After the shooting, a melee broke out in a lunch area where security officers locked some **Cardozo** students in the area to maintain control. Students set fires in trash cans and tried to burn boxes and a bulletin board. Some youths also broke glass windows, students said. "It wasn't safe," said Keesha Mullen, 16, an 11th-grader, who said she was locked in the area. "I'm still scared."

"It was really bad," said school spokeswoman Beverly Lofton, who told reporters yesterday that they could not go inside the school because officials wanted to tightly control the situation.

Crisis-intervention teams of social workers and counselors were sent in to comfort students. Lofton said she had not heard of other violent incidents at **Cardozo** this year, except for a fight in November between African American and Latino students.

But French teacher Thomas Bennett said **Cardozo** officials are lax about reporting violent incidents and other problems, including truancy. He said Hall, the student who was killed, was enrolled in his class. "He came only three times," Bennett said.

School spokeswoman Lofton said school records "did not show he was absent a lot." She said Hall enrolled in **Cardozo** as a 10th-grader last year, but she did not have access to his academic record yesterday.

According to law enforcement sources, Hall had been arrested twice but no charges were filed.



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Derrick White, Hall's uncle, said Antar had been picked up twice by police when he was standing in a neighborhood area where drug dealing occurs. "The police mostly try to keep the corners clean around here, and he was standing on the corner one time with friends, and he didn't move quick enough," said White. "He wasn't doing anything wrong. And then the same thing happened again. ... He never had any real trouble with the law."

The 14-year-old has a brief juvenile record, according to law enforcement sources. He is under a consent decree to complete certain court programs after being charged with possessing cocaine and unregistered ammunition.

The mother of the 14-year-old said she prayed with him before he went to police headquarters with his attorney and turned himself in. "The media has already tried and convicted my son," she said. "My son cried. I told him that I loved him. ... I am just hoping that my son comes out of this understanding how peer pressure can carry you down the wrong path."

Under District law, juveniles 16 or older can be prosecuted as adults if they are charged with murder, first-degree burglary, rape or armed robbery, or attempt to commit any of those crimes.

If the office of the D.C. corporation counsel requests it, youths as young as 15 can be transferred to adult court for prosecution if they are charged with any felony. But a judge must rule that the transfer is in the interest of public safety and that there is little or no chance the juvenile can be rehabilitated.

Outside **Cardozo** yesterday, the superintendent, D.C. Council member Frank Smith Jr. and Board of Education President Wilma R. Harvey stood near the door Hall had run through seconds before he was shot.

A sign on the door said: "No weapons. No alcohol. No drugs ... All persons subject to search by metal detectors."

They said they weren't sure how to prevent any more bloodshed.

"In the last few years, we have installed metal detectors, trained more security personnel and ... have secured police officers to patrol in and around our schools," the superintendent said.

"But we cannot give up," Harvey said. "We have to keep trying."

Staff writers Hamil R. Harris, Tamara Jones, Valerie Strauss, Paul Duggan and Ruben Castaneda contributed to this report.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, POLICE CHIEF FRED THOMAS, MAYOR MARION BARRY AND **CARDOZO HIGH SCHOOL** PRINCIPAL BERNARD LUCAS TALK WITH REPORTERS A DAY AFTER A STUDENT WAS SLAIN. JAMES M. THRESHER



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT
12-8-97

December 6, 1997

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Elena Kagan

SUBJECT: DPC Weekly Report

1. Budget and State of the Union: Over the next few days, we will send you memos on proposed initiatives to include in your FY 99 budget and State of the Union. These initiatives involve education, child care, health, crime, welfare, housing, and civil rights enforcement.

2. Health -- Pediatric Labeling: You recently asked about a *New York Times* story on the Administration's pediatric labeling regulations. The *Times* reiterated the pharmaceutical industry's claims that clinical trials required under the regulation will expose children to inappropriate and potentially harmful doses of medication. These claims, however, are spurious. The testing requirement generally ensures that doctors will not endanger children by giving them inappropriate doses of medication. When the application of this requirement poses unacceptable health risks to children, the FDA Commissioner has the authority to waive it. The American Association of Pediatrics and other consumer advocates immediately responded to the *Times* article by emphasizing the ethical propriety of, and the medical need for, this regulation. The industry's true complaint is not with the regulation's ethics, but with its cost. Even here, however, the industry has no legitimate grievance: the FDA reform bill you recently signed contains a provision to give a company that has tested a drug for use on children the exclusive right to market that drug for six months.

3. Health -- Medicaid AIDS Demonstration: About six months ago, the Vice President asked HHS to consider the feasibility of a demonstration program that would provide Medicaid coverage to relatively healthy HIV-infected people, so that they could get the benefits of early drug treatment. After much study, HHS concluded that a program of this kind would cost a significant amount of money (\$8 billion over five years), thus violating the Administration's rule of budget neutrality for Medicaid demonstrations. We now have asked HCFA to develop a legislative proposal for a capped Medicaid demonstration to provide HIV-infected individuals with early access to drugs. The Vice President's request created high expectations among AIDS advocates, and they are demanding that the Administration make room for this program (in addition to increasing support for other AIDS treatment and research activities) in the FY 99 budget. We will give you an options memo on this issue later this week.

4. Race -- Race and Service Link: We are attaching a column by Steve Waldman of *U.S. News* arguing that service activities by people of diverse backgrounds, such as AmeriCorps' CityYear program, does more to foster racial understanding than dialogue or more traditional efforts

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to promote racial harmony. In keeping with this article, Harris Wofford has urged the race initiative to focus on common action by Americans of different backgrounds. In a recent note to us, you indicated that you would like to engage in service activity on Martin Luther King Day, in recognition both of Dr. King and the effort to make the holiday "a day on, not a day off." We are currently considering whether you should go to a literacy project connected to D.C. Reads, where AmeriCorps members, local work-study students, and senior volunteers help teach children from kindergarten to the third grade how to read.

Can we involve
Colum Powell too?

Could be many
choices - e.g.
Walmart's literacy

Sweating to the oldies

Toiling together will do as much for race relations as talking together

BY STEVEN WALDMAN

The topic was supposed to be race, but the conversation quickly turned to music. As alumni of the national service program, City Year, gathered at a conference in Boston, one panel of young people convened to discuss how their ethnic backgrounds had affected their experiences with the program.

More than one former team of workers described how, whenever they would arrive at a work site to do graffiti removal or housing renovation, conflict would arise over what music to play on the boom box. Black corps members (and some urban whites) would generally put on hip-hop or rap—music that some of the white suburbanites found annoying. When a white City Year participant would change it to heavy metal or grunge, the black corps members would be insulted. The daily decision of what music to play became a constant issue of “respect,” a proxy for whatever insecurities and anxieties each group had about working with the other.

One team of corps members hit upon a comical, yet poignant, compromise. Instead of listening to rap or grunge, they agreed to listen to oldies—a musical genre that no one there particularly liked but which no one felt threatened by. The key to the compromise, the alumni agreed, had been the mutual trust they’d gradually developed through working together toward common goals.

Colorblind huddle. Usually when critics recommend that racial dialogue be accompanied by action, they mean acts such as appointing more minorities to important positions or promoting affirmative action. But there is also a need for people of different races to work jointly toward goals that have nothing to do with race. The failure to recognize this reality is one reason President Clinton’s race initiative has been such a dud.

The same dynamic described by the City Year alumni is typical of team sports. Republican politician Jack Kemp, for example, has often talked about how his experience as a pro football quarterback made him more understanding of African-Americans. As John Mackey, a former football buddy of Kemp’s, explained, “The huddle is colorblind.” Whatever Kemp’s preconceived notions, he was far less concerned with the race of his offensive linemen than with their ability to keep him from get-

ting killed by an opposing linebacker. Similarly, although there’s no statistical proof, it sure seems that most interracial friendships in high schools are forged on sports teams.

The other widely cited example of black-white cooperation is the military—where, again, the goals toward which soldiers strive have nothing explicitly to do with racial harmony. Indeed, if the goal of the Army were race mixing instead of defending our shores, it might do neither job well.

By contrast, college students spend a great deal of time talking about racial issues—and yet it doesn’t seem to translate into better relations. A recent study by the Corporation for National Service on diversity in civilian service programs included this

telling passage: “A white female . . . commented that the college she had attended was very diverse but the students there ‘hung out in groups where everyone was the same.’ In contrast, at her AmeriCorps program, members truly served and socialized across racial, ethnic, and class lines.”

Why the contrast between college and national service? Primarily, it’s a question of individual goals versus group goals. While the college student’s grades reflect only on her, a service corps—like an army or a sports team—measures success collectively. (At the end of the day, are the graffiti gone, the hill taken, the other team defeated?) Few things force you to take an honest measure of people as much as having to rely on them to ac-

complish an objective. You don’t have the luxury of your prejudices. Young people in City Year didn’t learn that everyone worked hard or was pleasant company; they learned that there wasn’t a correlation between those qualities and race.

So how could Clinton improve his race initiative? Perhaps by no longer thinking of it as a race initiative. He should pick a goal largely unrelated to race and create opportunities for people of different backgrounds to work together toward that goal. The president could help organize a partnership between black churches and white churches to fight drug addiction, or between Hispanic high schools and non-Hispanic ones to renovate low-income housing. There would be a lot less time for talk and perhaps more time for progress. ■

Steven Waldman is national editor of U.S. News. In 1996, he worked as an official at the Corporation for National Service.



City Year corps members warm up before starting a project.

Racially loaded arguments about music sometimes erupted at the work site.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
11-19-97

November 14, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Elena Kagan

Copied
Reed
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Emanuel (p.5)

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SUBJECT: DPC Weekly Report

1. **Family -- Adoption Legislation:** You are scheduled to sign new adoption legislation on Wednesday, in an event giving a prominent role to the First Lady. The legislation is a huge step forward in promoting adoption and improving our nation's child welfare system. The final bill largely incorporates the Administration's proposals in this area. In particular, the bill (1) makes clear that children's health and safety are the paramount concerns of the public child welfare system; (2) clarifies the "reasonable efforts" standard; (3) speeds up court hearings for children in foster care and generally requires states to initiate proceedings to terminate parental rights after a child has been in foster care for 15 of the previous 22 months; (4) provides states with financial incentives to increase the number of children who are adopted; (5) reauthorizes the Family Preservation Program (staving off an expected battle next year) and increases its funding; (6) ensures health coverage for adopted children with special needs by requiring states to provide coverage through Medicaid or the new child health program; (7) expands HHS's authority to issue waivers to states for child welfare and foster care demonstration projects; and (8) breaks down barriers to adoptions across state lines by prohibiting states from denying a suitable out-of-state adoption when no in-state adoption is available.

2. **Health -- FDA Reform Legislation:** You are scheduled to sign FDA reform legislation on Friday. This legislation reauthorizes the very successful user fee program that has enabled the FDA to speed the approval of new drugs. The bill also codifies the REGO reforms, emphasizing agency performance and accountability, that the Vice President successfully implemented at the FDA in 1995 and 1996. In the course of considering the legislation, Congress deleted or amended the provisions (involving, for example, off-label uses of drugs and devices) to which consumer advocates most strongly objected. We worked closely with Senator Kennedy in the effort to ensure consumer protections, and he happily cast the 100th vote in the Senate's unanimous passage of this legislation.

3. **Health -- Quality Commission:** You are scheduled to accept the Quality Commission's Bill of Rights on Thursday. We plan to submit a memo to you early this week summarizing the Bill of Rights and recommending an appropriate response. We are also reviewing possible executive actions to improve the quality of health care in the federal government. We will discuss these proposals in the memo as well. As a lead-up to your announcement on Thursday, we have

11-19-97

asked the board of the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) to brief the Vice President, Secretary Shalala, and Secretary Herman on its upcoming issue, which is dedicated entirely to concerns about health care quality. JAMA representatives are previewing this issue at the National Press Club on Tuesday, and an event with the Vice President on the same day should take advantage of media interest and provide a good basis for your announcement later that week.

4. **Health -- Satcher Nomination:** The Senate adjourned before acting on the nomination of Dr. David Satcher, notwithstanding a 12-5 committee vote in favor of confirmation. Senator Ashcroft placed a hold on the vote on the ground that Dr. Satcher supports the Administration's position on late term abortion. Some have suggested that the Senator took this action solely to position himself for a 2000 Presidential run. Dr. Satcher has never played a prominent role in the abortion debate and has disavowed any intent to use the Office of the Surgeon General to forward any "abortion rights agenda." Dr. Satcher continues to enjoy the strong support of a number of Republican Senators (Frist, Nickles, Jeffords) and of virtually every credible health care group in the nation, including the AMA. Although we are optimistic that the Senate will vote to confirm Dr. Satcher soon after returning in January, we will work hard throughout the recess to ensure that this nomination does not become a referendum on partial birth abortion.

5. **Health -- HHS Study on Take-Up Rates for Health Insurance:** You recently asked about an HHS study showing a decline in take-up rates for health insurance. The study reported on 10-year trends in access to and participation in employer-sponsored health insurance. It found that between 1987 and 1996, the proportion of workers with access to employer-based insurance remained constant at about 82 percent. The proportion of workers accepting that coverage, however, declined from 93 to 89 percent. The decline was most pronounced for young and low-income people; only about 75 percent of the individuals in each of these groups with access to insurance decided to purchase it. The study noted that the decline in take-up rates occurred during a period when premiums increased three times as much as wages. These findings confirm what the Administration has long recognized -- that affordability of insurance is as important as access to insurance. We hope that we will have an opportunity to build next year upon our efforts in granting Medicaid waivers and enacting the Children's Health Insurance Program to provide premium assistance for uninsured Americans.

6. **Tobacco/Health -- Florida Tobacco Settlement and Children's Coverage:** You asked last week whether we could agree to Florida's proposal to keep all the money it will gain from settling with the tobacco industry on condition that it use that money to expand children's health coverage. Current law gives us little room to enter into this kind of arrangement. The statute explicitly requires us to collect a specified share of any Medicaid dollars that states have recaptured. If we do not, private plaintiffs are likely to bring qui tam suits on behalf of U.S. taxpayers against Florida and other settling states; recovery in such suits would be split between the federal treasury (70-85 percent) and the private plaintiffs (15-30 percent). Of course, the federal government would have no right to recover (and any qui tam suits would fail) if the monies gained from the settlement were not Medicaid-related. But the Department of Justice believes that the damages Florida claimed -- and the amount it received in the settlement -- derive

2. *can be created in
defining what has been "recaptured"*

from costs to the Medicaid program. Given these circumstances, we think it most fruitful to pursue a legislative solution to the problem of allocating tobacco funds between the federal and state governments -- preferably through a comprehensive national settlement, but if necessary (in the event no comprehensive settlement is reached) through legislation authorizing states to retain all Medicaid funds recaptured in tobacco litigation provided they use these funds for agreed-upon purposes.

*Good
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7. Tobacco -- Proposed Legislation: A number of Senators introduced tobacco legislation in the last two weeks. Sen. McCain introduced a bill precisely incorporating the terms of the settlement, except for the addition of provisions to protect tobacco farmers. Sen. Hatch introduced legislation increasing the cost of the settlement from \$368 billion to \$397.5 billion, raising (but not eliminating) the cap on penalties for failing to reduce youth smoking, and amending the FDA provisions, though not in a way that the public health groups will view as much of an improvement. Sen. Kennedy introduced a bill raising the cost of the settlement to more than \$600 billion, primarily by increasing the tobacco excise tax by \$1.50 over three years; the Kennedy bill does not provide tobacco producers with any relief from litigation. Sen. Lautenberg introduced a similar bill, costing \$494 billion.

No one has introduced comprehensive legislation in the House, and last week the Speaker indicated interest in breaking the settlement into a number of separate bills and acting on each as a consensus emerges. Also last week, Rep. Bliley said that he would not move legislation until the tobacco companies release 864 documents currently at issue in Minnesota's lawsuit. (The trial court found that these documents fall within the crime/fraud exception to the attorney-client privilege, but the tobacco companies have appealed this ruling.) Gingrich's and Bliley's statements may suggest a strategy of delay, but could as well have some altogether different meaning.

We are continuing to seek a bipartisan process for enacting comprehensive tobacco legislation. Both the Speaker and Sen. Lott, however, are proceeding slowly -- in part because they have had to attend to more immediately pressing matters, in part because they have not yet settled on an overall tobacco strategy, and in part because so many Members wish to play a role in developing tobacco legislation. We and John Hilley are keeping in close touch with Congressional leadership so that we can take advantage of whatever opportunities emerge in the next few months.

8. Welfare -- Cessna Event: At an event in Wichita on Monday, you will dedicate a new state-of-the-art welfare-to-work facility at Cessna Aircraft Company, which is one of the founding members of Eli Segal's Welfare to Work Partnership. You will announce (1) that in six months 2,500 companies from all 50 states have joined the Welfare to Work Partnership -- far exceeding the goal of 1,000 set at the launch of the Partnership; (2) that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has committed to enlist every local chamber of commerce in persuading their members to join the Welfare to Work Partnership; (3) that welfare caseloads fell 236,000 in July 1997, 1.9 million in the 11 months since you signed the welfare law, and 3.8 million since you took office; and (4) that the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services are issuing new work-focused welfare regulations (see below).

9. **Welfare -- New Regulations:** The Administration will announce two sets of new regulations on Monday: (1) proposed regulations from HHS to states operating the TANF program (essentially, the regulations for the entire welfare law), and (2) interim final regulations from the Department of Labor to states and localities receiving grants from the \$3 billion Welfare to Work fund you won in the balanced budget agreement. The welfare to work regulation should arouse little comment. The TANF regulation, by contrast, may provoke extensive reaction from both Governors and advocates. As we told you in a prior weekly report, we worked extensively with HHS on this regulation. In the end, we were able to resolve all issues in a way that we think reinforces the importance of the law's work requirements while giving states flexibility to design welfare reform programs and a fair opportunity to correct any failures.

Under the TANF regulations, states that fail the work rates will be levied a penalty based on performance -- how close they came to meeting the rates. States will have the opportunity to correct or eliminate violations through a corrective compliance plan, and states that make substantial progress during their corrective compliance period will be eligible for a reduced or eliminated penalty. To protect states from unreasonable risk, the penalty for failing to meet the two-parent participation rate will be proportional to the size of the two-parent caseload in the state.

The regulation creates a system of disincentives to prevent states from gaming the work requirements, either by placing hard-to-employ individuals in state maintenance-of-effort programs (where the work rates do not apply) or by reclassifying the benefits received by these individuals as child-only (so that the individuals do not figure in the state's calculation of work rates). If the Secretary finds that a state has diverted recipients into a state program or reclassified benefits as child-only to evade the work requirements, she will refuse to reduce or limit the size of any penalties levied for failing to meet the work rates or time limits. The same disincentives apply when a state places individuals receiving child support payments in its state maintenance-of-effort program so as to prevent the federal government from gaining a share of these payments.

The regulation, like the law, allows states to reduce the required work participation rate by the percent the caseload has declined since 1995, so long as the lower caseloads are not due to new eligibility restrictions. HHS initially proposed that states should not get a credit for caseload reductions attributable to enforcement measures like fingerprinting, but ultimately agreed to change this position.

The regulation also addresses Sen. Murray's concerns about victims of domestic violence without threatening the integrity of the work rules. Under the regulation, a state will not be penalized for failing to meet work rates or time limits if its failure to do so is attributable to granting waivers to victims of domestic violence -- provided that the waivers are temporary and that they are accompanied by services to help the individual prepare for work and self-sufficiency. Sen. Murray may think that the regulation does not go far enough, but we think it represents the best accommodation of the full range of interests.

10. **Immigration -- Central Americans/Haitians:** The D.C. appropriations bill, as finally enacted, includes provisions to (1) give amnesty to certain Nicaraguans and Cubans, (2) ensure application of the old immigration law's standards to certain Guatemalans, Salvadorans, and East Europeans, and (3) reduce the number of unskilled worker visas and diversity visas. Although the bill provides no relief to Haitians, we were able to secure commitments from the Republican leadership to consider legislation on this issue early next session. These commitments allowed the Attorney General to announce that the Department of Justice would suspend the deportation of any Haitians covered by the proposed legislation for approximately six months.

11. **Crime -- Crime Statistics:** The Justice Department released new crime data on Saturday from the annual National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The highlights of the survey were included in this week's radio address. Crime victimization rates are today at their lowest level since the inception of the NCVS in 1973. The murder and violent crime rates fell 10 percent and property crime rates fell 8 percent in 1996. The decreases are even more significant when viewed over time: since 1993, violent and property crime rates dropped 16 percent and 17 percent respectively, and murder rates dropped a stunning 22 percent. Equally notable, these reductions were felt by all Americans -- by men and women alike, and by individuals from every racial group and income level.

12. **Crime -- Juvenile Crime:** The final Commerce/Justice/State appropriations bill contains significant new funding for our key juvenile crime priorities. The bill authorizes and funds a new \$250 million Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant, 45 percent (\$113 million) of which must be spent on prosecutors, probation officers, and juvenile gun and drug court programs. Our budget contained \$150 million in direct funding for the same purposes. In addition, the Labor-HHS appropriations bill provides substantial new funding (\$40 million) for afterschool programs through the 21st Century Schools Program at the Department of Education. We proposed \$63 million for afterschool programs in our budget.

13. **Race/Education -- Urban Education Initiatives:** DPC staff met this week with senior representatives of several national organizations interested in urban education, including the Council of Great City Schools, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National Urban League, the Rainbow Coalition, the AFT and NEA, and MALDEF. Our staff provided a broad overview of education proposals under consideration for FY 1999, including (1) the College-School Partnership initiative to increase college enrollment among low income and minority students by providing mentoring and other support services and (2) the Education Opportunity Zone initiative to provide increased educational assistance to high-poverty districts that agree to adopt a standards-based reform agenda involving the end of social promotions, the removal of bad teachers, and the reconstitution of failing schools. The groups generally liked these proposals, but expressed a wide range of views about student accountability provisions. The AFT felt strongly that even the mentoring initiative should include a requirement that students meet certain academic standards, while the civil rights groups expressed opposition to any performance requirements.

14. **Race/Education -- California Bilingual Education Ballot Initiative:** Opponents of bilingual education in California have collected enough signatures to place an initiative on the June

11-19-97

1998 ballot to require that Limited English Proficient (LEP) children be taught in English (specifically, in "sheltered English immersion" classes for one year and then in ordinary English-language classes) unless a parent requests bilingual instruction. A recent Los Angeles Times poll found that over 80 percent of Californians supported such an initiative, including 84 percent of Latino voters. Most Hispanic groups have come out against the initiative, as has the California Teachers Association and Sen. Boxer. Other education groups and most public officials (Gov. Wilson, Lt. Gov. Davis, Attorney General Lungren, and Sen. Feinstein) have not yet taken positions on the initiative. The DPC has convened a working group with representation from the Department of Education and other White House offices to review the educational, legal, and political issues this initiative raises and provide you with appropriate analysis and advice. At this early stage, everyone in the group agrees that you should refrain from taking a formal position on the initiative. *agrees*

X 15. **Race -- Service Initiatives:** We are working with the Corporation for National Service and the PIR on several race-related service initiatives that you might want to take a part in announcing. The actions are designed to lead up to Martin Luther King Day, which Congress officially designated in 1994 as a day of service -- "a day on, not a day off" -- in recognition of Dr. King's belief in service activities. The CNS will award \$225,000 in mini-grants to 70 communities to organize local days of service in observance of Martin Luther King Day. In addition, Harris Wofford wants to promote something called the "Kindness and Justice Curriculum," which is the brainchild of a youth service group involving Dexter King. The group is encouraging schools and students to do acts of "kindness and justice" in the two weeks leading up to Martin Luther King Day, to discuss them in class, and to post them on the Web. Finally, we are exploring ways to encourage interracial dialogue in the Corporation's service-learning programs, where children serve together and then reflect on that experience in school. These efforts can build on successful AmeriCorps service projects, like the City Year program, that focus on diversity issues as part of the service experience.

you - I should do service that day in interrelated efforts. Hopefully w/ AmeriCorps



Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
cc: Julie A. Fernandes/OPD/EOP, Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP
Subject: Race/service

Julie and I are working with the Corporation to retool our MLK Day service proposal for the President, in light of his lack of excitement about the DC Reads idea the Corporation came up with, and his interest in Steve Waldman's ideas. (Steve says that, instead of talk or traditional policy proposals, the race initiative should bring diverse groups together to serve and solve a common problem, and suggests the President should start partnerships, e.g., with black and white churches to fight drug addiction, or with Hispanic and non-Hispanic high schools to renovate housing.)

Harris suggests we build on a CityYear initiative called Young Heroes. On 10 consecutive Saturdays, CityYear members will mobilize junior high school students of different races to work together on a common problem (not defined). Harris says we could make this bigger by having AmeriCorps' NCCC program do the same thing, and try to make it even bigger by asking the National Council of Churches if they would mobilize their "education award" AmeriCorps members (that we launched at the summit) to do it as well. That way, the event is less of a photo op since we could note that this work will continue for the next 9 weekends in locations around the country. The service itself could focus on kids/the 5 goals, making a service summit connection.

In the meantime, a cast of thousands from the WH & race initiative will meet on Monday to discuss options for that day. Service is definitely a serious option in everyone's minds, but doing a town hall is even more of a given, with or without service. This seems at odds with a service message to me, but we're trying to learn more about their logic.



Katherine Hubbard

12/12/97 01:39:51 PM

.....

Record Type: Record

To: Diana Fortuna/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Questions to think about for Monday's Meeting

see below.

----- Forwarded by Katherine Hubbard/WHO/EOP on 12/12/97 01:40 PM



D. Stephen Goodin

12/12/97 01:05:06 PM



Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Questions to think about for Monday's Meeting

Here are some questions to be discussed during Monday's MLK day meeting. Please forward them to your boss if appropriate. If anyone sees a compelling reason why the town hall could not occur on MLK day, please e-mail Sylvia and cc me as soon as possible. Otherwise, the most likely scenario will involve service events by POTUS and/or other principals and cabinet members possibly with a town hall meeting sometime during the same day.

Does anyone see any con's with having a town hall on that day?

Would anyone argue that the town hall would be too focused on our differences than coming together? Is it more conflict vs. healing?

Does DPC or NEC have any policy announcements that can tie in with MLK?

Tie in with SOTU ramp-up?

POTUS has a definite desire to do service event. Should it be in the District? If he were to go to another city would he not catch criticism for ignoring needs in his own back yard? If not, what cities have some appropriate events/programs?

Rev. Jackson-Wall Street event--what is the fall out, if any, if POTUS does not participate? Would the event go on without him? Is there an appropriate surrogate for P?

Any requests from key Members of Congress?

Mayors, Governors, etc.?

Are there any built-in "traditional" observances (Ben Johnson) which could be combined with service somewhere? Are they primarily morning, afternoon, or evening events?

African-American church

Lincoln Memorial

National Service

Is there a tie-in with General Powell/America's Promise? What are the pitfalls/downside to doing an event with him? Any other outsiders to include?

Since the President is very high on service theme, if he were to end up doing town hall and not service, 1) how big of a problem would this be; 2) if ok, we will still need a strong presence by the Cabinet doing service.

What events are currently on the board for PIR? What are the specific events in which cities?

Activities of other principals

What are the existing plans by VP, HRC, MEG (Jen Palmieri)?

These are many of the questions which we will try to bring together on Monday. Thanks. Again, if there are any major problems with town hall being scheduled on MLK day, please express those to Sylvia ASAP so that she can incorporate them into the decision on town hall scheduling.

Message Sent To:

Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP
Terri J. Tingen/WHO/EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP
Ruby Shamir/WHO/EOP
Judith A. Winston/PIR/EOP
Audrey M. Hutchinson/PIR/EOP
Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP
Stephen B. Silverman/WHO/EOP
Katherine Hubbard/WHO/EOP
Janet Murguia/WHO/EOP
Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
Jake Siewert/OPD/EOP
Stacie Spector/WHO/EOP
Susan M. Liss/OVP @ OVP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP
Nelson Reyneri/WHO/EOP
D. Stephen Goodin/WHO/EOP
Eleanor S. Parker/WHO/EOP
Paul E. Begala/WHO/EOP
Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP
Michael Wenger/PIR/EOP
Cheryl D. Mills/WHO/EOP
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP

► Katherine Hubbard
12/12/97 08:51:06 AM
.....

Record Type: Record

To: Diana Fortuna/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: MLK Day Events

hope you can make it.

----- Forwarded by Katherine Hubbard/WHO/EOP on 12/12/97 08:51 AM

 Jennifer M. Palmieri
12/11/97 07:56:47 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: Patricia Solis-Doyle/WHO/EOP, Ansley Jones/OVP @ OVP, Marjorie Tarmey/WHO/EOP, Sylvia M. Mathews/WHO/EOP

Subject: MLK Day Events

Stephen Goodin and I cordially invite you to a meeting tomorrow at noon Friday in Room 180 to discuss MLK Day events.

While the primary purpose of the meeting will be to discuss the President's participation in MLK Day events, we would also like to hear about plans for the PIR Board Members, Cabinet members and the other Principals.

Lynn, Janet, and Ben -- it would be helpful if you would come prepared to discuss particular proposals (if any) members of your respective constituencies would like to have considered.

I apologize for the late notice of the meeting. Please let me know if you are not able to make it. If it is difficult for folks to attend the meeting, we will reschedule for Monday.

An agenda for the meeting follows:

- I) Message Requirements for the Day (Ann Lewis)
Race Town Hall on MLK
Policy Announcements (DPC/NEC)
- II) Schedule/Logistical Issues (Jennifer Palmieri)
Limitations on Travel for 1/15 and 1/19
Past POTUS participation on MLK Day

- III) Discussion of Proposals
- Rev. Jackson/Wall Street (Minyon Moore)
 - Lincoln Memorial (Bibb Hubbard/Stephen Silverman)
 - "Day On" Service (Bibb Hubbard/Stephen Silverman)
 - Requests from Elected Officials (Janet Murguia, Lynn

Cutler)

WH created event

- IV) Surrogate Activities
- PIR Board Plans (Judy Winston)
 - Cabinet Plans (Bibb Hubbard/Stephen Silverman)
 - Other Principals

If you have any questions or suggested changes to the agenda please let me on Stephen Goodin know.

Thanks to all.

Message Sent To:

Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP
Terri J. Tingen/WHO/EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP
Ruby Shamir/WHO/EOP
Judith A. Winston/PIR/EOP
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Nelson Reyneri/WHO/EOP
D. Stephen Goodin/WHO/EOP
Eleanor S. Parker/WHO/EOP
Paul E. Begala/WHO/EOP
Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP
Michael Wenger/PIR/EOP

CORPORATION

FOR NATIONAL

 SERVICE

December 2, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. President,

As you head for Akron, I'd like to offer a few thoughts. I know the Initiative on Race is close to your heart (as the cause has been to mine, for many years). You are the first President since LBJ who is able and willing to lead and to move the country forward on this issue. Even when people disagree with you, they sense that for you this is about something much larger than politics. So you have an historic opportunity.

You are profoundly right in trying to lift the sights of the nation to the goal of one America. As the Good Book tells us, in the beginning is the Word, and you launched the initiative with very good words: "Building one America is our most important mission. Money can not buy it. Power can not compel it. Technology can not create it. It can only come from the human spirit." The challenge now is to turn those words into flesh—into effective action.

In last weekend's radio address launching our reauthorization, you spoke words that seem to me especially pertinent for your town hall meeting on Race and Youth.

"Now we must create more opportunities for people to serve all year long and, through service, to reach out to one another across the lines that divide us."

Steve Waldman makes this same point in the attached column in the current issue of *U.S. News and World Report*: Toiling together will do as much for race relations as talking together.

As an old Civil Rights hand, who respects dialogue (and like you tries to practice it as a way of life), I would put it more strongly: working together across the racial lines that divide us, through sustained citizen service for goals that go beyond race, will do more for race relations than talking together.

As Waldman argues, critics who recommend that the dialogue be accompanied by action mean acts such as appointing more minorities or promoting affirmative action – or they mean more money or new laws. Yet, those are some of the very issues that most divide us. Indeed, I would argue that they are now peripheral issues, and not the way to make a breakthrough.



The breakthrough can come by connecting Americans in nation-wide citizen service, organized to bring people of all backgrounds together, focused on the fundamental needs of children and youth. Turning the tide for millions of young people is the right goal for action to achieve one America. This focus on fulfilling the promise of America for all of America's children is right tactically, strategically, and morally. It is the way to tap the human spirit on the issue that can unite us more than any other: the needs of our children. That's why the Five Fundamental Goals of the Philadelphia Summit are so important, and why the opportunity to rally millions around those goals must not be lost.

It is also the reason that national service, organized to bring people together in teamwork, like the AmeriCorps members in CityYear, is so important. We now have accumulating evidence that people working together is the key to changing attitudes about race. Research shows that national service can significantly help bridge the gap between people of different races. The process of working together in national service helps people to get beyond their stereotypes of different racial groups and to focus on individual character. At the same time, the national service experience helps participants have a greater respect for the realities and challenges that people unlike themselves face. (I am enclosing the executive summary of our study, as well as a Report on supporting diversity in AmeriCorps.)

There are many examples of the potential of citizen service -- people working together in service and through volunteer efforts. Here are just a few examples:

- The AmeriCorps CityYear program that Steve Waldman writes about, and many other Americorps national service project around the country;
- Also, the new CityYear effort called the Young Heroes program in which City Year brings together students in middle schools from the city and the suburbs, black and white, to work together for thirteen consecutive Saturdays on community service projects;
- Service-learning programs in which members of different races work together in schools and the community;
- The Martin Luther King Holiday -- what we call "A day on, not a day off" -- can jump-start sustained service endeavors that bring people together across racial lines, and National Volunteer Week and Youth Service Day in April that bring out millions of volunteers;
- The plan of white churches and black churches to work together on rebuilding burned churches, which you hailed at the White House breakfast last summer with religious leaders after the church burning incidents.

These are just some examples of the potential of citizen service to turn the dialogue into action.

My hope is that in Akron and beyond, you concentrate on a call to just such actions -- not concentrate on policy options or legislative proposals. Rather, seek out ideas and models of ways that people of different backgrounds can have a common experience that will shape their attitudes for years to come -- and achieve some of the key goals our children and our nation need.

If you use the Bully Pulpit of the Presidency, with all of your extraordinary power of persuasion, you can make the next years the beginning of Civil Rights II. The goals of the Presidents' Summit were the ones waiting to be pursued when Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy were killed.

Martin gave us the watchwords. Standing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, in delivering his Dream, he said, "We have come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of now." He spelled out our mission: "Now is the time to open the doors of opportunity to all of God's children."

With respect,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Harris", written in a cursive style.

Harris Wofford

cc: ^{for} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~for~~ ✓ 212L
mathews 0503
Garden
Spector
M. Moore

December 9, 1997

TO: Director of Scheduling

THROUGH: Thurgood Marshall, Jr. ^{ABG} ^W ^{TR}

FROM: John Gomperts
Chief of Staff, Corporation for National Service

REQUEST: To have the President (and potentially other White House principals) participate in a service project that promotes service and literacy on the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday, January 19, 1998. The President would participate in assembling single shelf bookcases with children, decorating the bookcases, and reading to children.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this event is to promote the King Holiday as a day of service to others, advance national service and the America Reads Challenge. Overall, children who participate in the event would receive their own a bookshelf and a collection of approximately five books to begin their own home library. The service would involve children working with adults to assemble (simple) home bookcases and to decorate and personalize the bookshelf. In addition, there will be reading circles for children.

This is an excellent opportunity to promote key presidential initiatives. The most obvious are national service and America Reads. But this events also encompasses other presidential initiatives spearheaded by the Corporation for National Service. For instance, many of the children and adults who will participate in this service project are tutors and participants in the DC Reads initiative, and many of the college students involved are doing their tutoring as part of the work study initiative.

BACKGROUND: Three years ago the President signed legislation designating the Martin Luther King Holiday as a day of service. The Corporation for National Service has lead responsibility, along with the King Center for making this day of service a reality. As the President announced in his radio address on November 29, the Corporation has just made \$225,000 in grants to support service activities on the MLK holiday.

We have made very good progress in establishing the King Holiday as a day of service. This year our national partners in this effort are the King Center, the United Way, Do something and the

Points of Light Foundation. The President's participation in a service project marking the King Holiday will (1) be an appropriate way for the President to publicly recognize the Holiday; (2) bring new attention to the Holiday as "A Day On, Not a Day Off;" (3) advance the specific Presidential initiatives of national service and the America Reads Challenge.

PREVIOUS

PARTICIPATION: The President actively supported the bill making the King Holiday a day of service and signed the legislation at a Rose Garden ceremony on August 23, 1994. The President announced the new MLK Day grants 10 days ago on November 29, 1997.

DATE/TIME: Monday, January 19th, 1:00 - 2:00 p.m.

DURATION: Travel Time 5 minutes
Event - 60 - 90 minutes

LOCATION: TBD - possibly the MCI Arena; possibly the Martin Luther King library.

PARTICIPANTS: AmeriCorps members from the National Civilian Community Corps; AmeriCorps Alums; reading tutors and participants in the DC Reads Initiative and Everybody WINS; Corporation for National Service, Points of Light Foundation, and United Way Staff; and possibly representatives of the National Basketball Association (NBA) and team members from the Washington Wizards.

OUTLINE OF EVENT:

The service project would have various stations working simultaneously. Children and parents or tutors would work alongside AmeriCorps members assembling single shelf bookcases, decorating and personalizing the bookcases, participating in the reading circles and watching book dramatizations. When they depart, children would receive 5 books along with their bookshelf to start their home library.

The President would participate in the project by helping to assemble and decorate bookcases with children, reading and enjoying performances with the children, encouraging the joy of reading and setting the example of participating in service to others.

REMARKS
REQUIRED:

Optional, depending on how we structure the event.

MEDIA
COVERAGE:

We intend to make the Washington event the focus of national media coverage on the MLK Day of Service. We expect a high degree of interest.

PROPOSED
ATTENDANCE:

Approximately 1000 - 1500 people (500 children with parents or tutors)

RECOMMENDED
BY:

Harris Wofford

CONTACT:

John Gomperts
Chief of Staff
Corporation for National Service
202-606-5000 x121

cc: Furlan ✓ 212 L
Matthews
Garden
Spector
M. Moore
0503

December 9, 1997

TO: Director of Scheduling

THROUGH: Thurgood Marshall, Jr. *JGM*

FROM: John Gomperts
Chief of Staff, Corporation for National Service

REQUEST: To have the President (and potentially other White House principals) participate in a service project that promotes service and literacy on the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday, January 19, 1998. The President would participate in assembling single shelf bookcases with children, decorating the bookcases, and reading to children.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this event is to promote the King Holiday as a day of service to others, advance national service and the America Reads Challenge. Overall, children who participate in the event would receive their own a bookshelf and a collection of approximately five books to begin their own home library. The service would involve children working with adults to assemble (simple) home bookcases and to decorate and personalize the bookshelf. In addition, there will be reading circles for children.

This is an excellent opportunity to promote key presidential initiatives. The most obvious are national service and America Reads. But this events also encompasses other presidential initiatives spearheaded by the Corporation for National Service. For instance, many of the children and adults who will participate in this service project are tutors and participants in the DC Reads initiative, and many of the college students involved are doing their tutoring as part of the work study initiative.

BACKGROUND: Three years ago the President signed legislation designating the Martin Luther King Holiday as a day of service. The Corporation for National Service has lead responsibility, along with the King Center for making this day of service a reality. As the President announced in his radio address on November 29, the Corporation has just made \$225,000 in grants to support service activities on the MLK holiday.

We have made very good progress in establishing the King Holiday as a day of service. This year our national partners in this effort are the King Center, the United Way, Do something and the

Points of Light Foundation. The President's participation in a service project marking the King Holiday will (1) be an appropriate way for the President to publicly recognize the Holiday; (2) bring new attention to the Holiday as "A Day On, Not a Day Off;" (3) advance the specific Presidential initiatives of national service and the America Reads Challenge.

PREVIOUS

PARTICIPATION: The President actively supported the bill making the King Holiday a day of service and signed the legislation at a Rose Garden ceremony on August 23, 1994. The President announced the new MLK Day grants 10 days ago on November 29, 1997.

DATE/TIME: Monday, January 19th, 1:00 - 2:00 p.m.

DURATION: Travel Time 5 minutes
Event - 60 - 90 minutes

LOCATION: TBD - possibly the MCI Arena; possibly the Martin Luther King library.

PARTICIPANTS: AmeriCorps members from the National Civilian Community Corps; AmeriCorps Alums; reading tutors and participants in the DC Reads Initiative and Everybody WINS; Corporation for National Service, Points of Light Foundation, and United Way Staff; and possibly representatives of the National Basketball Association (NBA) and team members from the Washington Wizards.

OUTLINE OF EVENT:

The service project would have various stations working simultaneously. Children and parents or tutors would work alongside AmeriCorps members assembling single shelf bookcases, decorating and personalizing the bookcases, participating in the reading circles and watching book dramatizations. When they depart, children would receive 5 books along with their bookshelf to start their home library.

The President would participate in the project by helping to assemble and decorate bookcases with children, reading and enjoying performances with the children, encouraging the joy of reading and setting the example of participating in service to others.

**REMARKS
REQUIRED:**

Optional, depending on how we structure the event.

**MEDIA
COVERAGE:**

We intend to make the Washington event the focus of national media coverage on the MLK Day of Service. We expect a high degree of interest.

**PROPOSED
ATTENDANCE:**

Approximately 1000 - 1500 people (500 children with parents or tutors)

**RECOMMENDED
BY:**

Harris Wofford

CONTACT:

John Gomperts
Chief of Staff
Corporation for National Service
202-606-5000 x121



JGOMPERT @ cns.gov

12/11/97 12:59:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Diana Fortuna, Katherine Hubbard, Stephen B. Silverman

cc:

Subject: FW: DC Service opportunities

If the president wants to do service next week, I think I would propose doing some work with the NCCC. This is supposedly a terrific project in SE where there is both physical labor and tutoring type activities. The site is run by Jubilee enterprises, and it is a year-long activity of the new DC campus of the NCCC.

I know there have been questions within the OMB-world about the NCCC -- they don't like it. But, they are quite simply wrong. This is the BEST program in the AmeriCorps portfolio; it is the closest, by far, to the President's vision of a life transforming experience. I think he and everyone else would be hugely impressed by spending an hour or two with the young people in NCCC./

So take a look and tell me what you think. JG

From: Becker, Kate

Sent: Thursday, December 11, 1997 11:30 AM

To: Peters, Fred; Jospin, Debbie

Cc: Gomperts, John

Subject: RE: DC Service opportunities

Jubilee Enterprise is a private, non-profit. Founded in 1990 in response to the region's growing crisis in affordable housing, Jubilee Enterprise renews and revitalizes communities through the rehabilitation of run down housing complexes. Jubilee believes in providing more than housing, they work to create or to strengthen communities.

Jubilee Enterprise reclaims properties that are in danger or being lost as affordable housing. They are able to do this by working with residents and communities and through assistance of local governments, banking and corporate partners. The Enterprise Foundation is a major funder of Jubilee. (James and Patty Rouse were the founders of the Enterprise Foundation and Patty is on our Board.) One property was purchased for \$1.00 from DC Housing Authority. Another property was purchased for approximately \$1,000,000.

The housing crisis in the Metro area came to a head in 1994 when 20% of the District's 11,796 subsidized housing units ere vacant and in need of substantial repairs. 46% of these housing units did not meet quality standards for health and safety. Groups like Jubilee work to create decent,

affordable homes for low income residents. Jubilee Enterprise works in partnership with residents and communities to help renew lives and revitalize communities through the re-creation of decent affordable multifamily housing.

To date, Jubilee Enterprise has acquired over 1300 apartments through non-profit neighborhood corporations formed to run and manage these apartment complexes. They (Jubilee) are the largest non-profit developer and asset manager in DC. Jubilee acts as developer, overseeing modest, resident in-place rehabilitation and as asset manager providing advisory, financial and community management services. The key to Jubilee's success is that they develop the greatest resource-local communities, the people within them who are eager for change, and the powerful partnerships created to develop each project. In the District, there are five affiliated non-profit neighborhood corporations. Each one has resident leadership that plan and oversee rehabilitation and community redevelopment. Resident leaders make up a majority of the Board of Directors of each non-profit neighborhood corporation and provide the voice and energy necessary to do the work.

NCCC began working with Jubilee last year at their newest property, Livingston Manor. Livingston Manor is located on Third Street, SE. Livingston Manor consists of 396 apartments and is a severely distressed community. When Jubilee obtained Livingston Manor in 1995 the property was plagued by violence, blatant drug activity, and lacked any resident organization. At this time the property was 50% vacant.

NCCC has been helping to slowly rehab vacant apartments and have begun working in occupied units as well. The work began with the rehab of the community room which now houses a computer room and a small library and a meeting place. Last year, Corps Members tutored at Patricia Harris Education Center located at the end of the block of Livingston Manor apartments.

This year (just since December 1) Corps Members are working with an after school program at Livingston Manor (located in the community room that was rehab'd last year by the first team of Corps Members) and they are tutoring approximately 20-25 students from Patricia Harris who live in the community. The students are ages 5-13; grades K-6. Most kids are being tutored in English and Math and the Corps Members are Homework Buddies helping the kids with their homework. Some of the tutoring happens one-on-one but some happens in small groups because of the ratio of kids to Corps Members.

It is through programs like the after school program that Jubilee hopes to build trust with the residents so that more residents will begin to take an active role in the management of their own community. Recently, Livingston Manor elected the resident leaders.

Debbie, I hope this answers most of the questions that you had.

From: Jospin, Debbie
Sent: Wednesday, December 10, 1997 6:23 PM
To: Becker, Kate; Peters, Fred

Cc: Gomperts, John
Subject: DC Service opportunities

Thanks for the memo summarizing the service projects in the DC metro area.

Harris and John would like more information about the Jubilee Enterprise project. For example, what is Jubilee Enterprise? Is Livingstone Manor a part of the DC Public Housing World (this is not a disqualifier, mind you, just a point of clarification!)? If this site were chosen, would the POTUS be able to do some heavy lifting, and spend some time at the after-school deal? Please advise. Thanks.

► Katherine Hubbard
12/04/97 11:26:20 AM
.....

Record Type: Record

To: Stephen B. Silverman/WHO/EOP, Diana Fortuna/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Race Initiative Scheduling Memo, January 1998

There are a lot of MLk Day requests – we may want to tap into one of these?

----- Forwarded by Katherine Hubbard/WHO/EOP on 12/04/97 11:26 AM

 Jon P. Jennings 12/03/97 06:33:57 PM


Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Race Initiative Scheduling Memo, January 1998

Does anyone feel strongly about any of these?

----- Forwarded by Jon P. Jennings/WHO/EOP on 12/03/97 06:33 PM



Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: Stephanie S. Streett/WHO/EOP, Charles J. Payson/WHO/EOP, Rachel A. Redington/WHO/EOP

Subject: Race Initiative Scheduling Memo, January 1998

***In order to respond, please press the 'Reply with History' icon above
or print, write your name at the top, & send to Chip Payson in 184 OEOB
no later than: 12/17/97***

RACE EVENTS MEMO

Please respond to the 18 event synopses below with either an 'A', 'B' or 'C' in each of the corresponding blanks, adding comments if/when necessary.

A)= The POTUS should accept/attend. Please forward all relevant information to this office and we will submit a scheduling proposal ASAP to the West Wing scheduling office.

B)= The POTUS does not need to attend. Our office will work with Cabinet Affairs in order to

arrange for an appropriate surrogate.
C)= No one needs to attend.

1) _____

Event Date: January, 1998

Leonard M. Brown, African-American Programs Director at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, MD wrote to invite the POTUS speak at the upcoming presentation events in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday and Black History Month at Goddard Space Flight Center.

2) _____

Event Date: January 10, 1998

Reverend Clyde H. Brooks, Chairman and CEO of the non-profit Minority Economic Resources Corporation (MERC), invites the POTUS to come to Chicago and speak at MERC's Dr. Martin Luther King Birthday Dinner.

3) _____

Event Date: January 18, 1998

Richard D. Schwartz, a Professor at Syracuse College of Law, invites the POTUS to visit Syracuse University to address the Martin Luther King, Jr. dinner at the Carrier Dome.

4) _____

Event Date: January 18, 1998

Dorothy Rose, CEO, and Rabbi Daniel Jezer, President, of the Inter-Religious Council, write to invite the POTUS to address a community Martin Luther King, Jr. Day event in Syracuse, NY sponsored by the Four Congregation Fellowship.

--Harold Garman, Senior Pastor of the University United Methodist Church, has written in support of this event.

--Reverend Velma Brock, of the University United Methodist Church, has written in support of this event.

--Mayor of Syracuse, Roy Bernardi, has written in support of this event.

5) _____

Event Date: January 15, 1998

Alice Harris, of Parents of Watts in Los Angeles, in a letter to Mrs. Clinton, has invited the POTUS and FLOTUS to come to an event in LA on Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday.

6) _____

Event Date: OPEN

Michael Lofton, of the Michael Lofton Talk Show in Austin, TX would like to come to Washington, DC and do a Race Relations Talk Show with the POTUS, John Hope Franklin, Rep. Doggett, Rep. Jackson-Lee, Eddie Johnson and Senator Royce West.

7) _____

Event Date: early 1998

Joyce Parker and Lawrence Simms, Co-Chairs of the Bridge Center for Racial Harmony, Lyle Kleman, Director of the Bridge Center for Racial Harmony, and Senator Spencer Abraham write under the letterhead of the Bridge Center for Racial Harmony in Saginaw, MI to invite the POTUS to hold a Town Hall Meeting on race relations in Saginaw, MI.

8) _____

Event Date: OPEN

Antonio Flores, President of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, has requested a meeting with the POTUS and Vice President to discuss the national role of Hispanic-Serving Institutions and the educational needs of Hispanic Americans.

9) _____

Event Date: OPEN

Rev. Andre Allen, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Wheaton, has written on behalf of the DuPage Media and Community Network, of which he is the President, to invite the POTUS to speak on improving race and ethnic relations at a public forum in DuPage County, IL.

10) _____

Event Date: the third Tuesday of each month

Gertrude Poole, Founder and President of the Heritage for Black Children in Orlando, FL, has written to invite the POTUS and FLOTUS to stop by the Heritage for Black Children during one of its meetings on the third Tuesday of each month the next time they are in Florida.

11) _____

Event Date: January 14-18, 1998

James McCully, the Convention Chairman of the 1998 National Opera Association Convention, has written to invite the POTUS to play his saxophone at The Legacy Awards Banquet honoring African Americans In Opera & Musical Theater in Washington, DC.

12) _____

Event Date: OPEN

Selimo Rael, President of the New Mexico Highlands University, has written to invite the POTUS to visit the very diverse New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas, NM.

13) _____

Event Date: January 17, 1998

Bolton Anthony and Bertha Todd, Co-Chairs of the 1898 Centennial Foundation in Wilmington, NC has written to ask the POTUS and John Hope Franklin advising them of the community effort to commemorate the Wilmington Coup of 1898 and inviting their participation in these activities which will launch a community-wide conversation on race.

14) _____

Event Date: OPEN

Arthur Gladfelter, Chairman of the Board of the Glatfelter Insurance Group, invites the POTUS to hold a town hall meeting on race in York, PA, where the Articles of Confederation were adopted by the Continental Congress.

15) _____

Event Date: OPEN

Geraldine Smith, of Lakeland, FL, requests an interview on Race Relations with the POTUS to discuss "where you see us, as blacks fitting into the scheme of things in this 21st century".

16) _____

Event Date: OPEN

Earl Lucas, the former Mayor of Mound Bayou, MS, would like to meet with the POTUS to discuss his "concept by which wealth can be developed in the Black Community, and at the same time, meet the basic housing needs of the Lower Mississippi Delta

Commission Report.

17) _____

Event Date: OPEN

Julian Bond, America's Black Forum, invites the POTUS to be a guest on a special television presentation of America's Black Forum, entitled "A Conversation with the President".

18) _____

Event Date: January 1998

Steve Skardon, Executive Director of the Palmetto Project in South Carolina, has invited the POTUS to speak at the 1998 Citizens' Summit on Race and Community.

--Secretary Riley has written in support of this.

--Senator Hollings has written in support of this.

Message Sent To:

Beverly J. Barnes/WHO/EOP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP
Robert B. Johnson/WHO/EOP
Ann F. Walker/WHO/EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP
Claire Gonzales/PIR/EOP
Maria E. Soto/PIR/EOP
Jon P. Jennings/WHO/EOP
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP
Karin Kullman/WHO/EOP

Message Sent To:

Kris M Balderston/WHO/EOP
David S. Beaubaire/WHO/EOP
Katherine Hubbard/WHO/EOP
Lisa J. Levin/WHO/EOP
Thurgood Marshall Jr/WHO/EOP
Anne E. McGuire/WHO/EOP
Elisabeth Steele/WHO/EOP
Stephen B. Silverman/WHO/EOP
Helen Veit/who/gov @ who

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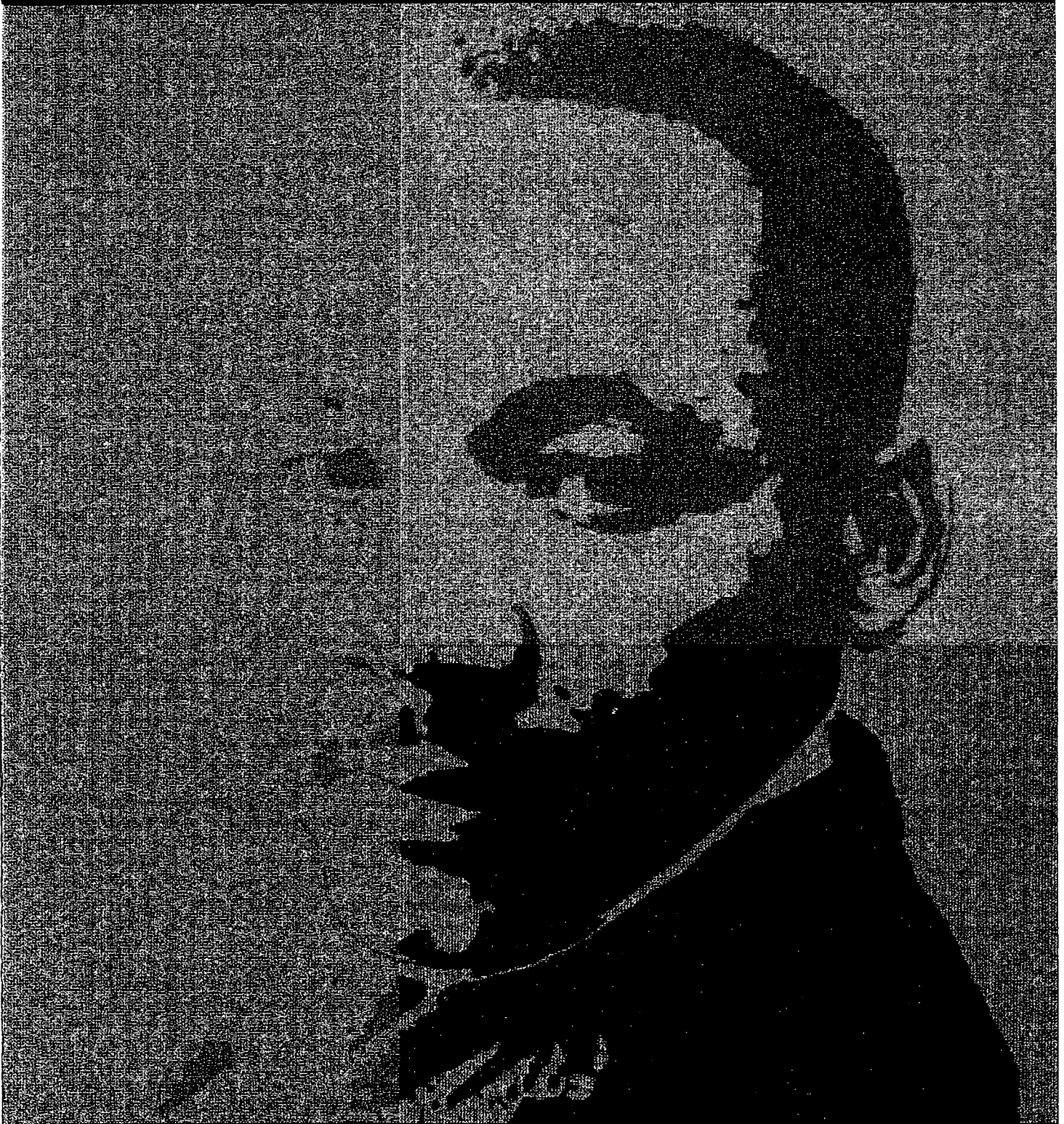
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F.MUR Day/Service

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY OF SERVICE—JANUARY 19, 1998



*“Everybody can be great
because anybody can serve.”*

The Martin Luther King Day of Service is sponsored by the Corporation for National Service in partnership with the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc., the Points of Light Foundation, the United Way of America, and Do Something.