

**NATIONAL
SERVICE
TRUST ACT
OF 1993**

CAN CLINTON GOVERN?

The bill squeaks through the House and Senate, barely, over the objection of a nearly solid block of Republicans. With the concessions and cutbacks made to get it past legislators, it bears only a family resemblance to the bold idea Bill Clinton articulated during the campaign. The plan's most fervent advocates say they are disappointed that the president has capitulated to their opponents. The opponents claim even the salvaged rump of the plan will be disastrous to the economy. Attacked from both sides, the White House wanly claims a victory.

This scenario describes the passage, last week, of Bill Clinton's national service program. It also applies to most of the other significant domestic policy initiatives of the first seven months of his presidency: campaign finance reform, gays in the military, the spotted owl logging settlement in the Pacific Northwest and the deficit reduction package, which as of this writing seems likely to squeeze through by the narrowest of margins. None of these initiatives has emerged from the legislative process with the purity or finality for which we and others had hoped. In the inevitable disappointment that follows partial victory, it has been tempting to dwell on the flaws, to cast Clinton as too quick to concede or even as a betrayer of his own ideals. But the progress, in each of these instances, is still real. In none of them was the compromise equivalent to collapse. Those who continue to assert that Bill Clinton has been a disappointment or cannot govern need to recognize what they have so far failed to accept: that politics is about compromise—even when the party that controls Congress also controls the White House.

It would be easy to paint the national service bill

passed by Congress and soon to be signed by the president as a major retreat. Clinton initially pitched his plan as a "Civilian C.I. Bill," which would have cost some \$7 billion in the first four years, taken in hundreds of thousands of volunteers and spawned what he called in his inaugural address a "season of service." Those who participated would have received a \$10,000 voucher for college for each of two years, bringing closer the moment when, as Clinton put it, everyone who wanted to go to college could afford to do so. During the campaign, this scheme was popular and even appeared to have a modicum of Republican support.

In the legislative process, however, compromises had to be made at every stage—in formulating the proposal, in allocating resources to it, in appeasing the Congressional barons on the relevant committees and finally in gathering votes to break a filibuster that Republicans perversely denied was happening. Public employee unions demanded that the program not displace any of their members, or potential members, which means many of the jobs that need to be done most urgently, such as infrastructure repair, will not be open to national service workers at all. The Congressional Defense committees insisted that the college chits be smaller than the ones young people earn in exchange for military service, which means national service won't really pay for much college. Those lucky enough to get into the scaled-back program will receive a measly \$4,725 a year in loan forgiveness. Thus, two years of service will pay for just a bit more than a year at most public universities or about one semester at an Ivy League college. Budgetary constraints meant the program's



On the other hand, national service is close enough to the spirit of what Clinton proposed to count as a genuine legislative achievement. And it is a proposal that has been passed. With 20,000 jobs its first year, as Senator Harris Wofford of Pennsylvania points out, it is the largest program the President has ever had. Early next year, volunteers will be working in hospitals, in schools, helping the elderly and cleaning up toxic dumps. If the program is a paradigm of diminished expectations, it is also an example of how a vague, visionary proposal can rapidly translate into reality. Even in its diluted form, national service is the first really new domestic program of any sort enacted in over a decade. And it's the first since Kennedy to address itself to the nation's spiritual condition, rather than some concrete problem. If it works, says William Galston of the White House Domestic Policy Council and one of the plan's intellectual forefathers, national service will create a "virtuous circle," where efficacy breeds more support, and support increases its annual appropriation. Indeed, it makes sense for the untested program to start small, prove itself first, then expand.

If Clinton won 80 percent of the national service program he wanted, the percentage drops to 60 percent for his campaign finance reform plan and still less for his effort to allow gays to serve openly in the military. Still, each of these compromises was defensible under the circumstances. The president simply did not have the votes to get either proposal through Congress in the form he would have preferred. Clinton could bring about public financing of congressional campaigns by decree. But the compromise the Senate passed—which promotes voluntary spending limits, combined with public financing for the opponents of those who reject them—is workable, and will help stop the exponential expansion of the cost of running for office.

As long-time advocates of full equality for gays in the military, we are more disappointed at last month's compromise, especially as codified by Senator Sam Nunn, who seems far more antagonistic toward a Democratic president than he ever was to his Republican predecessors. But if the compromise allows the die-hards in the military to save face, and begets a real reduction in the persecution of gay and lesbian servicepeople, it is a clear step forward. Compromised, yes; incoherent, surely; but better, undoubtedly.

Of course, the critical issue of Clinton's first year has been the economic plan. Here, too, there is plenty of room for disappointment, as we have repeatedly pointed out. Clinton's original plan didn't reduce the deficit as much as it might have. With the exception of a few symbolic gestures, it didn't tackle agricultural and other middle class subsidies. It didn't take a major whack at out-of-control entitlement spending. From the early moments, Clinton got rolled by Western senators who wanted to preserve indefensible subsidies for mining and ranching interests. That set the stage for a

series of compromises that have left the program's impact on the energy tax far less than the program's original goal. And the test of his spending plan, which was to have even reached the penultimate of 50 percent of the deficit, press spokesman Dee Dee Myers says, is that it is "not going to be a test, because it seems more like a test of the president's ability to get things done than a test of his ability to get things done." The statement is not significant, but it is depressing.

But let's place blame where blame is due. The biggest villains are the Republicans in the House and Senate, who have decided as a group to oppose Bill Clinton's budget without proposing an honest alternative of their own. The rise of Bob Dole as team captain has meant the disappearance of the responsible Republican as a species within the institution. John Danforth, Pete Domenici, John Chafee, Bob Packwood and others who in the past could be counted on to urge compromise, or even defect to the Democrats, have been effectively silenced. All are against the plan on the specious, Bushite grounds that it involves new taxes.

Fault also lies with the preposterous Ross Perot, whose shameless attacks on the president are not supported by any realistic alternative, and with the Senate's several non-conformist Democrats, who are reveling in their unexpected veto power—the schizoid David Boren, chief among them. (Boren breathtakingly demands more deficit reduction, while being chiefly responsible for removing the single most effective deficit-cutting proposal in the package—a broad-based energy tax.) We sympathize with those who have put forward principled arguments for more aggressive spending cuts. We have agreed with them from the beginning. But they should remember that they have wrested considerable concessions from Clinton already. The package is now free of much of the pump-priming it contained to begin with: its spending-cut-tax-increase-ratio has been shifted slowly in favor of spending cuts; it has been designed—correctly—not as a means to fine-tune the economy, but as a first step toward putting public finance back in some kind of order. And it does: \$496 billion is \$496 billion more than anyone else is credibly proposing to save.

As with so much of Clinton's first few months, this is neither intellectually satisfying, nor anything close to addressing the crux of the matter: a deficit still raging out of control. But in judging the Clinton administration's first steps, the perfect may not be the best yardstick. In several areas—national service, civil rights, campaign finance, deficit-cutting—a start has been made. It has been constructed by a young and inexperienced administration in the teeth of a spectacularly fickle public and a rebellious Congress. And this beginning, unlike the palliatives of Bush, is not based on phony figures or abiding cynicism about what government can usefully do. It's time for the country—and Washington in particular—to give this presidency a break. What, after all, did we really expect? A revolution? •

Service Plan To Aid Students Clears Senate

By LAURIE MCGINLEY

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — The Senate approved a bill that gives students education aid in return for community service, handing President Clinton an important victory.

The 58-41 vote came after Democrats last week surmounted opposition from Republicans who stalled the measure for days. The bill now goes to a House-Senate conference, where a final version will be hammered out. Though the differences between the House and Senate versions of the legislation are considered manageable, it's unclear whether the conference will wrap up by this weekend, when Congress is to start its summer recess.

The legislation is substantially scaled back from Mr. Clinton's plans, but the president said he was "extremely pleased" with the Senate action.

Yesterday's vote came five days after Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole conceded that Republicans didn't have enough votes to continue their weeklong stall. The Kansas Republican said the delay was necessary to force Democrats to accept annual cost limits for the program. But it also left Republicans vulnerable to Democratic charges that they were obstructionists determined to filibuster an important Clinton initiative.

Sen. Harris Wofford, a leading proponent of the legislation, expressed satisfaction with the vote. "We've had a hard season," the Pennsylvania Democrat said. "But we finally broke through, and it tastes sweet right now."

The Senate bill originally authorized \$394 million for the program in fiscal 1994 and "such sums" as necessary for the following four years. But in response to Republican criticism, Senate Democrats trimmed it to a three-year program, with spending levels of \$300 million, \$500 million and \$700 million for the three years. The House approved three-year legislation authorizing \$394 million for the first year but didn't specify amounts for the following two years.

Ell Segal, director of the White House office of national service, said he expects the final version to emerge from conference with spending caps. But he said, "We're comfortable with that."

Both the House and the Senate versions would provide students with \$4,725 a year for two years for college or other postsecondary education in exchange for community-service work involving education, public health and safety or the environment. Participants would also get minimum-wage stipends, plus health and child-care benefits, bringing the cost to about \$15,000 a student.

During the presidential campaign, Mr. Clinton discussed establishing a program to make college financially feasible for all Americans. But officials said he was

referring not only to the national service plan, but also to a revised student-loan program that makes loan repayment terms more flexible. That legislation is now pending before Congress.

In a February budget document, the administration said it would seek more than \$10 billion in budget authority over five years for the plan. At that point, officials were considering whether to give students as much as \$10,000 a year in aid in exchange for community service.

But plans were scaled down considerably by the time the legislation was introduced in May. Education benefits were set at \$5,000 a year for two years, and the only amount requested specifically was the \$394 million authorization for the first year. The House and Senate trimmed those benefits to \$4,725 to peg them at 90% of the benefit levels offered through the GI Bill for people who serve in the military.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1993

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1993

75 cents beyond the greater New York metro

VICTORY NOW SEEMS IN CLINTON'S GRASP ON A SERVICE PLAN

G.O.P. FILIBUSTER BROKEN

Four Republican Senators Say They Will Change Sides and Back White House

By ADAM CLYMER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 29 — Democrats were poised for a victory on the national service bill tonight after four Republicans said they would abandon their party's filibuster, insuring enactment of a key promise of President Clinton's campaign.

"They are going to get cloture, and I'll vote for it," said one of the four, Senator Bill Cohen of Maine, who had voted earlier today with his party when it defeated cloture, a motion to end debate, by a single vote.

Democrats also hoped that a handful of other Republicans would vote on Friday to halt debate about what one of the bill's Republican supporters, David Durenberger of Minnesota, today called "the most Republican public program we have ever put forward."

\$1.5 Billion Over 3 Years

The bill before the Senate today was a scaled-down version of the national service plan, authorizing up to \$1.5 billion in spending over three years to encourage public service and provide training along with some living allowances, health insurance, child care and \$5,000-a-year educational grants.

The Republicans' retreat reflected their discomfort with being viewed as obstructing a basically popular idea — Federal legislation encouraging public service.

Throughout today's brief debate, Republicans contended that their motive was not delay for its own sake. Senator John McCain of Arizona said the goal, unlike that of Democrats, was "to keep

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the costs under control."

Some even argued that despite the debate having continued intermittently since last Tuesday, it was not a delaying action. Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader, said: "It's not a filibuster. It's not gridlock. It's the same thing we've been doing in this body for a couple of hundred years. It's called negotiating."

Shortly before voting against the cloture motion, Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, also said, "There has not been a Republican filibuster."

But Senator Edward M. Kennedy, the Massachusetts Democrat who is managing the bill, said that cuts had already been made to address the Re-

Democrats line up a fourth G.O.P. vote to stop a filibuster.

publican complaints. "If Republicans choose to filibuster national service," he said, "it states clearly their desire to be partisan thorns in the Administration's side, rather than bipartisan solvers of the nation's challenges."

The \$1.5 billion level of financing was significantly below what President Clinton had proposed and what was in the version the House passed on Wednesday, a five-year package with costs that could reach \$10 billion.

Friday's Votes Uncertain

Of the four Senate Republicans who cosponsored the bill, Mr. Specter was the only one to vote against halting debate today. That motion got 59 votes to 41 against it, but Senate rules require 60 votes to shut off debate.

The three Republicans who joined all 56 Democrats in voting to end the filibuster were Senators John Chafee of Rhode Island, James M. Jeffords of Vermont and Mr. Durenberger. The other 41 Republicans voted to keep the

debate going, but in addition to Mr. Cohen's vote, several others seemed in doubt for Friday, including those of Senators Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon and Dan Coats of Indiana.

While Senator Durenberger said, "I don't think any Republican should be against it," Senator John C. Danforth of Missouri disagreed. He said it was a classic Democratic approach to involve the Federal Government in public service and the wrong thing to do.

He was joined in that view by Senator Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas, who argued the new program was unnecessary because "the floods of the past few weeks have demonstrated that the spirit of volunteerism is alive and well in the United States."

There was no active negotiation today, although there were many promises of good intentions to seek another compromise.

Complaints of Flip-Flop

Senator Dole complained that on Wednesday night the White House had first agreed to and then rejected a Republican proposal that would have established \$800 million in spending ceilings for two years and would have required a vote to set the ceiling for the third year. Mr. Dole said Eli Segal, the White House aide in charge of the program "said he had checked with the President, and he would accept it." He said Mr. Segal called back a few minutes later to recapitulate.

Mr. Segal said that he had told Senator Dole's office the proposal was "encouraging," but that he had not accepted it. His rejection came after checking the fine print with one or more Democratic senators.

Mr. Specter said today that Republicans had to insist on a new authorization vote in 1995. He said that was the only way they could control the third year's spending level. A filibuster threat, he suggested, could be used against the authorization bill, but it could not be effectively employed against the actual spending measure, which includes other popular programs.

But Mr. Kennedy said: "Congress almost never authorizes programs for as little as two years. Two years is too short a period of time to permit a major new initiative to develop fully and prove its worth."

House Clears National Service Plan as Senate Remains Stalled

By ADAM CLYMER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 28 — The House passed President Clinton's five-year national service proposal today while the Senate remained locked in a filibuster over a similar measure.

Administration officials and Senate Republicans spent the day trying to find a compromise, but despite an early evening Republican offer, there was no tangible evidence of progress. The White House appears to have only 58 votes, including 2 Republicans, in hand for a vote scheduled for Thursday on ending the filibuster. Under Senate rules, it takes 60 votes to halt debate, and all 56 Democrats are expected to be for that motion.

Senate Republicans were apparently prepared to stop insisting that the program be created for only two years, a demand that few of them had believed in to begin with.

As an alternative, they argued that spending for two years be set at a total of \$800 million, which the Administration would accept. But tonight Republicans proposed that the dollar amount for the third year be left unsettled for now and decided in 1995. The Administration wants a \$700 million figure specified for the third year.

Provisions of Bill

The measure would provide Federal grants to encourage young people to volunteer for public service work, including money for training, and for some volunteers, educational vouchers, living allowances, health insurance and child care.

There was no vote on ending debate today, and the bill was not even debated. But, off the floor, Senator John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, one of the Republican negotiators, insisted his side was not filibustering. "I view it

Clinton continues to appeal for a bipartisan spirit.

more as a delay to get some time to talk," he said.

The educational vouchers are the main inducement to volunteers in the bill. Under the Senate measure, a volunteer could get up to two \$5,000 grants, one for each year of service. The House cut the annual maximum to \$4,720 today, an amount equal to 80 percent of servicemen's benefits available under the G.I. bill.

The bill passed in the House on a 275-to-152 vote and drew more Republican support there than most of Mr. Clinton's main legislative proposals have.

Twenty-six Republicans joined 248 Democrats and 1 independent in voting for the bill. Five Democrats and 147 Republicans voted against it.

President Clinton took heart in that Republican support, saying the bill was passed "without partisan rancor, in a spirit of community and for the common good."

Clinton's Message

"I urge Republican Senators to put partisan politics aside and do the same," he said. "House members showed the spirit of service that we need in our politics and around the country. Members of both parties recognized that national service isn't Democratic or Republican. It's just plain American — helping young people who help Americans."

The House debate still had plenty of rancor. Members spent more than three hours debating and defeating a

proposal by a Republican freshman from Northern California, Bill Baker, that would require any organization getting Federal money under the program to have a program for denying aid to illegal aliens and reporting their presence to Federal officials.

Representative Dick Arme of Texas, the third-ranking House Republican, said such a restriction was necessary to keep the National Service Program from luring illegal immigrants to the United States. Representative John Linder, Republican of Georgia, said, "America cannot afford health and welfare benefits for all the poor of the world."

Representative Jose E. Serrano, Democrat of New York, called the amendment mean. Representative Patsy T. Mink, Democrat of Hawaii, said it would invite discrimination. Representative George Miller, Democrat of California, asked, "Are we going to police every soup line in this country?"

The amendment was defeated, 253 to 180. Two-hundred-thirty-one Democrats, 21 Republicans and 1 Independent voted against it; 152 Republicans and 28 Democrats voted for it.

House Cuts Educational Aid, Passes National Service Plan

By Kenneth ~~Harper~~ and Helen Dewar
Washington Post Staff Writers

The House yesterday approved President Clinton's national service plan after reducing the educational benefits that participants would receive below those available to military volunteers.

The Senate moved toward a showdown today on its version of the bill as Democrats unveiled a scaled-back package aimed at breaking a Republican filibuster and Minority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) called Clinton to propose what he described as the basis for a bipartisan compromise.

In the House, administration officials cultivated bipartisan support for an initiative that evokes patriotic feelings, but only 15 percent of House Republicans backed the \$389 million bill on the 275 to 152 vote. The legislation was introduced with 19 House GOP cosponsors; 26 voted for it.

Clinton nonetheless was quick to declare a bipartisan victory, saying that the House action "proved that government can work—without partisan rancor—in a spirit of community and for the common good. . . . Now that House Republicans and Democrats have joined in this great act of civic service, I urge Republican senators to put partisan politics aside and do what is right for this country."

National service was one of Clinton's most popular campaign proposals, but its scope has been steadily whittled down in the face of budgetary pressures. The House continued that process yesterday by agreeing on a voice vote to reduce the educational benefits of participants from \$5,000 to \$4,725 a year. They could receive as much as twice that amount in exchange for working two years in low-paying jobs.

Earlier this year, Clinton agreed to halve the annual benefits from \$10,000 to \$5,000 to satisfy congressional critics and veterans groups who complained that national service participants would receive more aid than members of the armed services. That reduction roughly equalized the benefits available for college or vocational education.

But Rep. Bob Stump (Ariz.), ranking Republican on the Veterans' Affairs Committee, argued that national service benefits ought to be lower than benefits under the Montgomery GI Bill. "The guy that's willing to lay his life on the line and make a three-year commitment deserves a higher reward," he said.

Stump proposed cutting the annual benefits to 80 percent of GI benefits, or \$4,200. Veterans' Affairs Chairman G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery (D-

Mass.) brokered a bipartisan compromise at 90 percent, or \$4,725.

In the Senate, Dole's last-minute intervention added another layer of suspense to today's showdown over GOP delaying tactics aimed at forcing cutbacks in the program.

Dole is proposing a three-year authorization that includes the Democrats' new spending levels for the first two years but leaves the third-year level unresolved. The White House was reviewing the plan last night.

Barring a Clinton-Dole agreement, the Senate will vote today on whether to invoke cloture and force a final vote on the scaled-back Democratic proposal to authorize \$300 million, \$500 million and \$700 million for the next three years. In an effort to win GOP support, the legislation includes several Republican proposals.

The Democrats' proposal for \$1.5 billion over three years represents a substantial reduction from earlier administration proposals but is only \$300 million more than the \$1.2 billion that has been endorsed by two Republicans whose votes are likely to be critical: Sens. Nancy Landon Kassebaum (Kan.) and John H. Chafee (R.I.).

As of yesterday, Democrats had at least 58 votes, two short of the 60 needed for cloture. They had two Republican votes, those of Dave Durenberger (Minn.) and James M. Jeffords (Vt.), and were regarded as having at least a fair chance of getting two more.

G.O.P. Continues to Block Youth Service Bill as Democrats Falter

By ADAM CLYMER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 27 — Republicans continued to block action on President Clinton's national service legislation today, demanding that the Administration shorten the program's duration to just two years as the price of ending their filibuster.

Democrats, lacking the 60 votes needed to end debate, postponed until Thursday any open test of strength on the legislation, which as it stands would authorize educational grants of up to \$5,000 a year to as many as 150,000 Americans in exchange for their agreement to tutor grade school students, help the elderly or perform other public services.

The delay will allow the bill's supporters more time to negotiate and, said Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, the bill's floor manager, they might get a boost from the expected House passage of a similar bill on Wednesday. Some House Republicans are expected to vote for that bill.

The Democrats are prepared to scale the bill back to an initial three-year authorization of \$300 million in the first year, \$500 million in the second, and \$700 million in the third. They had

first proposed five years, with no financing limits after a \$394 million first year.

Looking to 1996

Eli Segal, the White House aide in charge of the Clinton program, insisted, "We believe that a two-year authorization is bad government." He said two years was not long enough for a new program "to breathe," and would deprive the Administration of an opportunity to evaluate a new program.

Most new programs are established for three years or more. Senator James M. Jeffords, a Vermont Republican who supports the bill, said his colleagues wanted a shorter period because they did not relish the prospect of having to debate renewal of what could prove a popular program during a Presidential campaign. With a three-year authorization, it would next come up for a vote in 1996.

Representative William D. Ford, the Michigan Democrat who heads the House Education and Labor Committee, scoffed at the two-year proposal as purely political. "They don't want Clinton to run for re-election" with a single victory to his credit, he said.

The two-year proposal emerged

Republicans walk a fine line on a delicate issue.

from a meeting of more than a dozen Republicans in the office of Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the minority leader. Some Republicans said as many as two dozen Republicans might eventually vote for it, but they became vague when asked why a two-year limit was a good idea.

Heat From the Party

All 56 Democrats, Mr. Jeffords and Senator Dave Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota, are apparently ready to vote to shut off debate. But such a motion requires 60 votes to be adopted.

Five other Republicans have supported a five-year authorization, but are apparently unwilling to back the three-year plan now that their party has turned up the political heat. Two of them, Senators Judd Gregg of New Hampshire and Daniel R. Coats of Indiana, voted for the bill in committee but have not been heard from in its defense

since then. Neither has one of the bill's original co-sponsors, Senator Connie Mack of Florida.

Two other Republican co-sponsors have indicated they might support it again. One, Senator John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, has been deeply involved in the negotiations. Another, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, insisted that he wanted the program cut more, and would not vote to end debate until it was. He also challenged the characterization of the debate as a filibuster, contending "there is no obstructionism and no filibuster."

If Democrats fail to halt the debate Thursday, they plan to vote again on Friday. Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the majority leader, said he would consider holding the Senate in session this weekend in an effort to break the filibuster.

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Senate GOP Stalls National Service Bill; Cloture Vote Due Thursday

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Senate yesterday put off a showdown over President Clinton's national service bill as Democrats offered to scale back the program in hopes of picking off enough Republican votes to halt a GOP-led filibuster and pass the measure.

But despite daylong negotiations, there was no agreement on a compromise and no indication of whether Democrats would be able to end the delaying tactics with a cloture vote that is expected Thursday.

The House plans to approve the bill today, virtually as Clinton proposed it, including a new program providing tuition assistance of up to \$10,000 in exchange for two years of community service. The program would initially involve 25,000 participants,

ultimately expanding to 150,000 over five years. A virtually identical bill has been before the Senate since last week, stalled short of passage by Republican objections that are forcing Democrats to demonstrate that they have the 60 votes needed to break a filibuster.

Outcome of the Thursday vote is in doubt because it could hinge on one or two Republican votes, and several Republicans have indicated misgivings about cost of the program and a reluctance to join in a filibuster against a popular program that they support, at least in principle.

Democrats appeared poised to paint any Republicans who supported the filibuster as obstructionists who were holding up a high-priority bill to embarrass a Democratic president.

"This is unfortunate obstructionism on a measure that has broad support among the

American people," Majority Leader George J. Mitchell (D-Maine) said at the start of yesterday's session, suggesting that Republicans were mainly trying to deprive Clinton of a victory on the issue.

"Many Republicans are uncomfortable in this posture, to put it mildly," said Sen. Harris Wofford (D-Pa.), a leading sponsor of the measure.

Republicans who support the idea of national service say they are balking at Clinton's proposal because they regard it as too big and expensive.

"I'm convinced that, if this program is going to succeed, it really should start smaller rather than larger . . . so it is a reasonable and disciplined approach," said Sen. Nancy Landon Kassebaum (Kan.), who is Republican floor manager for the bill and a key figure in efforts to get a compromise.

Yesterday morning, Senate Democrats—

two votes short of the 60 needed to impose cloture and end the debate—postponed a cloture vote that had been scheduled for then and began intense negotiations aimed at winning enough Republicans to assure passage.

Democrats had already signaled their willingness to shorten the authorization period for the program from five to three years and offered to scale back the first-year cost from \$394 million to \$300 million and to set ceilings of \$500 million the second year and \$700 million the third year.

They also agreed to target the program toward poorer students by making the educational stipend subject to the income tax.

Republicans countered with a proposal accepting the Democrats' offer for the first two years but dropping any authorization for a third year, setting the stage for another authorization fight in 1995.

After consulting with the White House and House Democrats, who objected strongly to the proposal, Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee Chairman Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), floor manager for the bill, rejected the GOP offer. Democratic aides said the government would need at least six months to get the program off the ground, meaning that the legislation would expire before participants complete their two-year term of community service.

At issue in Thursday's vote to end the filibuster will be the Democrats' three-year compromise offer. With all 56 Democrats expected to support cloture, along with Republicans Dave Durenberger (Minn.) and James M. Jeffords (Vt.), Democrats need only two more Republican votes to get cloture and bring the measure to a vote.

The New York Times

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1994

Clinton Assails G.O.P. Delays In Bitter Tones Echoing Bush, President Cites 'Gridlock Thing'

Clinton Assails G.O.P. Delays In Surprise Turn

By DOUGLAS JEHL

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CHICAGO, July 26 — President Clinton accused Congress today of returning to old habits of gridlock and said obstructionism by Republicans there was hurting ordinary Americans, including victims of the Midwest floods.

The sharp criticism was an unexpected confrontation by a President who has maintained a largely cordial relationship with Capitol Hill.

In a speech at a jobs conference here, Mr. Clinton took an angry tone as he complained that Congress now stood in the way of not only flood relief but also a national service plan, and that Republicans had maneuvered in the last two weeks to try to forestall confirmation of his nominee for Surgeon General.

'Let's Make Decisions'

Clinton made it plain that all Mr. Clinton wanted was to get things done. "But let's make decisions," he said, "and let's stop the gridlock and get on with it for America."

Mr. Clinton said he did not mean to be partisan. But his complaints about filibusters and other parliamentary maneuvers by Republicans were virtually a mirror image of those made last year by President George Bush, who repeatedly attacked the majority Democrats on the same ground during a campaign in which "gridlock" became an epithet.

Mr. Clinton's attack appeared intended in part to preempt any effort to delay passage of his economic package, whose final form is being debated by a congressional conference committee. The President declared that the "government needs to pass this budget and get on with the rest of its business."

Feeling Frustration

But he was also clearly frustrated by his recent lack of success at winning approval of programs that are far less controversial. "I mean you know, this gridlock thing is amazing," he said.

Mr. Clinton said he found particularly vexing the filibuster begun by Senate Republicans last Friday to block a vote on his plan to provide grants and loans to students who enlist in a program for national service. The program would cost \$394 million in its first year and perhaps \$7 billion a year

by 1997, and Republican leaders have condemned it as an unnecessary proposal of a tax-and-spend President.

But Mr. Clinton suggested today that the Republicans were engaged in little more than obstruction. "They just want to delay it," he said of the national service plan. "Why? Why shouldn't we send a signal to America's young people that we want you to work in your community to make it a better place?"

Mr. Clinton made his complaints in an address to business and labor leaders attending a conference on the future of the American workplace, a gathering that was sponsored in part by the Departments of Labor and Commerce. He told the group he believed that Washington had changed and that party politics was no longer necessarily an obstacle to action.

But he bitterly cited recent events to suggest that lawmakers remained too slow to shed obstructionist habits.

He complained that the House of Representatives had delayed action on a \$3 billion package of flood relief because of a debate about how to pay for it.

He also criticized his opponents on a Senate committee who tried last week, although unsuccessfully, to postpone for a second time the confirmation hearings of Surgeon General-designate Jocelyn Elders.

The dispute about flood aid has to do with whether its cost should be covered through cuts in the budget or tax increases, as many Republicans and some Democrats contend, or whether it should be financed by deficit spending.

Mr. Clinton, who favors the latter option, suggested today that he was struck by his opponents' intransigence. "We do not need to raise a tax to pay for flood relief," he said, arguing that the magnitude of the floods, in which estimates of total losses now exceed \$10 billion, justified an increase in the deficit.

Although Agriculture Secretary Mike Esp, said on Sunday that the



President Clinton being greeted yesterday by a crowd after he arrived at Midway Airport in Chicago. He told participants at a jobs conference there that Congress was being obstructionist.

A STRATEGY FOR MORE JOBS

The Administration insisted that more jobs would exist if management and workers ran their companies together. Business Day, page D1

Administration might now seek as much as \$5 billion in flood relief, Mr. Clinton gave no hint today that he intended to add to the current request, which Congress has raised to \$2.5 billion from his initial proposal of \$2.5 billion. But White House officials said they would probably seek additional disaster assistance in a second package by the end of the month.

'How Bad It Gets'

In citing the experience of Dr. Elders, whose confirmation hearing before the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee was postponed for

a week and then nearly delayed again last Friday, Mr. Clinton complained that her treatment showed "how bad it gets sometimes with Congress."

Another postponement, sought in a parliamentary tack by lawmakers who criticize Dr. Elders's advocacy of condom distribution in high schools and early sex education, was blocked only after Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, the committee's chairman, threatened to have the committee meet over the weekend if the hearing did not proceed. The committee is now expected to approve Dr. Elders's nomination when it votes this Friday.

"Maybe there were people who don't agree with her and didn't want to vote for her," Mr. Clinton said of Dr. Elders, but he added, "The country needs a Surgeon General."

Mr. Clinton did not explicitly single out Republicans for criticism today. But it is the Republicans who have

blocked the national service plan primarily the Republicans who delayed a vote on flood relief, in the Republicans who have attacked Elders's nomination. So the exacting by the President made clear his complaints had a partisan bias.

The President traveled to Chicago to attend the jobs conference, to attend a political fund-raising event. But the city is also the home of Representative Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who is under investigation in the House post-attitude, and so Mr. Clinton could not avoid questions about him.

Asked whether an indictment of Rostenkowski, a central figure in the Administration's impeachment, Mr. Clinton said he would not comment.

Continued on Page D21, column 1

Service Bill Hits Home

While Bob Dole is urging senators to defeat the President's national service plan, his wife, Elizabeth, is asking them to support it. Page D22

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1993

75 cents beyond the greater New York



At a rally in Washington yesterday to bolster support for the latest target of Republican filibustering, the national service bill, Senator Harry Wofford, taking off glasses, prepared to introduce the next speaker while Representative Christopher Shays, seated, applauded the remark.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1993

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A Top G.O.P. Couple Splits on National Service Bill

By ADAM CLYMER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON July 26 — Bob Dole's latest filibuster has its supporters in the Senate, but it has a major opponent at home — his wife.

Backers of the national service bill revealed today that Elizabeth Dole, the president of the American Red Cross, favors the measure that her husband, the Senate Republican leader, portrays as a threat to the American taxpayer.

The measure, a major emphasis in Bill Clinton's campaign for President, would subsidize volunteers in a wide variety of public service enterprises and reward them with educational grants. The Red Cross could apply for grants under some provisions, like those for training volunteers, or could set up a volunteer group whose members could qualify for the educational stipends and other allowances.

Republicans Confident

While Mr. Dole last week called the bill "willy-nilly mortgaging our future" and an example of the Democrats' "tax and spend" philosophy, Mrs. Dole said in a letter to Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, that the bill "will enlarge the means by which individuals can make a difference in their community."

"We look forward to the bill's passage into law and the opportunity of offering more than one hundred years of Red Cross experience to its implementation," she wrote on July 9, commending Mr. Kennedy, who heads the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, for his efforts.



Associated Press

Elizabeth Dole, president of the American Red Cross, supports the bill that her husband, Senator Bob Dole, sees as an example of tax and spend by Democrats.

Mrs. Dole may have to wait awhile, because Mr. Dole said last week that he had enough votes to defeat any effort to cut off debate, and Democrats said that the amendments Republicans demanded would gut the bill.

Mr. Dole, of Kansas, is leading the filibuster against the bill, which would provide for \$394 million this year to assist 20 to 25 volunteers in a

Different agendas for Bob and Elizabeth Dole.

variety of public-service jobs and offer some of them up to two \$5,000 educational grants, one for each year of service. The program could rise sharply in cost as the number of participants increased.

Mr. Dole would not comment on his household's difference of opinion, but a spokesman, Walt Riker, said: "We support the goals that the Red Cross supports. We feel our bill would do a far better job in implementing these goals than the Clinton bill would."

By "our bill," Mr. Riker said he meant a substitute offered by Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas, which would have greatly reduced the program. The Senate defeated it last week, 59 to 38.

The House is expected on Wednesday to pass a national service bill similar to that of Senate Democrats.

Mrs. Dole's Praise

Mrs. Dole's letter said she believed that the Senate bill's strength was its emphasis on the following:

- "Renewing the ethic of civic responsibility."
- "Engaging locally based and diverse organizations in a system of service delivery that is both decentralized and nationwide."
- "Facilitating the replication of existing successful service programs."
- "Providing service opportunities

for both stipended and non-stipended participants and for persons of all ages."

She wrote, "We welcome your continued efforts to enhance opportunities for all Americans to serve their communities."

Negotiations Continue

Eli Segal, the White House aide who is managing the effort to establish the national service program, said tonight that he hoped Republicans and Democrats could reach agreement on the bill, but added, "This is no time to turn over too quickly."

There were "lots of conversations back and forth all day," Mr. Segal said.

The Senate is scheduled to vote Tuesday morning on whether to cut off debate, which takes 60 votes. So even if all 56 Democrats vote to end debate, as expected, they would have to win over at least 4 of the 44 Republican senators to succeed.

There was only the briefest discussion of the bill on the Senate floor today. Mr. Dole complained that the educational grants would be available to wealthy volunteers as well as to poor ones. "Anyone can qualify for the \$5,000-a-year stipend," he said.

Mr. Kennedy followed him by saying that the bill deserved bipartisan support.

"This effort to block the national service legislation is an abuse of the Senate's rules and a disservice to the Americans we represent," Mr. Kennedy said. "I am hopeful that Republicans will not seek to obstruct an initiative with such broad public support as community service."

THE PLAIN DEALER

LARGEST NEWSPAPER Cleveland, Saturday, July 24, 1993

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Republicans try to limit scope of national service plan for youth

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON

Congressional debate over President Clinton's proposed national service program has become in large measure a fight over the plan's impact on existing student-aid programs.

Clinton's plan, which he touted repeatedly on the campaign trail, would give education awards of \$5,000 a year to people 17 or older who perform up to two years of community service before, during or after their college education.

Work on the bill will continue next week in the House and Senate.

Under the measure, local programs would offer stipends, with the federal government providing an 85% match up to \$7,400 a year. The federal government also would provide up to 85% of the cost of health- and child-care benefits.

Non-profit organizations, including colleges, local governments, school districts and state or federal agencies, would run the programs. The legislation would authorize \$394 million in fiscal 1994 — although appropriations may provide less. The administration hopes to start with about 25,000 participants and grow to about 150,000 in four years.

While Democrats in the two chambers seem to be firmly behind Clinton's plan, some Republicans say that before Congress and the administration create and fund such a program, they ought to adequately fund existing student-aid programs.

In the House, Rep. Bill Goodling, R-Pa., attempted to trim the national-service plan by limiting education awards to the needy.

Money for national service, he said, would come from the same pool of funds as need-based student aid.

But Rep. Dave McCurdy, D-Okla., said national service should not be viewed as just another student-aid program. "I believe national service is one of the ways to help bring together people from less-privileged homes, less-privileged conditions and those who are from the very privileged," McCurdy said.

The House rejected Goodling's amendment, 270-156.

Rep. Susan Molinari, R-N.Y., offered an amendment to prevent Congress from funding national service until it makes sure that existing student-aid programs get fiscal 1994 funding at least equal to that for 1993. In the Senate, Pete V. Domenici, R-N.M., offered a similar amendment.

Molinari's amendment was rejected, 247-184, and the Senate tabled the Domenici amendment by 55-44.

National-Service Bills Pass Key Congressional Panels With Bipartisan Support

WASHINGTON

President Clinton's national-service plan has moved a step closer to passage, after winning approval from key House and Senate committees.

The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee approved the bill by a vote of 14 to 3.

The House Education and Labor Committee passed it on a voice vote after defeating a proposed amendment that would have required participants to show financial need.

Passage in the House is virtually certain because the bill has 220 sponsors, two votes more than are necessary for approval. The bill has 21 Senate sponsors, including four Republicans, but Democratic aides said that the committee's strong endorsement signaled likely passage by the full body.

\$5,000 Per Year of Service

The plan would provide government benefits to people who spend a year or two in environmental, educational, public-safety, or social-services work. Participants would get a \$5,000 benefit—which could be put toward job training, college tuition, or student loans—for each year of service, plus a modest living-expenses stipend, health insurance, and child care.

Youth corps and other non-profit groups that enlisted national-service workers would have to contribute the equivalent of 15 per cent of the minimum wage toward the stipend. The federal government would pay the rest.

The President has asked Congress to provide \$389-million in the first year to enroll 25,000 young people. He hopes that the service program will eventually involve 150,000 people or more, with a price tag of \$7.4-billion over four years.

"This legislation takes an impor-



These college students began training last week for President Clinton's Summer of Service program, which will involve 1,500 young people in projects to help poor children.

tant step toward revitalizing our country by challenging citizens of all ages to become involved in service programs in their communities," said Democratic Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who chairs the Labor and Human Resources Committee.

Both the Senate and House versions of the bill contain several provisions not included in the proposal submitted by President Clinton.

For example, they would require that at least half of the national-service money distributed through the states be put toward projects in economically or environmentally "distressed" areas. The bills also would create a new Public Land Corps, to be housed in the U.S. Departments of Interior and Agriculture, which would put people to work on cultural, environmental,

and archeological projects in parks and on Indian reservations.

In both the House and Senate committees, the only dissent came from a handful of Republicans. They said they were concerned both about the bill's cost and about the possibility that the program would undermine existing financial-aid programs for poor students, such as Pell Grants.

Republican Alternative

Sen. Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas, the committee's senior Republican, said she would introduce an alternative bill that would create "demonstration programs to determine if educational or other post-service benefits are a necessary element in national-service programs."

"At a time when programs such

as Pell Grants are receiving far lower levels of support than any of us would like to see, it simply does not make sense to devote substantial resources to loan-forgiveness plans and educational awards which may or may not have any bearing on an individual's participation in service programs," said Senator Kassebaum, who called

herself a "strong supporter of the concept" of service.

A former VISTA volunteer, she said that she nonetheless wanted to provide for a slower rate of growth than that advanced by the President. In addition to budget considerations, she said that the government needed "to assure that service positions are meaningful."

In the House, Rep. Bill Goodling, a Pennsylvania Republican, introduced an amendment that would have required that the program be open only to people who qualify for federal student aid. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 29-12.

Leaders of many youth-service groups oppose such a "means test" because they believe that a principal aim of community service should be to bridge racial and economic divides, rather than creating a caste system in which only the poor serve.

An amendment by Rep. Susan Molinari, Republican of New York, also went down to defeat. It would have held up federal funds for the new program until existing student-aid programs received more money.

Another committee member, Rep. Marge Roukema, a New Jersey Republican, wrote an article in *USA Today* in which she called the national-service plan "the seeds of a brand-new government entitlement program." —KRISTIN A. GOSS

Summary of Youth-Service Legislation

Following is a summary of the key provisions of national-service bills approved by the House Committee on Education and Labor and the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

How the plan would work:

People who spend one or two years in service to their communities would receive from the federal government \$5,000 per year for full-time service and \$2,500 per year for part-time service. The money could be put toward college or graduate-school tuition or loans, or toward a job-training program.

How much it would cost: The legislation would authorize \$389-million to finance 25,000 national-service positions in fiscal 1994, which begins October 1.

Who could apply for money: Non-profit organizations, including youth corps and institutions of higher education, school districts, local governments,

states, and federal-government agencies could get federal aid to run service projects. The project would have to involve at least one of the following areas: education, public safety, environmental improvement, or human services.

Who would be eligible: People aged 17 and older with a high-school diploma. (High-school dropouts, aged 16 to 24, are also eligible if they agree to work toward their high-school-equivalency diploma.)

How much local non-profit groups would have to contribute: The federal government would pay 85 per cent of a minimum-wage stipend for program participants; groups that enrolled the participants would be responsible for the rest. The cost of health insurance for participants who are not already covered would be split according to the same formula. The government would also pay for 75 per cent of the administrative costs

associated with the national-service participant, and for child care if he or she needs it.

How it would be administered:

The legislation would create a federal Corporation for National Service, with a bipartisan board appointed by the President. (It is called the Corporation for National and Community Service in the Senate version of the bill.) States would be required to set up community-service commissions, to be appointed by the governor. At least one youth representative would have to be appointed to the state bodies.

How the money would be distributed: Two-thirds would be given out by the state commissions, with the rest allocated by the federal corporation (to which states may apply). Local non-profit groups would be expected to apply to their state commission; national non-profit groups or youth corps working in more than one state would apply directly to the corporation.

NATIONAL SERVICE

David S. Broder

National Service At Last

Hundreds of times in last year's campaign, President Clinton evoked thunderous cheers with the promise that he would "establish a trust out of which any American can borrow the money to finance a college education, as long as they pay it back with a small percentage of their income over time or with two or three years of national service here at home . . . doing whatever work the country urgently needs."

The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 and the legislation permitting direct government loans to students, both well on their way to the president for signature, fall short of redeeming that pledge. Even in their pared-down form, it's questionable if the government can finance them. But they represent a serious—and bipartisan—effort to move national policy forward in this area and to show voters that campaign rhetoric can translate into agenda-setting action.

The direct-loan program had to survive heavy lobbying by financial firms that profit from brokering government-guaranteed bank loans. To appease them, the compromise version in the budget reconciliation bill calls for direct loans to be phased in slowly over the next five years. It was Clinton's support that offset the lobby pressure and made it possible, finally, for people like Reps. Tom Petri (R-Wis.) and Robert E. Andrews (D-N.J.), Sens. Paul Simon (D-Ill.) and Dave Durenberger (R-Minn.), who had been pushing the direct-loan idea for years, to make headway.

On the national service legislation, the question for most members of Congress was not the goal but the pathway. During the campaign, Clinton escaped close questioning on how it would be possible for very many of the 6 million students now receiving some form of

Except for the World War II military and the Great Depression public works programs, the government has never had anything like that number of people working for it. The Peace Corps currently has only 5,500 volunteers in the field, while VISTA, its domestic counterpart, has about 3,300. The cost of the kind of program Clinton implied in the campaign would be out of sight.

In March, Clinton proposed a more modest but still expensive scheme. When the bill reached the Senate, Republicans forced further reductions in scale. No more than 100,000 youths will be involved in the three-year program. Each of them will work for the federal minimum wage in community-designed programs and, after two years of full-time service, be eligible for \$9,450 in education grants—a sum chosen to ensure that military volunteers would not see their civilian counterparts get a better deal.

Proponents of national service differ on the right scale, but this is a case where smaller may actually be better. Donald J. Eberly, a longtime proponent of national

But will there be money to pay for it?

service, told me that he worries that the projected program may be too small to have "the visibility and mass it needs" to become a recognized part of American life. But Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kan.), who made significant contributions to improving the legislation, still voted against it for the opposite reason; she thinks it is too ambitious.

Catherine Milton, who runs what is widely regarded as a successful set of pilot programs through the three-year-old Commission on National and Community Service, told me that she thinks "it will not be easy" to recruit and place 20,000 volunteers in the first year, as the new legislation contemplates. But she is supportive of the bill. And Eli Segal, the White House architect of national service, points out that if it hits the 20,000 level in its first year, the community service program will be larger than the Peace Corps was at its peak of visibility.

Critics of the proposal argue that it is just one more big government bureaucracy, meddling in an area where there are plenty of local and private efforts under way. But the structure is highly decentralized, and overhead costs are limited by law to 6 percent at the federal and the state level.

A more serious problem is that once authorized, the new program will have to scramble for financing. As with other campaign promises, Clinton said, "This program will pay for itself." It won't. Instead, it will have to compete for money in a budget where discretionary domestic spending is frozen for the next five years. In the House, it will fight for funds with all the existing student- and school-aid programs; in the Senate, it will be up against environmental programs, low-income housing, veterans hospitals and space programs.

Sen. Harris Wofford (D-Pa.), who helped Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) shepherd the legislation through a great many Senate mine fields, told me he counts on Clinton "increasing our investment in education . . . so I don't think there will be that competition in the next few years."

But that is more hope than reality. Many legislators who support the concept of national service voted against the bill, because they thought it unrealistic and unfair to promise even a down payment against Clinton's campaign promise in these times of massive federal debt.

On paper, Clinton has won a substantial victory. It remains to be seen if it becomes reality.

THE WASHINGTON POST

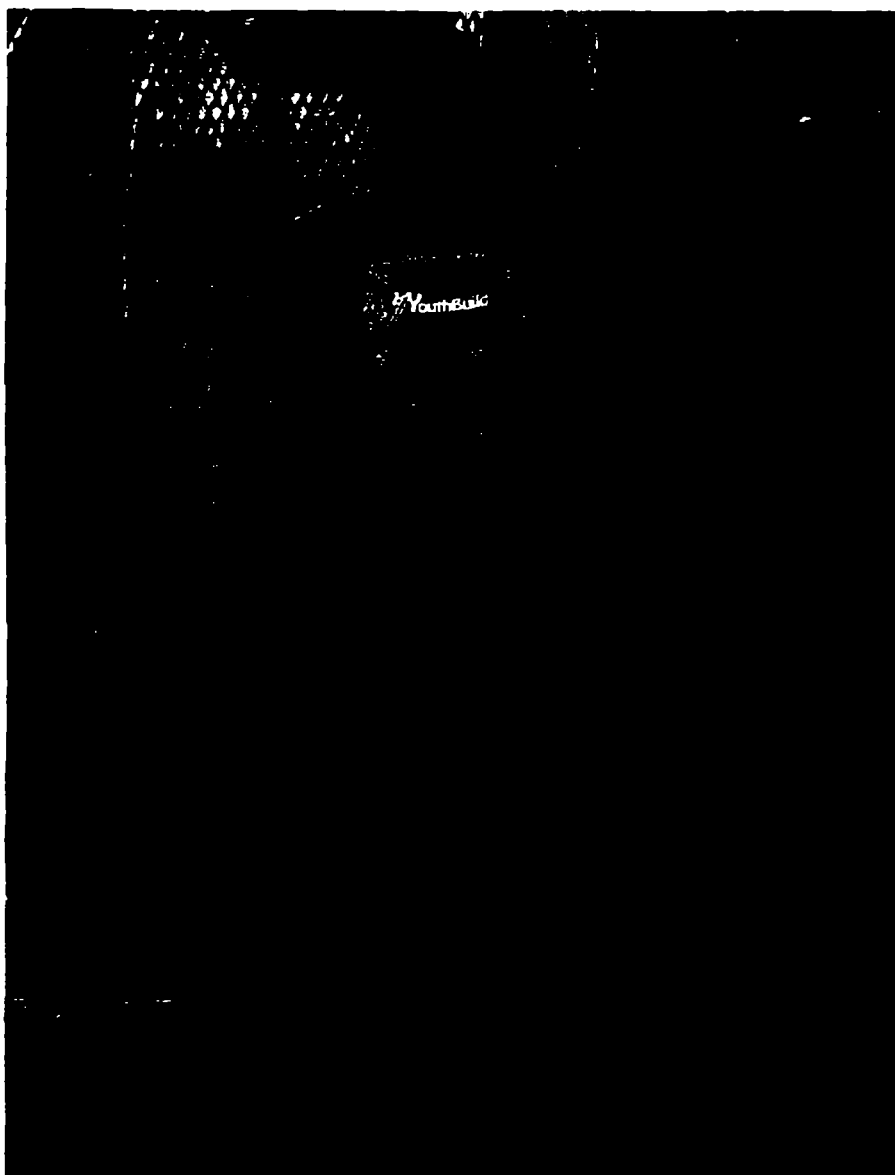
SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1993

THE CHRONICLE OF PHILANTHROPY

ISSN 0891-0246 • Circulation: 10,000 • The Chronicle of Philanthropy

The Newspaper of the Non-Profit World

Vol. V, No. 20 • July 27, 1993 • \$4



YouthBuild USA's Kevin A. Tarpley, who wants more young people to get involved in community service: "Why haven't we made a movement that's exciting, that's pulling people away from MTV?"

The Youthful Campaign for a New Era of Service

Dozens of leaders in their 20's start groups to tackle social ills and bridge racial and class divides

By KRISTIN A. GOSS

TODAY'S GENERATION of young people, often written off as cynical and apathetic, is poised to make community service a defining characteristic of the 1990's.

Angry yet hopeful, and led by a rapidly growing cadre of "community-service entrepreneurs," young people are working to overcome the stereotypes—and the problems—that they say older generations have bestowed on them.

Service is "in" for tens of thousands of people in their 20's. But youth leaders say they face two challenges that could decide whether the service craze becomes a national ethic or just another passing fad:

- Expanding their own leadership ranks to include more young people who are poor or members of minority groups. (See story on Page 12.)

- Developing new sources of money and organizations to provide technical support to insure the movement's continued momentum. Several of the most highly touted new groups, which had little trouble raising start-up grants, say that keeping their expensive programs going without substantial new government or foundation money will be difficult, if not impossible.

President Clinton's \$7.4-billion national-service

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Help for Flood Victims

Volunteers (right) are working to help people displaced from their homes by floods in the Midwest. Says one worker: "We couldn't just sit back and watch this on television." Story on Page 6.

Keeping Records Confidential

The Ohio Supreme Court has told a university foundation that it must release the names of its contributors. The case has fund raisers around the country worried about maintaining the confidentiality of records on donors. Story on Page 23.



A complete guide to this issue appears on Page 3.

Rejecting Images of Apathy, Young People Seek New Era of Community Service

Continued from Page 1

plan could provide significant help, though some youth-service leaders worry that it could smother their free-spirited movement and rein in their activist impulses.

A New Kind of Activism

A small band of people in their 20's has created scores of service groups to train and dispatch young idealists to work on some of America's most intractable problems.

These are people who came of age as the optimism of the "Reagan revolution" gave way to images of homelessness and drug violence, the fall of Wall Street kings, the explosion of the national debt, the advent of economic stagnation, and the riots in Los Angeles.

Unlike their activist predecessors in the 1960's, these young people have not rallied in response to a direct and immediate threat like the Vietnam War, and they lack a hero-leader like the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

They call themselves "pragmatic idealists" who are as likely to look to business entrepreneurs for wisdom as they are to leaders of public-interest groups.

"These people have a very clear sense of what they're trying to do, of what their limits are, of what their accomplishments can be, of how to build coalitions of different groups, and how to raise money," says Eric Liu, the 24-year-old son of Chinese immigrants who founded *The Next Progressive*, a quarterly magazine by and about people in their 20's.

'We've Been Left a Mess'

"It's hard for me to explain what I do to people who are even a generation older," says Laura L. Mann, a 24-year-old who with her Vanderbilt University classmate Michael Magevney founded Break Away, a group that organizes service-oriented spring breaks for college students. "For people our age, it just clicks immediately why people would want to get involved and what the problems are. I think a lot of it is people feeling that we've been left a mess and we have to clean it up."

Adds Ms. Mann, who with Mr. Magevney, now her husband, hopes to start a grant-making foundation to support community organizing in the South: "I think there's a lot more independence and a lot more entrepreneurial spirit. Michael and I didn't want to join somebody else's party; we wanted to start our own."

Since the late 1980's, young people have started numerous organizations aimed at solving social problems. The most prominent among them:

► Empty the Shelters, which places college students with grassroots groups that work with homeless people in Atlanta, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

► The Youth Volunteer Corps of America, based in Overland Park, Kan., which places 11- to 18-year-old volunteers in non-profits in 24 communities nationwide. It was started with a \$1-million grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

► Campus Green Vote, which works to register student environ-

mentalists to vote. It was begun with a three-year, \$300,000 grant from the World Wildlife Federation and is housed at the federation's Washington headquarters.

► City Year, which puts diverse teams of young people to work in Boston neighborhoods for a year in exchange for a small stipend and an education voucher. It has received support from the Echoing Green and Kellogg Foundations and the Timberland Company.

► Teach for America, based in New York, which places young college graduates in some of America's toughest schools. It has received grants from the Lilly Endowment and the John S. and

James L. Knight Foundation, among others.

► Public Allies, which places young people in internships at non-profit groups in Washington and Chicago and plans to expand to three more cities this fall. It has received help from the Echoing Green, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur, Surdna, and Joyce Foundations, among others.

Vanessa Kirsch, 27, says she founded Public Allies partly in rebellion against press articles portraying her generation as apathetic and partly because she believed public-interest groups were not reaching out to train the next generation of leaders. She says that the

election of President Clinton, with his promise of a national-service program, has struck a chord with young people. Since the election, she says, she has received calls from 140 to 50 people who want to start organizations to support the youth-service movement.

"I have a new-projects file which is now a new-projects file cabinet," says Ms. Kirsch, a graduate of Tufts University.

One new project is *Who Cares? A Journal of Service and Action*, a quarterly magazine conceived by three recent Harvard graduates that is scheduled to make its debut next month. Its mission: "to educate, stimulate, and inspire individ-

uals on the cutting edge of community service."

What's more, the number of college campuses that have active service programs has risen exponentially—to at least 750 in part because of the Campus Outreach Opportunity League, which was founded in 1984 by a young Harvard graduate, Wayne Meisel, who now heads the Corella and Bertram F. Bonner Foundation.

Activity at Graduate Schools

At professional schools, students are forming coalitions to get public-service courses added to the curriculum and more financial sup-

Continued on Page 12

NON-PROFIT TELEPHONE FUND RAISING



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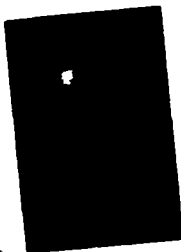
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Fund Raising Consultant

P.S. Let's talk about what we can do between now and the next election cycle.



Young People Seek Era of Community Service

(Continued from Page 11)

port for students who want to take low-paying summer jobs at non-profits. "The students may be way ahead of the institutions in this area," says James C. Thompson, who directs the Stanford Business School's Public Management Program, whose enrollment has more than doubled in the past decade.

There is some empirical evidence that young people are more optimistic than in the past. A 1992 survey of college freshmen conducted by the University of California at Los Angeles and the American Council on Education found that only 31 per cent believed that individuals could "do little" to bring about social change—the lowest percentage since the question was first asked in 1966.

And 36 per cent of eligible voters aged 18 to 24 cast ballots in the 1992 Presidential election, the highest level since 1976.

'We're Being Cautious'

That is not to say that there has been a stampede of youthful idealists into non-profit work. Mr. Thompson notes, for example, that 95 to 97 per cent of Stanford Business School graduates have taken corporate jobs in recent years.

Nor, youth leaders concede, has their movement galvanized the nation like the civil-rights, anti-war, and women's struggles of decades past.

Asks Kevin A. Tarpley, national youth coordinator for YouthBuild USA, which puts young people to work constructing housing for poor people: "Why haven't we made a movement that's exciting, that's

pulling people away from Mrs. M. He answers: "I think we're being cautious. I think we're thinking about our futures. Why aren't we raising more hell?"

Says Mr. Liu, the *Next Progressive* founder: "I would not want to underemphasize the negative backdrop against which some of the young people are working. The bad stereotypes. The whole culture of decline-ism. The sense that things are coming to an end, that it's time to close up shop and make do and minimize your expectations."

"That whole culture—it's subtle but invidious—is one of the greatest threats to our generation."

Another threat is failure born of naiveté.

Organizations started by young people, says Benjamin Barber, a political-science professor at Rutgers University who has studied the service movement, "are great and really admirable. But on a scale of one to a million, in terms of what needs to be done, they're about three out of a million."

"The real responsibility is with the adult generation," he argues, "both in terms of what they do with their much larger and more powerful institutions, compared to the ones the kids have started, and how they educate and take responsibility for the education of these young people so that this becomes not just a sometime thing, but a lifelong sense of responsibility."

Mr. Barber adds: "Even if this were a movement that suffused young people, they finally would not win the day any more than they did in the 60's, because in the long run, it's the adults, the big corporations, the advertising industry, the

U.S. government, that dominate what this country is about."

Young idealists agree that community service is only a part of what needs to be done, but they say that the baby boomers underestimate their resolve.

"I don't think it's being oversold by any stretch of the imagination," says Stephen R. Williams, a 23-year-old Stanford University graduate who runs the Empty the Shelters program in the San Francisco Bay area. "If you look at recent history and the role that young people have played in social change, it's a tremendous resource to tap into," he adds, citing the efforts to desegregate the South in the early 1960's.

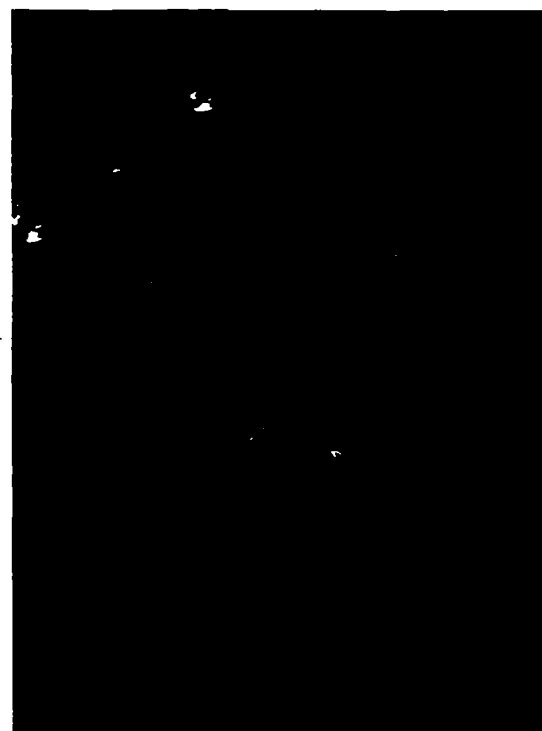
Veterans of the 60's struggles often remark how self-consciously non-political and non-ideological people in their 20's seem to be.

"There's less anger and reaction in it than there was in the 60's," says Roger Landrum, 56, executive director of Youth Service America, an advocacy and technical-assistance group in Washington. Mr. Landrum, who was in the first class of Peace Corps volunteers, says the younger generation focuses "a lot more on how do we build organizations and programs that fit into American society, rather than revolutionize American society."

Young People Called Angry

But young people say that members of their generation, particularly those who have faced poverty or discrimination, are angry, and they want deep changes in society.

That anger reached a boiling point and astonished government



Empty the Shelters' Claudia Horwitz: Architects of the Clinton Administration's youth-service plan have "no idea of the level of anger and frustration of young people."

officials last month at the training program for President Clinton's Summer of Service, which is designed to demonstrate the potential of government-financed community service in 16 communities. Some of the young participants confronted Administration officials directly

with complaints about the program and said they felt patronized. (See story on Page 10.)

Says 25-year-old Henry Fernandez, who grew up poor and went on to graduate from Harvard College and Yale Law School before helping to start Leadership, Education and Athletics in Partnership for New Haven Youth: "I could throw three firecrackers up in the air in some of our neighborhoods, and a lot of those kids would hit the ground so efficiently and be able to scurry along the ground on their knees and elbows. And if that doesn't make you angry, then you shouldn't be doing this kind of work." Mr. Fernandez's group, known as LEAP, recruits high-school and college students to live among and work with 400 poor children in housing projects and other poor areas.

President Bush, with his Thousand Points of Light Initiative, and President Clinton, with his national-service plan, both have described a vision of service that is American, and non-controversial as apple pie: armies of energetic young people tutoring, cleaning, vaccinating children. But most youth leaders say that such apolitical work should be a doorway to more radical and controversial action: community organizing, advocacy aimed at changing law and giving power to people who lack it.

Claudia Horwitz, a 26-year-old graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, founded Empty the Shelters in Philadelphia after two years of trying to involve college students in service programs aimed at the hungry and homeless.

Many students, she says, beg asking, "Why, when I've been working at this homeless shelter for three years, are there more and more people lining up at the door

Youth-Service Leaders Seek Diversity in Their Own Ranks

Youth-service leaders say the biggest challenge to their field is tapping the idealism and developing the leadership skills of poor and minority young people.

An absence of diversity "is going to be the thing that brings this all tumbling down," says Craig A. Bowman, education and training director at Public Allies, which places young people—85 per cent of them members of minority groups—in non-profit internships. He says that many service groups aren't dealing with the diversity question "in any real way."

Having come of age with the post-Great Society realization that many programs imposed by privileged idealists have failed, youth leaders say they want to help other young people tackle problems in their own communities according to their own designs.

But there's more: Service leaders say that their work is about building understanding and camaraderie among racial groups, between rich and poor, and between "the street" and the suburbs. While President Clinton sees their work as the domestic incarnation of his hero John F. Kennedy's Peace Corps, the young people identify with a different sym-

bol of that era: the civil-rights movement.

"The 60's was about legal change," says Alan Khazei, 32, who with Harvard Law School classmate Michael Brown founded City Year, a Boston youth corps, in 1988. "The 90's are more about social and economic and what I would call attitudinal changes. So we ended discrimination under law, but we haven't ended it in the heart or the head."

Community service, says Roger Landrum, executive director of Youth Service America, an advocacy and technical-assistance group, "has the potential of incorporating and reaching and giving much more positive teen-age years to very large numbers of native-American kids, and inner-city black kids, and Hispanic kids than anything I've seen in my lifetime."

Look of Incentives

But service leaders acknowledge that they are far from that lofty goal, although most service corps have a large representation of low-income and minority youths.

"There are many people who want to get involved, but I don't think there are very many incentives," says Mario Alvarez, 24, a

native of El Salvador who is working for the Latino Economic Development Corporation as a member of Public Allies' Washington program.

Many other young people who are already performing community service, whether mowing lawns for elderly neighbors or tutoring children, do not necessarily see themselves as part of a national movement, youth leaders say. And many have given up, or worse.

"A large-scale idealism I don't think exists within low-income communities," says Kevin A. Tarpley, national youth coordinator for YouthBuild USA, which places low-income kids in urban revitalization projects and helps them get a high-school-equivalency degree.

Adds Mr. Tarpley, who grew up in a poor black neighborhood in Cleveland and who plans to start a master's-degree program in community and economic development at New Hampshire College: "I think there's hope. And it's my job, and the job of people like myself, to create idealistic young people. It's an uphill battle."

Young people "get bombarded with all these different ads for stylish and glamorous things to

do, and there's really no huge message that's coming at them saying, Hey, be a responsible citizen," says Harlan McKosato, a 27-year-old American Indian who is training coordinator at United National Indian Tribal Youth, which helps organize service-oriented youth groups on reservations nationwide.

An overriding concern of many youth-service executives is the relative dearth in their leadership ranks of members of racial minorities and people who do not have the social cachet of an Ivy League education—or any higher education at all.

"It's a real concern," says Edwin C. Cohen, 50, chairman of New York's Echoing Green Foundation, which will give \$1.3 million in "venture capital" fellowships this year to young people who want to start service programs. "People like us have got to work hard to find leaders who aren't just at the elite schools."

Low-income communities are "probably where you find people who are really committed" but may lack a college degree, says Mr. Alvarez. "It's sad to see that these people are not encouraged to pursue their own goals because of what they lack."

—KRISTIN A. GOSS

instead of fewer." She talked with local leaders, including a formerly homeless man who had become an activist, and realized that students need an opportunity to take the next step.

Ms. Horwitz, now a graduate student in public policy at Duke University, organized a "summer of social action" in the tradition of the civil-rights-era Freedom Riders. She also helped link 40 young people with grassroots groups in Philadelphia that helped poor people lobby for better government-subsidized housing and health care.

"We never have thought about what we do as service," she says.

The Clinton national-service program, she argues, will serve as a "wake-up call" to the older generation. "There are a lot of folks who are making it happen who have no idea of the level of anger and frustration of young people, especially in inner cities and other poor communities, who realize the need to do so much more," Ms. Horwitz contends.

But some young people worry that the government's vision of service and what some of them have in mind may collide if the President's plan is adopted. "As long as we think about service in connection with advocacy—you link that, and it's over," says Julius Watson-Davis, 28, vice-president of programs at Public Allies. Lawmakers, youth leaders say, would scuttle such efforts because they would be viewed as too political.

Support From Foundations

Youth-service leaders are grappling with how to insure that their work remains alluring to youths and grant makers alike.

The movement, says Youth Service America's Mr. Landrum, "still isn't deep enough to sustain itself. It has to become larger and broader."

Support for new youth-service efforts comes mainly from a small cluster of foundations:

► The Echoing Green Foundation in New York. Supported by the venture-capital firm General Atlantic Partners, Echoing Green provides one-year fellowships of \$15,000 and two-year fellowships of \$25,000 annually, for young "service entrepreneurs." It expects to bankroll 65 young people in the coming year.

► The Lyndhurst Foundation in Chattanooga, Tenn. It provides a \$50,000 prize to people under 30 who have distinguished themselves in the arts or community service, but nearly all winners have been involved in the latter. Two years ago, Lyndhurst created Southern Community Partners, a program that provides up to \$53,000 over two years for young people who want to meet pressing needs in the South while inspiring other young people. Projects include helping residents of Logan, W. Va., create community groups to monitor local government, and working with young people to push for school reform in Selma, Ala.

► The Bonner Foundation in New Jersey. Its Bonner Scholars program provides \$3,000 stipends to 1,000 poor college students, mostly in Appalachia, so they can do community service instead of the work-study jobs that are part of many college-aid packages.

► The Johnson Foundation, which has brought together young community-service leaders, most recently in May at its Wingspread Conference Center in Racine, Wis.

Youth leaders say that, besides giving more money to young people who want to start service programs, foundations can:

► Bring young people together to share ideas.

► Introduce them to leaders in business, politics, and the press who could offer them financial support and public attention.

► Be willing to gamble on youthful ideas. Says Alan Khazeri, 32, a founder and co-director of City Year: "We can't be afraid to let young people fail."

► Make a long-term commitment to youth service, with grants

that can be counted on for more than one or two years.

Mr. Khazeri notes that in the corporate world, a system exists to finance businesses at all stages of their development: venture-capital firms, small-business loan funds, investment banks, and public stock offerings. No such system exists in the non-profit world, he says.

Wendy Kopp, who founded Teach for America after graduating from Princeton University in 1989, says she understands that problem all too well. She says her group has to raise \$2.6-million in the next two months to meet its \$7.5-million budget for this year.

Having received money from more than 200 grant makers, she acknowledges that "it's not the role of these foundations to pro-

vide operating money year after year. But she adds, "I really do not know where that \$2.6-million is going to come from."

No 'Generation of Mother Teresas'

Youth leaders say that putting more people to work in non-profits isn't necessarily their primary aim. They say they want to involve enough people in service in their early years so that the institutions they take over in the future—from banks to government agencies—will be more dedicated to alleviating social ills. "The goal isn't to produce a generation of Mother Teresas," says Mr. Khazeri.

Ms. Kirsch, the Public Allies founder, says that community-service groups also can play a key role in bringing college graduates

from poor families back to their own communities. Minority youths with college degrees bear "a bigger burden" than any other group of people "in figuring out how do we give back to our communities," says Eyenga Bokamba, a 1992 graduate of the University of Minnesota whose father is Zairian and mother African American.

Ms. Bokamba—who, as a youth "ambassador" sponsored by the Points of Light Foundation, is helping high-school students in St. Paul, develop service projects—says that America "would be wise to take advantage of the energy" of young people.

"Change is here; change is happening," she declares. "We're not a generation of apathetic people. We are already activists."



The Head Start Program just got a healthy shot in the arm.

Head Start is a national program that provides a variety of services to help young children and their families. The program is designed to help children develop the skills they need to succeed in school and life.

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also hammering more precautions in their use of guns. In Baldwin Park, California, two boys, one aged eight and the other ten, robbed a teacher at gunpoint.

Much of the violence is the result of gang wars, now spreading from the cities to the suburbs. But some of it is random and impulsive. In Oakland, California, a boy stabbed a classmate for refusing to pay up on a 25-cent bet, and in Los Angeles a youth shot a cheerleader because he wanted her Walkman. Some of the more carefully planned violence is directed against teachers. In Columbus, Georgia, seven 12- and 13-year-old children plotted for almost a year to murder their teacher, dumping chemicals in her iced tea and smuggling weapons, including a gun, into the school.

Besieged schools have invested heavily in security. A quarter of all large urban school systems use hand-held or walk-through metal detectors. New York city's school security force employs 2,600 people. In Oakland, a middle-class suburb of Tacoma, Washington, the vice-principal has been issued with a bullet-proof waistcoat, and in Rochester, New York, teachers can get a discount on a \$16 desk alarm, courtesy of the local teachers' union.

All this offers only part of a solution. The trouble with metal detectors, for example, is that they are expensive (\$10,000 for the walk-through variety, and \$17,000 if it is equipped with an X-ray), unpopular (parents complain that they make schools look like prisons), intrusive (in Thomas Jefferson High it takes from 7.30AM to 10.00AM to check all 3,000 students) and frequently ineffective (students hide weapons outside school, in rubbish bins and on waste ground, and then smuggle them in through windows).

As a result, policymakers of all political stripes are looking for more fundamental measures. The right wants to make it easier to expel troublemakers from schools, though this simply shifts the problem else-

where. The left waffles on about "community involvement" and "parental participation", even though many "communities" are run by gangs and many parents are drug addicts.

Anxiety about school violence has become so intense that two cabinet ministers, Richard Riley, the education secretary, and Janet Reno, the attorney-general, addressed a national conference on the subject held in Washington on July 20th-21st. Amid all the routine claptrap about "conflict management" and "multifaceted approaches", Mr Riley made a strikingly sensible suggestion: smaller schools.

The giant schools of the post-1945 era, built on the assumption that size could reduce overheads and extend choice, have proved to be breeding grounds for violence and academic failure. It is high time the giant school went the way of the giant corporation.

Summer jobs

Clinton youth

SAN FRANCISCO

WHEN Bill Clinton's economic stimulus package was wrecked on Republican rocks in Congress, a fragment survived. This was his "Summer of Service" scheme, rescued when the Commission on National and Community Service decided to put \$10m of its own cash behind it. For eight weeks this summer, 1,475 young people in 16 cities are earning the minimum wage of \$4.25 an hour for 32 hours a week. In Oakland they are cleaning up parks; in Philadelphia they are immunising children; in New York they are testing kids for lead-paint poisoning.

The programme has echoes of Jack Kennedy's Job Corps, and of the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s; but it is not really like either of them. Instead of being designed and managed at national level, the new scheme provides money to expand local programmes that are already up and running. It is intended to have a multiplier effect—encouraging teenagers to clean up their own cities.

The Oakland programme, run by the East Bay Conservation Corps (EBCC), has been going for ten years. Around 200 recruits are already working for rock-hewn pay, cleaning up the shoreline and school playgrounds. EBCC received the biggest "Summer of Service" grant, a little over \$1m, which supports 250 more recruits. About 100 of these will go into six school centres, where the recruits will help around

Rights, wrongs

COLORADO'S anti-gay-rights law, passed by voters last November, has probably been damaged beyond repair. The state's Supreme Court has ruled that "fundamental rights may not be subjected to a vote" and that the law, known as Amendment 2, probably violates the equal-protection clause of the constitution.

Amendment 2 removed protection for homosexuals against discrimination in jobs and housing. But its slim majority—51%—and its largely rural support always made a backlash likely, both from more urban parts of the state and from outside. Denver, Aspen and Boulder all filed suits against Amendment 2, and a boycott of Colorado has cost the state more than \$35m in convention revenue.

The state's Supreme Court says that Colorado must demonstrate a "compelling interest" before it can implement Amendment 2. Lawyers think this will be difficult. Still, people in other states are not deterred. Petitions for similar measures are circulating in Florida, Maine, Idaho and Michigan.

400 17 to 18 year olds with their reading and writing for half the day, and do community cleaning-up for the other half.

This year's "Summer of Service" is seen as a modest pilot scheme for what may become, in time, a fully-fledged programme of national service. By some estimates, 150,000 young people might be enrolled by 1997. The present small contingent took part in a week of boot camp at Treasure Island Navy Base, in San Francisco Bay, to prepare themselves for the experience. They mobbed Vice-President Al Gore, who told them they could change the world.

Whatever these young folk manage to do, they will each earn \$1,000 towards the cost of a university education. This raises questions. First, critics wonder if it may not be a back-handed way to reduce student loans. Second, they ask why the programme is linked so specifically to the universities (a link encouraged by the Commission on National and Community Service), when make-work schemes should really, they say, be aimed at under-educated inner-city youngsters desperate for jobs. The programme's sponsors say they have tried to find recruits among the poor as well as the rich. But it is the alert and ambitious, they find, who are quickest to spot the bargain.

"What Do You Think of President Clinton's National Service Plan?"

Story by Joe Surkiewicz
Contributing Writer

Photos by Edwin Remsburg
Contributing Photographer

President Bill Clinton's national service program is designed to spur greater community spirit, make higher education more accessible for more Americans, and involve new graduates in the revitalization of the nation's neighborhoods. Volunteers accepted in the program will perform social, law-enforcement and environmental work in return for payments made toward education loans.

Participants will receive stipends of about \$7,000, with the federal government picking up 85 percent of the tab. In addition, volunteers will receive awards of \$5,000 for each year of work to pay student loans. By 1997, the Administration hopes about 150,000 participants will be included in the program.

In an informal survey, Baltimore-area college students and administrators were asked, "What do you think of President Clinton's proposed national service plan?" Their responses range from enthusiastic endorsements to concerns about how the plan will affect traditional student financial aid.



MIKE EAVES, 21, junior, Student Government Association president, Essex Community College. "It's long overdue. During the Reagan Revolution of the 1980s, our youth was neglected. But this is something conservatives can support—it's a mainstream idea. Putting youth into service is just common sense. I think it's wonderful. The role of government is to organize the program, who offers stipends and awards, who pays the loans. It's about time for this. It's not a giveaway, but an opportunity for young people to get education and have a chance to serve."

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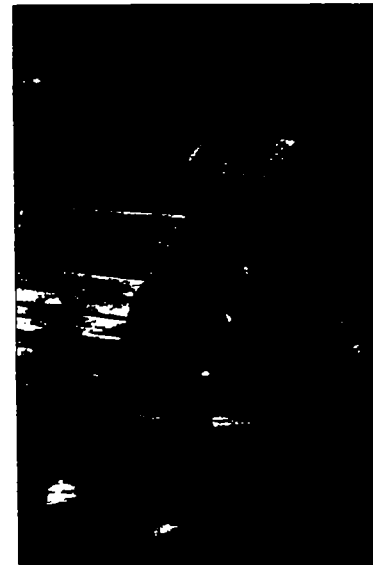
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MEDGAR REID, senior at Coppin State College and president of the student senate: "The national service program is a good idea, but ideas don't always pan out. But the concept behind it is excellent. The program will show that all kids aren't rebellious, prone to crime or involved in drugs—especially kids from urban areas."

"Seeing Clinton's track record, though, makes me leery. But I'd love to see the program become law. It will alleviate problems and give kids a chance to work their way through school."



LISA THOMPSON, director of financial aid at Villa Julie College: "My fervent hope is that the program doesn't replace traditional student financial aid programs as we know them. I wonder what this program is going to do to disadvantage students, say from the inner city. It could be scary for them because there's no loan guarantee."

"Clinton's proposal would require that students borrow every penny they need for their college education. It could add to their fear about college and affect the diversity of student body. Let's not throw the baby out with the bathwater. A pilot program should be run to determine the plan's feasibility."

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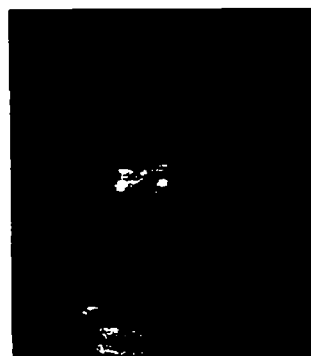
PATRICIA FLORESTANO, Visiting Professor of Government and a senior research fellow at the University of Baltimore. "I think the national service plan is very good. The idea of encouraging service and tying it to educational loans is an excellent idea. One of the best programs this country ever had was the GI Bill and this plan is similar."

"The future of our country depends on a well-educated populace. We can't leave people without an education. You can't make a decent living digging ditches or working at McDonald's. This plan will get people involved and allow them to give something in return."



ANGIE GOODNOUGH, 22, senior at Loyola College from Massillon, Ohio: "The whole idea is wonderful and the service movement is great. There's a need for the youth of the country to develop a sense of giving back and gaining a sense of responsibility to their country. The national service plan is a wonderful way to help finance an education. The cost of college is outrageous."

"But I don't want to see a half-way job done. I hope it's not a partial, middle-of-the-road approach. I want to see a gun- ho approach. I realize it's difficult to commit the money for a large national service plan, but if the country invests in its youth there might be fewer problems later— which would save money in the long run. I can't see anything that's not positive about it."



HOKE SMITH, Towson State University president: "In general I like the idea of a national service plan, but I have reservations about who the money would go to. It's safe to say, however, there is a broad interest in higher education about involving students in service. But we want to protect traditional financing."

"There's concern that the money going to service stipends would come out of federal funding of student financial aid. The money has to come from somewhere— and under this plan there's concern that the money could flow away from students with the greatest financial need."



JIM DOUGLAS, a recent University of Baltimore graduate entering a doctoral program in public administration at the University of Georgia this fall. "I think it's a great idea. I can get the money to do it. We're in big trouble with the national debt."

"But who knows? Maybe we can't afford to do it. Cities are deteriorating without protection and social services. I think it's an important program because it invests in community."

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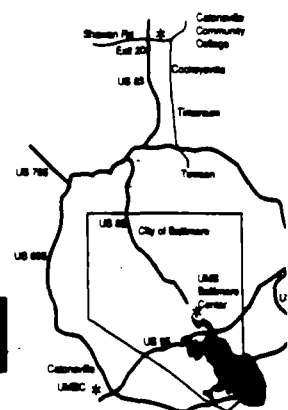
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YUMA DAILY SUN (AZ) 7/6/93

Youths need, want to serve nation

By THOMAS EHRLICH

6297BG

President Clinton's proposed national service legislation draws on a deep reservoir of eagerness among young people to do more than help themselves.

Increasing numbers of young people — more than at any time since the 1960s — want to engage in volunteer service. At Indiana University and at other colleges throughout the country, I have talked with hundreds of student volunteers. Over and over they say they have found, through volunteer service, experiences they would never trade.

During the 1980s young people were often pictured as self-involved and alienated. But the "me generation" is long gone and never was as extensive as it once appeared. The Civil Rights movement, the Peace Corps, Job Corps, Vista and many other programs have been powerful engines for change, putting values into action and inspiring millions of Americans, young and old, to do their part to improve their communities and their world.

The spirit of service is there today in our youth and all our people. Voluntary action reflects distinctly American values, values that are fundamental to the strength of our society. No other nation's citizenry is so involved in helping others on an organized, voluntary basis.

Educational institutions bear a special responsibility to encourage the values that support public service. If those of us in education do our job, the school years — from kindergarten to college and beyond — should be a time to develop a personal sense of responsibility. We want our students to be educated citizens. It is no less

important that they also be thoughtful individuals who contribute their time and talents in their communities. President Clinton's national service plan offers tremendous promise for realizing that goal.

National and community service has no partisan boundaries. In recent years, politicians from every point on the political spectrum have championed volunteer community service. President Carter, since leaving office, has spent time each year helping to build homes for poor families. George Bush, during his presidency, sponsored the Points of Light Foundation because of his belief that, in his own words, "Any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

And Congress has adopted the National and Community Service Act to encourage volunteer service, particularly among young people. Earlier, a nationwide consortium of college and university presidents, called Campus Compact, was founded by a group of university presidents to promote volunteer service for students, and for each institution as a whole, as a key responsibility to communities.

In the early days of the Commission on National and Community Service, I remember a passionate discussion on "Why Service?" Some urged that service was needed because the problems faced by this country were so great that the government could not grapple with them. Without service, the crises of crime, drugs and urban decay would overcome us.

In my judgment and in the judgment of many others, however, service is important in the lives of all of us, particularly young people, primarily because it shapes our attitudes — our sense of community.

A Gallup survey done in 1992 for Independent Sector

reveals that those who active in volunteer service are much more likely to vote than those who are not. Similarly, individuals who give their time and talents in service generally involve themselves in the world around them through other avenues as well — civic groups, alumni associations and service organizations — creating a network of citizenship in their communities and in their own lives.

The enduring measure of the success of President Clinton's program, therefore, will not be its direct impact on social ills — though the impact will be substantial — but rather the impact on the character of those who serve. From this perspective, service is a far cry from charity or "doing good" for the sake of doing good. As a contribution to community and country, it is a civic act in the highest sense.

President Clinton said as much himself in announcing a national service initiative rooted "in the concept of community, the simple idea that none of us on our own will ever have as much to cherish about our own lives if we are out here all alone as we will if we work together." His is a vision that sees service not as a question of charity, but as a common bond of citizenship.

I can imagine no more important initiative than national service to help educate Americans for citizenship and to create the sense of civic responsibility that our democracy requires.

Howard Scripps Newswire, Appeared in numerous newspapers

What I Can Do for My Country

BY CASSIE NYLEN

I first heard about national service while my dad and I were shooting hoops at the town school court last fall. He asked me, "What if your country wanted you to serve, maybe in return for college money? You wouldn't have to enlist in the military; maybe you'd be a teacher's aide, or clean up the environment, or something."

I answered, "A sphincter says what?" having just seen "Wayne's World" for the 85th time. But after thinking about it, I said, "Well, I'd say yes. Definitely maybe yes."

I'm a 17-year-old high-school senior at a tiny school (88 students in grades 5 to 12, to be exact) in rural western Massachusetts (the boondocks to you). Next year I'll be going away to college (Haverford, specifically). By the end of my college career, I'll have thousands of dollars' worth of student loans to pay back.

That scares me. So national service sounds interesting; perhaps I would work in a field in which I could get a real job eventually, or at least learn *something*, meet new people, pay back my loans and help my country at the same time. So, I'm thinking, Yeah, all right, sign me up! But then I think, Whoa, wait a minute here: I have lots of questions about national service, like, how much will I earn? (It doesn't have to be a lot, but I'd like to have an idea.) Where will I live? Will I be able to choose the program I want to be involved in, or could I wind up emptying bedpans at an old folks' home (when I really want to work as a teacher's aide, maybe in an inner-city school)? Questions like these have to be answered before somebody my age can get really excited about national service.

Here's what we know so far. In his address before Congress last month, President Clinton said national service is designed to help pay college tuitions for those students who serve their nation and their communities. He said twice as many people would enter national service within the first year of its operation as the number that participated in the Peace Corps in its whole history. Good, I thought, now the plan is big enough to grab people's attention in the bold way it should: the more people involved, the better it is for everybody. But now we learn it'll begin as a pilot plan with a thousand people. A thousand people! That's not exactly what I had in mind. But Clinton promises it will grow, and he's still talking about adding new adjuncts to military service, like a police corps, a teaching corps, a forestry or environmental corps and a health-care corps. That's cool.

My dad is excited about the prospect of a national-service program—maybe a little too excited. The reason he likes the idea (and keeps yammering at me about it) is that he thinks young people will get a chance to gain the kind of understanding of their country and what makes it work

that he got during his own military service, and that my grandparents' generation did during World War II (and after it, thanks to the GI Bill). It's the kind of patriotism that we haven't seen during the past 20 years because there has been no big call to arms. My dad says that while he might not have been acutely aware of it at the time, because he spent a lot of time peeling potatoes and digging foxholes, he learned some very powerful lessons about other people and about his country while he was in the army, and I believe him. So he thinks my generation would learn a lot. That sounds hokey, so I really hate to admit it, but I agree. Does that make me a dork, too?

Daunting future: There are other reasons to be interested. We face awful societal problems today: crime, urban strife, drugs, racial and class conflicts, for instance, not to mention that this is the last season of "Cheers." The nation is coming apart at the seams and people don't connect with one another anymore. The future looks daunting. So maybe some of these problems could be solved or at least minimized a little, if people only understood each other better. A program in which the nation's youth would learn how to work together would help. Here's another good point: since I go to a school where virtually everyone looks, dresses and acts exactly like me, I wouldn't mind meeting other kinds of people for a change.

Many kids might benefit from this kind of exposure.

Everybody wants to figure out how much all this idealism will cost, but if the program is going to work, we should first concentrate on what it will do, and then figure out the economic details. The budget should come after we reach a consensus about what we want to do. This program has too much potential to let politi-



National service would give students a chance to prove themselves

cians kill it before it even gets started.

Whoa, heavy stuff! Did I just say all that? Can a teenager have brain room left after all those hours of the very best bits from "Saturday Night Live" and all those Pearl Jam lyrics get lodged in there? That's another thing: national service would give teenagers and young people a great chance to prove themselves to skeptical adults. That may be the best part of the program. But the big problem with Clinton's plan now, judging from the vacant looks I see when I ask kids my age about it, is that the people this plan will affect most dramatically really don't know very much about it. Yet when I explained what I knew about it to my friends, they were intrigued.

So hey, President Clinton, use that telegenic salesmanship on us, and hold a nationally televised national-service summit. Don't rely on MTV alone, either, because we don't have cable here in the boonies. Maybe you could invite members of the earlier national volunteer organizations, like VISTA, and also war veterans, vets from the Job Corps and the Civilian Conservation Corps and representatives from private volunteer organizations. Most important, you should invite some of the young people who will eventually be enlisted to help mold the program that could end up changing their lives. Adults owe it to their children to take action on the subject, to give them a clear stake in their future. President Clinton, do it for Chelsea. But personally, I hope the Gore kids have to empty the bedpans.

Nylén lives in Ashfield, Mass.

CNCS GRANTEES

GRANTS

Commission on National and Community Service

The Commission on National and Community Service (CNCS) awarded \$69 million in grants for new grants and renewals. As *YOUTH TODAY* went to press, terms, conditions and dollar amounts were still subject to negotiation, according to Terry Russell, CNCS general counsel. The total grant amount includes \$6.1 million in Summer of Service awards. New grants for national service demonstration models are scheduled to be announced in mid-July.

SERVE-AMERICA GRANTS - \$17,110,716

To teach students about public service by involving them in community projects as part of school curriculum.

- ▼ Alabama - \$302,858, Jack Draper (205) 242-7132
- ▼ Arizona - \$199,982, Jack G. Moorhead (602) 542-4331
- ▼ California - \$1,796,186, Al Aramburu (916) 323-6588
- ▼ Cherokee Nation - \$95,055, Owen Grayson (918) 456-0671
- ▼ Colorado Department of Education - \$372,718, Elaine Andrus (303) 866-6897
- ▼ Community Mediation, Inc. - \$43,958, Charles A. Pillsbury (203) 787-9586
- ▼ Dist. of Col. - \$49,442, Benjamin Carty (202) 347-4136
- ▼ Delaware - \$42,869, Lorraine McKeloid (302) 739-4456
- ▼ Eastern Connecticut Parent-Child Resource System, Inc. - \$12,310, Susan Harrod (203) 928-6567
- ▼ Florida - \$704,463, Dr. Chris Gilmore (904) 488-1372
- ▼ Georgia - \$448,054, Lynn Thomson (404) 656-3836
- ▼ Idaho - \$64,621, Leandra Burns (208) 334-6158
- ▼ Illinois - \$745,042, Alyson Zedler (312) 814-5225
- ▼ Indiana - \$311,884, Judith Wood McMillip (317) 232-2504
- ▼ Iowa - \$156,657, Barbara J. Finch (515) 281-5211
- ▼ Kansas - \$137,873, Patricia P. Kells (913) 575-8331
- ▼ Kentucky - \$283,185, H. Cappy Graham (502) 564-8117
- ▼ Louisiana - \$343,353, Andy Koppin (504) 342-2038
- ▼ Maine - \$82,345, Andrew MacLean (207) 287-3531
- ▼ Maryland - \$227,891, Sally Michel (410) 333-2427
- ▼ Massachusetts - \$350,527, Susan Freedman (617) 770-7502
- ▼ Michigan - \$823,217, Diana Algra (517) 335-4295
- ▼ Minnesota - \$438,038, Mary Jo Richardson (612) 298-1435
- ▼ Mississippi - \$247,714, Dr. Sarah Beard (601) 359-3637
- ▼ Missouri - \$301,294, Larry Earley (314) 751-7796
- ▼ Montana - \$50,814, Charles Rehbein (408) 444-3111
- ▼ Nebraska - \$82,978, Aida Amoura (402) 471-2578
- ▼ Nevada - \$57,647, Holly Walton-Buchanan (702) 687-3136
- ▼ New Hampshire - \$54,802, Ray O. Worden (603) 228-9500
- ▼ New Jersey - \$483,503, Dr. Martin Friedman (609) 633-6628
- ▼ New Mexico - \$112,432, Caroline Gaston (505) 827-3037
- ▼ New York - \$1,391,342, Lou Trapani (212) 417-2255
- ▼ North Carolina - \$401,530, Christie Barbee (919) 733-5017
- ▼ North Dakota - \$41,738, Anne R. Shearer-Shinn (701) 777-4391
- ▼ Ohio - \$851,801, Ruth Milligan (614) 644-0900
- ▼ Oklahoma - \$184,539, Dr. Ramona Paul (405) 521-4311
- ▼ Oregon - \$160,012, Todd Jones (503) 378-4139
- ▼ Pennsylvania - \$757,888, John A. Briscoe (717) 787-1971
- ▼ Puerto Rico - \$472,924, Jose Gonzalez (809) 724-5582
- ▼ Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians - \$61,895, Judy Roy (218) 679-3341
- ▼ Rhode Island - \$58,410, Diana Crowley (401) 277-6523
- ▼ Rincon, San Luiseno Band of Mission Indians - \$15,079, James J. Fletcher (619) 749-1051
- ▼ RI/ASAP of United Way of Eastern Fairfield County - \$89,222, Robert Francis (203) 333-3333
- ▼ Sitka School District Community Schools - \$35,981, Barb Soha (907) 747-8670
- ▼ South Carolina - \$388,788, Mary Kathryn Gibson (803) 734-8451
- ▼ South Dakota - \$49,798, Deb Halling (605) 773-4681
- ▼ Tennessee State Planning Office - \$319,704, Carol White (615) 741-4131
- ▼ Texas - \$1,105,045, Dr. Sylvia Garcia (512) 463-9633
- ▼ Utah - \$109,181, Harley Paulson (801) 538-7826
- ▼ Vermont - \$145,156, Sheila Bailey (802) 828-2756
- ▼ Virginia - \$343,084, Katy Noyes Campbell (804) 692-1952
- ▼ Volunteer Center of Southwestern Fairfield County - \$21,580, Tessa Reid (203) 348-7714
- ▼ Washington - \$249,872, Barbara Gooding (206) 753-5625
- ▼ West Virginia - \$272,041, W. Jack Newhouse (304) 348-2348
- ▼ Wisconsin - \$283,246, Gail Propson (608) 267-7796
- ▼ Wyoming - \$28,122, Scott Farris (307) 777-7437

CONSERVATION AND YOUTH SERVICE CORPS GRANTS - \$19,535,171

- To involve young people from diverse backgrounds in innovative projects that directly meet community needs. These projects give youths necessary job skills while teaching them to become active citizens.
- ▼ California - \$1,330,000, Al Aramburu (916) 323-6588
 - ▼ Colorado Department of Education - \$714,500, Elaine Andrus (303) 866-6897
 - ▼ District of Columbia - \$1,050,750, Benjamin K. Carty (202) 347-4136
 - ▼ Florida - \$1,237,000, Dr. Chris Gilmore (904) 488-1372
 - ▼ Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan, Inc. - \$173,000, Sharon L. Teeple (906) 632-6896
 - ▼ Iowa - \$714,500, Barbara J. Finch (515) 281-5211
 - ▼ Kansas - \$760,000, Patricia P. Kells (913) 575-8331
 - ▼ Louisiana - \$500,000, Andy Koppin (504) 342-2038
 - ▼ Maine - \$617,531, Andrew MacLean (207) 287-3531
 - ▼ Maryland - \$1,117,000, Sally Michel (410) 333-2427
 - ▼ Massachusetts - \$982,000, Susan Freedman (617) 770-7502
 - ▼ Michigan - \$477,000, Diana Algra (517) 335-4295
 - ▼ Mississippi - \$500,000, Dr. Sarah Beard (601) 359-3637
 - ▼ Montana - \$477,000, Charles Rehbein (408) 444-3111
 - ▼ New Hampshire - \$572,685, Ray O. Worden (603) 228-9500
 - ▼ New Jersey - \$652,000, Dr. Martin Friedman (609) 633-6628
 - ▼ New York - \$1,402,000, Lou Trapani (212) 417-2255
 - ▼ Oneida Indian Nation of New York - \$96,000, Cynthia Copeland (315) 697-8251
 - ▼ Oregon - \$382,000, Todd Jones (503) 378-4139
 - ▼ Otse-Missouri Tribe - \$59,000, Richard Goulden (408) 723-4434
 - ▼ Pennsylvania - \$n/a, John A. Briscoe (717) 787-1971
 - ▼ Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa - Wisconsin - \$350,000, Leo LaFosse (715) 779-5717
 - ▼ SE Alaska Guidance Association - \$852,000, Joe Parrish (907) 586-8800
 - ▼ Vermont - \$182,000, Sheila Bailey (802) 828-2756
 - ▼ Washington - \$1,892,000, Barbara Gooding (206) 753-5625
 - ▼ West Virginia - \$1,102,000, W. Jack Newhouse (304) 348-2348
 - ▼ White Mountain Apache Tribe (Arizona) - \$281,200, Linda T. Tarr (602) 338-4818
 - ▼ Wisconsin - \$802,000, Gail Propson (608) 267-7796

DISCRETIONARY FUNDS - \$568,080

To promote the development of a major national community service movement, focused initially on youth.

- ▼ Campus Compact Center for Community Colleges - \$10,000, Lyver Conesa (602) 461-7382
- ▼ Campus Outreach Opportunity League - \$40,000, Tony Delell (919) 933-6743
- ▼ Campus Outreach Opportunity League - \$n/a, Arrington Chambers (612) 624-3018
- ▼ Constitutional Rights Foundation - \$n/a, Kathleen Kirby (213) 487-5580
- ▼ Generations United - \$n/a, Tess Scannell (202) 638-2852
- ▼ Maryland - \$10,000, Sally Michel (410) 333-2427
- ▼ Massachusetts Youth Service Alliance - \$4,000, Joseph W. Madison (617) 542-2544
- ▼ Michigan - \$25,000, Diana Algra (517) 335-4295
- ▼ NASCC - \$n/a, Kathleen Seitz (202) 737-6272
- ▼ National Center for Community Risk Management & Insurance - \$n/a, Charles Trempier (202) 785-3891
- ▼ National Indian Youth Leadership Project - \$n/a, McClellan Hall (505) 722-9176
- ▼ National Society for Experimental Education - \$417,090, Allen Wutzdorff (919) 787-3263
- ▼ National Youth Leadership Council (NYLC) - \$n/a, Mark Langseth (612) 631-3672
- ▼ Oberlin College - \$8,000, Holly Dabelko (614) 644-0900
- ▼ University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill - \$55,000, Dr. V. William Balhup (919) 962-1127
- ▼ Youth Service America - \$n/a, Roger Lundrum (202) 783-8656

NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE MODELS GRANTS - \$19.9 million

- To engage youth 17 and older in service activities to benefit their community and themselves.
- ▼ Arkansas - \$3,400,000, Billie Ann Meyers (501) 682-7540
 - ▼ Georgia - \$2,300,000, Lynn Thomson (404) 656-3836
 - ▼ Maryland - \$1,200,000, Sally Michel (410) 333-2427
 - ▼ Massachusetts - \$7,000,000, Susan Freedman (617) 770-7502
 - ▼ New Jersey - \$150,000, Dr. Martin Friedman (609) 633-6628

- ▼ Pennsylvania - \$5,800,000, John A. Briscoe (717) 787-1971
- ▼ Seneca Nation of Indians - \$91,000, Crystal Jimmerson (716) 945-1790

SUBTITLE E - \$1,048,500

To learn whether the approach represented by each program is a cost-effective means of achieving the goal of engaging Americans in meeting critical community needs through service.

- ▼ Cabell County Child Protection Team - \$50,000, Laurie McKeown (304) 523-9587
- ▼ Center for Intergenerational Learning - Temple University - \$45,000, Dr. Nancy Herndon (215) 787-6836
- ▼ Coastal Economic Development Corp. - \$20,100, Dawn Flagg (207) 442-0069
- ▼ Community Service Foundation of Kansas - \$66,880, Marvin Kaiser (913) 532-6900
- ▼ Community Services Center - \$29,000, Delores Perrod (505) 356-8576
- ▼ Eminence Consolidated Schools - \$46,000, Linda Ress (317) 528-2222
- ▼ Governor's Office for Voluntary Service - \$50,000, Lou Trapani (212) 417-2255
- ▼ Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians - \$120,000, Robert Kewyagashkum (616) 271-3538
- ▼ Gulf Coast Jewish Family and Mental Health Services, Inc. - \$44,000, Michael Bernstein (913) 538-7480
- ▼ Iowa Governor's Alliance on Substance Abuse - SAFE Communities Program - \$78,320, David C. Hudson (515) 281-7233
- ▼ Jefferson County Public Schools - \$18,500, Connie Cameron (502) 473-3711
- ▼ Kentucky River Foothills Development Council, Inc. - \$62,000, Ginny Stephens (606) 624-2046
- ▼ Lapeer County Cooperative Education Extension Service - \$13,200, Dyle Henning (519) 867-0341
- ▼ Mississippi Action for Community Education, Inc. (MACE) - \$70,000, Michael Ward (601) 335-3523
- ▼ Missouri Rural Innovation Institute - \$51,500, Vicki Riback Wilson (314) 882-5859
- ▼ Operation ABLE of Michigan - \$42,000, Terry Barclay (313) 443-4915
- ▼ Quinebaug Valley Youth and Family Services, Inc. - \$50,000, Stuart Kermes (203) 774-8506
- ▼ State of Ohio, Dept. of Education - \$40,000, Ruth Mulligan (614) 644-0800
- ▼ The Oregon Governor's School for Citizen Leadership - \$20,000, Tony Cerice (503) 222-5559
- ▼ UMDNJ-Robert Wood Johnson Medical School - \$20,000, Dr. Marilyn Aguirre-Molina (609) 463-5042
- ▼ Volunteer Center of the United Way of Pinal County - \$28,000, Ellen Caghard (602) 836-0858
- ▼ Watsburg Area School District - \$84,000, Dr. Vern Hurlburt (614) 739-2291

SUMMER OF SERVICE YOUTH CORPS GRANTS - \$568,500

- To increase the number of summer participants in existing youth corps.
- ▼ Arizona Convention Corps - \$24,000, Mr. Frank W. Soltys (602) 254-1810
 - ▼ Urban Corps of San Diego - \$25,000, Mr. Sam Duran (619) 235-0137
 - ▼ Colorado Youth in Natural Resources - \$118,000, Ms. Pat Martinez (303) 898-2861
 - ▼ Florida Conservation Corps - \$25,000, Mr. Frank Phelan (813) 461-2890
 - ▼ Des Moines Public Schools - \$30,500, Dr. Gary Wegenitz (515) 242-7911
 - ▼ Youth Opportunity Corps - \$50,000, Mr. David Eubanks (708) 771-1510
 - ▼ Dreamlin Farm's Food Project - \$10,000, Mr. Ward Cheney (617) 259-8621
 - ▼ Maryland Conservation Corps - \$50,000, Mr. Jonathan Underwood (410) 974-3771
 - ▼ St. Louis County Government - \$30,000, Mr. Ron Waterman (314) 889-3823
 - ▼ Durham Service Corps - \$10,000, Ms. Ann C. Baker (919) 683-8802
 - ▼ New Hampshire Conservation Corps - \$5,000, Mr. Steven Bolavent (603) 543-1700
 - ▼ City Volunteer Corps - \$120,000, Ms. Toni Schmiegelow (212) 475-6444
 - ▼ The Public Service Corps - \$50,000, Mr. Gary Wartels (212) 487-5663
 - ▼ Community Adolescent Programs, Inc. - \$7,000, Mr. Richard Rhyne (608) 255-5044
 - ▼ Milwaukee Community Service Corps - \$15,000, Mr. Antonio M. Perez (414) 342-5588

BURRELLE'S

U.S. Commission Makes Grants for Service Efforts

WASHINGTON
The federal government's Commission on National and Community Service has announced its second round of grants.

The commission, which seeks to spur volunteerism, has authorized up to \$69-million in grants. In addition to the awards listed below, most states received grants for school programs.

NATIONAL SERVICE DEMONSTRATION MODELS (Amounts to be determined)

Blackfeet Tribe (Mont.)
Border Volunteer Corps (Ariz.)
City Volunteer Corps (N.Y.)
City Year (Mass.)
Delta Service Corps (Ark.)
4-H Service Corps (Kan.)
Georgia Police Corps
Michigan Cares
North West Service Academy (Ore.)
Public Allies (Ill.)
Urban Schools Service Corps (N.J.)
Volunteer Maryland

'LEADER STATE' GRANTS FOR PUBLIC-SCHOOL PROGRAMS

California: \$78,127 for activities to be determined.
Colorado: \$199,500 to expand the Interdisciplinary Resource Center at the U. of Northern Colorado, which will provide services and materials on how to integrate service learning into other programs and reform efforts.
Minnesota: \$200,000 to share models of service learning with other states through workshops, curriculum guides, and videos.
Pennsylvania: \$78,127 to expand the National Center for Service-Learning and Education Reform and the Pennsylvania Institute for Environmental and Service-Learning and to award grants to schools to demonstrate the link between service learning and school reform.
Sitka School District, Community Schools (Alaska): \$41,525 to develop materials to encourage duplication of a program that links elderly people at the Sitka Pioneers' Home with area students.
South Carolina: \$150,000 to disseminate service-learning activities through classroom projects, workshops, and conferences.
Vermont: \$107,720 to replicate and assess service-learning models and to reinforce the connection between social responsibility and service learning.
West Virginia: \$145,000 to implement, expand, and improve community-service projects involving disabled young people.

CONSERVATION AND YOUTH SERVICE CORPS GRANTS

Colorado Department of Education: \$714,500
District of Columbia: \$1,050,750
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan: \$173,000
Oncida Indian Nation of New York: \$96,000
Otoe-Missouria Tribe (Okla.): \$59,000
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa (Wis.): \$350,000

SE Alaska Guidance Association: \$852,000
State of California: \$1,330,000
State of Florida: \$1,237,000
State of Iowa: \$714,500
State of Kansas: \$760,000
State of Louisiana: \$500,000
State of Maine: \$617,531
State of Maryland: \$1,117,000
State of Massachusetts: \$982,000
State of Michigan: \$477,000
State of Mississippi: \$500,000
State of Montana: \$477,000
State of New Hampshire: \$572,685
State of New Jersey: \$952,000
State of New York: \$1,402,000
State of Oregon: \$382,000
State of Pennsylvania: To be announced
State of Vermont: \$182,000
State of Washington: \$1,852,000
State of West Virginia: \$1,102,000
State of Wisconsin: \$802,000
White Mountain Apache Tribe (Ariz.): \$281,200

HIGHER EDUCATION GRANTS

Arizona State U.: \$29,630
Arrowhead Community College Region (Minn.): \$34,530
Ball State U. (Ind.): \$15,805
Bentley College (Mass.): \$66,322
Break Away: The Alternative Break Connection (Tenn.): \$94,000
California Polytechnic State U. Foundation: \$24,088
California State U. at San Marcos: \$81,622
California State U. at Stanislaus: \$60,916
Children's Association for Maximum Potential (Tex.): \$50,121
City U. of New York, Lehman College: \$150,000
Clark Atlanta U.: \$143,425
Colorado Department of Education: \$120,000
Connecticut Department of Higher Education: \$85,000
Cornell U. (N.Y.): \$53,045
Crowder College (Mo.): \$48,250
District of Columbia: \$100,581
Dwight Hall at Yale U. (Conn.): \$61,365
Education Commission of the States, Campus Contact (Colo.): \$451,750
Evergreen State College (Wash.): \$70,876
Fairfield U., School of Nursing (Conn.): \$28,087
Florida State U.: \$23,250
Foundation for Long Term Care (N.Y.): \$112,267
Harcum Junior College (Pa.): \$75,750
Indiana U.: \$103,735
Indiana U. of Pennsylvania: \$33,817
Marymount Manhattan College (N.Y.): \$28,927
McNeese State U. (La.): \$23,280
Mentoring Center (Cal.): \$222,580
Minnesota Department of Education: \$102,813
NAES College (Ill.): \$60,850
New York City Technical College: \$45,150
North Carolina Student Rural Health Coalition: \$43,941
Ohio Wesleyan U.: \$132,250
Public Interest Clearinghouse (Cal.): \$95,000
Rutgers U. (N.J.): \$142,356
Saint Joseph's U. (Pa.): \$20,800
San Diego State U. Foundation: \$81,880
Southern Connecticut State U.: \$67,117
St. Edward's U. (Tex.): \$87,350

Stanford U. (Cal.): \$81,421
State of California: \$93,750
State of Illinois: \$81,825
State of Kentucky: \$118,170
State of Massachusetts: \$113,103
State of Michigan: \$195,000
State of Montana: \$192,385
State of New Jersey: \$160,300
State of Pennsylvania: \$170,000
State of Utah: \$50,938
State of Virginia: \$99,000
State of Washington: \$100,098
State U. of New York College of Optometry: \$22,750
Student Action with Farmworkers (N.C.): \$132,500
Temple U. (Pa.): \$29,630
Tulane U. (La.): \$87,047
U. of Colorado: \$69,368
U. of Miami: \$41,970
U. of North Alabama: \$50,223
U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Apples Program: \$38,562
U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, SCALE Program: \$82,750
U. of Pennsylvania: \$142,500
U. of Portland (Ore.): \$44,668
U. of Puerto Rico-Cayey Campus: \$16,950
U. of Rochester (N.Y.): \$28,250
U. of Utah: \$69,487
Webster U. (Mo.): \$68,964
Willimantic Housing Authority (Conn.): \$46,763

RURAL YOUTH, RETIREES, GOVERNORS' PROGRAMS

Cabell County Child Protection Team (W.Va.): \$50,000
Coastal Economic Development Corporation (Me.): \$20,100
Community Service Foundation of Kansas: \$66,880
Community Services Center (N.M.): \$29,000
Eminence Schools (Ind.): \$46,000
Governor's Office for Voluntary Service (N.Y.): \$50,000
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa, Chippewa Indians (Mich.): \$120,000
Gulf Coast Jewish Family and Mental Health Services (Fla.): \$44,000
Iowa Governor's Alliance on Substance Abuse-SAFE Communities Program: \$78,320
Jefferson County Public Schools (Ky.): \$18,500
Kentucky River Foothills Development Council: \$62,000
Lapeer County Cooperative Extension Service (Mich.): \$13,200
Mississippi Action for Community Education: \$70,000
Missouri Rural Innovation Institution: \$51,500
Quinebaug Valley Youth and Family Services (Conn.): \$50,000
Ohio Governor's Office: \$40,000
Operation ABLE of Michigan: \$42,000
Oregon Governors' School for Citizen Leadership: \$20,000
Temple U., Center for Intergenerational Learning (Pa.): \$45,000
U. of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey-Robert Wood Johnson Medical School: \$20,000
Volunteer Center of the United Way of Pinal County (Ariz.): \$28,000
Wattsburg Area School District (Pa.): \$84,000

JUL 23 1993

BUBBELLE'S

War on drugs slated

6297BG
Over 800 area junior high and high school students will gather at Texas Christian University for the ninth annual Texans' War on Drugs Youth Leadership Conference July 28-31.

Included in the group will be the following youths from Wills Point:

Kande Harden, Heather Keith, Todd Slayton and Stormy Stanfield (and sponsor Harriett Sherrard), and Brandi Keltner, Brent Nichols, Wesley Poston, Sidney Sewell, Monica Soto and Christopher Winkle (and sponsor Susan Spoor).

Sponsored by Texans' War on Drugs, the four-day conference brings together groups of young people who are concerned about their future in a world filled with drugs. Many of them have seen first-hand the devastating effects of drugs on their peers and family.

These youth leaders come together over the summer for a week of comprehensive training on preventing alcohol and other drug use in their schools and communities. They share the pressures they face daily and publicly reaffirm their commitment to lead drug-free lives and help their peers do the same.

"This is an amazing group of young people, who are committed to making their schools and communities a better place by helping their families and friends who are involved with alcohol and other drugs," said conference coordinator Bobby Heard.

These young leaders participate in

a variety of workshops and activities that provide information and training in the areas of drug prevention education, helping those with alcohol and other drug problems, starting drug-free youth groups, community action planning, decision making and leadership skills.

Numerous speakers and experts from across the country will be speaking at the conference. In addition, many local speakers and performing groups are on the agenda as well.

The Texans' War on Drugs Youth Leadership program is one of the best in the country. The program has been recognized by many national organizations as a model for the country, such as the National Crime Prevention Council, The National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Agency Directors, The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, The Southwest Regional Center for Drug Free Schools and Communities, and the Commission on National and Community Service.

The Texans' War on Drugs Youth Leadership Conference started in 1984, with only 40 young people from across Texas. This summer, approximately 2,200 junior and senior high students are expected to participate. More than anything, these young people need to see they have their communities' support. They need to be recognized for their efforts, as they are changing community attitudes toward drug use.

229786
BURRELLS

Local students to attend drug conference

Five Columbus High School students will be among more than 2,200 junior and high school students gathering at Texas Christian University in Fort Worth July 28-31 for the ninth annual Texans' War of Drugs Youth Leadership Conference.

Representing Columbus High School will be Pam Baron, Kimberly Kent, Donald Kerr and Missy Salinas and Julie Miller.

The four-day conference will bring together groups of young people who are concerned about their future in a world filled with drugs. They will undergo comprehensive training on prevention of alcohol and drug use in their schools and communities, said Bobby Heard, conference coordinator.

"This is an amazing group of young people who are committed to making their schools and communities a better place by helping their families and friends who are involved with alcohol and drugs," Heard said.

The young leaders participate in a variety of workshops and activities that provide information and training in the areas of drug prevention education, helping those with an alcohol and other drug problems, starting drug-free youth groups, community action planning, decision making and leadership skills.

Numerous speakers and experts from across the country will speak, and many local performing groups are on the agenda.

Texas War on Drugs Youth Leadership Program has been recognized by national organizations as a model for the nation, including the National Crime Prevention Council, the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Agency Directors, the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, the Southwest Regional Center for Drug Free Schools and Communities and the Commission on National and Community Service.

CARROLL COUNTY TIMES (WESTMINSTER, MD)
8/11/93

International volunteer gives help at home with local YWCA

6297134

Associated Press

ANNAPOLIS — Kate Irvine spent three years as a Peace Corps volunteer in Nigeria. Today, she's coordinating volunteers for the YWCA at home in Anne Arundel County.

"I wanted to come back and do something for my own country and get involved in the creation of a community," Ms. Irvine said.

Ms. Irvine doesn't receive a weekly salary but is paid a small government stipend and will earn a voucher worth \$5,000 toward her graduate school tuition.

The YWCA is one of 36 sites included in Volunteer Maryland, the state segment of a national service project President Clinton initiated as a "community Peace Corps." Maryland and seven other states were chosen as models for the national project.

The White House is expected to propose a bill for federal funding of volunteer programs nationwide, with each of the eight models serving as examples.

Volunteer Maryland was created after the Gover-

nor's Advisory Board on Service and Citizenship conducted a study on volunteerism.

The board found 75 percent of Marylanders want to volunteer their time and skills, but often they don't know how. Even more frustrating, organizations that need volunteers don't have the time or resources to organize volunteers.

Volunteer Maryland was created to increase, maintain and manage volunteerism in nonprofit and government organizations.

No host site works independently, said Ellie Young, a spokeswoman for Volunteer Maryland. Each coordinator evaluates the needs of the volunteer and directs them to a site best suited to fulfill those needs. This cooperation is what makes the program successful, she said.

"It exceeded expectations. ... This kind of national service project represents the spirit of the community," Ms. Young said.

The program is funded by the Commission on National and Community Service, the state and private and nonprofit donors:

Clearinghouse will track youth service

6247B4
Tutoring grade-schoolers, visiting old folks, planting trees, serving meals to the homeless — all of these youth activities sound like great ways to keep kids busy, off the streets — and looking out for someone besides themselves.



CAROL LACEY
STAFF COLUMNIST

But there's more to it. Recently, the Commission on National and Community Service awarded the Roseville-based National Youth Leadership Council \$2 million to be the nation's first Serve-America Clearinghouse.

It has an ambitious goal: to build a solid foundation for service learning in America's curriculum.

Minnesota already has a head start on this, with tens of thousands of students already active in service learning. But service learning is likely to become a much bigger business, here and elsewhere, if Congress approves a \$34 million-plus appropriation for K-12 youth service in the schools, which is part of President Clinton's national service bill. That legislation is perhaps best known for what might be considered the youth-service counterpart to the GI bill: a college-tuition exchange for community service.

Jim Kielsmeier, National Youth Leadership Council president, definitely sees service learning as much more than a way to fill time or give kids something to do. He considers it a serious tool of youth development, education and community development.

"We're finding that service learning is almost a magnet concept that draws to it people and programs that connect to further domains of youth development, community development, reform, social justice and nation rebuilding," he says.

Nor is service learning just another program "to be squeezed into an already packed school curriculum," says Kielsmeier. He sees it operating as a laboratory of sorts to respectfully engage young people in important social and environmental issues, so they don't just talk about them, but they do something about them.

"Being a good chemistry student can mean being actively involved in environmental monitoring of air and water quality," Kielsmeier continues.

The nation will be able to find out fast what's happening with youth service when Serve-America Clearinghouse opens this fall in the University of Minnesota's College of Education, a collaborator with the youth council in this effort.

Centerpiece of the clearinghouse will be a National Information Center with toll-free hot line, library, electronic database and bulletin board. There, youth workers, community leaders, teachers and others interested in youth-service learning will have easy access to information about innovations in national service and service learning, as well as youth development and educational reform as well.

If people are looking for research on youth service or help with evaluating their own youth-service programs, they're likely to be directed to the Generator Center (official name: the Center for Experiential Education and Service Learning) at the University of Minnesota.

"Kidstuff" appears Saturdays in the Pioneer Press.

CARROLL COUNTY TIMES (WESTMINSTER, MD)
— 7/5/93

Maryland leads way in service

Graduation requirement for high school students

By MARC LEEPSON

Congressional Quarterly 6297 BG

WASHINGTON — Community service has been a graduation requirement at many private schools for years, and public schools in Atlanta, the District of Columbia and Maryland are now following suit.

Maryland last year became the first state to require high school students to perform community service (at least 75 hours) before graduating.

The decision by the state Board of Education was controversial. Some parents complained that a mandatory program amounted to social engineering by the school system. Administrators and teachers' groups argued that they did not have the time or resources to run student community service programs.

"We're not opposed to community service," said Susan Buswell, executive director of the Maryland Association of Boards of Education. "We've long supported student involvement in volunteer service, but what concerned our boards was the mandatory nature of the program. How much will it cost? Who is liable if a student gets hurt or injured on a project? Who will do the recordkeeping?"

The Commission on National and Community Service is exploring those and other questions.

Marie Arnold of Greenville completes Baxter project

629766
Marie Arnold of Greenville one of four young people who recently completed a two-week College Conservation Corps of Maine (CCCM) service project at Baxter State Park.

The CCCM team members laid out and flagged a major new hiking trail connecting Baxter State Park's Center Mountain to Nesowadnehunk Campground.

The new trail offers hikers scenic vistas of Center Pond as it winds its way across Center Mountain. The trail connects with Wassataquoik Trail to Nesowadnehunk Lake and will be completed by the CCCM this summer.

CCCM corpsmembers designed the trail as part of their winter semester college work. Trail design expert Jan Saleeby of Winthrop and Baxter Park Ranger Lester Kenway supervised the team's classroom efforts.

"Team members learned to use aerial photographs, topographical maps and compasses to mark, layout and design the three-mile trail," said CCCM coordinator Dave Gerkens. "This summer, the team will use picks and shovels to turn their blueprints into reality."

Following final approval of the trail by park officials, a CCCM team, entering the program this week as first-year students will spend the remainder of the summer in the park fine-tuning the trail by cutting brush and marking it for public use.

Corpsmember Arvard Creasey of Crouseville will work at the Allagash Wilderness Waterway this summer as a CCCM assistant team leader.

Arnold has an internship with the Maine Forest Service in the Greenville area.

Eric Inman of Cherryfield will be assisting Ranger Kenway in Baxter State Park with the Student Conservation Corps, a national student conservation organization.

Shayne Doughty of Hermon will be a Maine Conservation Corps assistant team leader in the Maine Forest and Logging Museum at Bradley.

In addition to constructing the new trail, the CCCM team, along with three team leaders, constructed bog bridges at Russell Pond, built rock stairs and water bars on Turner Mountain and constructed two bridges on the Chimney Pond Trail.

A year-round project of the Maine Department of Conservation, the College Conservation Corps is made possible by a grant from the federal Commission on National and Community Service.

The commission's program is designed to promote community service and a service

ethic in young people and provide an opportunity for them to pursue natural resources careers.

Woman and men have been selected as team members and students at Unity College during the 1993-94 academic year.

Prior to their fall semester at Unity, corpsmembers will serve on teams working for the summer at Baxter State Park, public land at Donnell Pond on the Allagash Wilderness Waterway.

MOOSEHEAD MESSENGER

GREENVILLE, ME
WEEKLY 4,000

JUN 30 1993

JUN 23 1993

Serving internship

Arnold completes CCCM

24785
AUGUSTA - Marie Arnold of Greenville is one of four team members who recently completed a two-week College Conservation Corps of Maine (CCCM) service project in Baxter State Park.

The CCCM team members laid out and flagged a major new hiking trail connecting Baxter State Park's Center Mountain to Nesowadnehunk Campground. The new trail offers hikers scenic vistas of Center Pond as it winds its way across Center Mountain. The trail connects with Wassataquoik Trail to Nesowadnehunk Lake and will be completed by the CCCM this summer.

CCCM corpsmembers designed the trail as part of their winter semester college work. Trail design expert Jan Saleeby of Winthrop, and Baxter Park Ranger Lester Kenway, supervised the team's classroom efforts.

"Team members learned to use aerial photographs, topographical maps and compasses to mark, layout and design the three-mile trail. This summer, the team will use picks and shovels to turn their blueprints into reality," said CCCM Coordinator, Dave Gerkins.

Following final approval of the trail by park officials, a CCCM team, entering the program in late June as first-year students will spend the remainder of the summer in the park fine tuning the trail by cutting out brush and marking it for public use.

The other three members completing the project are Shayne Doughty of Hermon, Arvard Creasey of Crouseville, and Eric Inman of Cherryfield.

CCCM Corpsmember Creasey, upon

finishing the first year in the program, will work in the Allagash Wilderness Waterway this summer as a CCCM assistant team leader. Arnold has an internship with the Maine Forest Service in the Greenville area. Inman will be assisting Ranger Kenway in Baxter State Park with the Student Conservation Corps, a national student conservation organization. Doughty will be a Maine Conservation Corps assistant team leader at the Maine Forest and Logging Museum in Bradley.

In addition to constructing the new trail, the CCCM team, along with three team leaders, constructed hog bridges at Russell Pond, built rock stairs and water bars on Turner Mt. and constructed two bridges on the Chimney Pond Trail.

A year round project of the Maine Department of Conservation, the College Conservation Corps is made possible by a grant from the Federal Commission on National and Community Service. The Commission's program is designed to promote community service and a service ethic in young people and provide an opportunity for them to pursue natural resources careers.

Women and men have been selected as team members and students at Unity College during the 1993-94 academic year. Prior to their fall semester at Unity, corpsmembers will serve on teams working for the summer at Baxter State Park, on public land at Donnell Pond, and on the Allagash Wilderness Waterway.

SUMMER OF SERVICE

What have you learned about another American culture?

Asked at the Summer of Service training program.

In June, some 1,500 bright young men and women brought their considerable energy and commitment to the San Francisco area for a week-long Summer of Service training program (see also S. 919, page 11), which prepared them for eight weeks of work serving the needs of children. AMERICAN VOICES' question touched a nerve, since part of the training program involved often-emotional discussions on this most difficult subject—how to get along.



I was at Stanford for four years and a lot of discussion was on multiculturalism, so I'd been exposed to this before. But there's a different spin out here. Here you're not just hearing stories; here there are actual people who are adding their voices, they're fleshing out what I was taught. So it's a really great cultural experience because I have learned about different aspects of life from different parts of the country. Tuesday, we had a discussion on diversity and it was the most riveting thing I've ever done, including my four years at Stanford, where intellectual discussions are supposed to be part and parcel of going there. And it was the most intense and interesting discussion I've had because we sat down and we bared our souls, quite honestly, about how we feel about people and how things go on and what it's

like. Stanford prepared me for it and this has been the fleshing out, the incarnation of what I learned there.

Arnold Colunga, Mexican American, Houston, Texas



As far as the members of my group, they're all from the same culture except for two people. Since the community we will be working in will be a Mexican or a Hispanic community, they're trying to understand us to prepare themselves for the children they'll be working with. So it's been sharing my own culture to the other members of my group. In explaining your culture, they already have stereotypes or preconceived notions, and so you have to always be very careful when you're talking about your culture. You just want to be very explicit so that there are no misunderstandings about your own culture. I think one of the main preconceived notions that we have is that we always think that someone from another culture isn't going to understand our own culture. But I've never quite felt that way. If they're taking an interest, I just take their word for it that it is a genuine interest—I mean, they're not out to get anything from this. They just want to help the community, and I think they should be given the benefit, that they truly want to help, and we should be fair to them.

Liz Hernandez, 20, Mexican American, Los Angeles, California



I haven't learned as much as I've wanted to. It's been more difficult than I imagined it would be to learn about a different culture. I guess the most unique thing I've learned is from the Native Americans here. It's the first real interaction I've had where I've been able to ask them about their culture and what they're doing in their communities and the different kinds of communal things that don't exist in normal, everyday white society. And so I'd say the Native American population.

Chanda Gibson, 19, African American, Indian, and English American, Forestville, California



I've gotten over a lot of my stereotypes about the Vietnamese and the Filipinos, because I thought they just did math and they were working 24/7 [24 hours a day, 7 days a week] all the time. But they joke around just like us. I have a lot of friends like Thuon, and sometimes he's funnier than me. It's a really good experience to learn about other cultures. I feel that the reason there's so much prejudice in the world is that we don't understand each other. We have our own little ideas without really getting to know them. I see a lot of Vietnamese walking around my neighborhood in Atlanta, but we don't really talk.

Willard Maxwell, Jr., 19, African American, East Point, Georgia



I guess what I've learned is that other cultures have so much to give to me. I know that normally I hang around mostly Asians, and when I used to do that, sure, I got a lot of group bonding. But I think that other cultures have certain gifts to bring to everybody else. They have certain ways that they were raised up, certain ways of

Speaking — Communications
 Abilities—that he'd to learn my
 life and other people's lives. And
 it's wonderful to interact with
 even, only because every person
 from each culture lets to share their
 own unique gifts. And even though
 at first it may seem that there will
 be conflicts—people will say, "Oh,
 how can one culture understand
 another?" How can blacks under-
 stand the Latinos?" or whatever—
 but I think that if you let your guard
 down, if you don't try to put up any
 defenses, and you make an effort
 to try and understand each other,
 once you get beyond that point
 you'll learn that a huge diversity of
 people is so much better than any
 homogenized group.

**Thuon Chen, 18, Chinese,
 Berkeley, California**



One thing I learned is that
 people in different cultures just
 don't understand everybody else's
 culture. It's like a culture shock.
 It's funny, 'cause the Chinese, the
 whites, the blacks, the Hispanics—
 all have different views. The His-
 panics and the blacks sometimes
 relate; the Chinese are sometimes
 separate; the whites are separate—
 and they don't know how to talk to
 each other. I mean, when we say
 something, everybody thinks that
 it's disrespect. Like yesterday, one
 girl was upset because people were
 laughing and smirking. We weren't
 laughing and smirking at what she
 was saying; someone made a joke,
 and everybody took it the wrong
 way, and everybody was turning
 everything negative. And she was
 telling us that every single time
 somebody says something stupid,
 we call them ignorant. They aren't
 ignorant, they're just uninformed.
 People have to learn to be objec-
 tive, not be subjective, and be open-
 minded. And don't be too much on
 the defensive side about every-
 body's opinion, because an opin-

ion is an opinion, there's no wrong
 or right to an opinion.

**Victor Ajayi, 20, Nigerian,
 Brooklyn, New York**



Nothing that I didn't al-
 ready know. I come from New
 York, we're pretty diverse. There's
 a lot of things that's been new, but
 not culturally. If you come from a
 culturally diverse community, you
 already know that, because you live
 among it. But everybody I've met
 so far, I've already known their cul-
 ture. Our ideals are different, that's
 all—what they feel is community
 service and what I feel is commu-
 nity service is different.

**Sandy Campbell, 21, Jamaican,
 Queens, New York**



It's just reinforced what I've
 already known. I think I've learned
 more along the lines of working as
 a team and depending on one an-
 other than learning about other cul-
 tures. I guess working as a team
 includes working with other cul-
 tures, so I guess indirectly we have
 learned how to work with other
 cultures, too.

**Avinash Patil, 17, Indian
 American, Lafayette, California**



I learned more about how
 the Asians are and how they feel.
 I never heard anything about how
 they feel about always having to
 pick white or black, or always
 having to present a certain type of
 image in their fight for equal rights.
 So I have to say I'm still learning
 about Asians, because all of a sud-
 den, since the Chinese came off
 the boat [the smuggling boat inter-
 cepted in New York in June], every-
 body's concerned about Asian
 rights; that was really a shock. I'm
 learning more about Latinos; I
 never knew certain things about
 how they feel. I learned more about
 the European, the white people,
 about how some really want to

help. Some don't, but some really
 do. It wasn't really a surprise, but
 just a shock, because some of them
 are well-off whites. And that was
 a shock because you usually hear
 that they want to stay on their own
 they don't really want to come out
 and do anything, and there are a
 couple here that really do want to
 do something. So that was another
 eye-opener.

**Maliika Marsh, 21, African
 American, Irvington, New Jersey**



I learned that there are def-
 inite communication problems and
 we all need to take a step back in-
 stead of approaching things head-
 on, and look at it from different
 perspectives, especially from their
 point of view. And hopefully they'll
 do the same thing—understand
 where you're coming from and
 how you approach things. But in
 terms of meeting these other people
 from across the country, I think it's
 a great idea. At times there are
 squabbles, but you can see right
 now we've all worked it out; I think
 we're pretty good friends now. It's
 a credit to everyone that they can
 find a common middle ground
 where everyone can be friends and
 work together for the program.

**Randy Chong, 22, Chinese
 American, Berkeley, California**



I think, very simply, that
 the most important thing that I've
 learned about other cultures is
 the difference in communication
 methods and the need to respect
 each other's mode of communica-
 tion. And possibly change our own
 so it will be better heard by people
 outside what we now define as our
 community. It's not a race issue; it's
 much more where you've grown
 up and that particular culture. I
 mean, it's America.

**Christin Hokenstad, 20, European
 American, Greenbrae, California**

this ceremony had been performed at Harry Houdini's funeral, in 1926, and was still repeated at his grave every year on the anniversary of his death. Then he asked all the magicians in the room to stand up. Three-quarters of the people there rose, and those who remained in their seats let out an audible gasp.

"It is with deep humility and genuine pride that I assume a role in this service, for I occupy no ministerial or clerical position," Mr. Schindler said. "I come as a representative of the Society of American Magicians and the magic fraternity, and as the humble spokesman of its members." He then produced a magic wand and held it up. "The magic wand is an ancient emblem of mystery," he went on. "It symbolizes the power that was yours, Frank, as you used your knowledge of magic secrets and your skill in their exemplification. Now its power is gone. It is a mere stick, devoid of all meaning and authority, useless without your hand to wield it."

Grasping the wand at both ends, Mr. Schindler snapped it in half with a sharp *thwick*. After a pause, he continued, "May the broken wand symbolize our submission to the mandate of the Supreme Magician, to whom all secrets are known, even of life and of death. Into the surety of his love we commit the keeping of our brother."

After the service ended, most of the

magicians lingered for a few minutes. One of them added several more photographs of Mr. Garcia to the collection at the front of the room. In one he was frozen for posterity under a fluttering cascade of playing cards, captured in mid-flight at the exact moment that some of them appeared to have fallen miraculously together to form the letters of his last name in the air.

VOCATION TIME

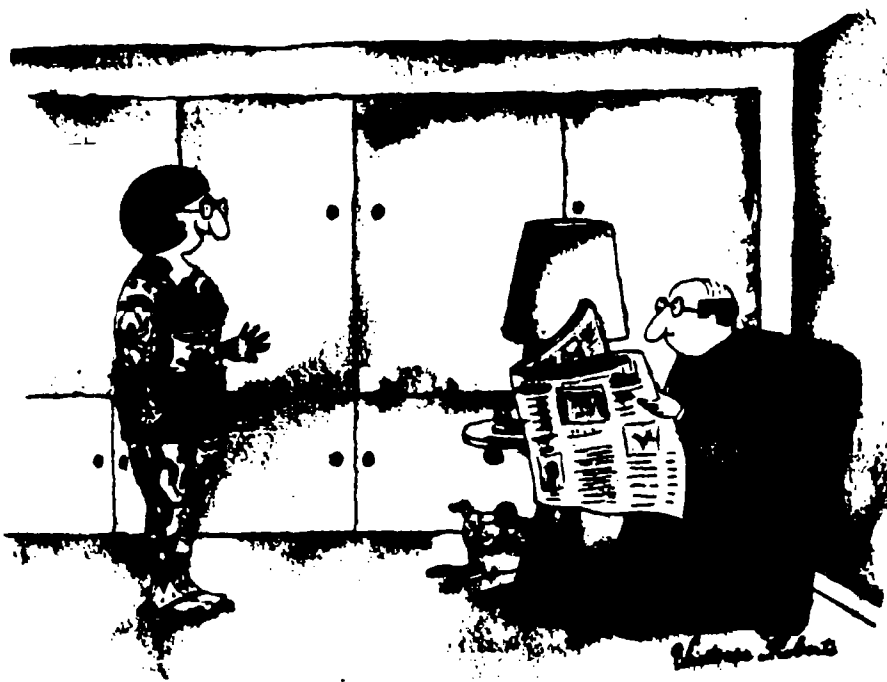
WHILE others are splashing about in the ocean, two energetic young women are having the best of times here in Manhattan, in Washington Heights. They are having more fun than any vacation could give them, for, at the ages of twenty-three and twenty-five, they have been put in charge of an education program for children, funded by the federal government to the tune of a hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars. It is an ambitious program, spanning eight weeks of July and August and involving two hundred children from one of the city's poorest neighborhoods in a dazzling variety of educational and community activities. The two women, Giulia Cox and Gillian Williams, have a staff of approximately fifty people, all between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five. Half of them are teachers, almost all of whom belong to Teach for America, a privately funded organization that seeks

out college graduates with a vocation to teach, gives them some training, and then places them in the nation's neediest public schools, where they are committed to stay for two years. The other half are college-bound seniors from New York City public high schools.

Ms. Cox and Ms. Williams, who are alumnae of the Teach for America corps and have been teaching in public schools in the neighborhood, are beneficiaries of President Clinton's drive to expand national service in the United States. Theirs is one of sixteen Summer of Service programs around the country—three of them in New York City—that are being funded by the Commission on National and Community Service, a federal agency in Washington. But, according to Ms. Williams, their program is unique. "There is nothing standard about it," she says. "It's a very visionary program. It's a model for a new kind of school." Ms. Williams, the older and more forceful of the partners, does not suffer from false modesty; rather, she has an abundance of self-confidence and determination. A tall, athletic-looking woman, she was reared on a farm in upstate New York and studied sociology at Columbia University, where she acquired her vocation to teach.

She and Ms. Cox, a sociology graduate of Bryn Mawr, wrote their grant proposal—one of four hundred and thirty-six eventually received by the government—during two weeks in March, doing so under the mistaken impression that you had to be twenty-five or under to apply, whereas in fact the age restriction was intended only for people employed by a Summer of Service program, and not for its proposers or managers. Despite competition from seasoned professionals in the community-service field, their program was accepted, and since July 5th they have been running it out of a small second-floor office in Intermediate School 218, at the corner of Broadway and 196th Street, which is a flagship school in Community School District 6—the district from which all the children in the program have been drawn.

The children range from fourth graders to eighth graders, and they reflect the demographics of Washington Heights, where more than sixty-three per cent of the people are Hispanic, including large numbers of recent immigrants from the Dominican Republic. The essence of the



"It's all right, Howard. They're all stick-ons."

program is to try to teach basic skills—reading, writing, math, and science—almost by stealth, not for their own sake but as tools for investigating topics of relevance (sometimes painful relevance) to the students and their communities, concerning the health and environmental problems of New York. The students have been divided into twenty-four “learning teams,” in each of which six to eight students, supervised by one teacher and one high-school senior, have selected their own collective project. In one classroom last week, a team was researching AIDS and H.I.V., coming up with questions and then finding out and writing down the answers. (“HIV virus can only be transmitted through blood and seaman,” one ten-year-old had written.) In another classroom, sixteen children from two teams were concentrating fixedly on sixteen computer screens. One team, calling itself the Junkbusters, was investigating nutrition; the other, the Water Coolers, was studying wastewater, and that project had already involved a visit to the stinking sewage plant beneath Riverbank State Park.

All the while, the children have to scribble away—writing daily journals, letters to their parents, statements of their aims, logs of their accomplishments, assessments of their communities. These writings will go into portfolios for subsequent evaluation. “We’ve completely suckered them,” Ms. Williams says contentedly. She is a practical woman, who appears ideally suited for community work in a multiracial environment, both because she is fluent in Spanish and because she was brought up with four adopted brothers and sisters, two of whom are African-Americans. This makes her impatient of theoretical debate on issues such as diversity and multiculturalism, and she was not happy about the way these subjects were discussed, in groups of thirty, during a national training week organized by the government in June, in San Francisco, for all fifteen hundred participants in the Summer of Service programs. There was an atmosphere of tension and false intimacy about the meetings, she says. “Because I come from a biracial family, I’ve had to think about these things all my life,” she says. “I can’t sit down for two hours and explain this to a bunch of strangers.” Fortunately, in Washington Heights no explaining is required. ♦

ARTIST: WENKREIN

HOME WRECKER

RECENTLY, my friend Gene asked if I’d let a friend of his use my apartment while I was away. I declined, and then, later, he mentioned that the person needing a place to stay happened to be Tina Turner. I was sorry I’d said no, because, even though I don’t know Tina personally, I had just seen the movie about her—“What’s Love Got to Do with It”—and I think that it would have been cool to have her stay in my apartment. It’s a two-bedroom on the Upper West Side, which I have decorated as if it were owned by a mid-ranking official of the Chinese Communist Party. I like how it’s turned out. However, I don’t know if it would be to Tina’s liking. In the movie, Ike and Tina’s apartment (or mansion, or whatever) has a different look from mine, but maybe Ike did their decorating.

I’m a size 2, and I bet that Tina is also a 2, or maybe a 4 on her fat days. I’m sure she’d end up rummaging around in my closet—something I ordinarily wouldn’t like, but I’d *love* to be the person who turned Tina on to J. Crew plain-front relaxed-fit khakis. On the other hand, if she visited on a fat day and tried something of mine on and split a seam, would she fix it? Or would she hide it and hope I’d never notice? Or—worst of all—would she throw the ruined outfit away and then let me spend the next year of my life trying to figure out where I lost my pants? I’d hate having to worry that some celebrity who hadn’t worked out her shame-and-denial issues was going to be destroying my stuff and then pretending it had never happened.

Also: Does Tina Turner cook? I’ll bet that she doesn’t cook a lot but that she has mastered one fancy party dish—something that’s not actually hard to make but looks complicated, like smoked-bluefish pâté or nachos. It’s become her sig-

nature dish: whenever she goes to potlucks, people see her coming up the driveway and instead of saying “Hey, here comes Tina” they say “Hey, here comes *that* smoked-bluefish pâté” or “Here come the nachos.” Anyway, my kitchen is typical for New York City, so there wouldn’t be much for her to see, except that I have one cupboard absolutely loaded with cans of water-packed tuna. This could have a downside. It might tempt her to

just “borrow” a few cans, with every intention of replacing them at some future date, and we all know how often guests spend their vacation running to the grocery store to replace what they’ve filched. The answer is: Not very often. I also have these great boar-bristle hairbrushes that I think a show-

business person with a lot of hair and an elevated hair consciousness—e.g., Tina Turner—would adore. Unfortunately, I’m not crazy about sharing combs and brushes—this is something I was taught as a child—but if Tina had just shampooed and had forgotten her own stuff she would probably use them, even if I had specifically asked her not to. No comment. I’ve done it myself.

I think my neighbors would like Tina, but I’m not sure they’d like her clattering around the apartment in those spike-heeled pumps of hers. I would have to ask her to limit her clattering—she could borrow my socks if she wanted to, but I would appreciate their being washed afterward. Moreover, if she had friends over—I’m assuming her friends also wear noisy shoes—she’d have to insist that they also take theirs off, but they’d have to bring their own socks. If she’s too uncomfortable to ask them to do something like that, then maybe she ought to get new friends, or maybe she should look for somewhere else to stay. Isn’t that what hotels are for? —SUSAN ORLEAN



In Newark, Youths in Public Service Are in National Spotlight

By DIANIAN COURNEY

AT 7:55 A.M. each day for the last eight weeks, Raed Kaur has joined 200 fellow college students for callisthenics on a sparsely shaded concrete plaza here, living out one of President Clinton's major campaign promises.

On this day, after the warm-up exercises at the Robert Campus Center of Rutgers University, Mr. Kaur set out with a team of nine other students for a day of raking and watering at a vegetable and flower garden planted and tended by inner city children.

Some members of the team wore T-shirts with a turbulent emblem and the words "Summer of Service," for the program pioneering part of Mr. Clinton's national service plan to inspire and train young people, providing them education grants in return for community service.

Test for Admission

Participants in the Summer of Service, who range in age from 17 to 25, are intended to supplement and enhance existing activities run by 17 local agencies dealing with more than 18,000 Newark children from preschool through eighth grade. Participants have, at the same time, become a test of the Clinton Administration Initiative.

The outcome of the Newark program is expected to affect the thinking of Congress as it works toward final passage of the National Service Trust Act of 1993. The measure survived a Senate filibuster, and the House quickly agreed to the main provisions of the Senate bill.

With this in mind, the two sponsoring organizations, the Commission on National and Community Service in Washington and the White House Office of National Service, are monitoring it carefully.

"We Want to Learn"

"A lot depends on what happens this summer," said Catherine Milion, executive director of the commission. "Because the year-round program, which is being compared to the Peace Corps and Vista but is actually unique, will be the first. Everything that is happening this summer will be evaluated by its and by outside evaluators. Because nothing like this has ever been done before on a national level, we want to learn as much as we can."

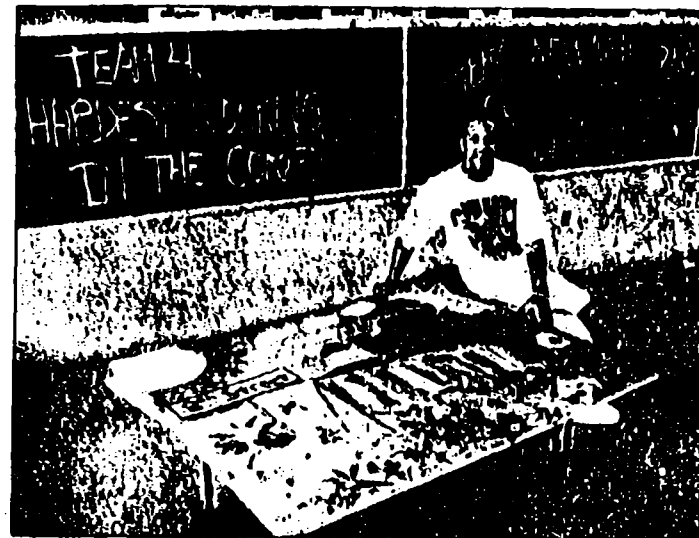
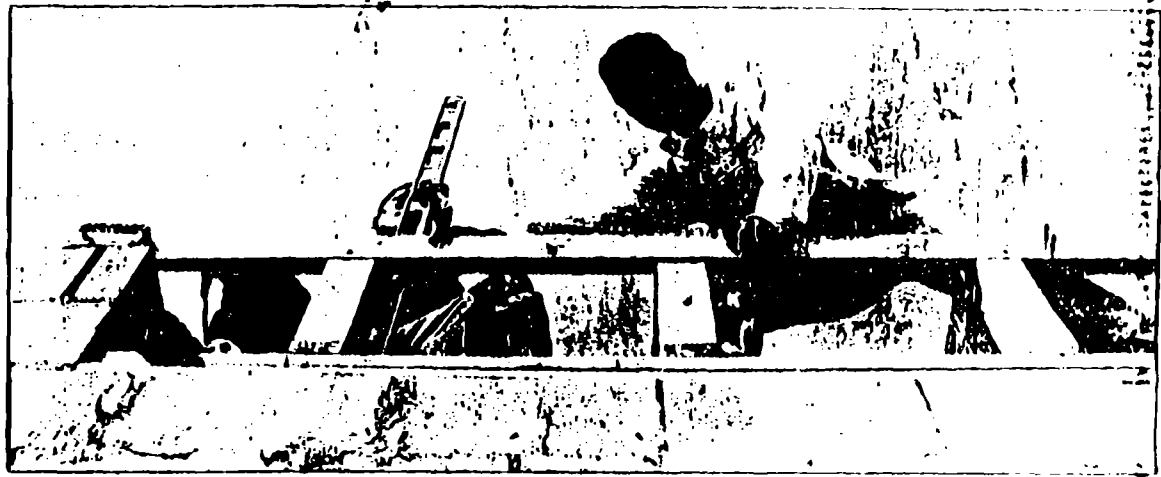
Several participants in the Newark program said they recognized their potential. "We're pioneering this team," said Jason Daniels, a student at Rutgers University. "We

need to make a success of it so others can learn."

They were not working alone. Since 1,300 other young people have been taking part in projects at 15 other locations throughout the United States. The 10 programs were chosen from 613 proposals for grants totaling more than \$6 million. Newark's share was \$800,000.

"When we knew we had the grant, we sent notices to colleges and universities and placed a newspaper ad soliciting participants," said Jennifer Pelee, a Princeton University student who helped write the grant application for the Summer of Service program. "We received about 1,300 applications for the 200 jobs. Our purpose was to create a diverse corps ethnically and racially and with respect to education and economic background. What we looked for was character, leadership potential and an interest in community service."

The team headed by Mr. Kaur, a student of architecture at the New Jersey Institute of Technology who



Above, Corey Daniels, left, and Anton Lender working on a Habitat for Humanity house. Far left, Jeffery Pettway, a Summer of Service team leader, builds a frame. Left, Glenn B. Watson, supervisor of the summer youth development program, with a mural painted by Newark schoolchildren.

men turned their attention to the maintenance of the garden. "Kipp, how to pull weeds?" Mr. Rivera asked. "O.K., that's what we're going to do. Now follow us."

Soon, the young men and their friends were huddling shoulder to shoulder in the garden.

In all, teams worked with 12 other organizations dedicated to helping children. Among them were the 4th Middle School and the Newark Boys and Girls Club, which conduct educational programs; a day care center called Baby Land and the International Youth Organization, which runs health programs; Fighting Back, a drug prevention program; and La Casa de Don Pedro, which helps people find affordable housing.

For their efforts, participants earned \$170 a week and a \$1,000 stipend to be used toward higher education. Participants were also asked to be Treasurer (and bookkeeper) for a week of leadership.

Continued on Page 10

was born in New Delhi, illustrated the ethnic diversity of the participants. While the team members are all American, they also have a larger heritage: Josh Rivera, Puerto Rican and Irish; Patrick Lee, Taiwanese; Kathleen O'Shaughnessy, Irish; Navin Surje, Guyanese; Jill Sycarski, Polish; Christopher Sorokowski, Russian and African; and Jason Daniels, Frank Robinson and Nellie Wolf, African.

Ms. Kaur and her teammates were assigned to help the Greater Newark Conservancy, an organization that promotes beautifying gardens and environmental education for children and adults. This day, armed with rakes, shovels and watering cans, they headed for a corner lot of vegetable and flower beds set up and maintained by the children of the Mother Saint School and their parents, and neighbors. The garden is tended by,

but a key is left with a trusted neighbor.

There were no children at the garden when the team arrived, so Ms. Kaur rang a few doorbells, rousing up two. It was a good way to get to know the neighborhood, she said. As

as 30 children would wander in to the garden during the day, said Deborah Moody, youth education director for the conservancy.

Jonathan Smith, 11, and Travis

Photograph by Sam D. Jones for The New York Times

Moore, 10, wanted to inspect the garden they had helped plant. Mr. Rivera and Mr. Surje went with them and started the process of making friends.

"What do you want to be when you grow up?" the young men asked the boys (Basketball players). "Who's your favorite player?" (Michael Jordan.)

And when the two youngsters were over their initial shyness, the young

Public-Service Youths In National Spotlight

Continued From Page 8

training conducted by members of the Peace Corps and other service organizations.

Jeffrey Pettitway, 21, a Summer of Service team leader working with Habitat for Humanity, the agency that creates affordable housing for working people with low incomes, at its Newark location, said the spirit of the summer program kept him thinking about children all the time.

"The week at San Francisco opened my eyes to other cultures," he said. "It inspired me with new feelings and changed me a lot. Now if I see a kid misbehaving, as happened yesterday when I was on my way home, I'll talk to him and try to steer him in a new direction."

Mr. Pettitway was leveling a basement floor with crushed stone when he was interrupted by a visitor. Seated on a step while they talked, he said he wanted to go to college to become a teacher.

"That's the best way I can think of," he said, "to help turn Newark around." And then his thoughtful expression turned to a broad smile. "My heart is so open now," he said. "It's like being little again, like becoming brand new."

Tracy Dobson, at 25 the oldest Summer of Service participant, led a team that provided day camp counselors for about 70 youngsters aged 5 through 12 at a program on James Street run by the Protestant Community Center.

On a recent weekday morning, Ms. Dobson and Pam Jordan, program manager of the Protestant Community Center, led a group of eight 7-year-olds on a nature walk in Washington Park, where the children gathered acorns, leaves, tree bark and stones that they would later use to make a collage.

"They need us to see them as indi-

'I've never been a leader of my peers before. I feel I'm blossoming, too.'

viduals," Ms. Dobson said as she watched the youngsters rounding up their treasures and putting them in plastic bags. "When you give children a chance to express themselves, they blossom, especially the shy ones. And it works both ways. I've never been a leader of my peers before, and I feel I'm blossoming, too."

Already a Rutgers University graduate with two years of experience as a court deputy for a New York City judge, she plans to use her \$1,000 grant toward a degree in education.

A little boy ran up to her. "I found five feathers!" he exclaimed excitedly. She viewed them with proper awe, aware that for a city child, finding feathers in a park was a significant adventure.

The rest of the day was spent using reading and arithmetic workbooks, stringing bead bracelets and swimming at a pool in East Orange. Older children played computer games.

"Some say idealism has died out among young people," said Jim Mustacchia, program director for the Newark project, "but our experience has been just the opposite. We find young people extremely idealistic."

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GLOBE STAFF PHOTO / JONATHAN WIGGS

SUMMER FRIENDS - City Year counselor Daughtry K. Carstarphen and Teneisha Jackson, 6, recall their times together during a final activity yesterday at the Tobin Community Center. Page 24.

Menino, rivals focus on his tenure as act

By Peter S. Canellos and Adrian Walker
GLOBE STAFF

Rivals of Acting Mayor Thomas Menino yesterday accused him of everything from stealing ideas from them to risking grievous damage to the city, in an implicit acknowledgment of the success so far of Menino's attempt to turn the mayoral race into a referendum on his accidental incumbency.

One of them, Suffolk County Sheriff Robert Rufo, said that some of Menino's initiatives amount to short-term giveaways

to special interest groups and that his efforts to promote his candidacy will prove expensive to the city.

"Some of his moves have been founded purely on political opportunism," Rufo said. "For example, he instructed [Water and Sewer] Commissioner [Robert] Ciolek to freeze Boston water rates, but he's just delaying the inevitable, unless we can get control of spiraling costs of the harbor cleanup. He's guaranteeing that there'll be a sharp increase in water rates after the election."

This afternoon, a Superior Court judge

will hear arguments in mayoral candidate Christopher Lydon's attempt to impose severe restrictions on Menino's powers and, perhaps not incidentally, curtail his strategy of issuing a pronouncement per day on city issues.

But many voters and political observers interviewed yesterday said they believe the suit comes too late to erase the impression of Menino as a credible, responsive steward of the city's interests - one with no overarching vision, perhaps, but with a command of the job.

MENINO, Page 26

park the plane at Ods while they were on the Vineyard.

pid."

Marvin Alvarez' brother said last night that Marvin and Theresa Al-

DeWitt's case was continued until Sept. 28, York County District Attorney Michael Cantara said.

Youths help community, sample dormitory life

By Stephen Power
CONTRIBUTING REPORTER

After four years of college life, Daughtry K. Carstarphen, 24, thought she knew life in a college dormitory like the back of her hand.

"It had been so long," Carstarphen said yesterday, "I had taken it for granted."

That was before she and 75 other young people in the City Year program signed up to live in a Northeastern University dorm for

eight weeks of community service in which participants work and live together.

The experience, Carstarphen said, has taught her the importance of being patient with people who come from different backgrounds.

She said the program also offers a glimpse of what President Clinton's national service plan can be with a little help from colleges and universities.

"Universities have a lot of resources they can give to things like this, especially for people who have a lot of questions about college," Carstarphen said.

For eight weeks, Carstarphen and other participants from 18 to 25 years old toiled on city streets and classrooms, teaching children and cleaning up trash.

At night, in their dorm rooms and at the dinner table, they learned how to work with each other, by attending seminars, visiting the school library, and just hanging out.

Dubbed the "Summer of Service," the eight-week program housed 75 City Year participants in a dormitory offered free by Northeastern University. Some see the program as a model of what colleges and communities can achieve when they cooperate.

For their summer of service, which ends tomorrow, participants earned \$170 a week and \$1,000 public service awards toward the repayment of college tuition or education loans.

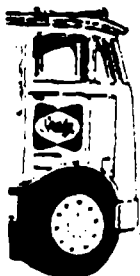
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8/9/93

Residents of the South 3th Street and 11th Avenue neighborhood took a big step toward revitalizing their community when they celebrated the opening of its South 3th Street Play Garden last Wednesday.

What was a notorious repository of garbage, tires and debris is now fenced-in with plants, a sliding board, swings and open space for children to play.

"All the children had (as a play area) was the schoolyard at Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School," said resident Armeta Blacknell, who steered the project in alliance with the Greater Newark Conservancy (GNC).

The GNC is a non-profit environmental organization that provides assistance to residents and community groups in urban environments who are enhancing their neighborhoods through "greening projects."

The GNC has assisted the South 8th Street residents in improving their neighborhood's appearance since 1989. When Wright's Park was completed in December of that year.

Wright's Park is located at South 8th and Central Avenue.

GNC incorporated the involvement of the business community for constructing this park.

In 1990, a community vegetable garden was also added with the help of GNC to give residents a recreational activity in gardening.

Blackwell, a 43-year resident of the neighborhood who lives across from the garden, described the old vacant lot as an eyesore she had to look at every day.

She initiated the project as part of a community leadership training program she was involved in called the Neighborhood Leadership Initiative. The program was organized by the Community Foundation of New Jersey.

Upon completing the program, participants were offered a \$5,000 to \$5,000 grant to coordinate a community development project--providing they present a satisfactory proposal for their ideas.

Blackwell, who was a full time VISTA Intern Volunteer in Service To America, the national volunteer service with GNC, created a proposal for the community garden and received the \$5,000 grant to begin construction.

When construction began, organizations and residents stepped forward with assistance.

Landscape architect and Newark resident Jerold Anderson volunteered his services in designing the garden. The project also received volunteer assistance from the Central Ward's Protestant Community Center Inc.'s YMCA Earth Service Corps (YESC) and Newark Summer of Service (SOS).

TEEC is a group of youths who have used their local agency to feed the homeless and organize environmental clean up at local high schools.

SCS is a Clinton administration initiative to provide
that community service in the areas of education,
youth safety,

The project was also provided by the City of Seattle and the J. Paul Getty Foundation.

TO : 1022212027240608

Continued from Page N-1:

...toward completing the project.

★ He said it was a great feeling to see the money he raised being used for this community.

"There's not a lot of this in New-
ark; you don't see many people com-
ing together, and we're something
positive," he said.

Projects like these also help improve the overall image of Newark.

"Every time someone talks about Newark it's about bad things and it doesn't have to be. This tells people if you work hard you can get your community together," he said.

Robinson was one of several
corps members and youth volunteers
who were honored with certificates
during the ceremony.

When entering the garden, a sign reads in bold red: "No Alcoholic Beverages. No Bikes. No Littering. No Cars or Bottles. No Fighting and No Vandalism."

Blackwell said the rules and play hours will be regulated for the children by the South 38th Street Block Association.

For Carol Dunnet, who lives next to the garden on 11th Avenue, it is a change of pace for the children.

"I like it. It gives me something else to do than being on a corner. I hope that the drug cops will take it over," Dunner said.

What's most fulfilling about completing this task, Blackwell added, is the new sense of vitality in the neighborhood.

"I feel a sense of accomplishment for my neighborhood—not personally," she said. "I wasn't able to do anything by myself."

She added, "When a neighborhood is revitalized, hope comes back."

"When I see the people come out of their houses and out to block the highways, then that's the accomplishment."

During the ceremony Par Byr president of the board of directors G.N.C. commended the South-C Street community for their effort.

This was a tremendous opportunity for the people of South 8th St. to come together. They built this on their own hands with only some supervision," he said.

With adult supervision, children ages four through twelve can play in the park during the summer months from 10:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. During school year the garden is open from 1:00 p.m. until 4:00 p.m.



2004-2011-2012

Frank Robinson, a Newark Summer of Service program member, watches as children play at the open house for the 10th Street Community Day Center.

08-23-1993 12:26PM F KUM

The New Youth Brigades

IT'S 7:55 A.M. AND IN THE ECHOING ESSEX COUNTY GYMNASIUM in Newark, N.J., 200 youthful volunteers for one of the Summer of Service (SOS) programs bend and stretch as the music rocks. After calisthenics, they scramble onto bleachers to cheer a stemwinding oration by the Rev. William Watley of St. James A.M.E. Church. They're among the advance guard for President Clinton's proposed national-service corps. Forming into teams, they scatter to work sites throughout the city, adding their daily dose of decency to neighborhoods that need all they can get.

Nearly 1,500 youthful volunteers, in 11 different parts of the country, are working in national-service demonstration programs this summer—cleaning up schoolyards, tutoring slow learners, promoting immunization, testing apartments for lead paint. Newark's contingent appears to reflect the president's intent. Nearly three quarters are college students. Most were recruited locally, giving them ties to the people they help. All are working on projects conceived in the community. Some had alternative summer jobs, but many others hadn't found work until they connected with SOS.

Although called "volunteers," none fit that word's traditional meaning. They're being paid the minimum wage—\$170 a week, \$1,615 for a summer's work. Those who stay the course also receive a \$1,000 credit toward higher education, either college or trade school. For the yearlong commitments asked for under national service—which hadn't been voted on at press time—volunteers would get a \$4,725 credit (double that for two years' work). But opponents were asking whether the service was worth its price.

Civic ideal: America can boast of a long tradition of personal volunteerism, although popular interest in it waxes and wanes. "At certain times, national service is held out as a civic ideal," Charles Moskos wrote in his 1988 book, "A Call to Civic Service." "At other times, it is a marginal factor, dismissed as irrelevant or utopian." Federal interest faded in the 1970s and 1980s, but then attention clicked on again. In 1990 the Congress, with bipartisan support, created a Commission on National and Community Service to help fund worthy local projects.

Considered a model of success, the commission awarded \$63 million in grants last year. But its authorization runs out by October. That's when Clinton's Corporation for National Service is supposed to take over, building on the commission's founding principles: small-scale programs, matching grants, local sponsorship, entrepreneurial ideas, committed community volunteers.

Few Americans realize how many community-service programs the government helps support already. Many of them have been starved for money in recent budgets and are looking to the Clinton plan to restore their reach. For those willing to engage for a year or so, a limited number of paid slots exist. VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), for example, employs 3,500 participants in local antipoverty work (for information, call 800-424-8867). A new program, the Civilian Community Corps, will use retired or laid-

off military personnel to run boot camps for community-service teams. State and locally funded youth corps field some 15,000 full-time volunteers. These and similar jobs now pay anywhere from \$100 to \$170 a week (taxable), plus some bonuses or education credits. Clinton would offer stipends, bonuses or credits, health insurance for those without it and day care for the children of lower-income volunteers.

Would you rather do part-time work? If you're 60 and up and your income is low, you can earn a tax-free \$2.45 an hour as a Senior Companion helping the homebound, or as a Foster Grandparent attending to sick or troubled children. Unpaid service in other federally assisted programs is offered by some 436,700 Retired Senior Volunteers, who do virtually anything the community needs: for information on local projects, call 202-606-4851. Another 18,600 unpaid Student Community Service workers volunteer in low-income neighborhoods. For yet more local-service opportunities, call the Points of Light Foundation (800-879-5400)—although most concerned Americans can find a calling without help.

For the government, paid volunteerism doesn't come cheap. It takes careful planning and supervision to ensure useful work, especially in programs staffed by teens. The expanded VISTA and youth-corps slots envisioned under national service would cost around \$17,000 to \$20,000 per person, including pay, bonus, school credits, benefits, training and overhead. Today the major domestic programs cost the Feds around \$400 million, which Clinton would raise by 80 percent. But fog surrounds the issue of what that money is intended to buy.

Good kids: One hope is that gang members and other difficult youths will join the social-service crusade and reclaim their lives. As proof, an occasional penitent ex-tough turns up to testify before Congress. But in Newark, the eager volunteers look like kids every parent would love to adopt. They'll be responsible citizens whether paid for volunteering or not.

A clearer payoff lies in the work performed. At one of Newark's Boys and Girls Clubs, four summer volunteers are teaching 250 children to swim (formerly, instruction cost \$20 and many youngsters couldn't afford it). Others are running games at day camps or lecturing job-corps conscripts on the subtle art of the job interview. This sort of individual care is well worth an increased public investment. But for less money, Congress could simply help the club hire swimming teachers, or add to worthy self-help projects that get volunteers without having to pay education grants.

But would that happen? There's the rub. Even with the pendulum swinging back toward civic concern, the poor themselves remain unpopular. Middle-class parents worry more about paying for higher education and *that*, the president often suggests, is what national service is really about. Nothing should detract from the caring work performed by the youthful volunteers. But it's their well-being that commands the most support. Student subsidies have become the price of feeding more money down to the streets.

Reporter: TEMMA EHRENFELD



FEW PEOPLE
KNOW HOW
MANY SERVICE
PROGRAMS
NOW EXIST

PRINCE GEORGE

WEEKLY

Serving Their Way To College

*Students Test Clinton's
National Service Plan*

By Meera Somasundaram
Washington Post Staff Writer

In last month's sweltering heat, Jennifer Wittman worked with a crew that painted the game room, gymnasium, dance studio, lounge, academic center, aerobics room and two restrooms of a Baltimore recreation center.

Applying the latex was a task that tested Wittman's commitment to her summer job, which she is counting on for college tuition.

"It was horrible," said Wittman, 21, who will be a senior at the University of Maryland at Baltimore County this fall. "Three of us painted the girls' bathroom with no windows and the fan would only reach the boys' bathroom, not ours. I've never sweated so much in my life. I didn't know if I was going to make it."

About the only thing that kept her going, Wittman said, was the paycheck that will go toward her college education.

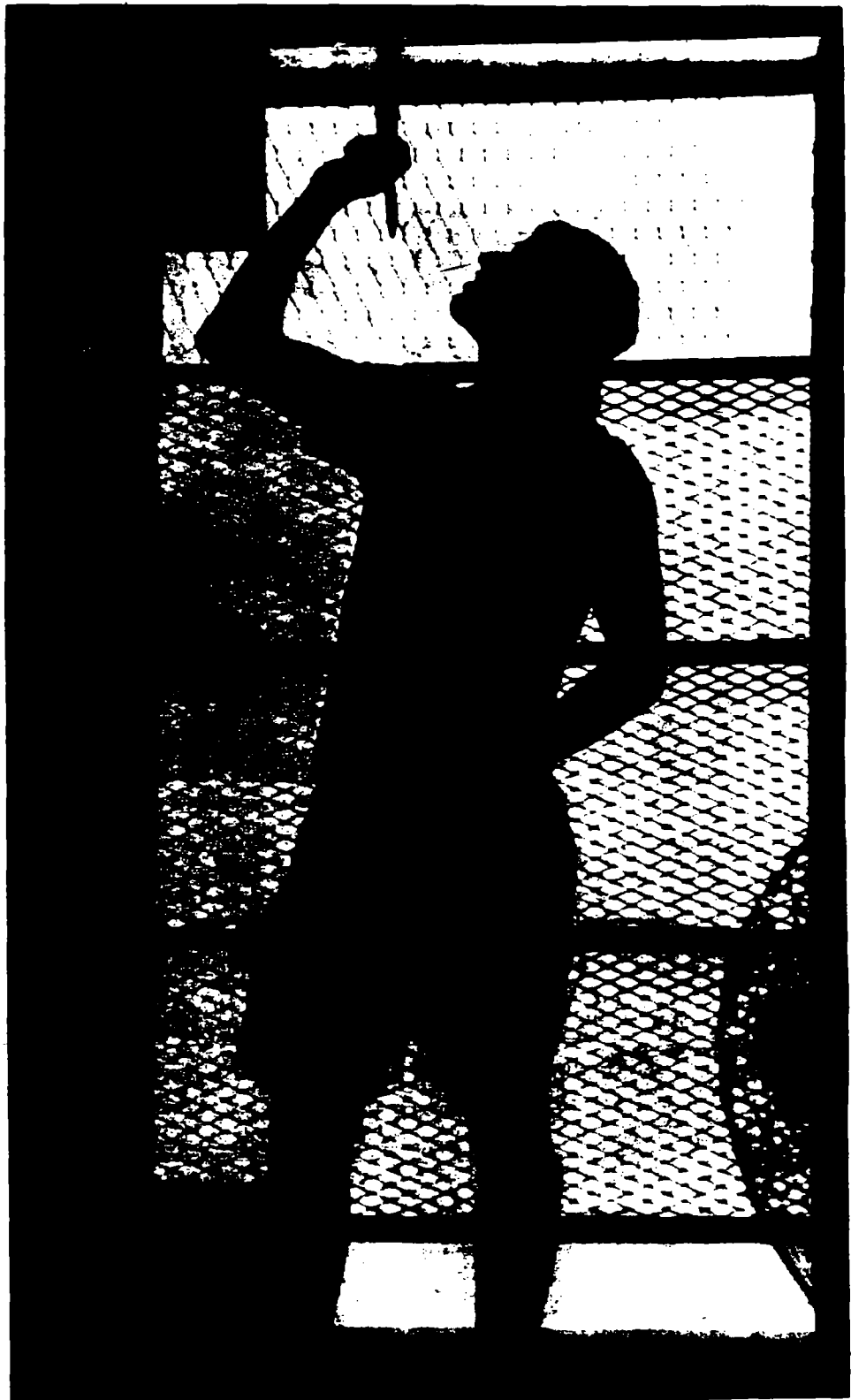
"Plus the center hadn't been painted for 15 years, and I knew we were helping children," she said.

The work by Wittman and other college and college-bound students at the recreation center is part of President Clinton's national service initiative. The national Summer of Service pilot program allows students to earn money for college by performing community service projects.

Wittman is among 75 local students, ages 17 to 25, who are earning the minimum wage of \$4.25 an hour this summer by working for one of two Baltimore organizations: Civic Works and Summer Corps. The jobs are coordinated through a parent organization, MPower, developed by the University of Maryland at College Park. MPower is one of 16 pilot programs being tested nationwide. The eight-week Maryland program began June 28 and will end Aug. 20.

At the end of the summer, each student who completes the program will receive an additional \$1,000 to use toward college tuition.

Students in the Civic Works program are teaching basic mathematics and reading skills to middle-school students, counseling



Jason White provides finishing touches to a Baltimore classroom painted by students in a national service pilot program.

Pilot Programs Test President's Plan For National Service

SERVICE, From Page 1

teenagers about substance abuse and contraception, building hiking trails and renovating recreation centers. Summer Corps employees are working with middle and high school students on reading, the environment and their eating habits as well as teaching about sports, fitness and the dangers of drug use.

The House and Senate passed scaled down versions of President Clinton's original national service plan and are working out their differences in conference committee.

Under both plans, students would have to serve a minimum of two years and would be eligible to earn \$4,725 a year. The money could be applied toward college education or to pay back student loans.

MPower employees are required to take a three-credit course on community service and leadership at the University of Maryland. The \$8 million Summer of Service pilot program awarded MPower a \$500,000 grant, of which \$189,750 goes toward stu-

dents' salaries and stipends and the rest toward administrative salaries and supplies.

At a tutoring session at Baltimore's Southeast Middle School last month, the college students were enthusiastic about wanting to make a difference. Most participants said it was gratifying to do community service.

"You have to earn money in the summer," said Stephanie Suerth, 19, a junior at College Park. "I feel like I'm making a difference. I can take this experience with me for the rest of my life, and it beats working at McDonald's or selling clothes."

Most students said they would have been unable to perform community service this summer without a paying job. Several students said they are working two or three jobs in addition to the service because they need more money for college.

Brenda Davenport, a summer school teacher at Southeast, said the tutors have enhanced her classroom because they are able to offer one-on-one instruction to her students.

"When the tutors come in, the



Some good-natured clowning around with the paint results in this happy addition to a student's shirt.

children feel better. I can see it on their faces. I see smiles," Davenport said. "When we first started, I could not reach them. Now I'm able to get a little closer."

Students and organizers said the biggest frustration so far has been working with the Baltimore City government.

"The hard part is getting past the red tape and getting supplies," said Kathy Riga, a team leader in the Civic Works program. "There have been days when we didn't get paint rollers and basketball poles. We had the manpower, but no supplies. It's frustrating when we're trying to do a service for them."

Alma Bell, a spokeswoman for the Baltimore City Parks and Recreation department, said an unexpected number of students arrived to help this summer.

"We were expecting 12 people, but we ended up with 20 to 22 people," Bell said. "We were spending time trying to figure out how we wanted to use them. We wanted to make sure it was organized. Our experience has been very good and we would like them to come back."

Some students said there was friction among themselves because they were from different economic and academic backgrounds working with inner-city children.

"I come from a middle-class, predominantly white community where there's very little crime, so in the beginning I felt like people

didn't think I could do a good job because I didn't come from the inner city," said Erin Moran, 17, of Parkville, Md. "But we talked it out, and now we have a great relationship."

Seth Goldstein, executive program director at Civic Works, said the program organizers and students addressed the issue by discussing it at the beginning of the program.

Organizers and members of the Commission on National and Community Service said they will soon begin assessing the success of the programs and will put together a

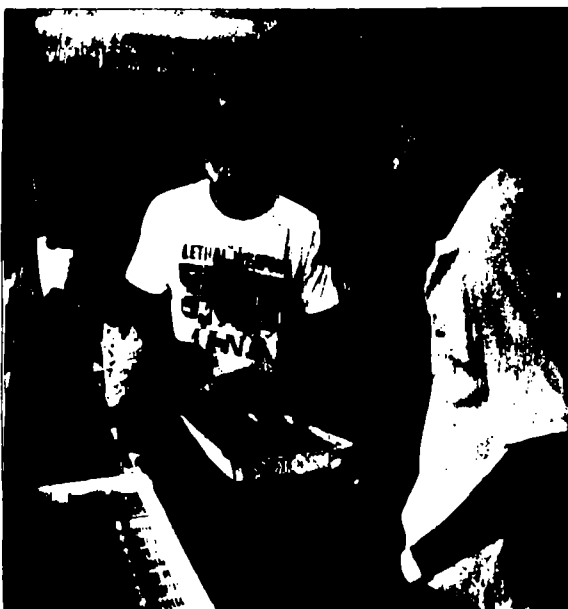
report at the end of the summer. A few program representatives are scheduled to meet with President Clinton at the end of the summer to discuss the programs' strengths and weaknesses.

Reilly said some successes would be measurable, others would not.

"We'll see if tutoring led to an increase in math and reading skills, if cleaning led to safer and healthier environments," Reilly said. "And we'll also see if participants developed leadership skills and walked away feeling committed to service."



Suzie Erb tapes up a shot in a wall.





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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Wednesday, August 4, 1993

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

PRESIDENT CLINTON,
JAN. 20, 1993

Lamar Harris teaches College Park Elementary students some dance moves during rehearsal for a play.



Kim Nguyen assists refugee children with a computer program that helps them become proficient in English.



Some teens spend summer serving others

By Kris Worrell
STAFF WRITER

Lamar Harris bounds across the College Park Elementary School stage, his muscular, 5-foot-10-inch frame gracefully demonstrating the five ballet positions.

A group of students — all girls save for one brave, taunted boy — slowly stop giggling and watch in wonder.

Mr. Harris is spending his summer convincing kids that it's better to dance than dodge bullets.

He should know. The 19-year-old ex-football player was shot in the back in a gang fight outside a Kyrstal's in College Park. He was in the 10th grade at the time.

He left the gang and went on to graduate from Tricities High School in East Point. Now headed for Georgia Southern University this fall, Mr. Harris is mentoring children as part of Summer of Service, a community service program based on President Clinton's National Service plan.

A trimmed-down version of the President's National Service Trust Act passed the Senate on a 58-41 vote Tuesday that forced the original five-year plan to be sharply reduced to a three-year plan, at an estimated cost of \$1.5 billion. Negotiators now must reconcile it with a somewhat broader House version.

"I felt kind of obligated to lead kids on a different path than I had," says Mr. Harris, a serious, burly teen who, during rehearsals for a school play, manages to gently teach dance moves to students without losing an ounce of his toughness. "I've had kids come, fifth-graders, (who) say 'I want to get out of a gang, how do I do that?' ... Somebody has to help them."

Mr. Harris is one of 1,473 young Americans — including 100 young people in Atlanta — who have responded to the call for service. Under the Summer of Service program, young people ages 17 to 25 work with underprivileged children through organizations in 16 urban sites around the country, including two in Atlanta.

► Hands On Atlanta works with 50 service participants at College Park Elementary. They assist teachers in the classroom and teach students everything from finger painting to soccer in after-school programs. The school, on a year-round schedule, opened its doors to students on July 19 after a six-week break.

► Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps, along with Clark Atlanta University, has 10 teams of five young

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Photographs by JIRO OSEKAWA

B3 Wednesday, August 4, 1993

LIVING

The Atlanta Journal / The Atlanta Constitution

Service: 500 applications for 25 spots

► Continued from B1

people each spread throughout the community, teaching children how to say no to gangs, work out compromises with their parents and walk away from confrontations. Other groups educate refugee children and teach disadvantaged preschoolers the skills they'll need to get through kindergarten successfully.

Participants are paid minimum wage — \$4.25 an hour — and receive \$1,000 scholarships at summer's end for college or technical schools.

Summer of Service also provides funding for 750 VISTA Summer Associates and 1,100 additional members of the existing Youth Corps — 3,325 participants in total. The cost per member is \$3,198.

"Obviously there are plenty of young people willing to serve, roll up their sleeves and do whatever it takes," says Karen Wood, executive director of the Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps.

Ms. Wood says the corps received about 500 applications from around the country for 25 spots. Participants were chosen on the basis of interviews, experience with children and previous volunteer work.

That positive response was echoed around the country, especially after the president's speech at Rutgers University on March 1 in which he called young people to action. The White House Office of National Service received more than 6,000 letters in the days following the address, officials said.

A.T. Bostic, 20, a senior at Morehouse College who's working as a teaching aide at College Park Elementary, thinks the country can't afford not to have such youth services full time.

"I think that's the major flaw of the program — come Aug. 21 we all leave," says the psychology major. "It would be better to be here year-round."

"Who wouldn't want to do this?" asks Tracy Castee, 20, a student at Agnes Scott College. "It's very costly, but if you think about how [in other ways] the government is misusing funds — this is benefiting the community."

Ms. Castee and the other 49 participants working at College Park Elementary spent several weeks earlier this summer clean-



College Park Elementary student Wykeshia Holloway (right) is surprised by the art she created with the help of Maria Goldwasser (left), a Summer of Service program volunteer.

SUMMER OF SERVICE

- 1,475 young people, ages 17 to 25, are participating.
- Program ends Aug. 20. It began June 19 with a national leadership training week at Treasure Island Naval Base in San Francisco.
- Budget: \$10.6 million.
- Members work nine weeks for minimum wage, then receive \$1,000 to pay off student loans or apply toward college or technical school.
- Members work with community service organizations in one of 16 urban sites around the country. In Atlanta, they work with Hands On Atlanta and Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps in conjunction with Clark Atlanta University.

ing up and renovating the school grounds and the Lottie Miller Homes, a nearby public housing authority complex where most of the students live.

SOS participants will spend the last part of the summer working one-on-one with students who often don't get as much attention as they need.

"The benefits are that at least I can have 5-to-1 [student-teacher ratio] whereas if it was just me it would be 1 on 21," says Mercedes Maize, a third-grade teacher who has two service participants and a part-time teaching assistant.

Each fifth-grade classroom has three service members — all

males "because you don't see a lot of males [teaching] in elementary schools," says fifth-grade teacher Inia Thornton.

"[Students] respect them. They see them as big brothers."

At the World Relief center in Clarkston, Jimmy Shula, 19, works with the Greater Atlanta Conservation Corps to help refu-

gee children learn to spell in English through a computer program.

"This is a first step. We can get them ready for school," says Mr. Shula, a graduate of Clarkston High School who fled Afghanistan in 1984 with his family by hiding under rice crops being transported over the border in trucks.

Kim Nguyen, 19, a senior at Towers High School, thinks having African-American children work and play with Somalis, Vietnamese, Cambodians and other refugee children helps build harmony.

"Before I came here, they were always fighting, not playing together," she says. "Vietnamese didn't want to play with black children. But when we work with them, they join hands together. I think it's important."

San Jose Mercury News

Serving Northern California Since 1871

MONDAY
AUGUST 2, 1993

On 'the front lines of change'



PHOTOGRAPHS BY RICHARD HERNANDEZ — MERCURY NEWS

Eric Fry looks up to Adam Grant, a college student working in the national service pilot program at a children's center in Oakland.



Deborah Kim sings along with Tabario Council and other children at the Golden Gate Child Development Center.

Summer of enlightenment for 1,500 college students

BY DENNIS AKIZUKI
Mercury News Staff Writer

They come from different backgrounds but are bound together this summer by President Clinton's vision — a daughter of Korean immigrants who grew up in Palo Alto, a white prep-school graduate who is the son of a computer company founder, a black woman from East Palo

Alto.

Deborah Kim, Adam Grant and Ayeola Alexander are among the 1,500 college students nationwide participating in Summer of Service, the president's pilot program for a proposed national service in which students perform community work to earn money

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Summer of Service enlightens students

■ SERVICE

from Page 1A

for college. The \$1.5 billion, three-year program is up for a vote Tuesday in the U.S. Senate.

After plenty of initial hype and media coverage, the program that is considered a domestic version of the Peace Corps has slipped quietly into the nitty-gritty.

The 250 students involved in the Bay Area are immersed in daily work at a dozen health, education and environmental projects in Oakland, Berkeley and East Palo Alto. Among the projects are the Oakland Homeless Families Program, East Bay Asian Youth Center, American Indian Child Resource Center, Stanford Upward Bound Program and East Palo Alto Center for Technology.

The students are laboring to reconcile their hopes and dreams of helping rebuild urban communities with the often-harsh realities of life in inner cities. For many students and even the children they are helping, the experiment in inner-city revitalization already has been eye-opening.

When Kim started her summer job at a north Oakland child-development center, a preschooler walked up and posed a question reflecting her innocence and naivete: "Are you black?"

No, the UC-Berkeley psychology major answered — she's Korean-American.

That introduction to life where some children don't have much contact with other ethnic groups gave Kim an idea — she hopes to create a multicultural lesson that will broaden the children's knowledge of other minority groups.

Kim had expected the Golden Gate Child Development Center — run by Oakland schools — to be rundown and the children disadvantaged. She discovered the center is clean, organized and well-run.

Rides bus to center

And the children, she said, are "very motivated. They're very energetic and very smart."

Her parents were concerned about their daughter's safety, but publicity about the program has eased their fears. In fact, Kim



RICHARD HERNANDEZ — MERCURY NEWS

Ayeola Alexander tutors Messina Wattley, 11, on multiplication tables at Shule Mandela Academy.

rides the bus to and from the center.

Across the bay in East Palo Alto, there is no such breaking-in period for Alexander. She is working on her home turf and knows the parents of the students at the alternative Shule (the Swahili word for school) Mandela Academy.

The outspoken 19-year-old said if it is to be successful, the program must aim for lasting change, not cosmetic fixes.

"We don't want to paint and pick up glass and two weeks later, it's (back to) the same as before," said Alexander, who will enter her sophomore year at Hampton University in Virginia. "We need to educate, teach and then leave."

Alexander sought to do precisely that one day when she drilled 11-year-old Messina Wattley in the multiplication tables at the academy, which operates out of a dilapidated house on a bumpy road.

'Never say you can't'

When Messina was stumped and said she couldn't remember the answer, Alexander looked her in the eye. "Yes, you can," she said. "Never say you can't. . . I want you to (answer) boom, boom, boom, boom. That's my objective."

Later, Alexander easily slid into another task — heating a cup of instant noodles for a child's lunch.

"The fact it's here in my community makes it more meaningful for me. I've seen these people all

my life," said Alexander, who sees the program as another aspect of her personal commitment to help East Palo Alto. After working at her Summer of Service job, she sometimes tutors neighborhood children in algebra.

In exchange for their community work, students earn minimum wage of \$4.50 an hour plus \$1,000 college scholarships. They aren't doing the job for the money. Some of them turned down well-paying corporate jobs in favor of community service.

Kim could have lived at home this summer and worked at her parents' Palo Alto restaurant for higher pay. But the Summer of Service job will give her valuable experience for her planned career in teaching, she said.

Breaking down barriers

A recent field trip involving children from the Golden Gate Child Development Center in north Oakland highlighted how the program is bringing people of varying backgrounds together.

Grant, a 6-foot-2, 23-year-old graduate of the University of California, Berkeley who is assigned to the center with Kim, held the hand of a preschooler half his height as a procession of 14 black children, two black staff members and one parent walked to visit a nearby McDonald's.

As they approached the restaurant, some children began to chant "McDonald's, McDonald's." Grant quietly said he had mixed feelings about the field trip.

The children clearly relished the tour, but Grant confided, "I'm

a vegetarian." If he had a choice, Grant said, he'd plan a trip to a community garden or a farmers market.

Despite the minor philosophical dilemma, Grant is enthusiastic about being in the first group of Summer of Service volunteers. Clinton is proposing a four-year, \$7.4-billion service program that would involve 100,000 students.

'Almost like a partnership'

"I feel it's cutting edge," Grant said. "It's almost like being in the front lines of change in education and rebuilding community."

The north Oakland center serves about 110 children ages 3 to 8, almost all of whom are black. Grant's goal is to "instill an environmental ethic in the kids" by teaching them about recycling and composting and helping them plant a garden.

Usually the summertime workers at Shule Mandela and Golden Gate require training and supervision. That's not the case with the Summer of Service students.

"The difference . . . is they're self-starters; they take a lot of initiative," said Diane Yee, site administrator at Golden Gate. Nobantu Ankoanda, executive director at Shule Mandela, agreed: "It's the kind of help you need and you can use."

Students assigned to Shule Mandela and Golden Gate sing the praises of the administrators.

"They're very open to our ideas," Grant said. "It's not just copying papers. . . They want to hear our ideas and work with us almost like a partnership."

For Some Youths, Summer of Service Starts as a Summer of Discontent

It was billed as a first step toward President Clinton's ambitious vision for national service: 1,500 idealistic young people spending a summer helping poor children in 16 communities.

But the \$8.5-million Summer of Service program, which began with a week-long training program at San Francisco's Treasure Island Naval Base last month, got off to a rocky start, prompting the President's top national-service aide to predict that the road ahead will be far tougher than expected.

Youth leaders who attended the training session say that the week exposed many youths' deep-seated distrust toward government and skepticism about whether direct service can do much to solve the problems facing the country. The program was also marred by logistical problems that raised tensions.

The person who bore the brunt of the young people's frustration was Eli Segal, director of the White House Office on National Service, who arrived to address the participants near the end of the week and later expressed open disappointment at much of what he had heard.

Said one youth-service leader who attended but asked not to be named: "Summer of Service was not youthful idealism. It was angry young people."

Officials at the Commission on National and Community Service, the government body that organized the summer program, concede that there were problems with the training program. Those problems ranged from a curriculum that some trainers complained did not adequately prepare participants for their specific service projects, to a packed 16-hour-a-day schedule that provided no time for participants to meet and discuss their experiences, to snafus like cold-water showers and no vegetarian meals.

Commission officials attribute the problems largely to the small amount of time in which they had to organize the Summer of Service, and the fact that such a program had never been tried before.

Youth Leaders' Complaints

On Treasure Island, youth leaders' complaints centered on a broader theme: The government was handing them huge responsibilities, but was not respectful of their sophistication or determination to make real change.

"We have them believing they're going to tackle some of the most serious and lasting and persistent problems that they've seen, heard, and read about every day, and we're going to treat them like kids?" said Trabian Shorters, who led a group of 30 young people. He and others cited several factors that fed the tension: an 11 p.m. curfew, constant military-police surveillance, and repeated use of the term "kids" to describe people who were 17 to 25 years old.

"One of the discussions in my group was, Are we being played to make the Administration look



Atlanta youths help build a house for Habitat for Humanity in Oakland, Cal., as part of the week-long training session for participants in President Clinton's Summer of Service program.

good?" said Mr. Shorters. "A lot of people felt like even if that was the case, it was a good trade-off to do something good in their communities."

Some young people felt that organizers of the summer program and Clinton Administration officials were not prepared to hear what the participants had to say, but merely wanted their gratitude for the government largesse.

Eyenga Bokamba, a trainer who introduced Vice-President Gore when he arrived to kick off the week, said she was told that she could not make a speech about young people's concerns about national service because Mr. Gore did not have time to hear them.

By the time Mr. Segal arrived later in the week, young people had met repeatedly in "caucuses," sometimes lasting all night, and prepared statements detailing their concerns—including whether the overall national-service plan would have an anti-discrimination clause protecting homosexuals. (It currently does not.)

After the young people complained that they had not had time to relay most of those concerns to Mr. Segal at the first of his two speeches, he shortened the second one and opened the floor to questions. He also amended his schedule to hold several hours of smaller-group meetings later.

At the end of the week, Mr. Segal and program organizers appeared taken aback by the frustration of many young people.

At a meeting of the commission, held at the end of the week, Catherine Milton, its executive director, told Mr. Segal: "I was shocked that the views of the participants were to be very anti-the

White House, anti-you personally, anti-establishment, and said there is no place for them in our movement," according to a tape of the meeting. "Them" referred to the government, Ms. Milton said.

Mr. Segal also vented his frustration during the commission meeting. He relayed how a Hispanic participant—"brilliant and extremely ignorant at the same time"—had told Mr. Segal that he "was the government."

"I don't enjoy being the representative of 350 years of white colonialism," Mr. Segal told the commission board, according to a transcript obtained by *The Chronicle*. He added: "We have got to figure out a way that the young people who we hear know that they have friends."

'Chip on Their Shoulder'

"I was profoundly disappointed by how anti-political, in the best sense of the term 'political,' this group was. Both how (a) there was a chip on their shoulder and about how ignorant they were about it," Mr. Segal said, according to the transcript.

He said that "we have got to ask the young people" to be "more civil and less self-indulgent."

The remarks were "highly inappropriate and demeaning," said Ms. Bokamba, who noted that the quotations were spreading along the youth-service grapevine. She said Mr. Segal's words wrongly implied that young people had concerns about national service because they were "uneducated and not involved in the political process." She also charged that use of the word "ignorant" was racist.

In an interview, Mr. Segal said that his remarks carried no racial connotations. He said he had been "frustrated" that most of his time with the young people was spent talking about the "shortcomings of the training program," rather than about service itself.

He said he hoped that young people would take a "broader view of how incredibly diverse opinions are in America about national service" and understand that "we come off three decades of cynicism about our ability to get on top of our problems."

In concluding remarks at the commission meeting, Mr. Segal said he had "a fresh sense of both excitement and deep concern about how hard service is in a way that I never appreciated it when we've been sitting writing our legislation in Washington." He conceded: "I don't think we should walk away bullish that this is going to be easy."

Last week, Mr. Segal said he was "feeling a lot better about this program" since visiting two service sites, in Harlem and Baltimore. "They were out doing important work in their communities," he said.

Meanwhile, some youth leaders said many young people had a profound distrust of the White House. "There was a feeling that the federal government was coming in and taking credit for national service," said Brian Treistad, a group leader.

Responded Mr. Segal: "Bill Clinton has always said that this is a movement that is in fact in place, and that what we're doing is some legislative harnessing of the movement, making resources available that might not other-

wise have been there. We in no way, shape, or form think we are the national-service movement."

'One of the Best Experiences'

Many young people said that, despite their criticisms, they felt the week of training had been worthwhile. "It was one of the best experiences I've had in my life," said Alicia Phillips, 24, a group leader from St. Paul. Summer of Service "had its faults," she added, but the times in which "young people got to interact with each other were extremely powerful and effective."

Participants praised the summer program for the diversity of the young people selected, though many said they wished that more minority-group members had been involved in the design and teaching of the curriculum. About 76 per cent of the participants were non-white, compared to 54 per cent of the group leaders.

Ms. Milton said the week "was an incredible learning experience" for organizers, as well.

Youth leaders said they hoped that problems at the training session would not cast a pall over the larger program. "My fear is what might be learned is that young people are not grateful," said the youth-service leader who asked not to be named. "But young people are so disempowered that when they get a chance to voice their anger, they will."

While the problems went beyond "just disgruntled young people dumping on the government," Mr. Treistad said, "the majority of people left hugging each other and feeling that they'd experienced an incredible week."

—KRISTIN A. GOSS



Left, at Emerson Elementary School in Oakland, Calif., Marilyn Smith, the director of the Maryland Summer of Service program, helps Angel August, 9, paint a list of state names on the school's playground. Below, Ayano Strickland touches up some exterior trim at the Martin Luther King Youth Services Center in Berkeley.



'Summer of Service'

Idealism and Skepticism Mark the Kickoff Of Clinton's Community-Service Initiative

By Julie A. Miller

OAKLAND, CALIF.—Teachers at Emerson Elementary School have cheered as volunteers painted murals, built a puppet theater, made stage backdrops for school productions, and catalogued materials in the library, which has no librarian due to budget cuts.

"We need all the help we can get," said one teacher. "This country has just given up on its urban schools."

"This is a gritty tribe, and it's only coming by ones," the teacher added as he asked a project organizer to leave behind any leftover paint.

The volunteers were among 1,500 youths from 10 cities and one rural area who gathered in San Francisco last month to kick off the "summer of service"—the first step in the Clinton Administration's plan for a national-service program.

The young people came to the Bay Area for a week of training for the summer-long initiative, which will send them into low-income communities to improve conditions for disadvantaged children through tutoring, immunization outreach, and repairs of schools and other community facilities. They will work on 16 projects funded by the Commission on National and Community Service.

The \$8 million effort is also intended to demonstrate the benefits of federally sponsored community service, which President Clinton wants to expand into a \$7 billion, year-round program.

"We said, 'Let's get a building block going, so we can show the potential of national service and educate people across the country,'" explained Jennifer Epilett Reilly, the director of the summer program.

Legislation to create a new national service program appears to be on a fast track in Congress, although lawmakers are unlikely to provide as much funding as the Administration has requested. (See Education Week, June 23, 1993.)

Participants in the program, who will receive the minimum wage and \$2,000 for education or job-training, displayed the youthful energy and idealism that will be necessary to make the larger initiative a success. They spoke optimistically about their ability to make a difference and to give their generation a good example.

"I want to change the community; I want to change my world," said Waseem Goussere, a 19-year-old from Brooklyn, N.Y., as he held a break from painting the walls of the Martin Luther King Youth Services Center in Berkeley. "If I can affect one person, and they can affect another person, it keeps going."

Idealism and Skepticism

Still, that enthusiasm was tempered by skepticism about the government's motives and dissatisfaction with the training program. In addition, racial tensions apparently marred the experience for some.

The participants were chosen by community groups that run the local projects they will participate in. Although sponsors were instructed to seek youths who expressed a long-term interest in service and to aim for a diverse cultural mix, they also were told that 85 percent of participants should hail from the target communities. As a result, the group that assembled in San Francisco was predominantly African American and Hispanic.

Racial issues came to dominate

conversations throughout the week, with some of the participants' comments questioning the program's motives.

Participants agreed that there had been racial tensions, with lingering over how certain these tensions had been. They noted that some students designed to offend cultural differences without to their arguments that left a few participants in tears.

"I think it was pretty traumatic for some people," said Brian Simmons, a black student from New Orleans.

When Bill Stigel, the director of the White House's office of community service, addressed the group, he got an ovation from some black youths.

Bya Lillard, who spoke on behalf of a group from Harlem, complained that while the volunteers were predominantly "people of color," minority groups had "little or no representation at the decision-making level." She also criticized "poorly handled approaches to issues of diversity."

"This will not prepare participants for effective service in communities that are predominantly people of color," Ms. Lillard said.

Even so, nearly all participants interviewed said they had learned a lot from their counterparts. And interracial mingling appeared to be the norm.

A Learning Experience

Richard Pang, a recent college graduate from affluent Livingston, N.J., admitted he had been "a little bit scared" about the prospect of roaming impoverished areas of Newark in an effort to bring health care to children.

"I am learning a lot from the people who live in these communities," Mr. Pang said. "I understand why they are

so angry, what's behind it. I understand their trust has been broken."

The participants diverged in their assessments of the community projects they worked on during the meeting. Some, particularly those assigned clean-up duties, complained that they were performing menial, manual labor. Participants said some volunteers complained to them up a public park simply walked off the job.

Ms. Lillard challenged "the notion of service for service's sake, exemplified by picking up trash."

"We demand meaningful service that empowers the individual and the community," she told the meeting.

Others said they felt they were doing valuable work, and were touched by the gratitude of residents.

Many participants suggested that the \$600,000 spent on the training conference should have been used instead to help needy communities.

Many also said they thought the Administration had set up the event primarily as a public-relations stunt. When Vice President Gore came to address the conference, several participants noted, organizers carefully gathered a racially diverse group to stand behind him when he spoke.

But most also acknowledged that that aspect of the event was probably inevitable.

A Publicity Stunt?

"It feels like a big show to get publicity, to get ahead politically," said Gabriel Dominguez, a 23-year-old student at East Los Angeles Community College. "But people have to see there's something going on so they will be motivated to get involved."

There were also programmatic complaints, ranging from predictable grumbling about the food and accom-

modations at the Treasure Island Naval Base—where volunteers stayed in barracks that lacked hot water—to more substantive criticisms.

The curriculum was designed to encourage participants "to start thinking of themselves as leaders," Ms. Reilly said.

"We want to create something that will open change not just this summer, but for the long term," she said. "I see each of these young people as seeds."

But many participants said the program lacked focus and did not teach them skills that will be applicable to the projects they will undertake this summer. Some also complained about the rigidity of the schedule, and a few groups boycotted planned sessions to discuss their particular projects.

"A lot of this stuff is of rather dubious value," said Summa Ko, a 20-year-old student at the University of California at Los Angeles. "It's the other people here that I am learning from."

Some participants also derided the hortatory speeches and the exercises meant to teach group cooperation, such as those in which worked together to climb imaginary electrified fences or complete joint maneuvers while blindfolded.

Despite the criticisms, though, the youths said they were optimistic about the projects they would work on this summer and about the rest of a diverse group coming together for a good cause.

"I didn't get much out of the activities, but the interaction. I loved every minute of that," Mr. Simmons said.

"I don't know what they're trying to achieve here, and I don't see they envisioned what happened," he said. "But something did happen, and I think it was a success."

Red Lake youths win praise in service program

By Robert Franklin
Staff Writer

Redlake, Minn.

Inner-city youngsters from around the country wanted to know about the young American Indians from northern Minnesota. Did they live in teepees and use bows and arrows? Were marriages arranged by their parents?

The 48 youths from the Red Lake Reservation were unusual even among the unusual group of 1,500 young people training for President Clinton's Summer of Service project in San Francisco last month.

Theirs is one of 16 projects that form the prototype for the Clinton national service program. The plan is to employ 25,000 people ages 17 to 25 next year, and 150,000 annually by 1997, helping them through college while they do community work. The workers get the \$4.25 minimum hourly wage plus a \$1,000 payment that can be used only for higher education.

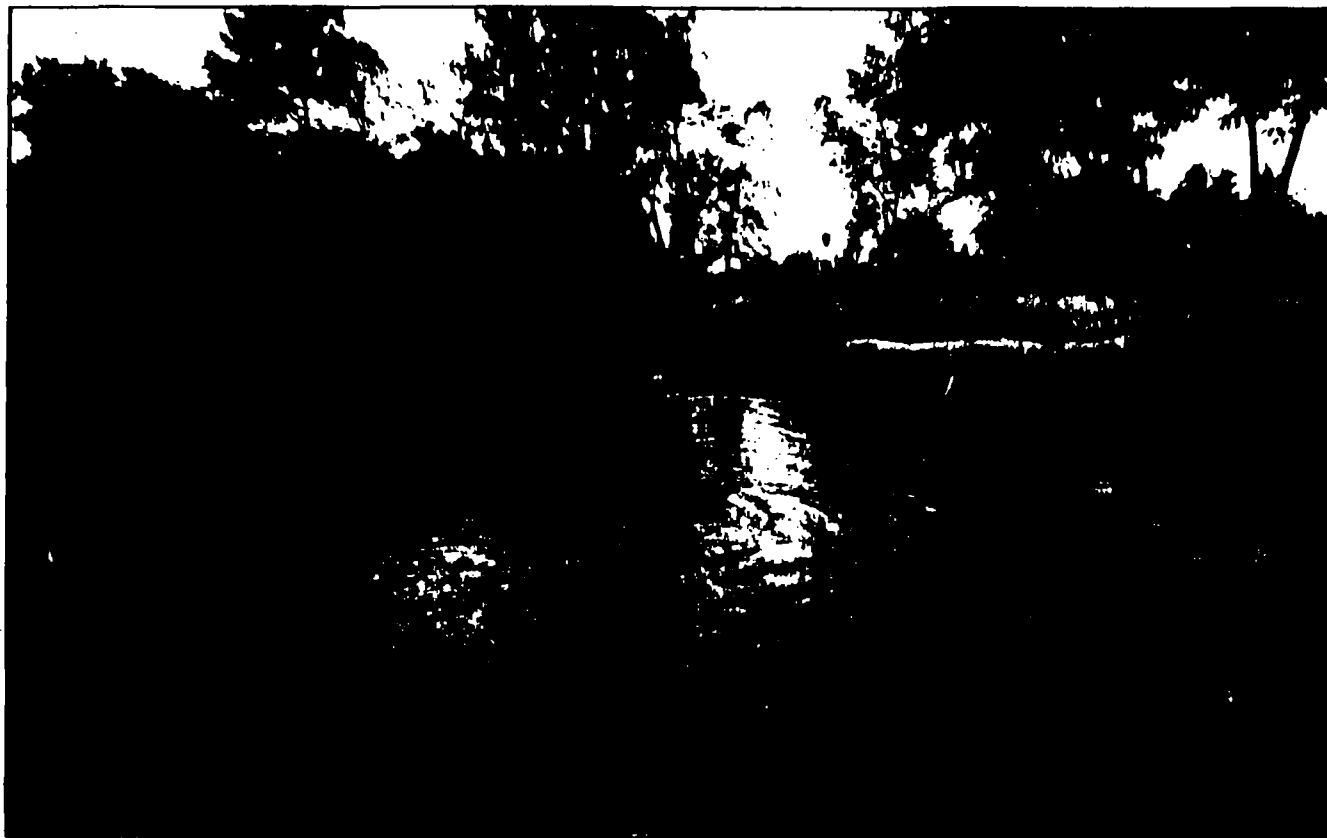
Among the other projects, which involve mostly urban jobs such as tutoring homeless children and rebuilding playgrounds, Red Lake's project stood out. It was the most rural, the only one in the Upper Midwest and the only one on an Indian reservation.

But other factors also helped Red Lake's project become one of only 16 out of 430 applications to win \$200,000 grants.

It helped that it is both cultural and environmental — creating a park and a nature trail that emphasize tribal culture and history. And the show of community support and involvement impressed the selection judges. More than a dozen Red Lake community organizations are partners in the 9½-week project, giving money or equipment.

The reservation's application was a "very strong, very thoughtful proposal" designed to give power both to the community and its young people, said Marjorie Wilkes, a New York grant reviewer who at one point told her colleagues, "Don't you all dare touch that Red Lake application."

The Red Lake youths also made an
Red Lake continued on page 5B



A team from the Red Lake Reservation, above, is restoring Pike Creek, which flows from the south part of the reservation. They are cleaning garbage from the water and clearing the shore. At right, Jill Cobenas cleared fallen branches from the shoreline. Elliot Cloud, far right, carried a section of log.



**Staff Photos
by Tom Sweeney**

Red Lake

Continued from page 1B

impression at the week-long training camp at the Treasure Island Naval Base in San Francisco, where they did team-building exercises with young people from Baltimore, Philadelphia and Atlanta, many of them from other minority groups.

In addition to dispelling some ideas about how Indians live, they borrowed a bass drum from the Navy Band and performed drum ceremonies four times, including one to honor military people who they felt were not getting enough respect from other youths. They wore their blue shirts emblazoned with "Enaasimiiyang" — the future — and left Red Lake and Minnesota symbols in a mural they repainted at a Berkeley, Calif., school. They explained why Indians are offended when sports teams use war chants and fake feathers.

"I didn't realize how deep my pride was," one boy said.

Renee Senogles, the project director, said, "Because Red Lake is a homogeneous community, they don't need to think about who they are. They were very aware of their cultural identity."

Jean Burkhardt, a Minnesota consultant to the Summer of Service project, was also impressed. "Those young people from Red Lake got enormous respect from their peers," said Burkhardt, a Martin County commissioner from Welcome, Minn. "They provided tremendous leadership during that week. They were very focused. They knew what they were there to get in the training and they knew what they needed to take back home."

Now that they're back, the Red Lake youths are cutting brush, sawing logs, and making a lasting mark around the reservation towns of Redlake and Ponemah.

In Redlake, down a hill from tribal offices, one team is clearing and restoring Pike Creek, cutting weeds, building a hiking trail and creating a park and picnic area. It is near the site where chiefs signed an 1889 treaty that preserved the reservation as a

sovereign entity with all of the land held in common.

In Ponemah, an outdoor classroom and nature trail will include signs identifying medicinal plants, birds and animals in both English and Ojibwa. The trail is the product of research by Ponemah elementary school students, and it will be open to students from outside the reservation.

Residents on the reservation "feel really happy that we're doing this. It makes me feel proud," said Robert Maxwell, 20, one of the workers. Eric Dow, 17, said the work is "for the community" and the attitude is, "If I don't do it, nobody else will."

That's despite the workers' complaints about droves of mosquitoes in the air, poison ivy on the ground and leeches in the water. The workers also know that many of them could be earning more from jobs at the nearby reservation casino.

Most of the workers are in high school or higher education, mostly at Bemidji State University or at technical colleges in Bemidji or Thief River Falls. Marshall Stillday said he "wasn't a high candidate for going to college," but he got his GED and plans to study tribal management or pre-law at Haskell Indian Junior College in Lawrence, Kan.

Classrooms are part of the Summer of Service project, too. The youngsters are learning to fill out college financial aid forms. And they are taking environmental courses intended, as Senogles put it, to "promote their understanding of native peoples' special relationship to this land resulting, I hope, in a heightened sense of responsibility and a stronger cultural identity."

There is even speculation about a visit by Clinton later in a summer that already has become a big deal on the reservation. Without the service program, said Cheyenne King, a high school senior, "most of us would be messing around for the summer, not doing anything."

Summer Service

Students aid environment, themselves

By Jayme L. Bradford
Staff Writer

Unda Barenboim, a Queens resident and 1983 graduate of the Bronx High School of Science, said she would be trying to find a job in a lab if she hadn't found a job she was happier with: working for the Summer of Service program through Teach For America.

This summer, she will teach fifth-through eighth-graders in Washington Heights to beautify their neighborhood. Students will be involved in cleanup projects and similar efforts.

The project is exciting, said Barenboim, 18, because the students are united to benefit their community. "I'm an immigrant and from Russia . . . Participating in

the Summer of Service Program will be my little contribution to New York City and America," she said.

For Barenboim and 99 other New York City students, President Bill Clinton's Summer of Service Program offers more than just a summer job. It also provides funding for a college education that otherwise might be impossible to afford.

"The response to this program, like the response to the president's call to service during his campaign, speaks to the real desire of young people to be a part of the renewal of their country," said Eli Segal, director of the White House Office of National Service.

The Summer of Service, 16 programs across the country, includes New York's Teach For America and ACCORN, a housing advocacy group working on behalf of children at risk of contracting lead paint poisoning in Brooklyn, the Bronx and Queens.

The New York branch of Teach For America is 3 years old and has placed more than 250 teachers in financially strapped New York City schools, according to Gloria Cox, program director. Programs include partnerships of municipalities, universities, community organizations, youth corps programs, health care facilities and environmental organizations.

Twenty-five high school graduates and 25 college graduates were matched to create teams for 300 area fifth- and eighth-graders in the program.

Peter Stern, a local official of the Washington-based Career Education Center, said his organization tries to develop more programs in which youth can become involved. "There are not enough programs because there are so many youth lost in the shuffle with the bureaucracy and red tape," he said. "The programs help kids stay off the street, get a job and become productive citizens."

Stern said his interest in the program came from his growing up as a "street kid." He said he turned his life around through education and wants to offer the same opportunity to other youths.

Students participate in activities including referring children for immunizations and lead-painting tests, tutoring and mentoring younger children, providing housing information for homeless families and clean-



Kenneth P. Miller / Gap Photo

Greenway and Marvin enter 18 218.



Glenn Greenway and Marvin Campos and some children have a scavenger hunt.

ing the urban landscape and school playgrounds.

Kloner Garcia, a Bronx native, gave up her job at the Fordham Research Library because she was teaching about park renovations with 1 for America would be more fulfilling.

Because of upcoming college expenses at the Polytechnic Institute, she said, she could not afford to volunteer this summer. "This job allows me to work with children, help them and receive a stipend."

People aged 17-25 may serve in the program before, during or after college. They are paid minimum wage and given \$1,000 educational vouchers.

Garcia concentrates on park renovations she feels Washington Heights children should not have to travel outside their neighborhood to enjoy themselves. She hopes to start a cleanup program that will continue after her summer of service.

Joe Hah, a 1988 graduate of Bayview High School working for the program, also wanted to do volunteer work but could not afford to because of expenses at Smith College in Massachusetts.

"This job is a godsend because this is the type of work I enjoy," the Brooklyn resident said. "It gives me an opportunity to explore firsthand what I'm interested in career-wise."

Hah, who came with her parents from South Korea 13 years ago, said she sometimes had a sense of hopelessness from growing up in a low-income environment and would like to give the children a chance to help themselves.

Students were trained in leadership, organization and communication last week in San Francisco and are returning to Washington Heights for eight of environmental service.

Through the ACCORN program, 25,000 families will be tested, referred for treatment for lead poisoning if necessary and educated over the summer. The 30 student-participants will inspect apartments and help organize tenant groups to follow up their activities.

The programs are being administered by a new government corporation for national service, a Clinton proposal Congress has yet to approve. Summer of Service is a flagship for the National Service Trust Act.

For participants who wish to continue to serve beyond the summer, the corporation will assist them in finding a year-round, full-time placement.



Mayor Edward G. Rendell recently launched the first national "Summer of Service" in Philadelphia.

"Summer of Service," a Clinton administration pilot project designed to demonstrate the potential of national service initiatives, is coordinated by the Commission for National and Community Service.

One of 11 cities selected for funding by the commission, Philadelphia's service project is an intensive, nine week long outreach effort to immunize the city's children. The effort employs 150 students from area colleges and universities who will immunize as many as 5,000 children.

Local sites include the La Salle Neighborhood Nursing Center, 2000 block of Olney Avenue, Germantown, which will conduct immunizations Tuesdays and Thursdays, from noon to 8 p.m.; and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. For more information, call 848-7828 or 951-1413.

Also, the Parent-Child Center, 2515 Germantown Ave., which will conduct immunizations Mondays and Wednesdays, from 8:30 a.m. to 7 p.m.; and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Also, on Saturdays, July 10, July 24 and Aug. 7, from 9 a.m. to noon. For more information, call 229-1800.

"This is the City's most expansive effort, ever, to develop a public/private partnership with the academic health community. Colleges, neighborhood groups, students, and volunteers have worked very hard to put the ICARE team out on the streets this summer. And, the corporate community has supported the effort by contributing a host of needed supplies, from T-shirts to mobile phones," Rendell said.

Local Sites Among Those Providing Immunizations for Children at Risk

"These new relationships are going to have long-term benefits for the city," he said. "The most important beneficiaries, however, are the kids of this city who need our help."

Two-thirds of the students participating in the program are nursing students recruited from Community College of Philadelphia, Gwynedd-Mercy College, Hahnemann University, La Salle University, Temple University, Thomas Jefferson University, The University of Pennsylvania, and Villanova University. They are being paid minimum wage, with \$1,000 additional stipend toward their ongoing education.

Deputy Health Commissioner, Donna Gentile O'Donnell, MSN, RN, who developed the Health Department's "Summer of Service" plan said, "While

our primary focus is on immunization, ICARE will also provide children and their families with links to other important public health services, such as enrollment in the Children's Health Insurance Program of Pennsylvania (CHIPs). Fire safety will be taught in areas with a large number of fires. Lead screening will be available in areas where high lead levels

in children is an identified problem. We hope to make ICARE immunizations a gateway through which many children are brought into the health care system for the first time."

"Philadelphia has seen large increases in diseases which previously were well controlled, increases particularly among the young who are at high risk," O'Donnell said. In 1986, there were 16 reported cases of measles in the city. During the measles epidemic of 1990-91, there were 1,559 reported cases including nine deaths.

ICARE will provide pre-school aged children with the following vaccines which are required for entry into school: oral polio; diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis antigen (DPT); haemophilus B conjugate vaccine (H-Flu vaccine); and measles, mumps, and rubella virus vaccine (MMR).

With a budget of \$1.1 million, the immunization program has established six stationary and two mobile sites to serve children from low-income communities in Philadelphia. Two large city owned vans have been converted and equipped to immunize children at playgrounds, churches, and

shopping areas throughout the city. The outreach effort also includes additional health education, testing, service referrals, and workshops.

A collaboration of the Department of Public Health, the Philadelphia

Higher Education Network for Neighborhood Development, and the School District of Philadelphia, funding of the ICARE program is administered by the Greater Philadelphia Coalition. Other partners in ICARE include the Big Sisters of America, students from other academic disciplines, young people employed by the Private Industry Council, and volunteer middle school children.

For more information about the shots available at no cost this summer, call 466-2100.

GERMANTOWN PAPER (PHILADELPHIA, PA)

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THE CHRONICLE

of Higher Education.

June 30, 1991 • \$5.25
Volume XXXV Number 13

Quote, Unquote

News Summary Page A3

To say that we're all bored and looking for yuppie cars to trash is a gross misrepresentation of our generation.

The president of the United States Student Association, on today's college students: A27

"This is the worst climate I've ever seen here."

A botany professor at Brigham Young U. for 23 years: A13

"I want to make it very clear: I believe I have academic freedom."

The chairman of the political-science department there: A13

"We need to find a middle ground between people being fired and institutions keeping these cases quiet."

A researcher, on the Public Health Service's new policy of releasing the names of scientists found guilty of misconduct: A24

"Student-oriented or community-oriented programs in higher education face destruction unless a few brave people are willing to risk their lives for them."

Tom Hayden, a California state senator: A40

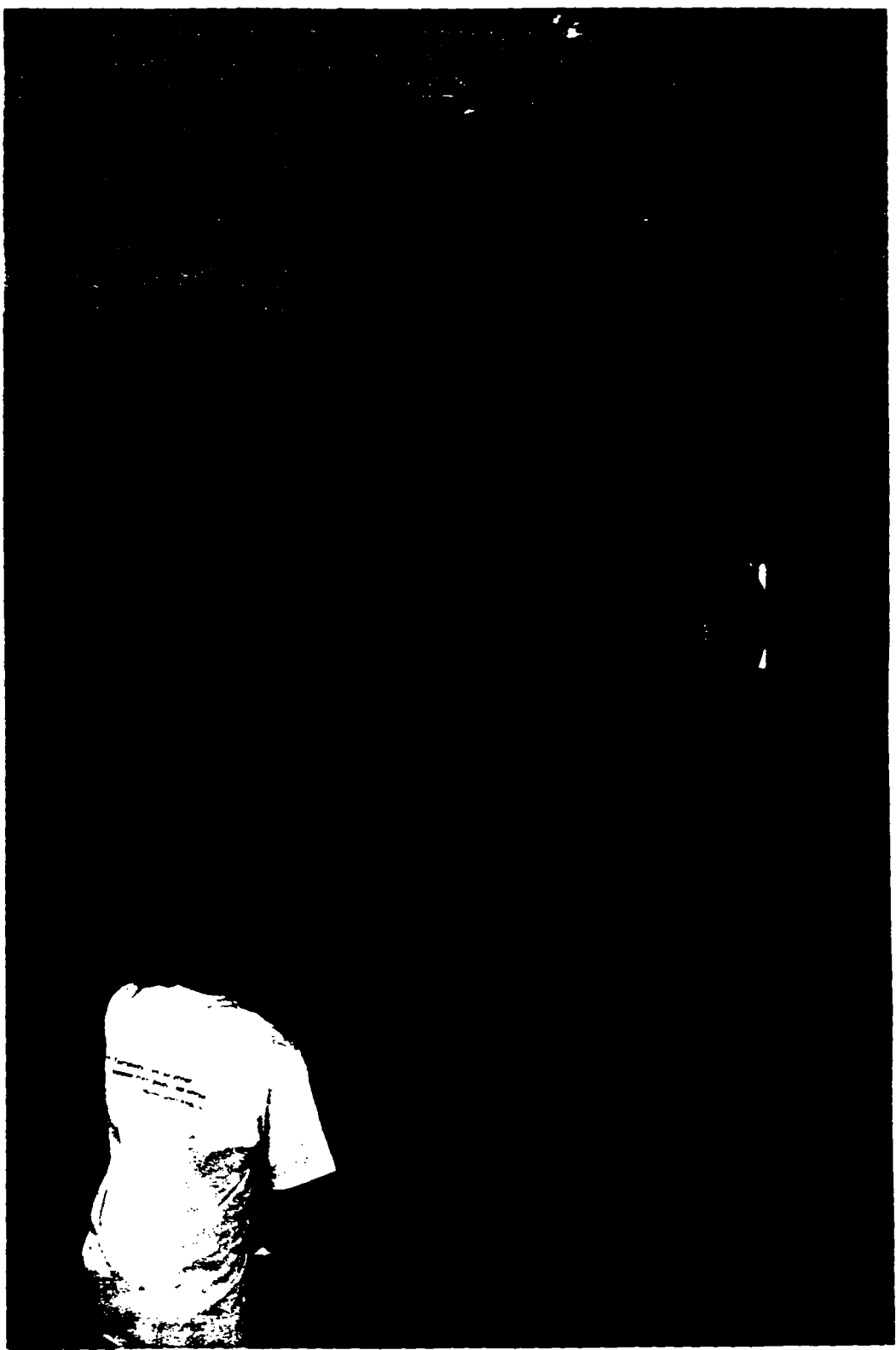
Progress is meaningless if we don't know where we're going."

Rep. George E. Brown, Jr., on the dark side of technology: B1

It's up to the individuals on this team to determine whether our grandchildren or great grandchildren read about what we did as a national disgrace or a great American comeback."

ASA's chief scientist for the Hubble program, on a mission to fix the telescope's main mirror in space: A6

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PAINTING PUBLIC HOUSING IN SAN FRANCISCO'S VALENZUELA GARDENS

FRED HEERTZ FOR THE CHRONICLE

A Pilot Project for National Service: A20

Government & Politics

Many scholars credit (or blame) the Modern Language Association for the Senate's 1991 rejection of Carol Iannone, a teacher and administrator at New York University, to the advisory board of the National Endowment for the Humanities. The MLA is now paying for its success—with cash.

The group has agreed to pay the Internal Revenue Service a tax of \$5,312 for participating in activities from which charitable, non-profit organizations like the MLA are restricted, according to Phyllis Franklin, the executive director.

Ms. Franklin said the MLA had spent a total of \$14,193 in its efforts to defeat the nomination. The MLA said Ms. Iannone was not qualified for the position to which President Bush nominated her; Republicans said that liberal scholars in the MLA just didn't like her politics.

The IRS requires charitable organizations to pay a tax equal to about one-third of the amount of money they spend on lobbying.

Ms. Franklin said she realized that the MLA owed the tax after the IRS conducted an audit of the organization. "I consulted with people who prepare our tax forms, and it was their view that we had an obligation to pay," she said. "This is something we recognized, too."

Others who joined Ms. Franklin's group in opposing Ms. Iannone's nomination said that they did not spend enough to be penalized. "The difference between us and the MLA is that we only spent about 58 cents" lobbying against Ms. Iannone, said Stanley Katz, president of the American Council of Learned Societies.

A White House plan to reauthorize the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts for two years, with no changes, survived its first test last week in Congress.

The House of Representatives subcommittee in charge of reauthorizing the NEA and the NEH approved by voice vote a bill that would maintain the *status quo* for the two agencies.

The endowments' authorizing legislation will expire at the end of September.

Donald Gibson, acting chairman of the NEH, explained at a House subcommittee hearing that President Clinton did not think it would be appropriate for a full reauthorization to occur until after chairmen for the two agencies were in place long enough to develop ideas on "the future mission and priorities" of the endowments.

Republicans on the House subcommittee agreed. Rep. Marge Roukema of New Jersey, the ranking Republican on the subcommittee, said that she felt that the plan was the most "practical" approach, considering the large volume of legislation lawmakers are dealing with this year.

1,500 Hopeful Youths Gather in San Francisco to Kick Off National-Service Pilot Project

'Summer of Service' brings together diverse group that will work to help a variety of communities

By Jim Zook

THE HANDS-ON WORK of a national-service corps began here last week with the "Summer of Service"—the pilot for a program that President Clinton promoted on the campaign trail last year as a way to inspire a generation to serve the country.

During six days of service work and leadership-development exercises, an energetic youth corps saw the economic distress and alienation gripping cities across the San Francisco Bay area. They reveled in the energy and idealism of youth, driven by boisterous rap-music pep rallies and a visit from Vice-President Gore.

They talked about how to build teamwork and unity, then applied those principles in their service projects. They drew inspiration from the splendor of the bay, spread before them at their headquarters at the Treasure Island Naval Base. And they talked candidly about race, confronting their stereotypes about people of other races in heated discussion groups.

Away from the pep rallies, they talked just as openly about their expectations for national service as a weapon to combat some of the nation's most vexing urban problems. It is a subject many in this decidedly urban gathering already know well because they live it as residents of the neighborhoods strangled by those problems.

MODEST EXPECTATIONS

The chance to restore their own communities was what lured so many to last week's program. The experience of those hazards, while failing to dim their spirits, kept their expectations modest.

"I'm afraid this might be just another Band-Aid program, but I'm not going to let that deter my determination to rebuild my neighborhood. I don't need the program to do that, but it sure does help," said Daryl Jones, an El Camino Junior College student. He hopes to play a role in negotiating a truce between the Crips and the Bloods—street gangs that are at war in his South Central Los Angeles neighborhood.

Participants said that, given the opportunity and a little support, they want to work and believe they can make their communities more desirable places to work and live.

They will do just that this summer, working in 16 community programs tutoring and serving as mentors to grade schoolers, rehabilitating and constructing public housing units, immunizing children, and providing a range of other services. Each will earn the minimum wage of \$4.25 an hour for eight weeks of full-time work and will receive a \$1,000 educational credit at the end of the summer.

'THESE PEOPLE ARE DEDICATED'

"The enthusiasm here is going to last a long time," predicted Thembi Jackson, a one-time high-school dropout now attending the University of California at Berkeley. "I mean, it's only \$4.25 an hour and these people are really working, these people are dedicated."

The President's service plan aims to use the Summer of Service as a foundation for his fledgling national plan. Under that proposal, state commissions would receive funds to pay stipends and education vouchers to people willing to work one or two years for select non-profit agencies. The vouchers would be worth \$5,000 for each year of service; people who had already attended college could use the vouchers to repay their student loans.

Committees in the House of Representatives and the Senate have passed the proposal and floor votes are expected soon. (Illinois is starting a state version of the program. See story on Page A22.)

Despite all the enthusiasm here, many youths—especially from the inner city—questioned whether a government program can make much of a difference. Last week's energy materialized in a controlled atmosphere on a military base, propelled by extraneous factors that included, for many, their first trip to "Cali" (street slang for California). Transporting that positive energy back to the mean streets of Newark or West Philadelphia is no easy task.

QUICK ACTION

"I want to see some outreach from the community so that we can keep doing the work of immunizing kids," said Hakim Hudson of West Philadelphia, a student at Saint Augustine's College. "I'd hate to waste my time coming out here, earning



The pilot project for President Clinton's national-service program brought 1,500 young people to San Francisco. Above, five of the participants.

\$4.25 an hour this summer, and not see anything more come of it. I don't dig that."

Considering that Summer of Service was first discussed publicly by President Clinton less than four months ago, the program has come a long way in a very short time.

More than 430 community organizations applied to the Commission on National and Community Service to participate in Summer of Service, which is designed to focus on problems that affect children. Sixteen programs were selected in early May, leaving barely six weeks to recruit local workers for the summer projects. Colleges are part of all of the program-design teams.

The participants learned about the program in myriad ways: school announcements, community bulletin boards, word of mouth. Officials with the local organizations set their own selection criteria. Representatives from several programs said they had emphasized diversity and evidence of real commitment, giving secondary importance to relevant skills, educational performance, past service work, and other factors.

Some critics have said they fear the national-service program would attract only middle-class and wealthy white students. But the group here mingled Ivy League students with high-school dropouts, a



PHOTO: MILEY FOR THE CHRONICLE

blend of faces that led one participant to happily observe that the youthful throng "looks like the city."

Last week's training program blended the soul-searching and team-building elements of Outward Bound with feel-good concepts used by motivational speakers. A 10-member team culled from service programs designed the curriculum.

'A NATIONAL IDENTITY'

"We hope that the participants will come to understand that they are part of a larger picture," said Catherine Milton, director of the Commission on National and Community Service. "We'll learn here how to create a national identity without creating a program. That's a real challenge—it's never been done before."

Participants were divided into 50 groups with three teams per group to insure broad interaction. After a not-so-strenuous round of calisthenics to start each day, the schedule featured leadership development and problem-solving exercises designed to force the participants to approach tasks in unfamiliar ways.

One exercise called on the members of each group to create an equilateral pentagon with a 50-foot piece of rope while they were blindfolded. The students said it

made them more sensitive to the problems encountered by blind people, forced them to use their other senses more acutely, and more greatly trust the judgment of others.

Many youths said the exercises, some of which were borrowed from Fortune 500 companies' training programs, made them rethink such concepts as group dynamics and personal responsibility. "I'm often-times reluctant to take a leadership role. I'm starting to see leadership not as a top-dog position, but as a cooperative effort," said Jason White, a student at the University of Maryland at College Park.

Both the expectations and hurdles associated with national service became evident when participants visited the Valencia Gardens public-housing development here to give it a fresh coat of paint.

The expectations lining the participants' comments reflected more realism than save-the-world idealism. They talked sincerely about bettering their communities one block at a time—if they can get some reliable public support. "We've all been glad to meet so many people who share the same concerns, who are willing to take the initiative and make change," said Aaron Ward, a student at the University of San Diego.

"We're just worried about whether a

program like this will be followed through on, whether it will get federal funding," he added.

While the youths worked under the gaze of mostly grateful area residents, one of the greatest obstacles to a lasting impact for a service corps became clear, as well. A group of idle young men scowled at the graffiti-stripped walls that had served as a memorial to their slain friends before the service program cleaned it up. "It looks pretty good," noted one local teen-ager, "but we got to put the names back up there—Bobby Jones, Stevie G, the homies that got shot."

RESPECT FOR DIFFERENCES

Respecting cultural differences was a persistent theme throughout the week, and some youths said it was the first time they had talked face to face with members of certain ethnic groups.

"There is not a creed or color you can't find here—everybody is coming together to improve the country," said Ray Tucker, a Kent State University graduate from Columbus, Ohio. "That is shocking, because when you look at the media, they don't report that. They only show division. This is maybe the closest to utopia that some of us may ever see."

Senate Ready to Compromise on Direct Lending

Measure calls for shift of half of new loans to program by 1997

By Scott Jaschik

WASHINGTON

THE SENATE moved last week to adopt a bill to shift half of new student loans to a direct-lending system by 1997.

The House of Representatives has already voted to shift the entire student-loan program to direct lending by that year. This means that the future of student loans will be decided by a small group of lawmakers who will meet soon to iron out differences between the two bills.

President Clinton proposed this form of lending—under which colleges would provide loans directly to students, without banks as intermediaries—as a way to simplify the loan process and save billions of dollars in administrative costs and fees paid to lenders. Critics of the proposal say direct lending is untested and could lead to chaos for students and colleges.

The critics have pushed the Senate version of the bill as a compromise through which direct lending could be tested without dismantling the current system. But some student-aid officials and lawmakers said last week that the Senate version could end up creating more problems than either the current system or full-fledged direct lending.

SCORES OF PROVISIONS

The critics said that uncertainty over the future of the loan system could discourage colleges, banks, and government agencies from making the changes needed to make either system work.

The House and Senate plans on direct lending are parts of huge bills with scores of provisions to raise federal revenue and cut federal spending. While the Senate had not taken a final vote on its package as *The Chronicle* went to press last week, the provisions affecting colleges were expected to be intact in the final version of the bill.

Some provisions involving higher education are the same in the House and Senate bills and should emerge unchanged in the final legislation. One such provision would permanently restore the full tax break on gifts of appreciated property to colleges and other charities.

ASSURING A STEADY FLOW OF GIFTS

Colleges have been pushing for that provision since 1986, when the tax break was lost as part of tax-reform legislation enacted that year. Many wealthy donors use appreciated property such as stocks, land, and artwork to support charities. But such gifts dropped after the 1986 legislation.

Since then, the tax break was restored for brief periods, prompting surges in gifts of appreciated property. But development officers said that they needed a permanent restoration of the tax break to assure a steady flow of gifts.

Two other tax breaks are also contained

Continued on Following Page

SUMMER OF SERVICE

College students learn as they help children in Newark

By TERRI P. GUESS

Michael Gowdy, a Rutgers University-Newark student, was tired of construction work every summer. He really wanted to work in the community to improve the quality of life for children in urban areas.

The Newark Summer of Service (SOS) program is a golden opportunity for the education major from Irvington. It is a chance for him, he says, to "give back to the community."

"Going to school in Newark, I could see the problems in the city," said Gowdy, one of 200 young adults in the Newark SOS program who returned Friday night from a week-long national leadership training session in San Francisco.

The Newark SOS trainees were joined by more than 1,500 participants from 15 other cities across the country. They were instructed in children's education, health, environment and public safety issues by national and local leaders, including Vice President Al Gore, other high-level Clinton administration officials, members of Congress, and Children's Defense Fund President Marian Wright Edelman.

After the week of "boot camp-style" training, the young adults said they are anxiously waiting to provide community service by volunteering at social service agencies in the city.

"It was exciting and challenging, and at times frustrating and aggravating," said Hoover Herrera, another Rutgers-Newark student. "We were working with 1,500 people with such diverse backgrounds. During group

dynamics there was a lot of negativity, but we used it to help us focus on the reason why we were there."

A precursor to the National Service initiative now before Congress, the SOS program was initiated by President Clinton and is being administered by the Commission on National and Community Service. The President has called for 25,000 people ages 17 to 25 to be involved in community service year-round by 1994, and as many as 150,000 by 1997.

The Newark SOS program will work with the municipal police department to disseminate anti-crime information. Volunteers also will provide tutoring for at-risk children, work to restore housing and create parks and playgrounds, and assist local health clinics in immunization and health education.

Most of the volunteers joined the program with one goal—helping others.

"I recognize the problems in the community, especially with the children," said Janice Gabbidon, a student at Drew University in Madison. "They're lacking support and guidance in some areas, and there is a need for youngsters in my generation to get involved."

Janice will be involved in health care this summer.

Gowdy, who will be working for the Consortium for Pre-College Education in Newark, said he will encourage teenagers to attend college. "I want to open their minds and show them there is a possibility there. The reason why

kids from urban areas don't think they can go to college is because of their socio-economic status, and that's not so. There are a lot of different options for them."

Starting tomorrow, participants will work in teams of 10 at the various agencies. On Fridays, the volunteers will come together as a group to work on large-scale projects.

Herrera will be assisting youngsters at La Casa de Don Pedro. "I believe there is a need for role models, for help and support," said Herrera. "A lot of reasons why kids in urban areas get in trouble is because they're bored. They need someone to help them grow and teach them to be men and women."

Maria Abuan, also a Rutgers-Newark student, said it was not until she joined the SOS program that she realized how selfish she had been.

"Now I am thinking more of society than self," she said. "I realize there are many sides to an issue, and there are many different ways to accomplish a task."

"I am learning that I have a voice, and what I do can really impact society," Abuan continued. She will help with community organizing at the Unified Vailsburg Service Organization.

The Newark program is funded by a \$1 million grant from the CNCS. A partnership was created to operate and support the program among the New Jersey Institute of Technology, Essex County College, Rutgers University-Newark and the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey,

along with 17 community agencies and support from several foundation and public officials.

SOS program volunteers will receive a weekly stipend of \$170, and a \$1,000 scholarship payable to an education or training institution at the completion of the program.

SUNDAY STAR-LEDGER

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SUNDAY 700, 237

JUN 27 1993

CHARLESTON GAZETTE

CHARLESTON, WV
DAILY 53,952

TUESDAY
JUN 22 1993

HERALD-DISPATCH

HUNTINGTON, WV
DAILY 42,149

TUESDAY
JUN 22 1993

1,500 gather to start 'Summer of Service'

By Mark Evans 629786

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The pay isn't great, but Alton Marcello expects to get more satisfaction helping immunize poor children than delivering pizza.

Marcello is one of 1,500 young men and women going through boot camp-style training this week for President Clinton's eight-week "Summer of Service" program. Clinton hopes it eventually will expand into a year-round national community-service program, with 100 times as many participants.

"Summer of Service" offers \$4.25 an hour and \$1,000 for school to those who will help poor children across the country.

"I could be earning twice as much delivering pizzas this summer," said Marcello, 20, of Los Angeles, who will help immunize children at hospitals in the city's low-income, largely minority South Central district.

But, Marcello added, "Growing up, seeing all these people in gangs and going to jail ... I'd like to help them, help them lead healthier lives, maybe make a difference."

The group, from nine states, gathered at Treasure Island Naval Base in San Francisco Bay. Cool, gusty winds jostled them as they spent Monday morning playing games designed to teach teamwork and leadership skills.

“The concept of working together for the best interests of our nation is as old as the nation itself.”

Vice President Al Gore

Laughter, cheers and applause echoed around the grassy field. Some skipped rope together. Others set up an imaginary electrified fence and helped each other over it. Another team, blindfolded, maneuvered around a roped-off circle.

"The biggest thing we're trying to do is build a sense of community," said Dionne Brown, 20, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. "We're learning that one person is not always right or not always wrong."

This fledgling session is the prototype for Clinton's \$7.4 billion community-service proposal, which awaits congressional approval. He hopes to have 25,000 people ages 17-25 involved in community service year-round by 1994 and as many as 150,000 by 1997.

Most of Clinton's jobs program was left in shambles when the Senate killed his \$16 billion jobs-stimulus bill. The president is still struggling to get Congress to approve a \$900 million program that would include \$300 million for summer jobs for youths.

Clinton sent Vice President Al Gore to greet the trainees Monday.

"You believe in this country. This country believes in you," Gore said. "Together we are going to build the future of America."

Gore drew frequent comparisons to other public service programs, like the Peace Corps. "The concept of working together for the best interests of our nation is as old as the nation itself," he said.

The initial "Summer of Service" group included people from California, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Louisiana, New York, Ohio and Minnesota. The majority are black, Hispanic and Asian.

The largest group, some 250 people, are from the San Francisco Bay area. Fifty are members of the Ojibway Tribe in northern Minnesota; they are scheduled to clean a river and teach tribal history and health care.

"You are pioneers today," Catherine Milton, executive director of the Commission on National and Community Service, said as the youths began arriving on Sunday. "You are here to give hope back to our nation."

STAR-LEDGER

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Newark volunteers learning ropes for a summer of service at home

By TERRI P. GUESS

Have skills and ambition, will volunteer.

That is the message being sent home from San Francisco by participants in the Newark Summer of Service (SOS) program, part of President Clinton's youth service initiative. The young adults are on the West Coast attending training sessions to equip them to serve their community in social service jobs this summer.

Yesterday, 200 trainees ages 18 to 25 from the city began national sessions for volunteer work in specialized education, health care, public safety and environmental programs. They were joined by more than 1,500 participants from 15 other pilot cities across the country.

After completing the national training, Newark participants will return home to start work in teams of 10 at various social service agencies through Aug. 20.

SOS program organizers in the city are looking for agencies that can use the volunteers. They are seeking proposals from social service agencies for review.

Donna Johnson, an SOS project member, said proposals can be for a new program or an existing service. She added that the agencies will be responsible for:

- Organizing work activity and providing necessary materials.

- Matching assigned participants with specific volunteer jobs.

- Teaching participants through orientation and discussion about their work, as well as the agency's purpose and objectives.

"The criteria is intended to make sure that Summer of Service is supporting community-driven projects where people are invested in long-term success," said Johnson.

The Newark program is funded by a \$1 million grant from the Commission on National and Community Service. A partnership was created to operate and support the program between the New Jersey Institute of Technology, Essex County College, Rutgers University-Newark and the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey and 17 community agencies with support from several foundation and public officials.

The participants will receive the ongoing leadership training, a weekly stipend of \$470 and a \$1,000 scholarship payable to an education or training institution at the completion of the program.

Johnson, a Rutgers graduate, said the long-term goal of the program is to help solve social service delivery problems in Newark. She said SOS also will focus on the short-term goal of "quality community service to touch the lives of at-risk youth."

The application deadline for social service agencies seeking volunteers is July 1. Forms can be obtained from SOS by calling 242-1767.

Minnesotans gather for 'summer of service'

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — President Clinton's "Summer of Service" got off to a chilly but enthusiastic start on Monday as some 1,500 young people began a week of boot camp-style training to help poor children across the country. The initial group, from Minnesota and eight other states, gathered at the Treasure Island Naval Base in San Francisco Bay under bright blue skies. Cool, gusty winds jostled them as they spent the morning playing games designed to teach teamwork and leadership skills. Some skipped rope together. Others set up an imaginary electrified fence and helped each other over it. Another team, blindfolded, maneuvered around a roped-off circle.

"You believe in this country. This country believes in you," said Vice President Al Gore, dispatched by Clinton to greet the trainees. "Together we are going to build the future of America."

Gore drew frequent comparisons to other public service programs, like the the Peace Corps.

"The concept of working together for the best interests of our nation is as old as the nation itself," he said.

"The biggest thing we're trying to do is build a sense of community," said Dionne Brown, 20, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. "We're learning that one person is not always right or not always wrong."

This fledgling session is the prototype for Clinton's ambitious \$2.4-billion program, which is awaiting Congressional approval. He hopes to have 25,000 young people, aged 17-25, involved in community service year-round by 1994 and as many as 150,000 people by 1997.

"I could be earning twice as much delivering pizzas this summer," said Alton Marcello, 20, from Los Angeles, who will be helping to immunize children at hospitals in the city's low-income, largely minority South Central district.

"Growing up, seeing all these people in gangs and going to jail ... I'd like to help them, help them lead healthier lives, maybe

make a difference."

The week-long training camp is designed to prepare the group for eight weeks of summer work. Participants are paid \$4.25 an hour and also will receive \$1,000 to apply to education expenses.

"You are pioneers today," Catherine Milton, executive director of the Commission on National and Community Service, said as the youths began arriving on Sunday. "You are hour by hour designing it and putting it together. You are here to give hope back to our nation."

Some of the participants were happy just to be paid for their efforts.

"Volunteer work. You just can't afford to do it," said Robert Teilhet, 19, a student at the University of Georgia who will be helping set up preschool programs for underprivileged children in Atlanta. "I like doing this, but I'm not made of money."

Laughter, cheers and applause echoed around the grassy field as the army of young men and women worked and played. The serious part begins when they head home to such tasks as teaching sex education, painting schools and doing a host of other things designed to help the nation's least privileged children.

The initial group included people from California, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Louisiana, New York, Ohio and Minnesota. The majority are black, Hispanic and Asian.

The largest group, some 250 people, are from the San Francisco Bay area. Fifty are members of the Odjibway Tribe in northern Minnesota. They are slated to clean a river and teach tribal history and health care.

"This has really lived me up," said 19-year-old Christine Dal Bellow of Santa Barbara, Calif., who will teach in New Orleans after the session ends. "One of the best things is there's so many different viewpoints here. We're all coming from such different backgrounds and cultures."

Young Americans starting Summer of Service

6297 BG

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The pay isn't great, but Alton Marcello expects to get more satisfaction helping immunize poor children than delivering pizza.

Marcello is one of 1,500 young men and women going through boot camp-style training this week for President Clinton's eight-week "Summer of Service" program. Clinton hopes it eventually will expand into a year-round national community-service program, with 100 times as many participants.

"Summer of Service" offers \$4.25 an hour and \$1,000 for school to those who will help poor children across the country.

"I could be earning twice as much delivering pizzas this summer," said Marcello, 20, of Los Angeles, who will help immunize children at hospitals in the city's low-income, largely minority South Central district.

But, Marcello added, "Growing up, seeing all these people in gangs and going to jail ... I'd like to help them, help them lead healthier lives, maybe make a difference."

Robert Teilhet said he'll be happy to be paid at all.

"Volunteer work — you just can't afford to do it," said Teilhet, 19, a University of Georgia student who will help set up preschool programs for underprivileged children in Atlanta. "I like doing this, but I'm not short of money."

The group, from nine states, gathered at Treasure Island Naval Base in San Francisco Bay. Cool, grey winds jostled them as they spent Monday morning playing games designed to teach teamwork and leadership skills.

Laughter, cheers and applause echoed around the grassy field. Some skipped rope together, cutting out an imaginary electrified fence and helping each other over it. Another team, blindfolded, mapped out and walked a roped-off circle.

"The biggest thing we need to do is build a sense

of community," said Dionne Brown, 20, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. "We're learning that one person is not always right or not always wrong."

This fledgling session is the prototype for Clinton's \$7.4 billion community-service proposal, which awaits congressional approval. He hopes to have 25,000 people ages 17-25 involved in community service year-round by 1994 and as many as 150,000 by 1997.

Most of Clinton's jobs program was left in shambles when the Senate killed his \$16 billion jobs-stimulus bill. The president is still struggling to get Congress to approve a \$900 million program that would include \$300 million for summer jobs for youths.

Clinton sent Vice President Al Gore to greet the youths Monday.

"We believe in this nation. This country believes in you," Gore said. "We are going to build a better America."

Gore drew frequent comparisons to other public service programs, like the Peace Corps. "The concept of working together for the best interests of our nation is as old as the nation itself," he said.

The initial "Summer of Service" group included people from California, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Louisiana, New York, Ohio and Minnesota. The majority are black, Hispanic and Asian.

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"I am an pioneer today," Catherine Milton, executive director of the Commission on National and Community Service, said as the youths began arriving on Sunday. "You are here to give hope back to our nation."

DAILY LEDGER (CANTON, ILLINOIS)

6/22/93

Summer of Service program begins at Bay Area naval base

By Donna Hemmilla

Staff writer

TREASURE ISLAND — Aldo Zapato used to spend the summer on the streets of South Central Los Angeles with a can of spray paint and an attitude.

This year, the 19-year-old will tutor disadvantaged children, clean up school yards and vacant lots and work on crime prevention programs.

He's one of 1,500 who signed on for President Clinton's Summer of Service. The pioneering program, born out of a presidential campaign promise to put young people to work, opened its boot camp at the Treasure Island Navy base Sunday morning.

The training groups included a melting-pot of people aged 17-25 from New Jersey, Boston, New York, Atlanta. Some are members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from Minnesota, and about 250 are from the East Bay Conservation Corps. Zapato came to boot camp with "Building Up LA," one of 16 social programs chosen out of 430 that applied to recruit young people for community work.

"I was one of those taggers," said Zapato of his old practice of marking his gang's home turf with spray-can graffiti. "Now I'm going to clean up what I did. I don't care about the money. I want to get a future for my little brothers."

The summer program, which lasts eight weeks, is viewed as the first step in creating a year-round, national service network that puts people to work in social and health care causes. The Summer of Service participants will work 40 hours a week for a \$4.25-an-hour minimum wage and a \$1,000 educational grant.

Jennifer Anderson, program director for the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now, didn't have any trouble finding participants. She enlisted 50 young people from Brooklyn to test houses for lead paint and set up a

"I want to get a future for my little brothers."

— Aldo Zapato,
Former gang member

lead-poisoning prevention program in Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx.

"A lot of kids are out there with nothing to do this summer because funding was cut," said Anderson. "We help low-income families fight for better things. They'll be helping tenants to get better things in their buildings. Sometimes we're considered a little radical. Low-income people have to be radical to get things done."

Sunday morning, boot camp started on an upbeat tone with a rally, rap music and entertainment by the Richmond Elco Steel Drum Band from the East Bay Center for the Performing Arts. The trainees wore their new black baseball caps and Gap sweatshirts with the Summer of Service logo: the sun rising over a rippling flag on a field of sky blue. Each group had a homemade banner and a rap chant to identify its hometown organization. Most joined up, they said, to help the children of their communities and to prove they could do something for their country.

The week-long training in the Bay Area will include a visit today from Vice President Al Gore, leadership seminars and muscle-building work such as making trails in the Marin Headlands, painting a building in a San Francisco housing project and starting construction on four Oakland houses for Habitat for Humanity.

Next week, each group returns to its community to carry out similar projects.

"We want this to expand," said Calvin Cheng, 19, a UC-Berkeley student from San Francisco.

"We're here to try to disprove what the Republicans and the U.S. Senate think. They think the youth aren't motivated. We want to prove them wrong."

The summer program, sponsored by the Commission on National and Community Service and the White House Office of National Service, has a \$10 million budget. This summer, Congress is expected to vote on the National Service Trust Fund Act to extend the service program.

"I'm from a rural area, and all I know about the problems of the urban areas are from what I read in the news," said Tammy Lynn McMillan, a honey-voiced college coed from Virginia. "I decided if I needed to help at all I needed to see it firsthand."

DAILY LEDGER POST
DISPATCH

ANTIOCH, CA
DAILY 21,700

MONDAY
JUN 21 1993

The Pioneer

97TH YEAR

NUMBER 120

Copyright 1993

751-3740

28 PAGES

Youth program working in Red Lake

*400 volunteers
join in effort to
help clean up
area for park*

by NATHAN BOWE
Staff Writer

RED LAKE — Thanks to the efforts of about 400 people over two consecutive Fridays, what was once debris-littered gully between the Tribal Headquarters Building and the Chippewa Trading Post in Red Lake now looks much more like the park it's destined to become.

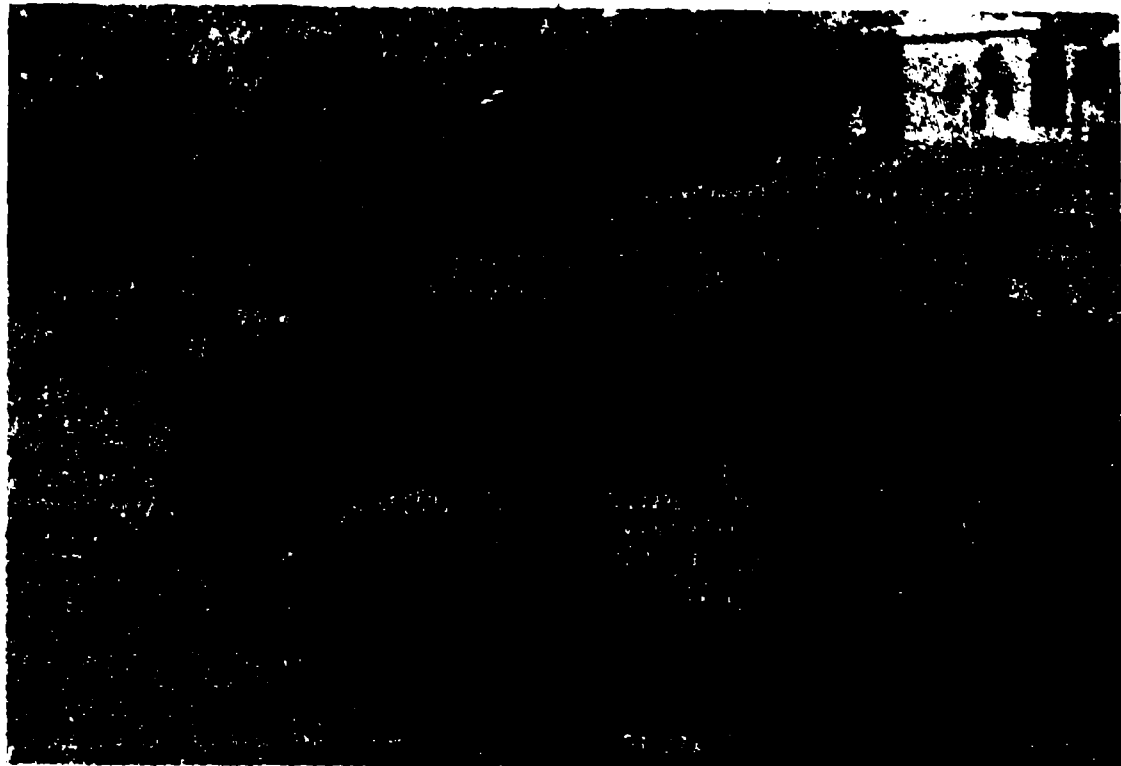
And Pike Creek, a stream some 60 feet deep and five feet wide that once picked its way carefully over fallen logs and debris at the bottom of the ravine, now runs clean and strong between high-grassed banks to Lower Red Lake.

Late Friday afternoon about 30 Red Lake youths — participants in a Federal Summer of Service jobs program — sat in a "strong circle" on a wide swath of lawn near the creek, laughing and joking and generally feeling good about what they'd accomplished:

A three-quarter mile stretch of gully between Highway 1 and the creek, at one time not worthy of a second glance, had been cleaned up, mowed down and weed-whacked to an area of surprising beauty, somebody in the community had seen. Who that somebody is isn't known.

"The park idea has been around for quite a while," said Tribal Administrator Judy Roy. It was resurrected by Tribal Planner Eugene McArthur, who wrote the proposal that saw Red Lake selected from 430 applicants nationwide for a \$199,590 grant as one of 16 Summer of Service program sites.

The 44 participants, ages 17-25, chosen by Red Lake elders, are earning minimum wage for 9½ weeks of physical labor and classroom learning. And when they finish the last stage of the project next week — putting the finishing touch-



Pioneer photo by Nathan

About 30 participants in Red Lake's Summer of Service jobs program sat in a "strong circle" Friday afternoon. The group forms the circle before and after each day's work, when urgent business to discuss, such as Wednesday when they opted to get out of a classroom to continue work on a park project at Pike Creek in Red Lake.

es on an interpretive trail and park near the Ponemah Elementary School — they'll each be awarded \$1,000 for college or vocational training.

One of the most gratifying things about the project is the way the community has rallied around to provide volunteer labor, technical supplies, heavy equipment and moral support, said Program Director Kenna Senogles. The project has "been beautiful, there's been a lot of obstacles to overcome, but what has been a remarkable part of this project is the way the entire community has joined in," she said. "There's been a lot, a lot, of support from the community."

There were about 300 people working on the Redlake park July

30, Roy said, and another 100 showed up to complete the clean-up work Friday. The enthusiasm carried workers across the highway southward along Pike Creek, several hundred yards beyond the scope of the original project.

The Red Lake DNR has already built one footbridge in the park, and more are planned, along with a gravel footpath and landscaping, Roy said. The park will commemorate the treaties that were signed between the tribe and the government, McArthur told The Associated Press earlier this summer. "It has great historical significance to us up here on Red Lake," he said.

The Ponemah project — an 1,800-foot-long interpretive trail for the Ponemah Elementary School — was the brainchild of school kids and

was developed by teacher Bellevue, Roy said.

"It's nice to know that good ideas can go beyond the classroom and become reality," Roy said.

The heavy trail-clearing work, and this week workers up markers written in English and Ojibwe, Senogles said. "It will serve as a learning tool for children and a park for adults."

Senogles hopes project participants will opt to form a youth council and apply for 12 \$15,000 federal enterprise grants available as part of the Summer of Service Program. And she'd like to see a Red Lake Park Board to oversee all reservation park projects and make sure they're properly maintained.

FLOOD RELIEF

Midwest flood an unlikely ally to the national-service concept

6297BG

■ As young people join the battle, emphasis shifts to more low-income participants

ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — For Eli Segal, the man who heads President Bill Clinton's office of national service, the great flood of 1993 couldn't have come at a better time.

The Senate and the House of Representatives this week have been debating Clinton's national-service plan, a program that would offer a minimum-wage stipend plus grants for education in exchange for community service. Up to 25,000 people a year would be eligible.

Beyond "the arcane detail of Washington's legislative debate," Segal notes, hundreds of young people in youth and conservation corps already have pitched in to help with everything from sandbagging levees to hauling debris.

"What's happened in the Midwest has given us a chance to translate our vision into reality, to show how cost-effective national service can be," Segal said this week. "These are young people working at minimum-wage salaries doing anything but minimum-wage work."

However, the examples Segal cites also show how much Clinton's concept of national service has changed since last year's campaign. What was touted then as a way for middle-class students to pay back college tuition loans with community service now includes poor participants with no plans for college.

What remains is the emphasis on service.

Wisconsin's governor has deployed that state's entire Conservation Corps, some 300 young people, on sandbagging duty. Iowa has 200 Conservation Corps members helping with flood relief. YouthBuild St. Louis is preparing a plan that would recruit 16 young people in a 20-week project aimed at rehabilitating the flood-damaged homes of poor St. Louisans.

These are among the programs financed, or under consideration, by the Commission on National and Community Service. Congress set up the commission in 1990, financing it at \$75 million a year. Clinton's plan would combine the commission with ACTION, the agency that administers Volunteers in Service to America and other volunteer programs, and would expand total funding to \$394 million.

Of the \$450,000 available to the commission for disaster assistance, some \$250,000 already has

been designated for Iowa. Catherine Milton, the commission's executive director, said the remainder would be allocated to programs in Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Milton said the flood "dramatizes that we have a need that's there and people (are) willing to help out, people who not only want to help out but who have the experience and the ability to respond in a way that will really benefit the community."

The emergency supplemental appropriations bill before Congress includes another \$2 million designated for national-service pilot programs.

Kathleen Selz, executive director of National Association of Service and Conservation Corps, said she welcomed the expanded role within national service for poor and non-college participants. Her group represents about 80 youth and conservation corps around the country.

"We are the forebears" of the national-service idea, Selz said. "Our youth corps are the current major source for full-time national service participants, and we've been around for a long time."

"When the president began talking about this, he didn't know we were out there," she said. "Needless to say, we promptly informed him."

Argus, Fremont, CA July 24, 1993; Jefferson City Post-Tribune, Jefferson City, MO July 24, 1993; Daily Review, Hayward, CA July 24, 1993; Tri-Valley Herald, Pleasanton, CA July 24, 1993; Alameda Times-Star, Alameda, CA July 24, 1993

Durenberger Urges Students for Flood Relief

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Staff Writer

A Republican senator is urging President Clinton to get a head start on implementation of his national service program by recruiting students to help with the Midwest flood cleanup in return for financial assistance for their post-secondary education.

Sen. Dave Durenberger (R-Minn.), a cosponsor of the national service bill, asked Clinton in a letter yesterday to include the proposal in his flood-relief package. Durenberger told reporters after a Capitol Hill meeting on the flood problem that Clinton said he would consider the suggestion and get back to him.

Cleanup and rebuilding from the flood "presents a perfect opportunity" for a pilot program to show how national service would work, Durenberger said in his letter to Clinton. "Unemployed and disadvantaged youth would be targeted under the program to earn a stipend

and credit toward college loan repayment by helping flooded areas recover from the devastation."

Congress has yet to approve Clinton's bill to authorize \$394 million for educational grants of \$5,000 a year to young people who perform a variety of community service jobs. While committees of both houses have approved the legislation, it has not reached the floor of either chamber.

But, according to Durenberger aides, emergency funding could be provided to conservation corps and similar youth service organizations operating in conjunction with a smaller federal program that was created in 1990 as a first step toward a national service plan. The program includes a fund that was used for disaster-related community service after Hurricane Andrew in South Florida and riots in Los Angeles.

"By bringing the concept of national service to bear on this kind of problem, you can demonstrate its value" both to the communities and

the country as a whole, Durenberger said in an interview.

Jon Schroeder, director of policy development on Durenberger's staff, said funding for the program could be provided in the multibillion-dollar Midwest flood-relief package that Clinton is asking Congress to approve.

While "millions" of dollars would be required, the cost would be limited by the ability of organizations to mobilize workers and the duration of the effort, he added. In any case, Schroeder said, it would amount to just a small portion of the total relief effort. Clinton said Wednesday he would ask for \$2.5 billion in emergency aid and indicated more will probably be needed.

In a statement, Durenberger said he wants the relief effort, including any community service program, to be financed by adjustments in other areas of the budget so there is no increase in the deficit. Administration officials have indicated they would let the deficit rise to cover the costs.

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STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

10032003

MARIO M. CUOMO
GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE FOR VOLUNTARY SERVICE

LOU TRAPANI
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 29, 1992

Ms. Catherine Milton
Executive Director
Commission on National and Community Service
529 14th Street NW
Suite 452
Washington DC 20045

Dear Ms. Milton:

Per your request, I am asking that my letter to you of November 30, 1992 be included as written testimony pertinent to the hearing before the Commission on National and Community Service of December 18, 1992.

If you feel it appropriate, and if it is not too late, I believe my letter can serve as support for state-sponsored initiatives.

On a cheerful note, I believe that we have arrived at an understanding with the City Volunteer Corps. At a meeting on December 22, attended by Toni Schmiegelow, Ann Harrison, myself, and Karen Carpenter-Palumbo (Assistant Secretary to Governor Cuomo), we agreed that the City Volunteer Corps could be identified as a "Leader Program" in New York State and have asked the CVC to write New York's proposal for additional funds to accomplish knowledge transfers, etc. We have asked that the CVC cooperate with the other corps in New York in the formulation of this proposal and have also established a linkage with the CVC and the New York State Department of Social Services. Hopefully, all will go well.

Thanks for all your help and Happy New Year!

Cordially,

Lou Trapani
Executive Director

act: N/A

Attach.

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M.H. [unclear]
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STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

MARIO M. CUOMO
GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE FOR VOLUNTARY SERVICE

LOU TRAPANI
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

November 30, 1992

Ms. Catherine Milton
Executive Director
Commission on National and Community Service
529 14th Street NW
Suite 452
Washington DC 20045

Dear Ms. Milton:

It was a pleasure meeting with you in Washington on November 4 and speaking with you and Natalie on the telephone on November 12. As you, Natalie, and I discussed, the following contains my thoughts on the advantages of unified applications from states when seeking funds from the Commission under the National and Community Service Act of 1990. Naturally, I will confine my observations to the experience here in New York.

Introduction

New York formed a collaboration to submit a unified application to the Commission. This collaboration consisted of the following state agencies: the State Education Department, the Office of Parks and Recreation, the Department of Labor, the Department of State, the Department of Social Services, the Division for Youth, the Office of Indian Relations, the Division of the Budget, and the Governor's Office for Voluntary Service as the lead agency. Higher Education agencies participating included: the State University of New York, the City University of New York, and the Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities. One not-for-profit agency worked with us: the New York Association of Voluntary Action Centers, which represents all the VACs in New York State.

Efficiency

The efficiency of forming a collaboration became immediately apparent at our first meeting in December of 1991: we were informed of what each of us was currently doing in terms of advocating for volunteerism on the part of our state's young people, were made aware of project plans for the future, and were apprised of hoped-for outcomes from the National and Community Service Act.

Milton, page two.

This information, basic as it may seem, was crucial to our formulating a community service plan for the state. As I'm sure you are aware, governments frequently lose touch with their component parts and those parts themselves frequently do not maintain contact with their peers. Consequently, a youth volunteer program run under the auspices of one agency may be identical to a program run under the auspices of another. Not only may this be wasteful in terms of dollars and personnel expended, but it may also be wasteful in terms of the actual services rendered, i.e. two pools of volunteers targeting the same service site and reaching out to the same client population.

By sharing our current and projected outreaches, the New York Collaboration was able to think strategically. If one of us was promoting college-based food distribution programs within the New York City area, another of us would promote similar programs outside of New York City. If one of us was proposing to support drop-out prevention programs utilizing young people as peer mentors, another of us would support racial harmony programs utilizing young people as peer advocates.

It is understandable that when a program is developed by one person or agency, that program becomes "dear" to that person or agency. However, when dollars and personnel are "dear" (i.e. scarce), it is inefficient for two of us to do the same thing. Therefore, the first lesson the New York Collaboration learned was to abandon "turf." We agreed that New York's children were a single population and further agreed that we would cooperatively identify the segments of that population most in need.

The second lesson we learned about efficiency was to distribute the tasks of advocating for our segments to the appropriate "experts." Individuals in the Division for Youth, we discovered, were quite knowledgeable about conservation corps; individuals in the Department of Labor had much experience in mentoring programs. Therefore, our task teams were a mix and match of program personnel designated not by agency affiliation but by expertise.

The third lesson we learned about efficiency was to share our resources in common. We found that several of us could allocate staff to conduct information sessions for applicants but had no resources to actually print applications; we discovered that one of us could print applications but had no personnel to process and file them; we learned that others of us could supply the missing links.

All throughout New York's process -- from conceptualization, to writing our application to the Commission, to distributing our own applications to interested schools and community-based organizations -- we shared everything we had. Whether or not we had

Milton, page three.

received funds from the Commission, all of us have agreed that the process in which we were engaged was a model for government: one entity in common cause, using common resources, wasting nothing.

Effectiveness

New York's collaboration enjoyed a luxury uncommon to most governmental enterprises: all of us involved were program personnel with strong backgrounds in project management; none of us were policy makers without "hands on" experience. We were, therefore, able to think as an effective team with a single mission.

If anything speaks for collaboration and the identification of states as arenas in which collaboration can take place, it is this: we have too often seen situations where individual organizations think of themselves as the only agents for change, thereby pitting themselves against everyone else in the race for dollars and prestige. New York's collaboration realized an eloquent truth: the future of our state's young people was in the balance and our communities were in need. Therefore, our individual agendas were expendable.

Out of this single-mindedness of purpose, we established the most effective way in which to ask for funds from the Commission and, in turn, to expend those funds: to promote a state-wide plan that would link all programs working with young volunteers so that we were really speaking of a single program whose boundaries included any person in the state between the ages of five and twenty-two.

We developed a simple mission statement that served as a prologue for each of our sub-title submissions:

- . to expand leadership in New York for the 21st century,
- . to complete service projects of real and lasting value local communities, and
- . to prepare young people to meet the demands of adult life.

Our most direct path to effectiveness lay in our admission of another simple truth: no one state agency and no collaboration of agencies could hope to effectively mobilize young volunteers without the direct involvement of our state's schools and community-based organizations. New York's collaboration could only serve as the support arm for our program; local schools and community-based organizations would have to be empowered as the driving "front line" force.

1
Milton, page four.

Equity

The New York Collaboration, at its very first meeting in December of 1991, came to the equity decision before any other was reached: we would not seek funds for our own agencies to conduct programs, we would not promote any individual school or community-based programs in our application to the Commission, and we would not be pre-disposed to favor any one school or community-based program when we made our own funding decisions.

The New York Collaboration, it was decided, would keep the bare minimum of federal funds for administration, evaluation, and the development of a state-wide service-learning curriculum. The majority of federal funds would be utilized to support school and community-based programs which submitted worthy applications. The Collaboration further decided that it would treat each and every proposal equitably and would make decisions based upon how well applicants met Commission guidelines and the Collaboration's own vision.

We came to this decision early but spent much time as the months went by speculating upon its implications and the impact those implications had on the merit of submitting a unified state application. We reached some simple conclusions:

- . if we had not formed a collaboration to seek funds from the Commission, individual schools and community-based organizations in our state would have been pitted against each other (and other programs throughout the country) in the traditional "bloodthirsty" race for dollars,
- . if schools and community-based organizations had been pitted against each other, it is conceivable that large organizations with high "profiles" and the resources to maintain professional grantwriters might have experienced an unfair advantage over their smaller "storefront" peers, and
- . if large organizations had exploited their advantage at the expense of their smaller peers, there would be little hope of actualizing a meaningful statewide plan or ensuring cooperation between and among programs.

We were convinced that true equity lay in the state's acting as a "broker" for funds. We would seek dollars on behalf of all our state's schools and community-based organizations and, depending on how many dollars we received, we would redistribute those dollars. We would do so always bearing in mind our own program mission and the benchmarks established by the Commission: quality, innovation, sustainability, and replicability. We would also do

Milton, page five.

so recognizing that the youth in our rural areas are in as much need as the youth in our inner-cities and that the youth in our inner-cities are as desirous to serve as are the youth in our suburbs.

Ethics

The New York Collaboration drafted a simple, easy-to-read, easy-to-fill-out grant application for distribution to every school and community-based organization in the state. The application was designed to bring out a program's merits, and the linguistic skill of an applicant or the ability to "razzle-dazzle" an application were not factors.

The Collaboration conducted five intensive information sessions for applicants in five diverse sites (no applicant was farther away than two hours from a site), and all members of the team were available for additional telephone guidance.

Each application was read by at least three individuals (none of whom was a member of the Collaboration) who had been trained in the use of specially-developed score sheets. Score sheets contained criteria categories with numerical ratings to be assigned for each category. Ratings were based upon how well applicants answered the questions of quality, innovation, sustainability, and replicability within each category. Ratings were then combined to reach a total score.

Applicant's total scores were averaged and the highest-scored applications received awards. Geography was not a major factor; the reputation of an applicant was a minimal factor; and, happily, politics was never a factor.

Conclusion

The Commission has performed an Herculean task; it has developed a strategy to renew the ethic of civic responsibility among this country's young people; it has struggled to identify states and programs that best exemplify this ethic and meet the Commission's own vision; but, most importantly, it has unified a funding and evaluation process and is acting as a single entity.

To support the notion of state collaborations and unified state requests for funds, we must ask a few simple questions: What if there had been no Commission? Would every single community service program in the country petitioned Congress for support? Where would the driving vision have been? The accountability? Who would have stood up for a national youth service initiative?

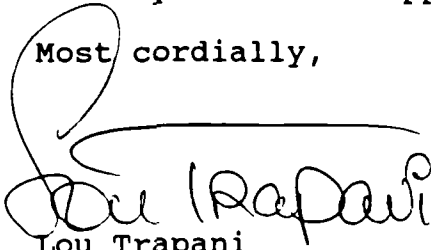
Milton, page six.

New York has acted in a similar manner as the Commission and has, through the submission of a unified application and the development of a statewide community service plan, followed a good example.

I have come to recognize that there is one sterling accomplishment of New York's collaboration, an accomplishment that is of the highest ethical standard and one that is shared by the Commission: we have embraced as many of our children as we could and we have discriminated against none of them.

Thank you for the opportunity to share my thoughts with you.

Most cordially,



Lou Trapani
Executive Director

The Commission on National and Community Service

Catherine Milton, Executive Director

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Phone:

FROM: *Catherine*

Date: *9-29*

Re: *CVG*

We are transmitting a total of *6* pages, including the cover page.

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Message:

Also distribution:
Pete
Shirley
*Alan **
Frances
Julian

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Answer -
** Please make a copy and give to Julian Phillips*



CITY VOLUNTEER CORPS
898 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10003
(212) 475-6444
Fax (212) 475-9457

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Toni D. Schindler
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

September 28, 1992

Ms. Catherine Milton
Executive Director
Commission on National and Community Service
529 14th Street, N.W., Suite 452
Washington, D.C. 20045

Dear Ms. ^{Catherine} Milton:

Upon my return from Washington, CVC staff and volunteers reported how much they enjoyed your visit to the City Volunteer Corps last Friday. I'm happy you were able to find time for the visit; next time you're in New York, I hope you'll be able to visit a project site. Michael Bosnick mentioned that when you met with Lois Whipple and him, you asked that we follow up with suggested changes to the NCSA regulations or process for distributing funds; this letter summarizes our key ideas.

As mentioned in our September 3 letter on which you were copied, we believe that the application process suffered from two key problems in New York State related to Subtitle C during the most recent funding cycle.

First, the State made very little effort to solicit local input in the development of the Comprehensive Service Plan or the application itself. This resulted in a weak proposal because the State is much less experienced with national service corps than is the case with a number of local programs across the State.

Second, the State did not seem to consider relative need in distributing its Subtitle C grant among programs. The funding pattern shows little rhyme or reason, based on typical distribution variables such as population, youth population, poverty, unemployment, youth unemployment, and health and social indicators. Rather, everyone seemed to get an equal cut of the pie, or to use another gastronomic metaphor put forth by a CVC Board member, the distribution process in New York State resembled nothing so much as a pork barrel.

We believe that three changes in the process are needed to correct these problems:

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- o The Act should allow full-time national service corps with a track record to apply directly to the Commission for funding.
- o Whether or not this change is made to the Act, the Commission should track whether states are truly soliciting -- and making meaningful use of -- input from local programs. To encourage local input, the states should be required to include a representative group of local programs on planning committees for the application and the Comprehensive Service Plan. The states should be required to have a comment period for their Comprehensive Service Plan and their application. Their selection of programs to receive funding should precede the submission of their application to the Commission so that the application would specify who they plan to fund, at what level, to do what. This way, the Commission can make informed funding decisions and specify which programs it wants to fund.
- o The Act should ask the states to demonstrate that their distribution of funds meaningfully reflects need based on the variables listed above.

Other changes we recommend to the Act include the following:

- o Subtitle C should specify a reasonable division of funds within each state between existing and new national service corps. The national service movement is still new and evolving. In this environment, and given the limited funding available through NCSA, it does not make sense to create dozens of new programs at the expense of still-developing existing programs. Thus, over the next three years, we believe the Act should mandate that in their applications, states first address the existing full-time national service corps and their needs and potential for helping the state meet its needs, and then go on to fund one or two new corps if needed to help the state meet those needs.
- o In New York State, over 90,000 summer slots are available annually, compared with fewer than 1,000 full-time. Though perhaps not as dramatic, I think that similar patterns exist in other states. Thus, the Act should specify that 90% of funds within a state go to full-time corps, unless the state can show that it is well below the national average in its current split between full-time and summer slots.
- o The Act is commendable in suggesting the need for different streams of service to work together. To bring this to reality, Subtitle B should encourage collaborations as equal partners between schools and CBO's in creating programming for students.
- o The Commission should continue to administer the Act, rather than an existing federal agency, because the Commission is

streamlined and can remain focused on its one central task of developing a high-quality national service program.

o To promote good practice, the Commission should be specific in defining the components of a good national service program:

- a) pre-program training
- b) education (minimum of six hours weekly for high school dropouts, according to adult literacy professionals)
- c) maximizing service (through setting some service hour parameters, such as a cap on the cost of an hour of service provided by the programs)
- d) corpsmember development activities ranging from reflection on social issues and project work to information on health issues
- e) promotion of youth leadership through program elements such as corpsmember advisory councils
- f) post-program counseling leading to placement in school and/or job
- g) post-program benefits
- h) stipend or basic wage

The Commission should collect and analyze data on:

- a) hours of service provided
- b) types of services provided
- c) how services fit into the overall needs of communities, and how services fit into the service delivery networks of government agencies and non-profits
- d) what basic educational services and post-exit services are provided to youth participating in the programs, and
- e) how do the youth fare against formal control groups three months, six months, one year, and then every year thereafter to year number 10, after leaving the program.

o Though programs should be given latitude to bring in a mix of participants that makes sense within their individual communities, it is important for the Commission to encourage

ethnic, racial, socio-economic and educational diversity. P/PV research on CVC shows that volunteers who have fallen behind educationally are motivated to learn through working side-by-side with more educationally on-track youth. Youth from different backgrounds learn a lot from each other, and through a diverse corps, are able to begin to develop a network of contacts that will serve them well throughout their lives. We live in a pluralistic society. The more experience we have working with people from throughout the society, the better off our society will be in the future.

- o Educators generally recommend at least six hours weekly of basic literacy instruction over the course of a year for students to make substantial educational gains. Thus, we believe that this amount of education should be required for programs enrolling high school dropouts, whether in Adult Basic Education or GED. We would recommend this as well for ESL students. We also feel that one college course or six hours of college prep should be offered to high school graduates.

On job training, programs should be required to show that they offer a basic job readiness and adult independence curriculum -- resume writing, interview skills, goal setting and implementation, etc. -- over at least 35 hours. There should be an additional arrangement, either in-house or through referral, for participants to consult with professionals, as needed, who focus on education and planning. The job training component should demonstrate how a program integrates job readiness skills from the first contact with a participant until after graduation. To use the recruitment process as an example of how to demonstrate the integration of job readiness into every phase of the program, recruitment would be used to describe national service, how it differs from a job, and how national service participants are prepared for the workforce:

- a) work ethic: in successfully completing service, a participant will have a record of getting to work on time and performing well.
- b) resume: their unpaid work experience will produce a resume of seven-to-ten experiences that will enable them to prove to employers that they can perform successfully.
- c) references: the seven-to-ten team assignment could yield seven-to-ten references from the staff of each site where they have worked.
- d) network: who you know is as important, if not more

important, than what you know. Service in the corps will yield a network of adults, consisting of the staff of the corps, the site sponsors, their colleagues and the corps alumni.

- e) teamwork: how well you work with others is more important than what you know. Twelve months of experience as a member of a team with team-building exercises represents more experience than most adults have.
- f) community involvement: prospective employers are often impressed by a record of volunteer work. That record can sometimes give a job applicant an advantage over other applicants with equivalent education and work experience.
- g) problem solving: in addition to formal education, employers look for problem solving skills because they are so important in adjusting to a rapidly changing way of doing things in our modern society. The seven-to-ten experiences present at least seven-to-ten problems that each team will solve.

I hope these comments are useful as you prepare to make recommendations to the Commission later this week. Let me know if we can be of further help.

Sincerely,

Toni

Toni Schillinglow
Executive Director



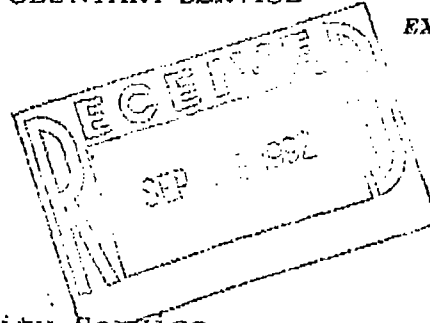
STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

MARIO M. CUOMO
GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE FOR VOLUNTARY SERVICE

JOYCE M. BLACK
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

September 14, 1992



Ms. Catherine Milton
Executive Director
Commission on National and Community Service
529 14th Street NW
Suite 452
Washington DC 20045

Dear Ms. Milton:

I wanted to share with you the exciting news that New York State has identified its fundees under the National and Community Service Act of 1990. Congratulatory letters were sent out in late August.

As you know, we issued our own application for funds and conducted our own information sessions earlier this year. We followed your leadership almost precisely: our application tracked with that issued by the Commission; our information sessions disseminated the same data and stressed the same criteria; and our review process, if I correctly read the "critiques" on New York's unified application that you have sent us, was remarkably similar.

I am attaching a list of all of New York's fundees. They represent the very best that our state has to offer, which is not to say that applicants who did not receive funds were unworthy. Rather, the attached fundees demonstrated their programs' "innovativeness, quality, sustainability, and replicability" to a remarkable degree. They will all serve as models for other projects in New York State and, hopefully, the nation.

You should know that we received over 200 applications. Depending upon their category, they were read by either the State Education Department, the Division for Youth, or the Office of Parks and Recreation. The Governor's Office for Voluntary Service made no funding decisions save for those regarding New York State's racial harmony project which I have previously described to you. All applications were read by at least three individuals before being finally considered in committee; they were mathematically ranked according to how well they

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Milton, page 2.

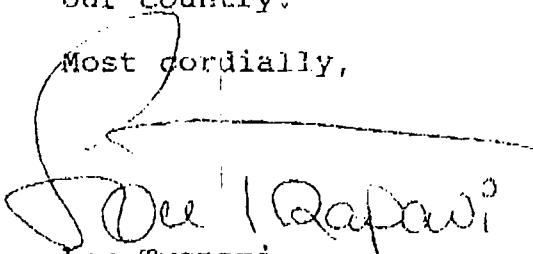
demonstrated their compliance with the Commission's own criteria; and no decisions were based on personal preferences, geographic biases, the prior reputation or size of an applying organization, or political factors.

I do regret that we did not have more money available to us and that we did not receive funds for our Higher Education Innovative Projects application. However, I am satisfied that you dealt with New York most equitably and I am grateful for all the support that you have extended to us.

Some program notes: we are finalizing New York State's curriculum for service-learning and should have that in place by early November (this curriculum, which is credit-bearing, will affect service-learning programs on all levels in all of the state's schools, not just those which received funds); all fundees will be brought together (also in November) to receive technical assistance; and our racial harmony program should commence in early October. All in all, we are moving quite rapidly.

Once again, I wish to thank you, the Commissioners, and your fine staff for everything you have done for New York State. I trust our relationship will continue to grow and that, together, we will accomplish much for the youth community service movement in our country.

Most cordially,



Lou Trapani
Acting Executive Director

Attach.

Copy: Ms. Ruby Anderson
Mr. Michael Kenefick
Ms. Anna Reilly
Mr. Terry Russell

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NEW YORK STATE FY 1992-1993

State Education Department for School/Community Col-
laborations under the Governor's Initiative for
Voluntary Excellence

A. Philip Randolph HS, Manhattan (New York County)
\$22,434

Alternative High Schools of NYC, New York City (serving
all five boroughs)
\$38,984

Be-A-Friend Program, Inc., Buffalo (Erie County)
\$49,047

Canton Central School, Canton (St. Lawrence County)
\$32,722

Claremont Community School, Bronx (Bronx County)
\$50,000

Community School 21, Brooklyn (Kings County)
\$17,923

Community School Dist. 21, Brooklyn (Kings County)
\$26,149

Medaille College, Buffalo (Erie County)
\$39,833

Massena Cent. School Dist., Massena (St. Lawrence
County)
\$13,500

NYC Dept. of Aging, New York City (serving all five
boroughs)
\$46,300

P.S. 59, Bronx (Bronx County)
\$45,000

Salmon River Cent. School, Fort Covington (Franklin
County)
\$50,000

Scotia-Glenville Cent. Schools, Scotia (Schenectady
County)
\$45,000

Schuyler-Chemung-Tioga BOCES, Elmira (Chemung County)
\$32,020

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NEW YORK STATE FY 1992-1993

New York State Mentoring Program for School/Community
Collaborations under the Governor's Initiative for
Voluntary Excellence

Livingston Middle School, Albany (Albany County)
\$12,000

Queens College/Sch. Dists. 28 & 29, Queens (Queens
County)
\$12,000

Project Helping Hands/Peekskill Sch. Dist., Peekskill
(Westchester County)
\$12,000

So. Jefferson Central School, Adams (Jefferson County)
\$8,432

Greenburgh Central School, Hartsdale (Westchester
County)
\$12,000

Abbott House, Irvington (Westchester County)
\$12,000

Berkshire Farm Center, Canaan (Columbia County)
\$11,935

Brentwood Union Free School Dist., Brentwood (Suffolk
County)
\$12,000

Madison/Oneida BOCES, Verona (Oneida County)
\$11,997

Central Islip Public Schools, Central Islip (Suffolk
County)
\$12,000

Binghamton City School District, Binghamton (Broome
County)
\$12,000

Pulaski Street Intermed. School, Riverhead (Suffolk
County)
\$6,500

Alverta B. Gray Schultz Middle School, Hempstead
(Nassau County)
\$6,500

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NEW YORK STATE FY 1992-1993

Division for Youth for Youth Bureau Distribution to
School/Community Collaborations under the Governor's
Initiative for Voluntary Excellence

Erie County Youth Bureau (Erie County)
\$50,000

Oneida County Youth Bureau (Oneida County)
\$25,000

Tompkins County Youth Bureau (Tompkins County)
\$25,000

Rochester/Monroe County Youth Bureau (Rochester/Monroe
Counties)
\$40,000

Suffolk County Youth Bureau (Suffolk County)
\$50,000

Nassau County Youth Bureau (Nassau County)
\$40,000

Cortland County Youth Bureau (Cortland County)
\$20,000

Dutchess County Youth Bureau (Dutchess County)
\$25,000

Sullivan County Youth Bureau (Sullivan County)
\$17,275

Ulster County Youth Bureau (Ulster County)
\$15,000

Clinton County Youth Bureau (Clinton County)
\$12,000

Cattaraugus County Youth Bureau (Cattaraugus County)
\$20,000

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NEW YORK STATE FY 1992-1993

Division for Youth for Distribution to Community-Based
Drop-Out Prevention Projects under the Governor's
Initiative for Voluntary Excellence

Council of Community Services of Northeastern New York
(Rensselaer County)
\$20,000

National Center on Institutions and Alternatives
(Onondaga County)
\$25,000

Staten Island Botanical Gardens (Richmond County)
\$30,000

Impact NYC (New York County)
\$30,000

Council of Community Services of Northeastern New York
(Albany County)
\$10,000

Neighborhood Women of Williamsburgh/Greenpoint (Kings
County)
\$26,364

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NEW YORK STATE FY 1992-1993

GOVS for Racial Harmony Projects under the Governor's
Initiative for Voluntary Excellence

Martin Luther King Institute, Albany (Albany County)
\$33,091

Educators for Social Responsibility, New York City
(serving all five boroughs of NYC)
\$37,591

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NEW YORK STATE FY 1992-1993

Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation under
Youth and Conservation Corps

Youth Energy Corps, Bronx (Bronx County)
\$105,000

The Parks Council, Manhattan/Bronx (New York County and
Bronx County)
\$105,000

City Volunteer Corps, New York City (serving all five
boroughs)
\$105,000

Albany Service Corps, Albany (Albany County)
\$95,000

Rochester Service Corps, Rochester (Monroe County)
\$95,000

Suffolk County Dept. of Labor, Huntington (Suffolk
County)
\$85,000

Youth Resources Development Corp., Poughkeepsie
(Dutchess County)
\$85,000

Youth Action Program, Manhattan (New York County)
\$75,000

Year Round Syracuse, Syracuse (Onondaga County)
\$90,000

Cayuga County Soil and Water Conservation District,
(serving all of Cayuga County)
\$80,000

Town of West Seneca, West Seneca (Erie County)
\$80,000

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The Commission on National and Community Service

Facsimile Transmission

The National Press Building, Suite 452

529 14th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20045
Phone: (202) 724-0600
Fax: (202) 724-0608

Please deliver to:

Shirley Sagawa

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Organization: OWS

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: BWR DATE: 01/03/13
2013-0124-S

Phone:

Fax:

From: Catherine Milton

Date: 10/13/93

We are transmitting a total of 3 pages, including this cover page.

Re:

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Message:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INVESTMENT DIVISION ORGANIZATION

Phase I

(57 Employees)

October 4, 1993

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

INITIALS: RLCR DATE: 01/03/13
2013-0124-5

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
Director
Executive Assistant (2)

1 Transition Dir./Potentially Dep. Dir. or COO
1 Administrative Officer
2 Administrative Support People (4)

**1 Senior Program Officer
Serve-America (5)**

2 Regional Program Officers
1 Program Improvement
Specialist
1 Assistant Program Officer

**1 Senior Program Officer
Higher Education (4)**

2 Regional Program Officers
1 Program Improvement
Specialist

**1 Director of National
Service Programs (22)**

1 Executive Assistant
5 Senior Regional Program
Officers*
5 Regional Program Officers
5 Associate Regional Program
Officers
2 Senior Program Officers for
National Non-Profits/Summer of
Service
1 Associate Program Officer
2 Program Improvement
Specialists

**1 Senior Program Officer
for Special Programs (2)**

1 Program Officer for
Leadership Development
and Fellowships

**1 Customer Relations
Specialist (1)**

1 Training/TA Director (3)

2 Resource Coordinators

**1 Director of
Grants/Contracts (10)**

1 Ass't Director for Contracts
4 Grants Officers
4 Grants Staff

1 Evaluation Director (4)

1 Assistant Director
2 Analysts

* One for federal programs

ASSUMPTIONS

- Divide country into 10 regions
- Average workload of around 15 programs per program officer
- **Centralized functions:** Reception, Public Information, Communications, Legal, CFO, Personnel, Travel and Logistics, Trust Fund Admin, National Recruitment
- **Major Contracted Out Functions:** Secretarial support, formal evaluation, clearinghouses, early monitoring, training and technical assistance

MATRIX FUNCTIONS

Training and TA: Training Director will lead team of program improvement specialists focusing on overall training/TA strategy.

Regional Teams: Senior Regional Program Officers will lead teams of regional program officers focusing on coordinating Corporation activities in each state.

To: Shirley
From: Catherine
Date: October 15, 1994
Re: Organizational Chart

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: RLCR DATE: 01/03/95
2013-0124-S

In light of our conversation this morning, we prioritized the 57 slots on our organizational chart (attached). Below are the seven slots which are our lowest priority listed in order 1-7, 1 being the lowest priority. As soon as you approve this list we will go ahead with recruitment and selection.

1. 1 Customer Relations Specialist
2. 1 Administrative Support Person
3. 1 Grants Staff
4. 1 Grants Staff
5. 1 Program Improvement Specialist under National Service Programs
6. 1 Associate Regional Program Officer
7. 1 Analyst for Evaluation

We also wanted to remind you that the organizational chart does not include temporary workers, expert consultants and other major positions filled by contracted out services.

P.S. Some of these cuts will be very "tough".



The Commission on National and Community Service

Facsimile Transmission

The National Press Building, Suite 452

529 14th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20045
Phone: (202) 724-0600
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Please deliver to:

Shirley

Organization:

Phone:

Fax:

From:

Castle

Date:

10-15

We are transmitting a total of 3 pages, including this cover page.

Re:

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Message:

October 15, 1993

Shirley--

Attached is an invitation from Frances Hesselbein. Catherine asked that I find out if you plan to attend (I wasn't sure if you had gotten an invitation earlier). Catherine and Melinda plan to attend (Nathalie may also go) and I was going to rsvp for them. If you would like to attend, please let me know and I'd be glad to let Frances know, as well as get additional information to you.

Thanks.

Colette

Attachment

The Peter F. Drucker Foundation
for Nonprofit Management

666 Fifth Avenue
10th floor
New York, NY 10103

Tel 212-399-1710
Fax 212-399-4426

The Drucker Foundation

Dear Nonprofit Leader:

Once again, the Drucker Foundation brings the leading thinkers, authors and practitioners together with you, the nonprofit-social sector leaders of North America and beyond.

The 1993 Drucker Foundation fall conference will present Peter Drucker and a constellation of management experts and practitioners including Clifford Alexander, Nancy Axelrod, Richard Beckhard, Michele Hunt, Rosabeth Moss Kanter, Jon Katzenbach, Mary Rose Main, Brian O'Connell, and Douglas Smith. These noted authors and practitioners will address ***Managing for Results: Meeting the Challenge of Accountability***. They will provide insight, instruction, and inspiration about how social sector organizations can best *manage for results* to meet the challenge of accountability.

On the reverse of this letter is a list of recent books by our featured speakers. Each title deserves a place in your management and leadership bookbag. They will be available for purchase at the conference, and also serve as valuable advance reading.

Managing for Results: Meeting the Challenge of Accountability takes place on November 8-9, 1993 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C. The enclosed brochure provides further details. We hope you will join us as we celebrate the third annual Peter F. Drucker Award for Nonprofit Innovation and the contributions you make in changing lives and building citizenship.

Sincerely,



Frances Hesselbein
President and Chief Executive Officer